

HISTORY CATCH-UP CURRICULUM

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Changes within living memory	Ancient Egypt	Local History	Vikings	Ancient Greece	World War II
Significant Individuals	The Great Fire of London	Anglo Saxons	Roman Empire	World War I	Titanic
History of West Bromwich	Queens	Stone Age to Iron Age	Mayans	Tudors	Shang Dynasty

Click on a history area





[Click here for the timeline progression from Year 1 to 6!](#)


BC

Year 1 Timeline

AD

Florence Nightingale

Neil Armstrong



1820-1910

1969

2022

0

1952



Queen Elizabeth II coronation

[Y2 timeline](#)

Added:

- Florence Nightingale
- Neil Armstrong
- Queen Elizabeth II

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BC

Year 2 Timeline

AD

[Y3 timeline](#)

Ancient Egypt



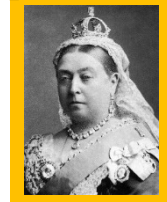
3100BC

Queen Elizabeth



1558
-
1603

Queen Victoria



1837
-
1901

Neil Armstrong



1969

2022

0

Added:

- Ancient Egypt
- Great of London
- Queen Elizabeth I
- Queen Victoria

1666



The Great Fire of London

1820-1910



Florence Nightingale

1952



Queen Elizabeth II coronation

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BC

Year 3 Timeline

AD

[Y4 timeline](#)

Ancient Egypt



3000BC
- 30BC

Anglo Saxons



410 -
1066

Queen Elizabeth I



1558
-
1603

Queen Victoria



1837
-1901

Neil Armstrong

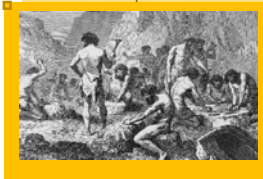


1969

2022

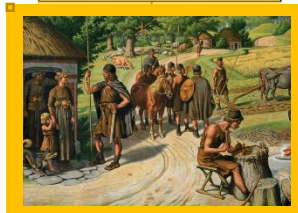
0

2.6 million
years BC -
3300BC



Stone Age

3300BC -
1200BC



Bronze Age

1200BC
- 600AD



Iron Age

1820-
1910



Florence
Nightingale

1952



Queen
Elizabeth II
coronation

1666



The Great Fire of
London

Added:

- Anglo Saxons
- Stone Age
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age



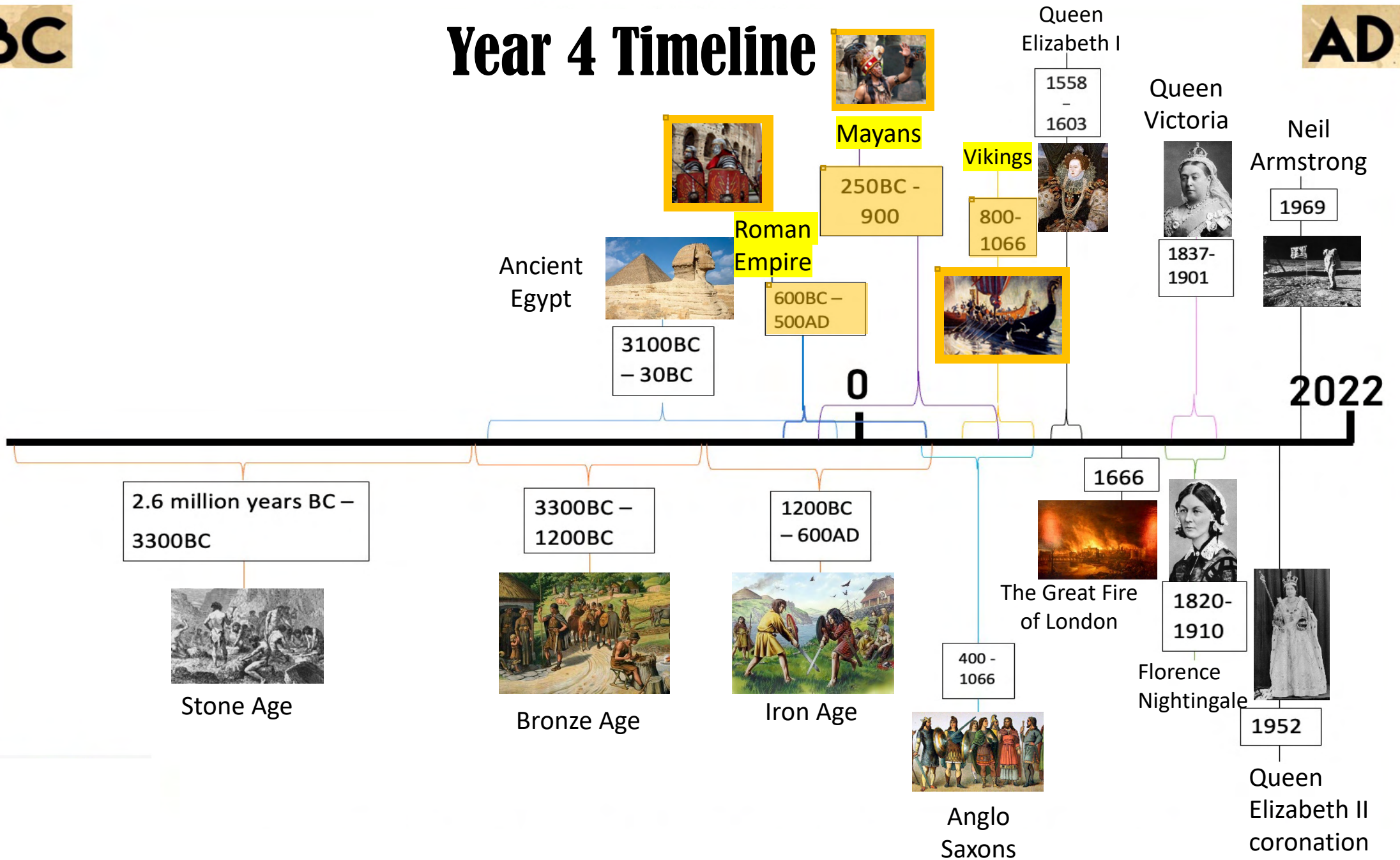
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BC

AD

Year 4 Timeline

[Y5 timeline](#)

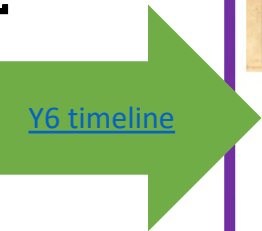


Added:

