

History	Big Question – How do we know about Ancient China		Year 4	Autumn 2
Shang Dynasty	Artefact	An object made or used by people in the past.		
National Curriculum Link The achievements of the earliest civilisations: a depth study of the Shang Dynasty of Ancient China.	Evidence	Something that helps answer a question		
	Archaeologist	A person who studies the past through artefacts and remains.		
	Dynasty	A series of rulers from the same family.		
	Oracle Bone	A bone used by Shang priests to ask questions and predict the future.		
	Ancestor	A family member who lived before you.		
	Hierarchy	A system where some people have more power than others.		
	Tomb	A place where someone is buried.		
	Cause	A reason something happened.		
	Effect	What happens as a result.		



Historians use evidence to learn about the Shang Dynasty.

Evidence includes:

- Oracle Bones
- Bronze Vessels
- Weapons
- Jade Objects
- Fu Hao's Tomb



Life in Shang Society	
Job	Job role
King	Ruled the kingdom, led important rituals, and made major decisions.
Noble	Wealthy landowner, helped the king rule and could lead armies.
Priest	Performed religious ceremonies and interpreted oracle bones to seek guidance from ancestors and spirits.
Soldier	Protected the kingdom and fought in military campaigns..
Craftsperson	Worked in specialist workshops making bronze vessels, weapons, pottery, bone objects and jade objects.
Farmer	Grew crops and produced the food that supported Shang cities and the royal court.

Why the Shang ended.

Unfair ruler

 Unhappy people

 Weaker Shang

 Zhou attack

 Shang Dynasty ended

 Zhou Dynasty began

Shang Beliefs

The Shang believed:

- Ancestors could help them.
- Spirits existed.
- Oracle bones helped them make decisions.

Fu Hao

A military leader and priest whose tomb gives historians evidence about Shang life.

