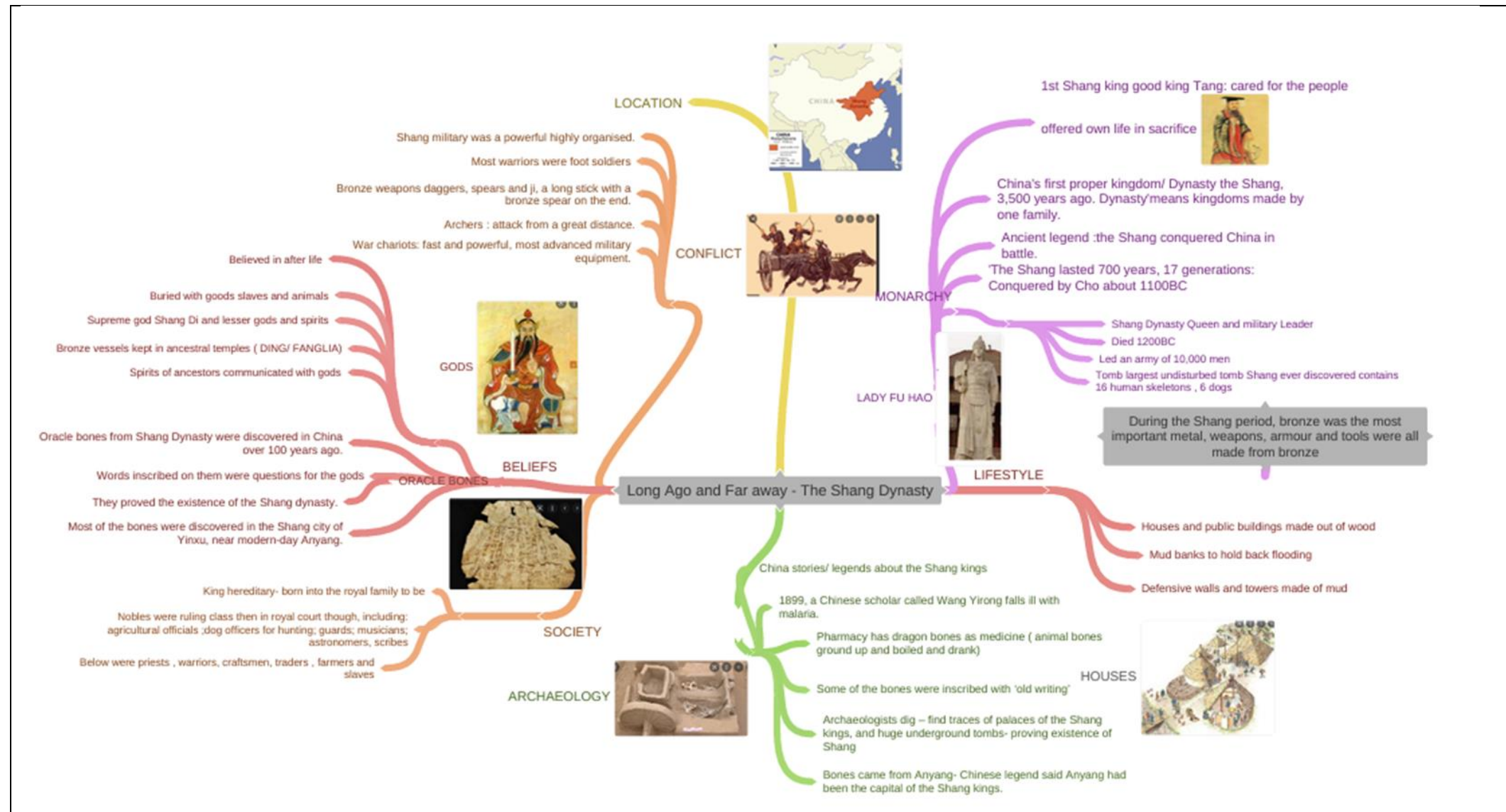
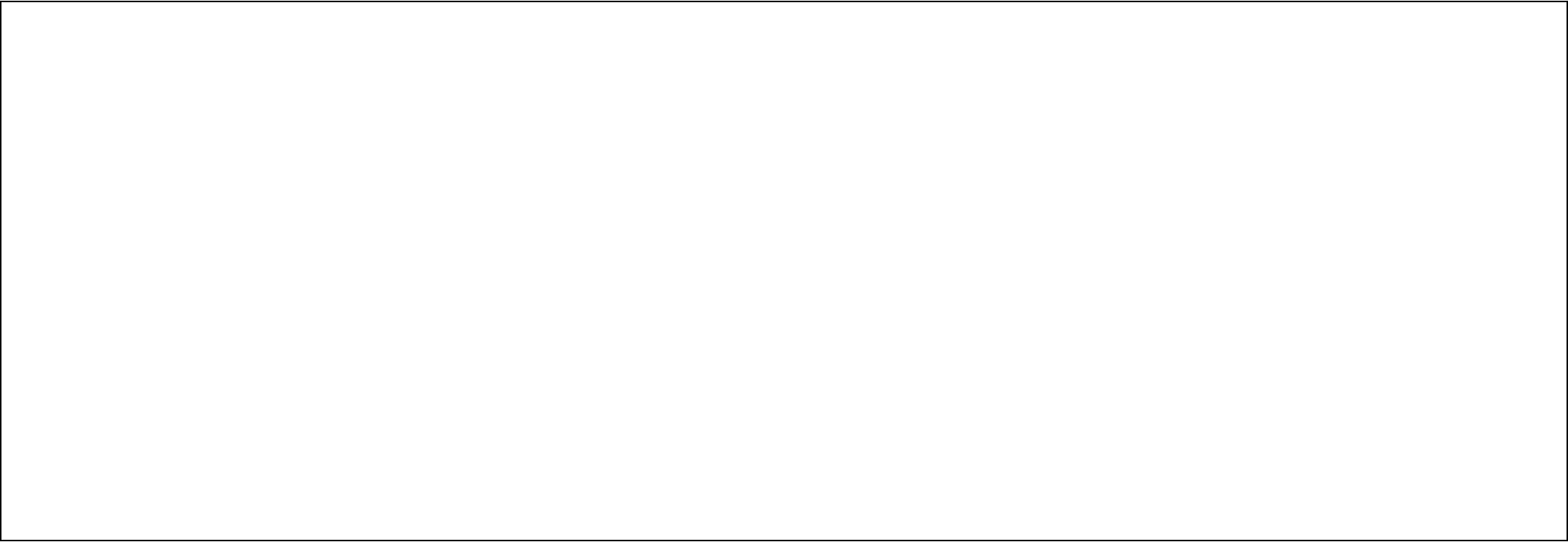
