Knowledge organiser

| Timeline | |
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| 2400 BCE | The Bronze Age begins in China |
| 1600 BCE | King Tang overthrows the last emperor of the Xia Dynasty; the Shang Dynasty begins |
| I250 BCE– II92 BCE | Emperor Wu Ding reigns over the Shang Dynasty |
| I250 BCE– II92 BCE | General Fu Hao leads many successful military campaigns |
| 1046 BCE | The Shang Dynasty is defeated |
| 1898 | Antique dealers notice Chinese writing on oracle bones |
| 1928 | Excavations in Anyang; many items from the Shang Dynasty are found |
| 1976 | The tomb of Fu Hao is discovered near Anyang |

| Vocabulary | |
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| Archaeologist | Someone who studies the past by looking at objects, buildings and remains |
| Artefact | An object created by a human, usually found a long time after it was made |
| Bronze | A metal made by melting and mixing copper and tin |
| Dynasty | A family that rules a country for a long time |
| Emperor | The ruler of a country or empire |
| General | A leader in an army |
| Jade | A green rock that is used in a lot of Asian art |
| Oracle bones | Animal bones with Chinese writing on, used in Ancient China to try and predict the future |
| Tomb | an underground monument to a dead person |
| Yellow River | A major river running across the north east of China |

Important people

| Tang | First emperor of Shang; very popular and successful |
|------------|--|
| Fu Hao | A great military leader and warrior; wife of Wu Ding |
| Wu Ding | A very successful emperor; ruled for 58 years |
| Zhou | The last emperor of the Shang Dynasty; a tyrant; born 'Xin' |
| Daji | Cruel woman (wife of Zhou), who made up awful punishments |

