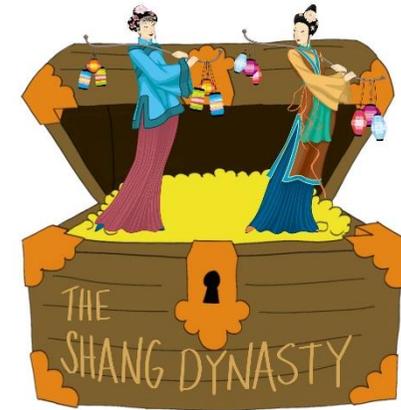


Year 4- The Shang Dynasty



Term:	Autumn 1
Concepts:	Leadership and Perspective
Subject focus:	History and Art
Non-Fiction:	Persuasion
Fiction:	Folktale

Concepts	
History	Art
Leadership/Perspective	Inspiration/Creativity/Critique
<p>In this topic, children will learn about an ancient civilisation meeting the National Curriculum objective to be taught the achievements of the earliest civilizations. Previously, children will have learnt about Asia which will support their understanding about where the Shang Dynasty took place in the world. As well as place in the world, children will have knowledge of the Ancient Egyptians and the Iron Age which will allow them to develop their understanding that different civilisations were being established around the world at the same time. This allows them to understand that different eras are not separate events but instead were all connected by time.</p> <p>The concept of Leadership is developed as they learn about significant leaders at the time (Tang Shang, Lady Fu Hao, King Wu Ding, Emperor Zhou) which builds on the children's understanding of leaders around the world at different points of time. In upper KS2, children will learn more about leaders in more recent history and the effect that they had during their rule, and the legacy they have left.</p> <p>In order to learn about this ancient civilisation, children will refer to sources and artefacts found from this period. They will learn about their significance and what they tell us about life then. The children will be able to make comparison between these artefacts and those left behind by the people of the Stone Age and Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>Whilst learning about the Shang Dynasty, children will get the opportunity to visit the bronze statues at the British Museum. When there, they will get the opportunity to look at the form of them and make observational sketches. These initial drawings will be developed further in the classroom where they use the skill of creating tones of light and dark to give an image depth.</p>	

History

National Curriculum

History

- Describe the achievements of the earliest civilization-an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and an in-depth study of the Shang Dynasty.
- I can use sources of information in ways that go beyond simple observations to answer questions about the past
- I can use a variety of resources to find out about aspects of life in the past

Art

- I can describe some of the key ideas, techniques and working practices of artists, architects and designers I have studied.
- I can create different affects by using a variety of tools and techniques such as bleeds, washes, scratches and splashes.

Computing

- I understand that what I say or post on the internet might be copied, shared and stored by others
- I know what to do if I see anything worrying online

Year 4 History The Shang Dynasty

Foundation subject Knowledge and skills

When did this happen?

- Evaluate sources and understand differences between Primary and secondary sources
- Know that the Shang Dynasty ran from 1600BC to 1046BC
- Know that the Shang Dynasty succeeded the Xia Dynasty and was followed by the Zhou Dynasty
- Know where the Shang Dynasty fits on a timeline of ancient history
- Know who the Ancient Shang people were, where and when they lived
- Use maps and atlases to locate Shang cities and physical features
- Examine a range of Shang artefacts and draw conclusions
- Know that the last Shang king, Di Xin, began his reign in 1075BC
- Know that the existence of the Shang dynasty was not fully proved until AD 1928
- Know the writing on dragon bones told us more about Shang life, politics and Kings that ruled
- Use primary and secondary sources of evidence about Shang artefacts
- Use a range of sources to find out about the Shang dynasty
- Know how to gather evidence from several sources and create a fluent account of Shang history
- Understand differences between Bronze Ages in Britain and China (Shang Dynasty)

Who were the significant people?