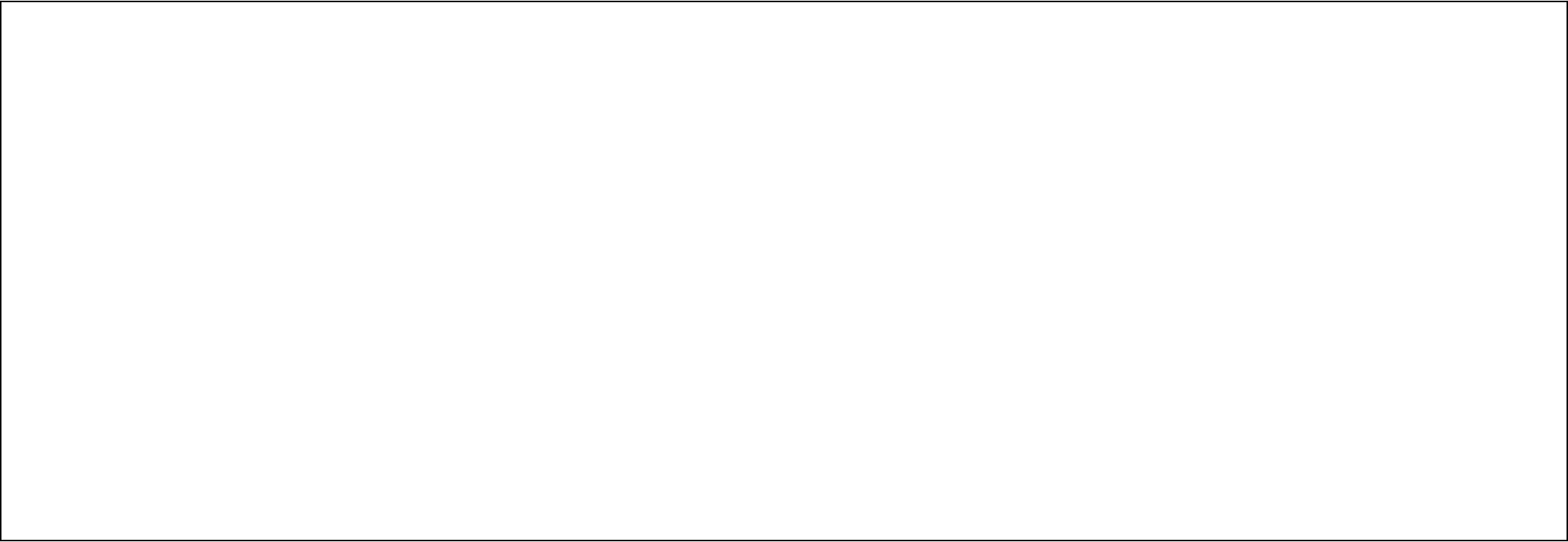