- Mayans
- Vikings
- Roman Empire



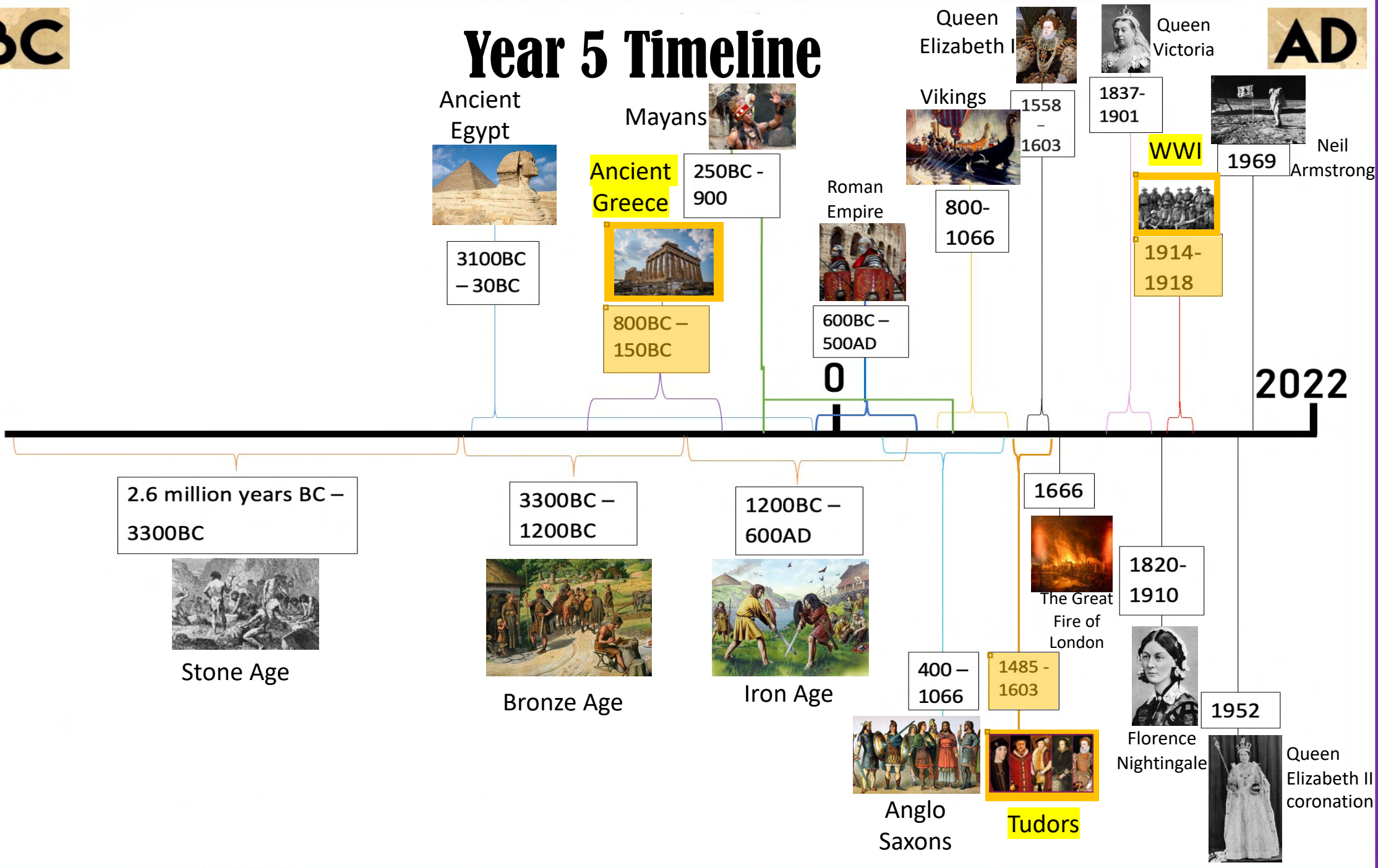
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BC

Year 5 Timeline

AD



Added:

- Ancient Greece
- Tudors
- World War I

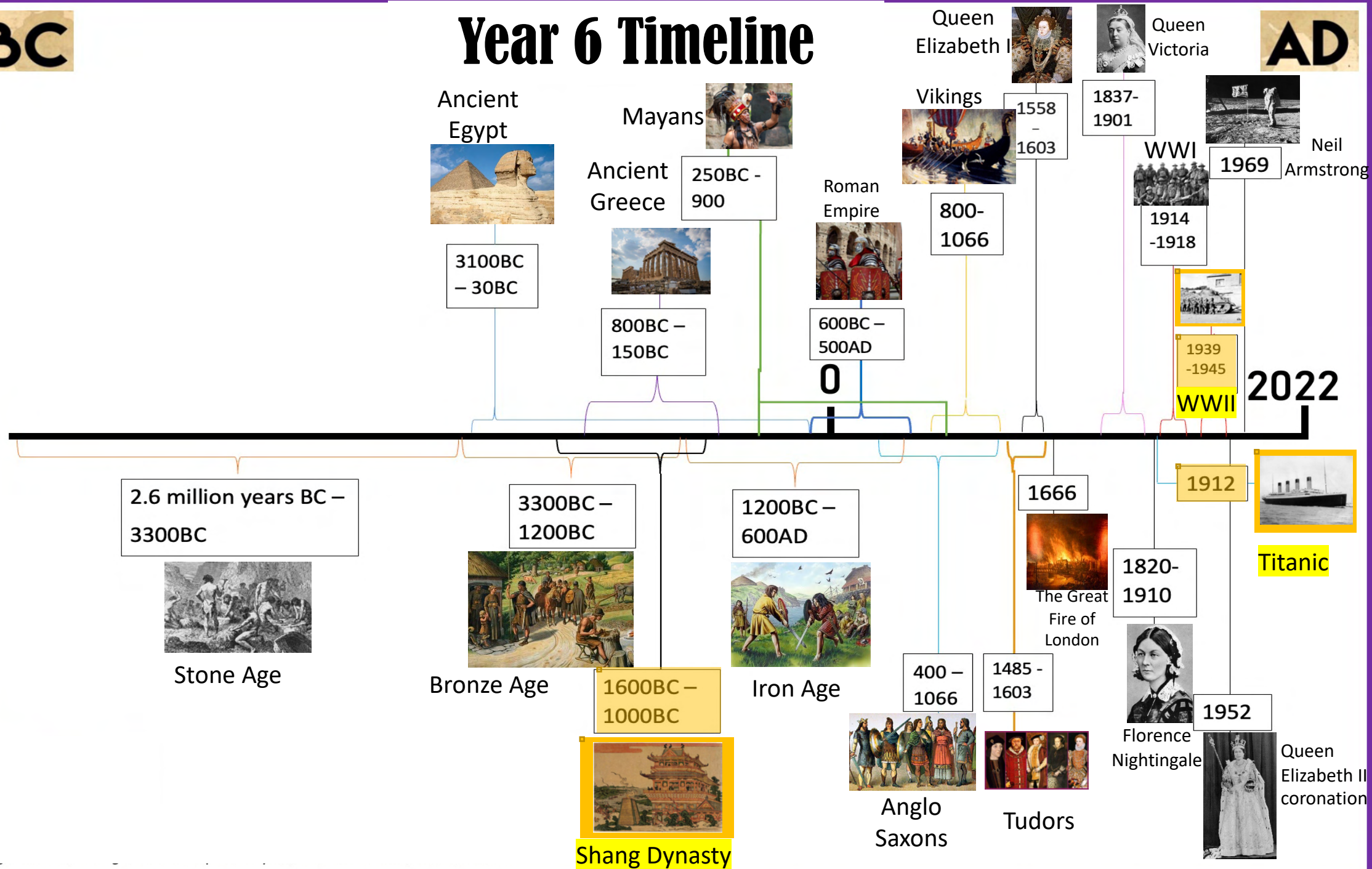


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BC

Year 6 Timeline

AD



- Added:
- World War II
 - Titanic
 - Shang Dynasty



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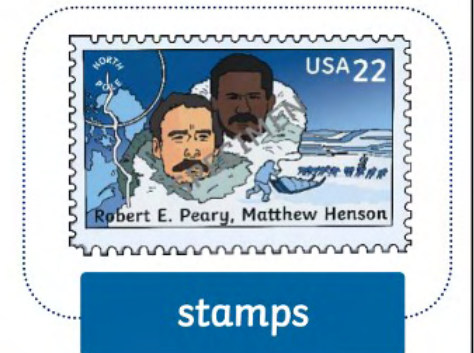
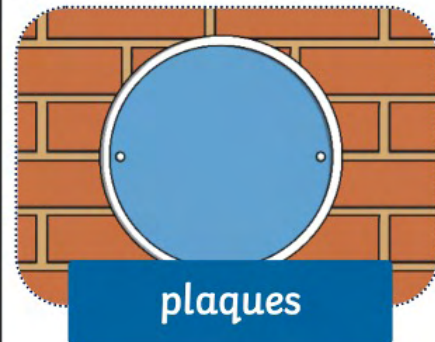
Key Vocabulary

