

Topic: History (Great inventors)

Phase: KS2

Strand: The achievements of the earliest civilisations

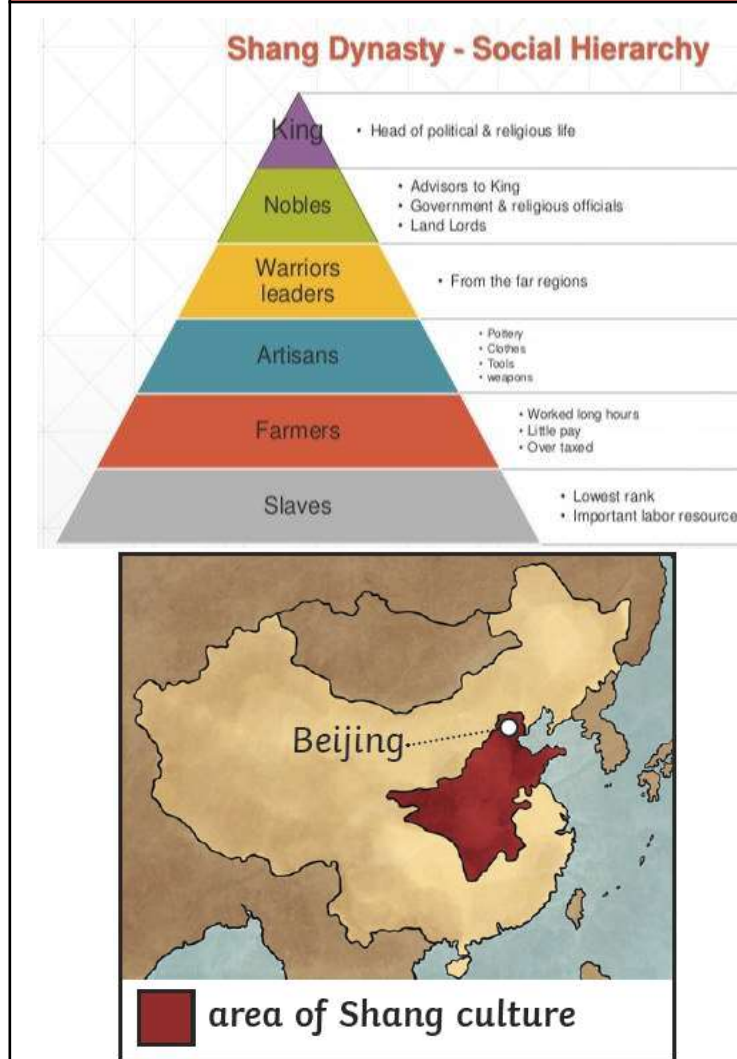
What should I already know?

- An awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.
- Identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.
- The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.
- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

At the end of the unit I will be able to:

- Discuss the achievements of one of the earliest civilizations - an overview of where and when the Shang Dynasty first appeared.
- Have develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history, establishing clear narratives within and across periods.
- Describe how the social hierarchy of the Shang Dynasty was organised and what life was like for different people.
- Explain some of the religious beliefs and practices of the people from the Shang dynasty.
- Explain about the discovery, purpose and significance of oracle bones.
- Understand how our knowledge about the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of past events may exist.

Diagrams



We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...

Manners

Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn about the significance of people, places, events, techniques, inventions and technology from the past and how they impact on our lives today. Develop our own aspiration by learning about achievements of the past.

Nurture

Recognise about mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past.

Open-Mindedness

Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, stories about the railway in the past, see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.

Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.

Shang Dynasty Quiz

1) Who is at the bottom of the Shang social hierarchy?

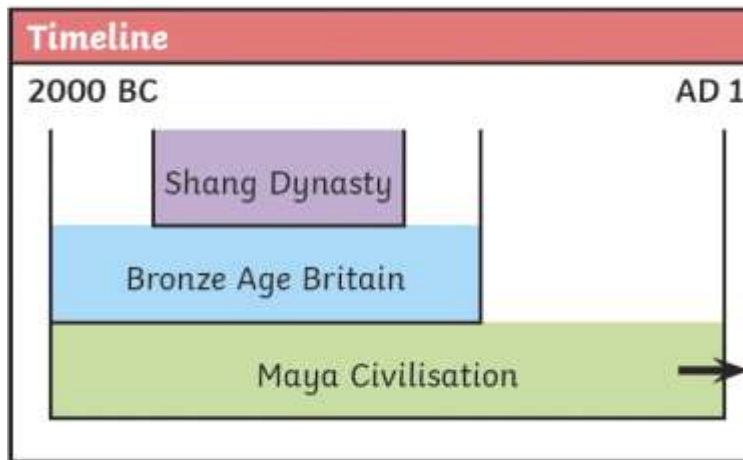
2) What is the capital city of China?

3) What was the role of the Nobles?

4) What year was Fu Hao's tomb discovered?

5) What items were found inside Fu Hao's tomb?

Key information



Fu Hao's tomb

In 1976, archaeologists discovered the tomb of **Fu Hao** at the site of the ancient Shang capital, Yinxu. Because the tomb and its contents were **intact**, the discovery had a significant impact on our knowledge of the Shang dynasty and some of its people. The tomb consisted of a large pit with a wooden chamber inside containing the coffin. Evidence was found above ground of a building where memorial ceremonies and rituals were probably held in honour of **Fu Hao**. Thousands of items were found in **Fu Hao's** tomb, demonstrating how wealthy and powerful she was. Many artefacts were from an earlier period in history, suggesting **Fu Hao** collected antiques. The skeletons of six dogs and 16 humans were also found in the tomb. These were probably **Fu Hao's** pets and advisers, sacrificed to accompany her into the afterlife.

Key Knowledge and vocabulary

Bronze	A strong metal alloy made from copper
Oracle bone	This was heated and cracked by holy men to seek advice from king's ancestors
Nobles	Under the ruling family; the highest ranking social class
Artisans	Talented group including potters, stonemasons and workers with bronze and jade - Lower than nobles but higher than farmers
Dynasty	A sequence of rulers from the same family
Warlords	Often ruled areas of land but owed allegiance to the Emperor
Emperor	The ruler of a country
Pagoda	A religious temple that is built as a tower with many tiers and roofs.
Pictograph	A pictorial symbol for a word or phrase.
Artefact	An object shaped by human workmanship, especially one of historical or archaeological interest.
Hierarchy	A way of ranking and organising people. Beneath the top of the hierarchy, each part of it is below some other part. This turns out to be like a pyramid.