Key Skills Historical Areas of study: Y4/Y5	Key enquiry questions
<p><u>Finding Out About the Past (Enquiry)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use a range of information to ask and answer questions about the past.</i> • <i>Use interpretations, pictures and written sources to build a picture about the past.</i> • <i>Give reasons why peoples account of the same event may be different.</i> • <i>Talk about sources of information that contain negative views and accounts.</i> • <i>Answer questions about the past selecting information from a wide range of sources.</i> • <i>Identify different ways in which people have represented and interpreted the past.</i> • <i>Talk about and give reasons for an event being interpreted in a range of different ways.</i> • <i>Give reasons for negative views and accounts in written sources of information.</i> 	<p>How do we know about the Ancient Shang Dynasty in China? How did Archaeologists find out about the ancient Shang people and their lives? How did ancient stories help historians to find out about the Shang dynasty? What can we find out about the Ancient Egyptians from primary sources? What can we find out about the Ancient Egyptians from secondary sources? How and why have historians interpretation of the Ancient Chinese dynasties changed over time?</p>
<p><u>Finding Out About the Past (Chronology)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use dates and historical terms to describe historical periods, e.g. The Ancient Egyptians – Old Kingdom- 2600-2100 BCE . Middle Kingdom 2000-1650 BCE, New Kingdom1540-1075</i> • <i>Describe how the past has been divided into different periods of time. Use the terms BC and AD to locate dates of invasion and occupation.</i> • <i>Describe the key characteristics and features of a range of different periods of history.</i> • <i>Describe changes that have taken place within and across historical periods.</i> • <i>Use historical terms effectively to describe periods within history.</i> • <i>Place civilisations and events on a timeline showing an understanding of the terms BC and AD.</i> 	<p>Where was the Ancient Shange dynasty ? When did the Ancient China Shang Dynasty rule of China begin? When and why did the Shang Dynasty end ? What came before and after it? What was happening in the rest of the world at that time (Bronze Age UK/ Ancient Egyptians</p>
<p><u>Historical Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Describe features of historical events beyond living memory.</i> • <i>Identify common themes and features.</i> • <i>Explain and give reasons for events in the present and past.</i> • <i>Describe a range of different features of key historical events.</i> • <i>Compare and contrast events from different historical periods, e.g. Roman Invasion, Exploration, etc.</i> • <i>Talk about the impact of events on different groups within society at that time.</i> 	<p>What significant events took place during this period?</p> <p>Who were the most important Shang Kings how did they change the lives of the Shang people? What were the key historical events in the period? What key events were happening in China and other places at that time ?</p> <p>How was life in the Shang dynasty similar or different to life in Ancient Egyptians and Greeks times and life in Bronze Age Britain (Use previous knowledge) How did the Shang Dynasty end and why?</p>