achievement	An achievement is something challenging that a person does well.
astronaut	A person who is trained to travel in space.
equipment	Objects that are needed for an activity, such as exploring.
expedition	A journey taken for a reason, such as exploring somewhere or something.
explorer	Someone who goes on a journey to find out about somewhere or something new.
significant	Important and worth knowing about.
polar	Polar describes anything about (or near) the North Pole or South Pole.







Remembering Significant People

Significant people are people who have made important **achievements**. They are often remembered in different ways.



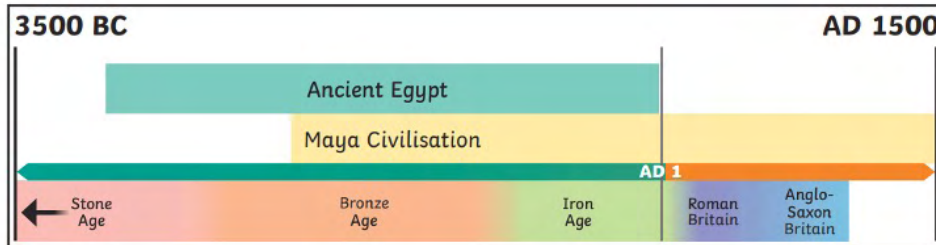
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Who?	 <p data-bbox="491 582 843 672">Ibn Battuta</p>	 <p data-bbox="978 582 1419 672">Florence Nightingale</p>	 <p data-bbox="1510 582 1949 672">Neil Armstrong</p>	 <p data-bbox="2040 596 2481 686">Queen Elizabeth II</p>
What?	<p>He was an explorer who travelled for nearly 30 years. He learnt about lots of different places.</p>	<p>Changed nursing forever.</p>	<p>He became the first person to walk on the moon. A team of people at NASA made this happen.</p>	<p>She ruled the Commonwealth for 70 years. She currently is the longest reigning monarch.</p>
When?	<p>around 1325 - 1353</p>	<p>1820-1910</p>	<p>1969</p>	<p>1926-2022</p>



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Historical Skills Vocabulary

BC Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards so 200 BC is before 100 BC.

AD Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards so AD 100 is before AD 200.

Key Vocabulary

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
Egypt	The country on the continent of Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created.
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
irrigation	A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.
the Nile	A river that runs through Egypt . It was essential to life in ancient Egypt .
pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt .
tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.

The Ancient Egyptian Empire

In c. 3000 BC, King Menes united two **Egyptian** kingdoms to build the empire of **ancient Egypt**. It lasted until 30 BC when the Romans took over.

The Nile

Life revolved around **the Nile**. Every year, it flooded and left behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to **irrigate** fields in other areas.

The Nile was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river banks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

Most people lived along and around **the Nile**. This is still true in **Egypt** today.

A Pharaoh's Death



The **ancient Egyptians** built the pyramids as resting places for the **pharaohs**.

When a **pharaoh** died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification.

The **pharaoh** was then placed in a **tomb**, often under a pyramid, with their most treasured possessions. The **ancient Egyptians** believed that these treasures would help them in the afterlife.

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Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

The **ancient Egyptians** worshipped many gods and goddesses who were responsible for different aspects of life and death.

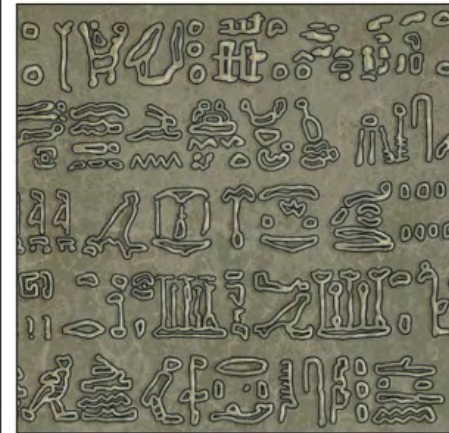
Horus	God of the sky. The ancient Egyptians believed a pharaoh was a god-like living version of Horus.
Thoth	God of wisdom. He is believed to have invented hieroglyphics and kept a record of all knowledge.
Ma'at	Goddess of truth. Pharaohs promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest.
Osiris	God of the dead.
Anubis	God of mummification. He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter, the person could pass to the afterlife.



Writing (Hieroglyphics)

In **ancient Egypt**, scribes wrote on papyrus. Papyrus was a thick type of paper made from reeds that grew along **the Nile**. Scribes were mostly men who went to a special school to learn to write.

Scribes wrote using **hieroglyphs**. **Hieroglyphs** were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and **tombs**. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken.



Did You Know...?

The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. It was written in **hieroglyphs** and two other languages, including **ancient Greek**, which language experts could still read. They translated the **hieroglyphs** by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.

Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was a **pharaoh** known more recently as the 'boy king' because he became **pharaoh** when he was 9 years old.

His **tomb** was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922.

The discovery helped people to understand more about the **Egyptians pharaohs**.



Tutankhamun's death mask

The Great Fire of London

Key Vocabulary	
bakery	A shop where bread is made and sold.
diary	A book that people write about their lives in.
fire engine	A vehicle that carries things used to put out fires.
firefighter	People who put out fires as their job.
St Paul's Cathedral	A very large church in London. St Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the fire.
rebuilt	Building something again after it has been broken or destroyed.
river Thames	The river that runs through the middle of London.
17th century	From the year 1601 to 1700. The Great Fire of London happened in the 17th century , in 1666.

Key People		
 Samuel Pepys	 Sir Christopher Wren	 King Charles II

Key Knowledge	
When was the Great Fire of London?	The Great Fire of London started on Sunday 2 nd September 1666 and ended on Thursday 6 th September 1666.
Where did the fire start?	The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire spread so quickly?	In 1666, the buildings in London were very close together and many were made of wood and had straw roofs.
What happened after the fire?	After the fire, many buildings were rebuilt . King Charles II ordered that buildings were built further apart and made of stone to make sure the fire could not happen again so easily.

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Spread of the Fire

- Sunday 2nd September 1666
- Monday 3rd September 1666
- Tuesday and Wednesday
4-5th September 1666



Timeline of Events

Monday 3rd September 1666

The fire gets very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday 4th September 1666

St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire starts at around 1 a.m.
Mid-morning: Samuel Pepys starts to write about the fire in his **diary**.

Wednesday 5th September 1666

The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.

Thursday 6th September 1666

The fire is finally put out.
Thousands of people are left homeless.

