

### Shang Dynasty

#### Lesson sequence

1. How do we know about the Shang Dynasty?
2. How did it begin?
3. What was life like?
4. What did they believe in?
5. Who was General Fu Hao?
6. How did it end?

#### Prior Knowledge/ concept links/ vocabulary already known

- Know the lives of significant individuals beyond living memory / in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements
- Know what their contributions were and their significance locally and globally.
- Know that life and experiences were different in various periods in the past.
- Know that for much of history, helping people to heal has involved lots of superstition and guesswork, but that now modern science ensures that sensible treatments are used to help people get better

#### Sticky learning- new knowledge

- Know that Shang dynasty China is one of the oldest civilisations in the world; it flourished around the Yellow River
- Know that Shang dynasty China is considered to be a Bronze Age civilisation
- Know that the earliest civilisations, including Shang dynasty China were formed on the floodplains beside rivers because settled people needed a supply of water and good soil for growing crops
- Know that a dynasty is a line of rulers of a country who are part of the same family
- Know that there was a dynasty before the Shang dynasty called the Xia dynasty, but there is no written record of this dynasty nor significant archaeological evidence
- Know that archaeology is the study of the past by looking at non-written artefacts from that time; often these are excavated from beneath the ground
- Know that artefacts from the past, including examples of writing, tend to be created and owned by those in a position of privilege; because of this we might not get a full picture of the past; for example, precious objects from the past tend to have been the possessions of wealthy people
- Know that the Shang dynasty existed from 1600 BCE to 1046 BCE
- Know that the Shang dynasty was the first in China to develop writing, a key step forward in all four of the ancient civilisations; this writing influenced the writing that Chinese people use today
- Know that the oldest writing from this period has been found carved into bones and tortoise shells - these are called oracle bones; the writing on oracle bones tells us about the Shang dynasty, including the different emperors
- Know that an emperor or empress is a monarch who governs many nations or separate territories; a group of nations or separate territories ruled by an emperor or empress is called an empire
- Know that during the Shang dynasty, bronze was used to make beautiful ornaments and deadly weapons; the Shang dynasty also developed an accurate calendar system and the use of horses and chariots in battle

### Stick learning- new skills

- Ask and answer a range of questions based on images, stories or accounts by family / community members.
- Compare, order and sequence evidence relating to significant individuals or events.
- Use a wide range of vocabulary relating to everyday historical terms.
- Identify key and significant features of the evidence relating to significant individuals or events.
- Identify similarities and differences between historical periods or experiences.
- Recall key information in sequence.
- Use what they have learnt to make connections and create their own written narratives.
- Present information in a range of different ways including writing reports, family trees, charts, diagrams, art and



### Vocabulary

Archaeologist	Someone who finds and studies buried objects to find out about the past.
Artefacts	An object created by a human, usually found much later after it was made.
Bronze	The first metal widely used by humans, made by melting and mixing copper and tin.
Cowrie shells	Small sea shells which were used by the Shang when trading as a kind of money.
Dynasty	A family that rule a country or state for many generations.
Emperor	A king or ruler of an empire or country.
General	The leader of an army.
Jade	A mineral (rock) that is green in colour. Used in lots of Asian art.
Oracle bones	Animal bones or turtle shells with Chinese writing, used to try and predict the future.
Yellow River	A major river running across the north east of China.

### Important People

Tang	First emperor of Shang. Very popular and successful.
Fu Hao	A great military leader and warrior. Also, wife of Wu Ding.
Wu Ding	A very successful emperor, who ruled for 58 years.
Zhou	The last emperor of the Shang Dynasty. A tyrant. Born 'Xin'.
Daji	The cruel wife of Zhou, who made up awful punishments.

### Timeline of Events

2400 BCE	The Bronze Age begins in China.
1600 BCE	King Tang overthrows the last emperor of the Xia dynasty. The Shang Dynasty begins.
1300 BCE	The capital of the Shang Dynasty moves to Yin
1250 BCE - 1192 BCE	Emperor Wu Ding reigns over the Shang Dynasty
	General Fu Hao leads lots of successful military campaigns.
1250 BCE - 1150 BCE	The 'I-Ching' (Book of Changes), a Chinese classic, is written.
1046 BCE	The Shang Dynasty is defeated
1898	Antique dealers notice Chinese writing on Oracle Bones.
1928	Excavations begin in Anyang; many Shang artefacts are found.
1976	The tomb of Fu Hao is discovered in.



### Chinese Dynasties