<p><u>Lifestyles of People in the Past</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the ways of life of people from different historical periods. • Compare and describe features of life now and in the past beyond living memory. • Describe and give reasons for the changes and differences in lifestyle in the past and present • <i>Identify and describe features and characteristics of past societies.</i> • <i>Compare and describe the characteristics of a range of significant groups from the past, e.g. Romans, Anglo-Saxons, etc.</i> • <i>Compare and analyse the factors that caused change in the past.</i> • <i>Talk about the impact of change on past societies, e.g. migration on economic grounds, displacement</i> 	<p>What was the class structure in the Shang Dynasty - Was this fair? How did the Ancient Chinese people live? How did the lives of the Kings and nobles differ to the lives of the middle classes and the very poor? Were people treated fairly? What religious beliefs did the Shang people have ? What did the Ancient Shang people believe about death and what happens beyond? What were the about the afterlife? Why were the discovery of oracle bones so important in finding out about the Shang beliefs?? Why are the Shang burial sites such an important primary source for archaeologists ?</p>
<p><u>Significant Historical People</u></p> <p>Use a range of sources of information to find out about a significant historical person from a historical period e.g. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe key events in their life from a range of sources of information. • Talk about and give reasons for the actions of, and events in the life of a well-known historical person • <i>Use a range of sources of information to find out about significant historical people from the key historical period,</i> • <i>Compare and contrast a range of information about a significant historical person.</i> 	<p>Who were the significant historical figures of the time during the Shang Dynasty (Good King Tang / Lady Fu Hao/ King Di Xin Why was Good King Tang seen to be a compassionate ruler? Who was Lady Fu Hao and why was she important ? In what ways did she show was she courage? How and why was King Di Xin defeated- in what ways do historical sources show he behaved unfairly and without compassion Who was Confucius and why are his teachings important?</p>
<p>Mantle of the Expert : It is 1899, the team meet a Chinese scholar called Wang Yirong who falls ill with malaria.. He visits his local pharmacy, who prescribe a series of ingredients which include dragon bones. When Wang Yirong he opens the packet, to his amazement some of the bones are inscribed with what looks like a type of the old writing. The bones are from a little town in the countryside 'near the Yellow River. 'A place called Anyang. Could this finding mean the legends that Anyang had been the capital of the Shang kings be true?</p> <p>Wang Yirong gathers together a group of archaeologists who begin to dig there and find out if the legends are true.</p> <p>Expert team: Archaeologists Client: Wang Yirong Commission: To find out if the legends about the Shang Kings and their dynasty are true</p> <p>Key Vocabulary : Continent, Asia, China, Yellow River, Huang He, Yangtze River, China Sea, Dynasty, BC, AD, , Bronze Age, archaeology, Confucius, oracle bones , afterlife ,</p>	