Queens

[Queens part 2](#)

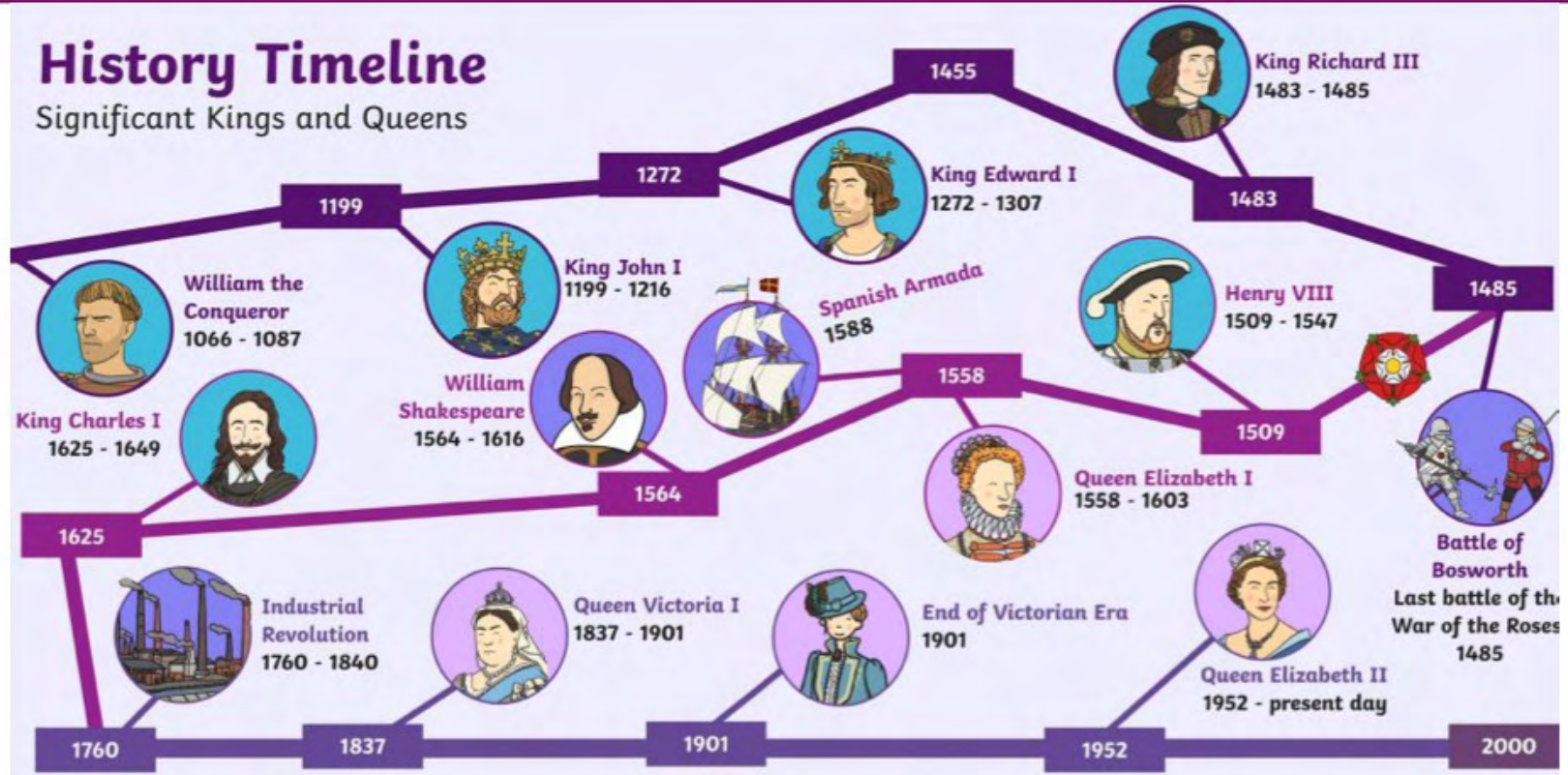
What? (Key Knowledge)	
What is a monarch and where do they live?	A monarch is a king, queen or emperor they live in palaces which are usually large and very grand.
Who were the Tudors and who was Elizabeth I?	The Tudors were a royal family who reigned over England between 1485 and 1603. The first Tudor monarch was Henry VII and the last was Elizabeth I who reigned from 1558 to 1603 .
Who was Queen Victoria?	Queen Victoria was the queen of England and the Empress of India. She reigned for 64 years between 1837 and 1901 . She was 18 when she was crowned as queen. She was married to Prince Albert and they had 9 children and 40 grandchildren. She celebrated her diamond jubilee in 1897.
What was Victorian life like?	Living in the Victorian period was exciting because of all the new inventions and pace of change and progress, but it was a hard time to live in if you didn't have much money. Even very young children had to work if their family needed them to.
Who is Queen Elizabeth II?	Queen Elizabeth II is the reigning monarch of the United Kingdom. She became queen in 1952 at the age of 25 and has ruled for 66 years. She is married to Prince Philip and they have 4 children and 8 grandchildren. She celebrated her diamond jubilee in 2012.
What are the similarities and differences between the times when the three queens reigned?	Life in Tudor times was hard especially if you were poor. Only boys from rich families could go to school. During the Victorian period there were lots of new inventions which made life easier. More children went to school but many still had to go to work. Now all children have to go to school, life is much easier and we have lots of new technology to help us.

What? (Key Vocabulary)	
Spelling	Definition/Sentence
monarch	a king, queen or emperor
palace	an impressive building where a monarch lives.
empire	a group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country
reign	the period of rule of a monarch
jubilee	a special anniversary of an event, especially one celebrating 25, 26 or 60 years of a reign or activity.
crowned	place a crown on the head of someone making them a monarch.
exhibition	a display of works of art or items of interest such as new inventions.
royal	a king or queen or a member of a monarch's family
Commonwealth	a group of countries that used to be part of the British Empire
 <p>Elizabeth I ></p>	
  <p>Victoria > Elizabeth II ></p>	

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History Timeline

Significant Kings and Queens



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Changes in West Bromwich

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Sort pictures of West Bromwich into **past** and **present**. Identify **similarities** and **differences** between West Bromwich then and now.
- Prepare and ask some questions about West Bromwich in the past.
- Discuss how the West Bromwich has changed over time.
- Order events on a timeline in the **chronology** in which they happened.
- Use words and phrases such as **old**, **new**, **before** (I was born), **after** (I was born), **past**, **present**, **then**, **now**, a long time ago.

