Key Question / Topic: The Shang Dynasty

(Intention) What we intend to cover in our learning:

English

Stories from other cultures -Traditional tales from China

The Willow Pattern Story

Chinese Odes (poetry)

Play script writing

Report writing linked to topic

Chinese writing

Maths

Place value and decimals Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division Fractions and percentages

Ratio and proportion

Position and direction

Geometry

Measure and time

Statistics

PE Football and Dance (linked to China)

Computing

Researching the internet and designing own webpage E-safety Multimedia presentations



THE SHANG DYNASTY Fox Class - Spring Term

RE

What do the stories of Christianity teach us? What can we learn from the

stories of Hinduism?

History

Modern day China

- Map work
- Timeline of Shang Dynasty
- Living in the Shang Dynasty
- Emperors and wives

Gods, worship and oracle bones

Analysing artefacts

Art and DT

Chinese patterns and dragon art

Create models of oracle bones and design and create own Chinese dings

Create scaled model of the solar system

Science

Earth, Sun and the Solar System Earth's rotation - night and day Investigating shadows Phases of the moon Planning scientific enquiries to answer questions Research, data collection and graphs

(Implementation) Key words I will use and need to know:



Earth	Pluto	heat
Sun	dwarf planet	eclipse
Moon		satellite
moon	movement	universe
planets	rotate	solar
star	orbit	
solar system	axis	astronomer
Mercury		Ptolemy
Venus	celestial body	Alhazen
Mars	spherical	Copernicus
Jupiter	sphere	
Saturn	day	shadow clock
Uranus	night	sundial
Neptune	light	
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(Implementation) Key knowledge we will learn:

Shang Dynasty

- The first ruler of the Shang was Tang Shang, a military leader. There were thirty Shang Emperors; a dynasty is a succession of rulers from the same family or line.
- The Shang built their **houses and public buildings** out of wood and mud. They built mud banks to try and hold back flooding. Defensive walls and towers were also built of mud.
- Shang society was divided into different classes. At the top were the ruling class under the royal family, then came priests, an administrative class, warriors, craftsmen, traders, farmers and slaves. Most people were farmers.
- Noble warriors paid **tributes** to the Emperor who granted them land in return for their loyalty.
- The Shang were specialists in **bronze** work and many beautiful artefacts have been recovered from their tombs.
- The Shang believed in a supreme God, **Shang Di**, as well as subsidiary powers or spirits. Ancestor worship and the family were central to their religious practice. They also believed in an afterlife and were buried with the goods, slaves and animals they believed would be useful to them.
- The Shang were the first Chinese to develop writing. They used pictographs, characters which could convey more than one meaning.
- The **Shang year** of 360 days was comprised of 12 months of 30 days. It was based on the lunar month and the solar year. An additional month was added when necessary.
- In order to predict the future, or ask questions of the gods, people would engrave questions on **oracle bones** (tortoise shells or cow bones). These would then be burned and the priests would 'read' the cracks which then appeared.
- Chinese people used to grind down these ancient animal bones to make **traditional medicines**. In 1899 some scholars noticed engravings on the bones and discovered they had come from North East China. In 1928 excavations began and evidence of the Shang was discovered.

Earth & Space

- Pupils should find out about the way that ideas about the solar system have developed, understanding how the geocentric model of the solar system gave way to the heliocentric model by considering the work of scientists such as Ptolemy, Alhazen and Copernicus.
- Comparing the time of day at different places on the Earth through internet links and direct communication; creating simple models of the solar system; constructing simple shadow clocks and sundials, calibrated to show midday and the start and end of the school day; finding out why some people think that structures such as Stonehenge might have been used as astronomical clocks



(Impact) The children will be assessed against these National Curriculum Programmes of Study:

History

- Devise, ask and answer more complex questions about the past, considering key concepts in history
- Select sources independently and give reasons for choices
- Analyse a range of source material to promote evidence about the past
- Construct and organise response by selecting and organising relevant historical data
- Understand that the past is represented and interpreted in different ways and give reasons for this
- Record knowledge and understanding in a variety of ways, using dates and key terms appropriately
- Begin to offer explanations about why people in the past acted as they did

Science

- \circ describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system
- o describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth
- o describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies
- use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky