

# **UKS2 Topic: Early Islamic Civilisation**

Block I:  
Legacy of Early Islam

Session 8  
Resource pack

**'Diamond 9' ranking example: classroom behaviours**

**Most important**

Listen to each other

Speak one at a time

Think before speaking

Look at the person who's talking

Have all the right equipment

Help to put away any resources used

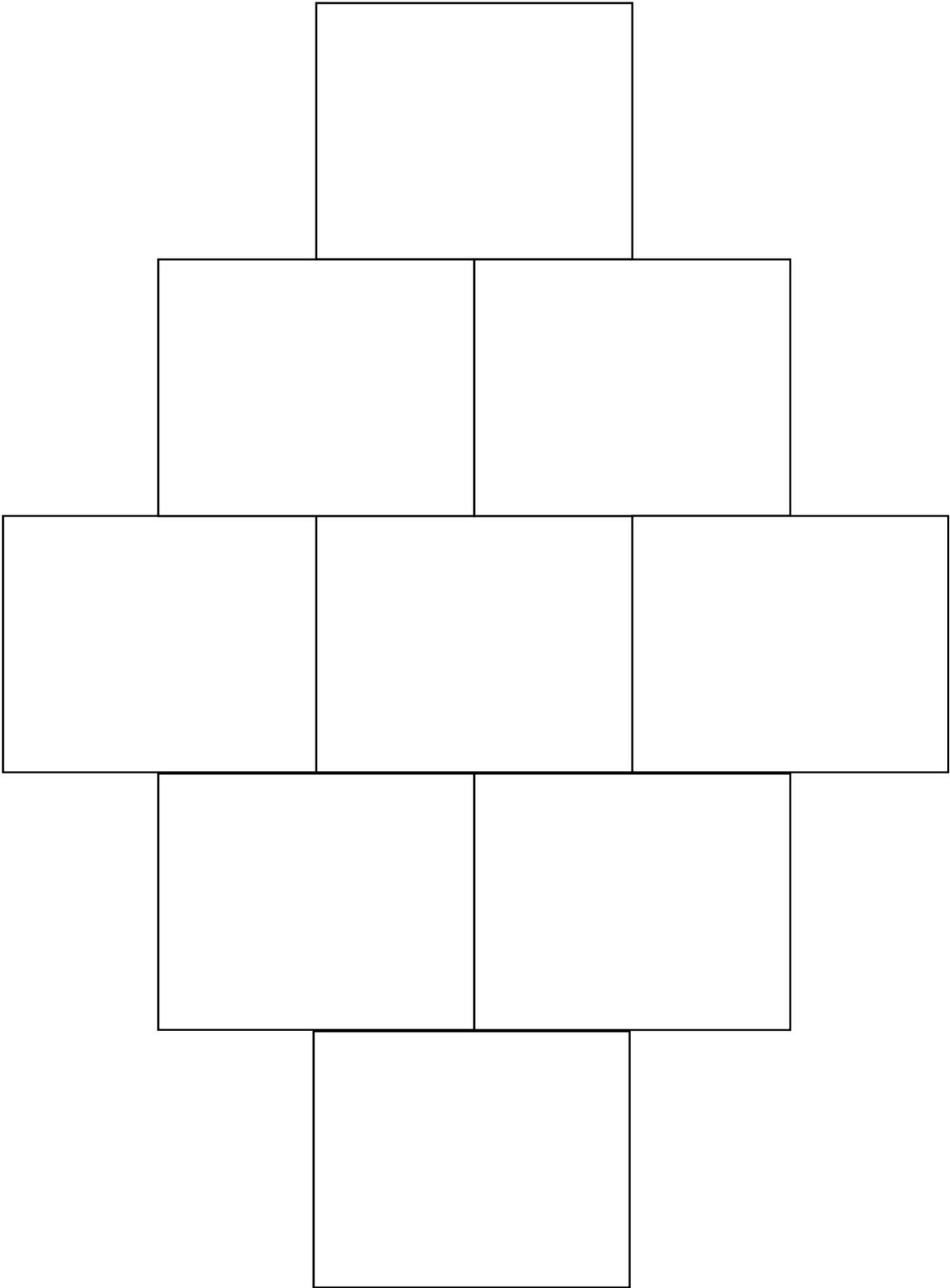
Keep hands and feet to yourself

Not to distract others

**Least important**

Be calm and courteous

**Blank 'Diamond 9' ranking template**



## 'Diamond 9' ranking cards for Islamic achievements



Early 11<sup>th</sup> Century:  
Ibn Sina wrote *The Canon of Medicine*. Translated into Latin, it was used by doctors as a textbook until the 1500s.

9<sup>th</sup> Century alchemist Jabir Ibn Hayyan described how to separate metals from rock, make inks, purify liquids by distillation and make better glass.

Ibn al-Haytham studied how light is bent by water. After his work was translated into Latin, eyeglasses were invented.

Muslim artisans improved papermaking techniques, allowing an increase in the production of books.

7<sup>th</sup> Century CE: Muslim armies used a 'fire-bomb' made from mixing oil with other chemicals, later including saltpetre - an ingredient in gunpowder.

Islamic engineers perfected waterwheels, used to scoop up and move water to irrigate otherwise arid farmland.

Al-Jazari described how to make machines with many moving parts, leading inventions such as chiming clocks; perhaps even our modern robots!

12<sup>th</sup> century translations of al-Khwarizmi's work introduced Indian numerals and the decimal system to the western world. He is generally considered to be the father of algebra.

The astrolabe was perfected, allowing accurate calculation of time, date and geographical position for navigation.

Islamic engineers developed the use of wind power water to turn machinery, e.g. to grind grain to make flour or to saw timber.

Al-Idrisi created a world map that was the most detailed of its kind. It is thought that this map inspired explorers Christopher Columbus & Vasco Da Gama.

Lubna of Cordoba became one of the most important figures in Cordoba's Umayyad palace. She was a skilled mathematician who presided over the royal library of over 500,000 books.