Vocabulary

after	later in time than, or behind in order
approximately	about; almost exactly
before	at an earlier time; in the past
chronology	the order of events in time
current	of or happening in the present time
differences	the condition of being different from or not like
during	throughout the entire time of
era	a period of time in history. An era often begins or ends with an important event.
new	having recently arrived, been produced, or come into being
now	at this time or in these times
often	at many times
old	having existed for many years; not new .
past	having happened or gone by at an earlier time
present	existing at this time; current
similarity	likeness
then	soon after ; next

Past	Present
Dartmouth Park	
	
High street	
	
Clock tower, West Bromwich	
	
Dagger Lane	
	
All Saints Church	
	

Changes within living memory

Part 2

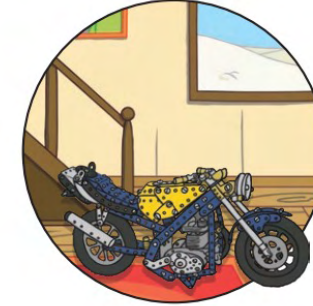
Key Facts

How long have toys existed?	Toys have existed for thousands of years. They were made out of the materials that were available at the time. Even stones and string have been made into toys.
What were toys made of during the Victorian age?	Toys were mainly made of wood, paper and metal during the Victorian age.
What toys did Victorian children play with?	Rich Victorian children played with toys such as clockwork trains, rocking horses, tea sets and dolls. Poorer children played with homemade toys such as peg dolls, wooden boats and rags stuffed with sawdust to make balls or toy animals.
What are modern toys made of?	Modern toys are mainly made of plastic. This is because it is usually safer and easier to make things with.
How are modern toys different?	Many modern toys use electricity to work. Computers and consoles were invented in the 20th century .

dolls



Meccano



teddy bears



What were toys made of during the Victorian age?

Toys were mainly made of wood, paper and metal during the **Victorian** age.

What toys did Victorian children play with?

Rich **Victorian** children played with toys such as clockwork trains, rocking horses, tea sets and dolls. Poorer children played with homemade toys such as peg dolls, wooden boats and rags stuffed with sawdust to make balls or toy animals.

board games



doll house



ball and cup



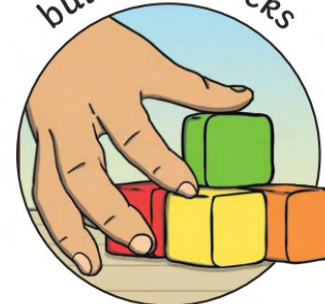
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How are modern toys different?

Many modern toys use electricity to work. Computers and consoles were invented in the **20th century**.

building blocks



computer games and consoles



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Key Vocabulary

Victorian	The time of Queen Victoria's reign. 1837-1901.
20th century	The 20th century was 1900-1999.
21st century	We are in the 21st century . It started in the year 2000 and will end in 2099.
wooden toys	Lots of toys were made of wood. Boats, train sets and cup and ball were all made of wood. Some toys are still made of wood.
paper toys	Some toys, like paper windmills, were made out of paper.
metal toys	Toy soldiers and some spinning tops were made out of metal.
plastic toys	Most modern toys are made of plastic. Toy soldiers, dolls and ride-on cars are usually made of plastic.
modern	Things made now or recently.
the past	Objects and things that happened before now.

19th century

Toys: wooden dolls, wooden doll houses, tea sets, ball and cup, spinning top, toys soldiers, leather footballs.



21st century

Toys: handheld games consoles, virtual reality.



20th century

Toys: teddy bears, Barbie dolls, Action Man, electronic toys, computers, games consoles.



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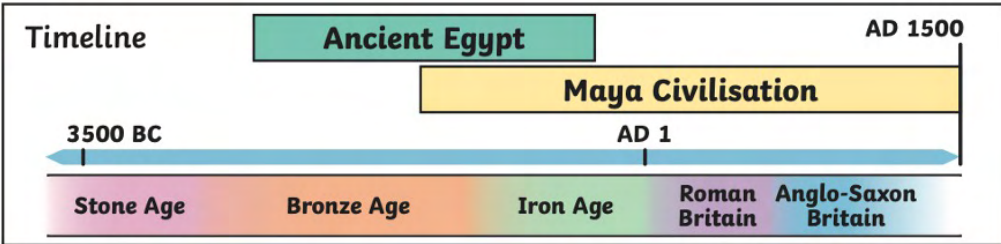


The Anglo-Saxons



Key Vocabulary

Angles	Tribes from an area today known as modern day Denmark that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Saxons	A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
Scots	People from Ireland who, like the Picts , were fierce and powerful fighters.
invaders	People who enter an area and take control of it by force.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.
Pagan	Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.



The Romans Leave Britain

By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that **invaded** became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon **kingdoms**.

The **Picts** and **Scots** were a constant threat without Roman support.

- 1 Northumbria
- 2 Mercia
- 3 East Anglia
- 4 Wessex
- 5 Essex
- 6 Kent
- 7 Sussex



Living in Anglo-Saxon Britain

The Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages.

Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. Wessex was a place named after the West **Saxons** who settled there. Sussex was named after the South **Saxons**.

The **kingdom** of Mercia (which means border people) was named Mercia because it had so many borders with other **kingdoms**.



Key Figures in Anglo-Saxon Britain

King Vortigern	The king left in charge after the Romans left Britain.
Hengest and Horsa	King Vortigern's brothers from Jutland (in modern day Denmark). They helped to keep the Picts and Scots out of Britain.
Augustine	A Roman monk who was sent to Britain to persuade the Britons to become Christians . After his death, he was made a saint.
King Ethelbert	The king of Kent who was the first King to convert to Christianity .
Columba	An Irish abbot (head of a monastery) who introduced Christianity to Scotland.
King Oswald	The king of Northumbria who introduced Christianity to his people.
Aidan	An Irish monk who helped King Oswald introduce Christianity in Northumbria. He became the first bishop of Lindisfarne.

Anglo-Saxon Paganism

The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was **Paganism**. They worshipped many gods. Festivals and sacrifices were made to the gods and goddesses.

Pagans also believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic. They would perform many rituals that they believed would protect them in this life and the next.



Christian Places of Worship

Many **Christian** places of worship were built at this time.

Canterbury Cathedral was founded by Augustine. It was rebuilt from AD 1070 after a fire.

A monastery was built on the island of Lindisfarne. This Holy Island was very influential and the monks here were successful at spreading **Christianity** across the north of England.

The Anglo-Saxons and Christianity

At the end of this period, **Christianity** became the main religion in Britain.

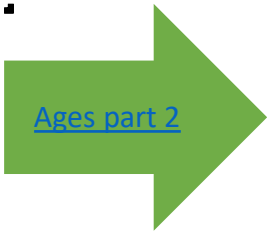
In AD 597, a Roman monk called Augustine was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about **Christianity**.

King Ethelbert of Kent was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000 of his people.

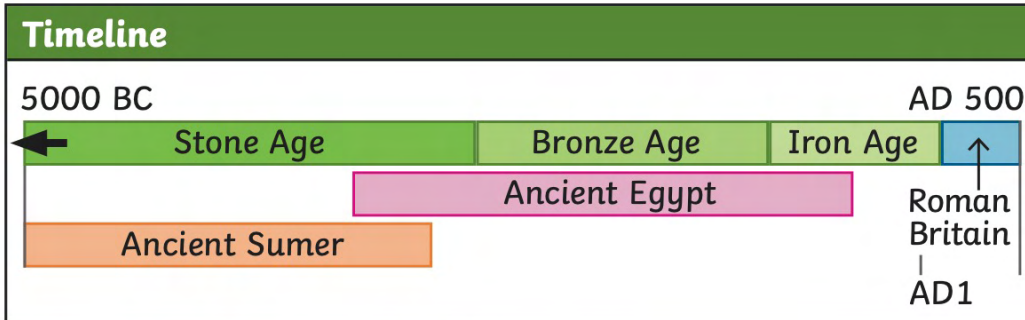
Over the next 100 years, the rest of the kingdoms converted to **Christianity** too.



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Key Changes and Events	
3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze .
	The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.



Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the **Bronze** Age. Originally, it was just an **earthwork** and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

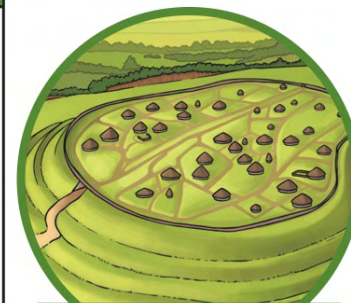
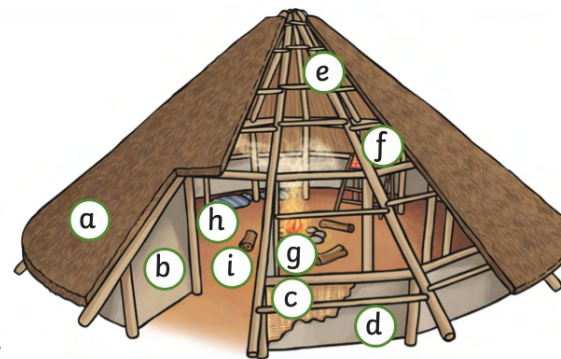


Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age . The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes . The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze .

Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



An **Iron Age** hillfort

Hillforts

People in the **Bronze Age** and **Iron Age** lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the **Iron Age**, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'.

Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.

Druids

Druids were the priests of the **tribes** we call 'Celts'. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the **tribes** believed in. They believed the gods lived in nature. The main festivals were based around important times in the farming year. The Druids **sacrificed** food, precious objects and even humans to keep the gods happy.

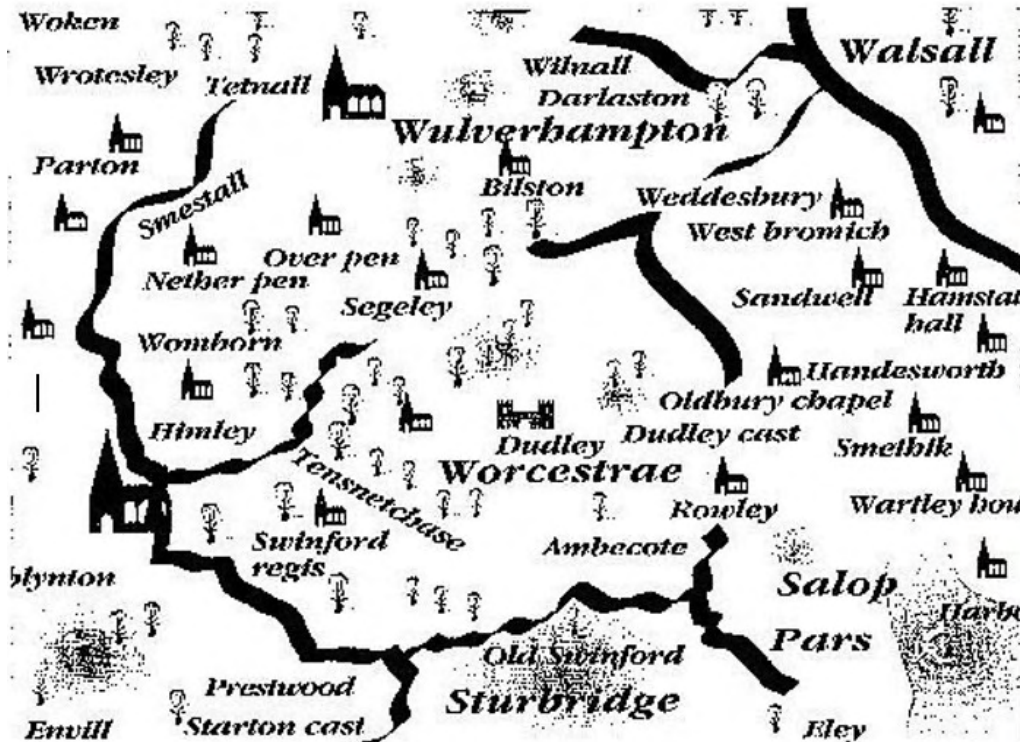
Druids were also like doctors and lawyers. They found cures in plants and resolved disagreements. Their opinions were more important than those of the king. It took at least 20 years to train to be a Druid. However, we only know about them from what the Romans wrote down.



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Famous people born in West Bromwich



This section of Christopher Saxton's Map of 1579 shows what became known as the Black Country and is included in a most significant book by Eric Richardson. Called The Black Country as seen through Antique Maps, A Survey from 1579 (2000). A pioneering work it is published by the Black Country Society and gives a geographical reality to the term The Black Country.



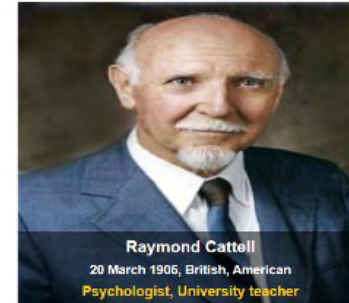
Frank Skinner
27 January 1957, British
comedian, autobiographer



Phil Lynott
20 August 1949, Irish, British
Singer



K. K. Downing
27 October 1961, British
Composer, Musician, Guitarist



Raymond Cattell
20 March 1906, British, American
Psychologist, University teacher



Al Atkins
14 October 1947, British
singer, composer, songwriter



Robert Plant
20 August 1948, British
Singer



Denise Lewis
27 August 1972, British
Athletics competitor



Ian Hill
20 January 1951, British
Bassist, Musician, Guitarist

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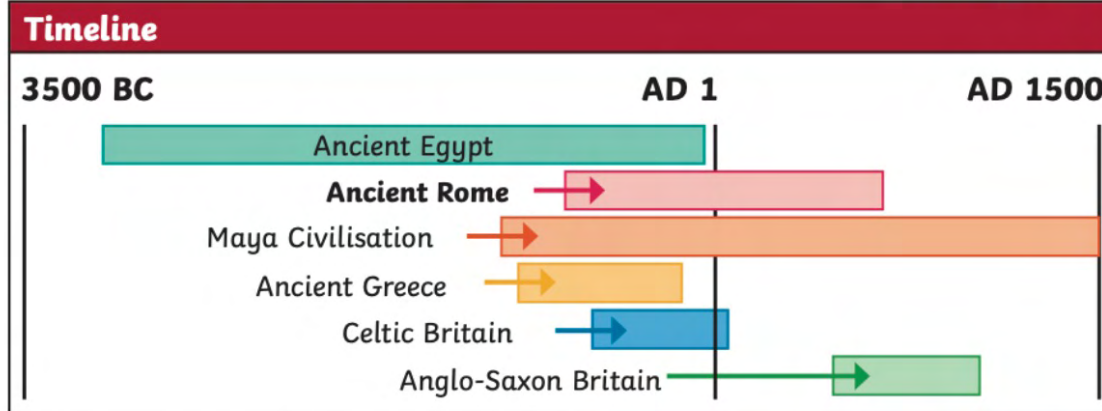
<u>Key terms</u>	
production	the process of making something for use
Paupers	A very poor person
Migration	It is the movement of a person or a group of people, to settle in another place.
Industrial Revolution	the changes in manufacturing and transportation that began with fewer things being made by hand but instead made using machines in larger-scale factories.
accommodation	A place to live, work, stay in
pre-industrial	relating to a time before industrialization. It refers to the time before machines were introduced to produce goods on a large scale.
Growth	something that has grown or is growing.
regeneration	the act of improving a place or system, especially by making it more active or successful




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The Roman Empire

Key Vocabulary	
Celts	People living in Britain in tribes , including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire , only citizens were able to vote.
conquest	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
emperor	The ruler of an empire .
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
rebellion	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.




