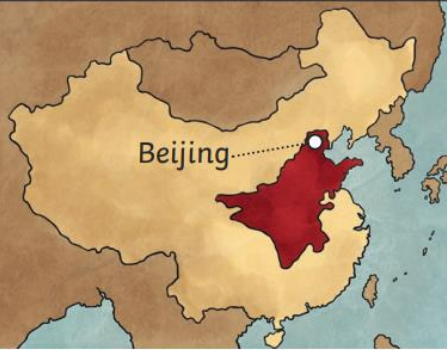


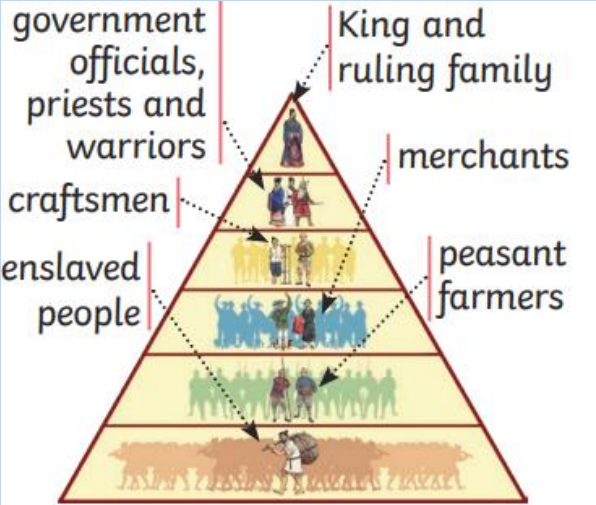


Shang Dynasty – Spring Term 2025

Key Information	Key Dates
 <p data-bbox="421 528 857 587">area of Shang culture</p>	<p data-bbox="1088 177 2004 245">1600 BC The Shang dynasty is founded when Cheng Tang overthrows the Xia dynasty. He has the support of 40 other kingdoms.</p> <p data-bbox="1088 252 2033 316">1400- 1200 BC The earliest found examples of Chinese writing are dated to this period.</p> <p data-bbox="1088 322 1554 354">1250 BC King Wu Ding begins his reign.</p> <p data-bbox="1088 360 2007 424">1200 BC Fu Hao, one of the wives of King Wu Ding, dies. Her tomb is the only intact Shang tomb that has been found to date.</p> <p data-bbox="1088 430 1711 462">1075 BC The last Shang king, Di Xin, begins his reign.</p> <p data-bbox="1088 469 2011 533">1046 BC Slaves revolt in protest against cruel treatment and increasing taxes. The Shang dynasty is overthrown and replaced by the Zhou dynasty.</p>
<p data-bbox="539 632 725 659"><u>Fu Hao's Tomb</u></p> <p data-bbox="203 703 1059 948">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.</p> <p data-bbox="203 954 1039 1058">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.</p> <p data-bbox="203 1064 1043 1091">The skeletons of six dogs and 16 humans were also found in the tomb.</p> <p data-bbox="427 1098 1010 1201">These were probably Fu Hao's pets and advisers, sacrificed to accompany her into the afterlife.</p> <p data-bbox="434 1171 920 1198">Jade figure found in the tomb of Fu Hao.</p> 	<p data-bbox="1402 632 1722 659"><u>Religion and Oracle Bones</u></p> <p data-bbox="1088 703 2016 911">Family was very important to the Shang people and they worshipped their ancestors after they had died. Their supreme god was called Shang Di, whom they believed communicated only with the king through his royal ancestors. Priests, or the king himself, would write questions for the ancestors on oracle bones, which were then heated until they cracked. The king would interpret the cracks to work out the answers.</p> 

<p style="text-align: center;">Shang Society</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Shang Social Hierarchy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The King and Ruling Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lived in palaces in the capital city. • Fine clothes and best food. • Made all important decisions; owned all the land. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Priests and Government Officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comfortable lifestyle within city walls. • Carved the oracle bones. • Kept important records for the king.
<p style="text-align: center;">Noble Warriors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lived in palaces outside city walls. • Skilled fighters. • Rented land from the king and collected tax from farmers. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Craftsmen and Merchants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lived in mud huts outside city walls. • Used cowrie shells for currency. • Paid in foods like grain and vegetables. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Peasant Farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest group. • Lived in poor conditions - holes in the ground. • Grew millet, wheat, barley and rice. • Allowed only a small share of crops. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Slaves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners of war or convicted criminals. • Treated harshly; forced into hard work, like building tombs. • Sometimes sacrificed or buried alive. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Bronze A metal made from a mixture of copper and tin.</p> <p>Cowrie shells Small, flat, yellowish seashells, used like coins in trading.</p> <p>Fu Hao Not only the first known female military leader, but also the most influential military leader of her time, either male or female, responsible for leading 13,000 soldiers into battle. She was also a high priestess, which was very unusual for a woman at the time.</p>		<p>Intact Complete, not robbed by looters.</p> <p>Jade A hard mineral stone, usually green.</p> <p>Oracle bones Usually the shoulder bones of animals or the belly shells of turtles. Dug up centuries later by farmers, they were thought to be dragon bones and were ground up to be used in traditional Chinese medicine. In 1889, Wang Yirong and his friend Liu E worked out that the 'dragon bones' had been used in ancient ceremonies.</p>

Lesson	Key Questions
1	When was the Shang dynasty and where was its location?
2	What was the social hierarchy of the Shang Dynasty?
3	What were the religious beliefs of people in the Shang Dynasty?
4	Can I explain about the discovery, purpose and significance of oracle bones?
5	What was life like in the Shang Dynasty?
6	Who was Fu Hao and why was the discovery of her tomb significant?