Key Vocabulary

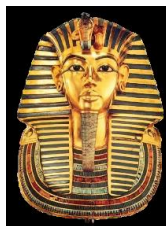
Pharaoh – The pharaoh was at the top of the order, and thought to be a god.

Hieroglyphics – Pictures the ancient Egyptians used instead of words.

Papyrus – Paper that the Egyptians made from reeds to write hieroglyphics on.

Tomb – A burial place for many famous Egyptians, including pharaohs.

Mummification – The process of preserving the body of a person to allow them to enter the afterlife.



Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE

7500 BCE First settlers in Nile valley

3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols

3100 BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.

2650 BCE First step pyramid built

2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built

2335 BCE Pyramid texts written (magical

spells to protect pharaohs)

1472 BCE Hatshepsut becomes caretaker

ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)

1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh

1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh

1100 BCE Upper & Lower Egypt split

332 BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt

196 BCE Rosetta stone carved

1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh

30 BCE Egypt becomes a Roman Province

1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

Places, Objects, and Occupations in Ancient Egypt

The Great Pyramid of Giza		The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest and largest of the Great Pyramids complex near Cairo. It is the oldest of the 7 wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one still intact. It was built for pharaoh Khufu.	Where? Cairo, northern Egypt	Key Facts: The Great Pyramid is 146 metres tall.
Valley of the Kings		The Valley of the Kings is a place where pharaohs were buried for nearly 500 years, between 16th-19th Century BC. Tombs were cut out of the rock. Tutankhamun's famous tomb is located in the valley.	Where? Banks of the River Nile, Luxor, southern Egypt	Key Facts: The tombs were stocked with goods that the pharaoh would need in the next world.
The Great Sphinx		The Great Sphinx is a large limestone sculpture of a sphinx: a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human. At some point in the past, the nose has been removed. It is one of the oldest monuments in existence.	Where? Cairo, northern Egypt	Key Facts: The Great Sphinx is 73 metres long from head to tail.
The River Nile		The River Nile is the life source upon which life in Ancient Egypt flourished. It created (and still creates) banks of fertile soil for the Egyptians to live and farm on. In total it is 4,160 miles long.	Where? North to south across Egypt (and beyond!)	Key Facts: The Nile is often considered the longest river in the world.
Ancient City of Thebes		Thebes was an Ancient Egyptian city that was the capital during the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdoms. Its ruins lie within what is now the city of Luxor.	Where? Luxor, southern Egypt	Key Facts: It is often called the 'world's greatest open air museum'.
Mummies		Egyptians believed that their bodies would be needed for the afterlife. So, the rich paid for their bodies to be mummified: purified, preserved & wrapped in linen.	How? Sods were used to dry out the body.	Key Facts: It could take up to 70 days to mummify a body!
Clothes		As Egypt is a hot country, people wore lightweight linen clothes to keep them cool. Until the age of six, most children would not wear any clothes.	How? Linen is made from the flax plant.	Key Facts: Egyptians wore jewels & make-up to please the gods.
Farming		The pharaoh made peasants farm on the fertile lands. The people of Egypt were able to grow things like wheat, barley, fruit, vegetables, figs and melons.	How? Fertile Nile soil was ideal for farming.	Key Facts: Every June, farming stopped as the Nile flooded.
Sports		The Ancient Egyptians enjoyed many sports. Most were designed to prepare young men for battle, for example wrestling, boxing, chariot racing and archery.	How? Egyptians invented rules for many sports.	Key Facts: Many sports they played are still played today!
Festivals		Throughout the year the Egyptians held various festivals. Many of these were in honour of the gods, and there would be both offerings and celebrations.	How? Some took place according to the moon.	Key Facts: The most well-known festival was the Opet Festival.
Hunting		The Egyptians hunted for both food and entertainment. This was normally an activity for the rich, however the poor also enjoyed hunting when there was time.	How? They used spears, arrows and bows.	Key Facts: Even dangerous animals like lions were hunted.
Hieroglyphics		Hieroglyphics were pictures that Ancient Egyptians used to represent objects, actions, sounds, and ideas. In total, there were more than 700 different hieroglyphics. Some of the pictures stood for whole words.	How? Plants were crushed to make ink.	Key Facts: Hieroglyphics were often carved onto the walls of tombs.