The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to **conquer** Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the **Roman Empire** and punish the **Celts** for helping his enemies. His **legions** weren't able to overcome the **Celts** in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the **Celts** could continue to live as they were.



Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, **Emperor** Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to **conquer** the **Celtic tribes**. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

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Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a rebellion against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army



finally defeated Boudicca and the Celts. Many people were killed in the rebellion.

Hadrian's Wall in AD 122

In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman legions had tried to conquer Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's



Wall so they could defend this northern border of the Roman Empire.

Roman Roads and Towns

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the Emperor and helped the legions to keep control of all the different provinces.



The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.



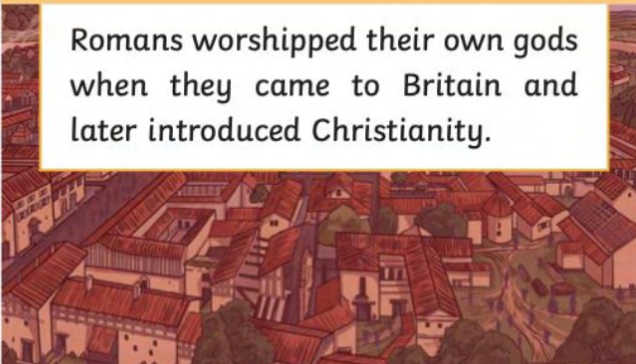
Roman Villas

Wealthy Romans and some Celts built large homes in the countryside called villas. The land attached to these homes was used for farming as agriculture was an important business for the Romans. Countryside villa complexes included a main house, bath house, workshops and gardens.



Did you know...?

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.





Key Vocabulary	
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
drought	A long period of time with little or no rain.
jaguar	A big cat, heavier than a leopard, with yellowish fur and black spots.
scribes	People trained to write things down, either as an official record or for someone else unable to write.
codices	Ancient handwritten texts. Maya codices could be unfolded like a concertina. One text is called a codex.
maize	Another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob. It can be made into a dough and baked into tortillas.
cacao beans	Cacao trees sprout pods directly from their trunks. When they are ripe, the pods can be broken open to reveal the beans, which can then be dried, roasted and ground.

Maya Numbers

The Maya developed an advanced number system for their time. They were one of only two cultures in the world to develop the concept of zero as a placeholder.

The number system used three symbols in different combinations.

- = 0
- = 1
- = 5

The Maya built cities, pyramids and ornate sculptures in the rainforest.

Food

The Maya people mainly ate **maize** (corn). **Maize** was very important to them as they believed that the first humans were made from **maize** dough by the gods.

The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from **cacao beans** that was enjoyed by the rich. It was used for medicines and in ceremonies. The **cacao beans** were highly valued and even used as a form of money.

Writing

The Maya writing system was used to write several different Maya languages. It was made up of many symbols called glyphs.

Logograms are glyphs representing whole words.

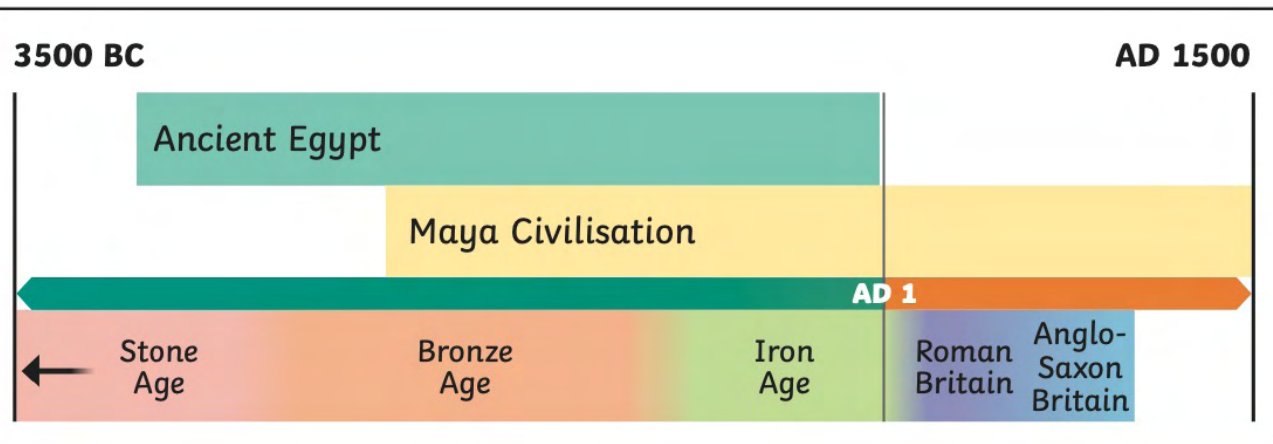
Syllabograms are glyphs representing units of sound (syllables).

The glyphs were carved on stone buildings and monuments and painted on pottery.

Maya **scribes** also wrote books called **codices**.

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Key Dates (c. stands for circa, which means approximately)	
c. 2000 BC	The Maya civilisation comes into being in Central America.
c. 300 BC	Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.
AD 900	Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to a drought . People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.
AD 1000	Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.
AD 1500s (16 th century)	The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya civilisation as part of their conquest.
AD 1839	American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood, explore Copán and other cities including Chichén Itzá, reigniting interest in the Maya civilisation .
AD 2014	The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.



Religion

The Maya believed in many gods and goddesses. They thought that the gods/goddesses had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. The Maya people would dance, sing and make offerings to the gods/goddesses.



Maya priests were believed to be able to communicate directly with the gods/goddesses. As a result, they were very important in society.

The Afterlife

The Middleworld – The Maya people believed that the Earth, which they called the Middleworld, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature, such as a turtle or crocodile.

The Upperworld – The Maya believed this was in the sky or heavens and was connected to the Middleworld by the branches of a tree.

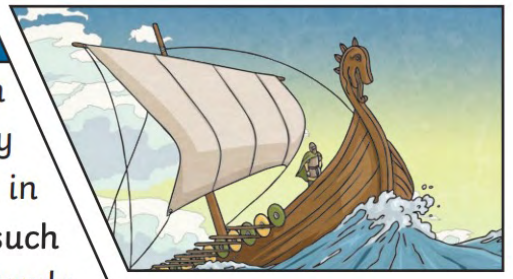
The Underworld – A tree connecting its branches to the Upperworld was also believed to grow its roots down to the Underworld.



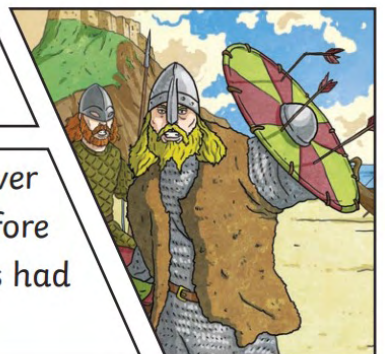
Key Vocabulary	
Danegeld	“Paying the Dane”. King Etherlred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether.
exile	To be sent away.
invade	To enter and occupy land.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
pillaged	To violently steal something.
raid	A surprise attack.
wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.

