

History Topic: Journeys		
Enquiry Question: How important was Ibn Battuta as an explorer?		
Questions		Prior Knowledge (world building)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Who are explorers and where have some explorers travelled in different periods of time?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-who are explorers and what do they do?</li> <li>-why did they travel?</li> <li>-how did they adapt their ways of live during their travels?</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Who was Ibn Battuta and when did he travel?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-who was Ibn Battuta?</li> <li>-what do we know about his life and travels?</li> <li>-what were some of the customs which Ibn Battuta described during his travels?</li> <li>What foods did he eat on his journeys?</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>How important was Ibn Battuta?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-how do we remember Ibn Battuta?</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>How did Ibn Battuta's expeditions compare to modern explorers?</b></li> </ul>		<p>Geographical knowledge of the continents / oceans etc</p> <p>Knowledge of other explorers through space and polar expeditions</p> <p>To have an understanding of how we find out about the past</p>
Key knowledge		Chronology
<p>Ibn Battuta was born in 1304.</p> <p>He was a Muslim born in Morocco</p> <p>He was a great <b>explorer</b> who spent nearly 30 years travelling visiting every major Muslim country.</p> <p>His main reason to travel was to go on a Hajj, or a Pilgrimage to Mecca, to fulfill the fifth pillar of Isla.</p> <p>It is thought he travelled over 78,000 miles visiting the same as 44 modern countries.</p> <p>It was not easy to travel during his lifetime, he was robbed and encountered problems with weather and climate. He travelled in many different ways by camel, donkey, foot and boat.</p> <p>He usually joined a caravan on his travels. This meant he was part of a larger group of travellers as there was less chance to be robbed.</p> <p>In 1354, he told a writer what happened on his journeys and these stories were written up in the <b>Rihla</b>.</p> <p>A crater on the moon has been named after him.</p>	24 <sup>th</sup> February 1304	Ibn Battuta was born
	1325	Left for his journeys
	1326	Reached Alexandria
	1 <sup>st</sup> October 1326	Made first pilgrimage
	1327	Moved to Mecca
	1330	Back to Mecca
	March 1334	Went to India
	February 1342	Left India
	December 1343	Went to Maldives
	1346	Possibly went to China
	1347	From Aleppo, Seria to Zafar Yemen Here he learned about the Bubonic Plague and left quickly.
	1348	Returning home
	1349	returned home
July 1352	Last travels	
1357	Back to Fez to write his Rihla	
1368	His death	
Disciplinary Skills	Historical Enquiry Skills	
<p><b>Change and continuity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify similarities and differences in ways of life beyond living memory and how this impacted the lives of significant individuals</li> </ul> <p><b>Historical significance and understanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand the lives of significant individuals in the past beyond living memory who have contributed to national and international achievements.</li> <li>Explain reasons why someone might be significant</li> <li>Compare aspects of life in different periods</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chronological understanding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sequence pictures from different time periods</li> </ul> <p>To know where people/events studied fit into a chronological framework beyond living memory</p> <p><b>Historical enquiry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use sources - Choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show understanding historical concepts e.g. similarity and change, cause and consequence, continuity and change, significance etc</li> <li>Use these sources to ask further questions and discuss ways to find answers</li> </ul> <p><b>Historical interpretation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction</li> <li>To know that there can be different accounts of the same event</li> <li>To begin to explore different accounts of the same event</li> <li>Explain that there are different types of evidence and sources, such as photographic and written, that can be used to help represent the past</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Vocabulary</b> Explorer, Muslim, Islam, scholar, account, memoir, mecca, pilgrimage, Rihla</p>	<p><b>Focus Texts</b> Ibn Battuta: The Great Traveller (Muslim Scientists) Traveling Man: The Journey of Ibn Battuta, 1325-1354 By James Rumford</p>	<p><b>Assessment</b> Children write and draw about significant events of Ibn Battuta's life and how he is remembered – creating a fact book / poster Children compare and contrast Ibn Battuta to other explorers</p>
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<https://orias.berkeley.edu/resources-teachers/travels-ibn-battuta>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhpchbk/articles/z6jphcw>

<https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/ibn-battuta--5>