- Know that Tang Shang (also known as Cheng Tang or Da Yi) reigned from 1674-1646 BCE
- Know that he was the first king of the Shang Dynasty and overthrew Jie, who was the last ruler of the Xia Dynasty.
- Know that Jie had mistreated people through his reign, whilst Tang aimed to unite people. He is regarded as a good king, having lowered taxes and spread the dynasty.
- Know that Tai Wu reigned from 1450-1375 and was the ninth Shang King.
- Know that it is thought that he was the longest reigning of all the Shang Kings, staying on the throne for 75 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Lady Fu Hao was one of the many wives of King Wu Ding and was also the military commander-which was unusual for a woman at this time • Know that she is said to have been a successful general, leading over 10,000 men, and having won many battles. • Know that her tomb contains the bodies of 16 sacrificed slaves • Know about her burial in around 12000BCE • Know that Emperor Zhou reigned from 1075-1046BCE and is sometimes known as King Zhou or Di Xin • Know that he was the last king of the Shang Dynasty. Although in his early reign he was much admired for being strong and intelligent, over time he became very cruel. • Know that he was over through by Wu, which was the start of the Zhou Dynasty • Know that during the Shang Dynasty prayers and sacrifices were offered to a number of different gods. The most powerful of these was known as Shangdi-meaning 'High God' or 'God Above'. Unlike other gods, who were thought to control human affairs and issues, Shangdi was believed to be responsible for larger cosmic and natural events • Know that Fuxi and Nuwa were Shang gods who were believed to have created humanity. They were a twin brother and sister partnership, who were often shown as having the faces of people with the bodies of snakes. Some people in the Shang times believed that Fuzi and Nuwa also descended from the heavens to become the first people on earth
<p>What was life like then?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Dynasty expanded its territory and moved its capital city on several occasions • Know about the role of the king, the religious beliefs and rituals of the Shang people • Know about Shang's social hierarchy • Know that the Shang society was divided into different classes. At the top were the royal family, and then priests and administrative classes. Members of the aristocracy were well-respected and had clothes made of the finest materials. They were often given the responsibility of governing small areas. • Warriors were able to join the upper classes. The more successful they were in battle, the higher they could rise • Know that life was very different for peasants who were at the bottom of the social ladder. The majority of the population was in this bracket and were limited to farming crops and selling handmade items. Some lower classes were buried with their masters, leading archaeologists to believe they were slaves • Peasants were governed by local aristocrats and had little hope of leaving their life of peasantry • Know that the Shang people ate a varied diet. The basic food was millet but barley and wheat were also grown. Shang farmers were also skilled at growing vegetables and beans. Fish were caught in the rivers and some animals (e.g. bears and deer) were hunted out on the plains • The people of the Shang Dynasty also kept domestic animals, such as pigs, dogs, goats and sheep • Know how oracle bones were used in divination ceremonies • Know that Oracle bones were bones from ox shoulders blades or turtle shells where questions were carved using a sharp tool. It was believed that the gods were able to read these questions. They now offer some of the first-known examples of writing from ancient civilisations. • Know that the people were polytheistic, worshipping many gods. The main god was Shangdi. They also believed in an afterlife, and so they were buried with the goods, animals and slaves they would need • Know that the Shang people built their houses out of wood and mud. There is evidence that these were circular. They also build mud banks in order to try and hold back flooding. Their defensive walls and towers were also built out of mud • Know that the Shang Dynasty is well-known for its advanced use of bronze and is often known as the 'Bronze Age' in China. Bronze was used for crafts, weapons and everyday items such as cooking utensils and pots. The use of bronze continued into the age of the Zhou Dynasty • Know that the earliest found examples of Chinese writing are dated around 1400-1200BC • Know that the 'dragon bones' were in fact oracle bones, which were used in divination ceremonies by Shang priests and kings to foretell events in the future

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate standard of living during Shang Dynasty • Know that the slaves revolted in protest of cruel treatment and increasing taxes in 1046BC. The Shang dynasty was overthrown and the Zhou dynasty begins
How did this period effect the world today?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Shang Dynasty was the first Chinese Dynasty for which there is written and archaeological evidence • Know that the Dynasty has become famous for the artistry of its bronze and jade work • Understand how the impact of the Shang Dynasty on China and the world • Compare civilisation of Shang Dynasty and modern day China • Explore how cultural practices, belief and ideologies impact on art and entertainment • Know about the remarkable discovery of the first intact Shang tomb which belonged to the military general and high priestess Fu Hao • Know that an interest in finding the source of the legendary 'dragon bones' of ancient China led a team of archaeologists to perform a dig in Xiaotun, near Anyang. It was there that the foundations of an ancient royal city were unearthed and the existence of a great ancient civilisation began to be made clearer • Know how sources of evidence have helped to discover more about the Shang Dynasty • Know that the excavation of Shang tombs and the study of oracle bones have provided detailed information about Shang religion • Know that in 19th century traditional Chinese medicine used of 'dragon bones', which were ground up and used in tonics and creams to treat illnesses and soothe wounds • Know that these 'dragon bones' had been dug up and re-buried by Chinese farmers for thousands of years before their supposed medicinal benefits were exploited • Know that historians used the evidence they had collected to piece together information about the Shang dynasty. They revealed a lot about this ancient civilisation, but some parts of the picture were not completely clear
Art	
Year 4	
Art- Drawing	
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the sketching work of Pablo Picasso • Explore how he used shade and tone to add depth to his work • Experiment with pencils/charcoal to create different tones • Explore patterns on the statues and make studies of them • Use sketchbook to record observations of statues from pictures and when visiting the British Museum • Observational drawings of ancient Chinese bronze statues • Use techniques to create sense of depth • Learn how to create shadows on a surface when drawing and the effect it has • Using the skills taught, create a drawing of a statue from the Shang Dynasty • Add depth with shade and tone

Writing Outcomes

Non-Fiction

Persuasion -singular viewpoint on the treatment of slaves in Ancient China

Fiction

Text: The Magic Paintbrush by David K.S. TSE
Chinese folktale