

Year 4 Knowledge Mat

How did worlds come together in Cordoba?

Similarity and difference

Substantive concepts

Tradition, power, leader, religion, persecution, empire, tribes, conquer, unity, control, war, territory, faith, rule, ruler, liberation, source, historian, evidence, tax, travel, government, dynasty, culture, migration, architecture, monuments, art, music, science, technology, agriculture, trade, kingdom, population, heritage,

- Medium term plan
1. Islam bursts out of Arabia
 2. Why did Islam spread so far, so fast?
 3. The homesick ruler and the hall of light
 4. City of learning, city of art
 5. City of three religions
 6. “You have destroyed what was unique in the world.

Synoptic task

How did worlds come together in Muslim Cordoba?

National curriculum link

the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China

What I should already know from Year		
Year 3 - How much did Ancient Egypt change overtime?		
Sticky knowledge		
Arab tribes were united by their new religion: Islam.	Abd-al Rahman was a stranger , far from home. Syria, his homeland was far, far away.	We use the word splendour to describe something that is magnificent, grand or splendid.
Muhammad died in 632.	In 784, Abd al-Rahman bought the <i>other</i> half of the church, together with some land next to it. Here he built Cordoba’s mosque.	Farmers from all over al-Andalus copied or adapted the caliph’s irrigation schemes.
After this, the Muslim Arabs called each new leader a caliph .		Farmers increased the production of olives, grapes and figs across al-Andalus.
		Abd al-Rahman I sought out the best stonemasons and architects that he could find.
We look for factors when we are trying to explain how something came about.	Abd al-Rahman III had non-Muslims in his government. He chose a Jew as his chief doctor. He gave important roles to a Christian bishop.	Cordoba’s wealth collapsed.
The Persians and the Byzantines were exhausted from fighting each other!		Cordoba’s population fell.
The Arabs were driven by their faith and wanted to share it with others.		Cordoba itself shrunk.
The Persian and Byzantine empires were taken by surprise!		
Many people in Byzantine and Persian lands hated their rulers.		
When the Muslim Arabs took over new lands, they usually tolerated Jews and <i>all</i> types of Christian.		
The Arab tribes were all united by their Muslim faith.		

Chapter 3

Cordoba

unwinding

turban

emir

stranger

homeland

exile

urgent

stonemasons

honour

glance

sturdy

delicate

locust

minaret

Chapter 5

splendour

ancestors

sought out

mihrab

adapted

production

extension

Chapter 6

Berbers

deadly

Almohads

momentum

expelled

triumph

cathedral

enraged

town council

permission

unique

Chapter 4

aisles

jade

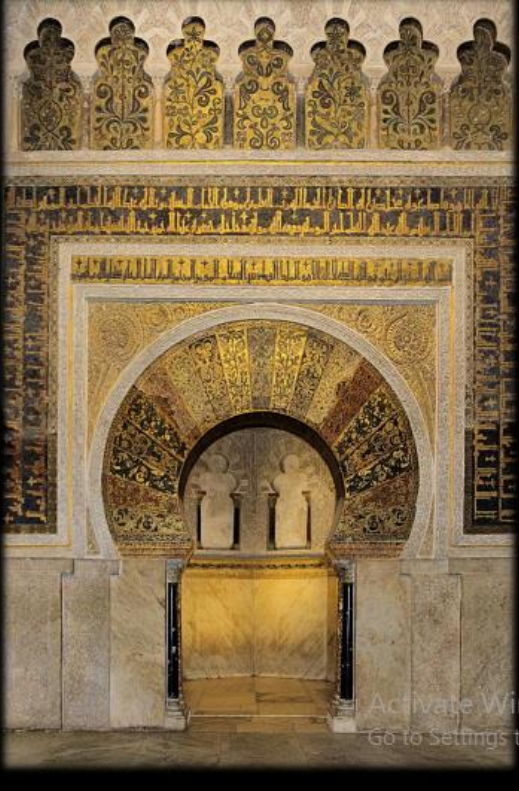
musician

lute

Peoples of the Book

provoked

clamped down



Cordoba: city of light

core vocabulary

Chapter 1

warring

disputes

Caliphs

warfare

Samarkand

Sind

territory

advance

pride

treasurers

surveyors

dynasty

Ummayad

Damascus

criticise

rally round

Abbasids

unfurled

banners

Abd al-Rahman

massacre

biblical

fugitive

Chapter 2

factors

liberators

tolerant

booty

inheritance

taking them captive