The Early Vikings

The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called **longships** and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings **raided** places such as monasteries and **pillaged** expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

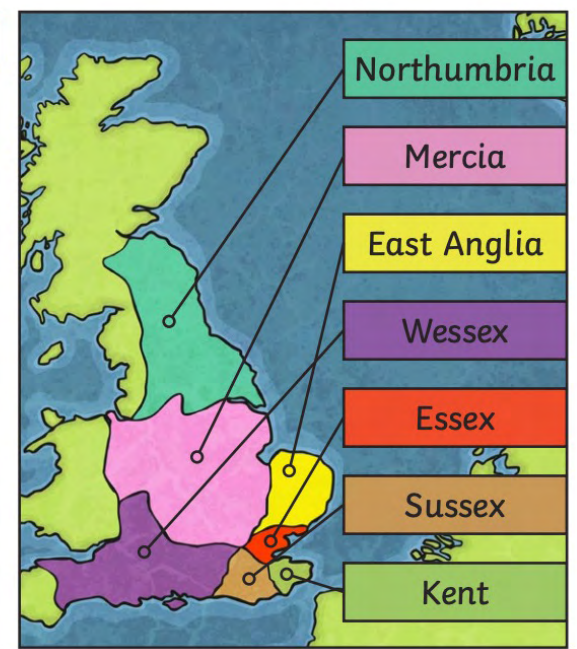


The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They **invaded** and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.



Anglo-Saxon Kings

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own **kingdom** and the people in it. They fought to defend their **kingdom** or take control of other **kingdoms**. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven **kingdoms**, but by AD 878 there was just one **kingdom** left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



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Viking Life

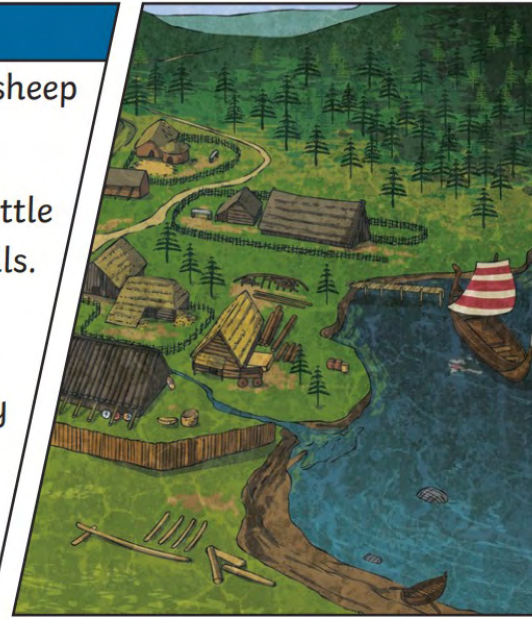
Farms - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.

Houses - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.

Jewellery - Worn to show off how rich a person was.

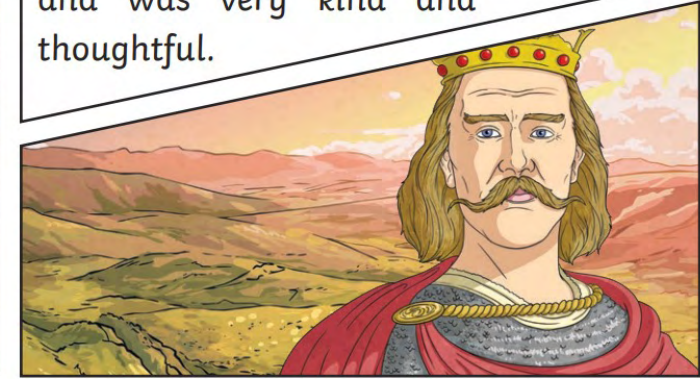
Pagans - Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.

Sagas - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.



The Last Anglo-Saxon Kings

AD 1042 – Edward the Confessor became King. He was known as ‘the Confessor’ because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.



Anglo-Saxon Laws and Punishments

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried in public to act as deterrents, to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and **exile** were common punishments; as well as paying a fine (**wergild**), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.



AD 1066 – Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him in the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066.

Viking Laws and Punishments

Viking laws were not written down but passed on by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-**outlawed**, fighting to the death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member.







The Tudors

Timeline



Key Events	
1485	Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.
1509	Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.
1534	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
1547	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.
1553	Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne .
1558	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor reign .

Tudor Monarchs	
Henry VII	The first Tudor King to reign over England after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Henry VIII	Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his heir to the throne .
Edward VI	Henry VIII's son. He was King for just a few years from aged 9 to 15 years old but was considered too young to exercise power as the King.
Lady Jane Grey	After Edward VI died, Jane became Queen for just nine days before Mary (the rightful heir to the throne) imprisoned her.
Mary I	Henry VIII's daughter. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' after burning people at the stake if they didn't agree to the religious changes she made to the country.
Elizabeth I	Daughter of Henry VIII. She reigned for nearly 45 years and led the English navy to defeat the Spanish Armada. She never married or had any children so when she died, the Tudor era ended.

Henry VIII's Wives						
	Catherine of Aragon (divorced)	Anne Boleyn (beheaded)	Jane Seymour (died)	Anne of Cleves (divorced)	Catherine Howard (beheaded)	Katherine Parr (survived)

Key Vocabulary	
heir	A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.
monarch	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
reign	To rule over a country as a monarch .
throne	The position of a king or queen.
The Age of Exploration	A time when European nations began exploring the world. Also known as The Age of Discovery. This was from the 1400s to 1600s.

Food and Drink	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food was seen as a sign of wealth. • Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.) • Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon. • Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull. • Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People, including children, would drink weak ale instead. 	

Tudor Clothes
<p>Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels.</p> <p>Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.</p>



Tudor Houses
<p>Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed.</p> <p>In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof to let out smoke. Windows were made from animal's horns or paper.</p>
<p>Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible.</p>

Shakespeare
<p>William Shakespeare was a famous poet, playwright and actor of the Tudor times. He wrote many plays including Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream which were performed at the Globe Theatre in London.</p>








The Spanish Armada
<p>Philip II of Spain sent the Spanish Armada to England in 1588. England and Spain were at odds with each other due to religious reasons and England had helped rebels attack Spanish treasure fleets. 130 ships, 30 000 troops and 2500 guns were sent to attack England but they were quickly defeated by the English navy.</p>



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Key Vocabulary	
alliance	An agreement between two or more people, groups or countries to support each other.
armistice	An agreement by countries at war to stop fighting.
assassinated	The act of murdering someone (usually an important person).
colonised	One country taking control of another country.
declare	To announce.
invade	To enter an area and forcibly take control.
rationed	Being given a food allowance when food is in short supply.

Who Went to War?	
July 28 th 1914 - November 11 th 1918	
The Triple Entente/The Allies	The Triple Alliance /The Central Powers
 United Kingdom	 Germany
 France	 Italy
 Russia	 Austria-Hungary
	The USA was a major trading partner with Britain. In April 1917, the USA declared war against Germany for attacking their trading ships around Britain.



Europe Before the War
In the early 1900s, many European countries such as Britain, France, Spain and Italy colonised countries in Africa and Asia and were considered very powerful.
Germany did not colonise other countries and they were not as powerful. Germany wanted greater power so they began building large warships and creating a strong army.
Countries also formed alliances . The Triple Alliance was formed in 1882. The Triple Entente was formed in 1907.
Because of the different power struggles and alliances , there was tension and distrust amongst some countries across Europe.



Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The main event thought to have triggered the start of the First World War is the **assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

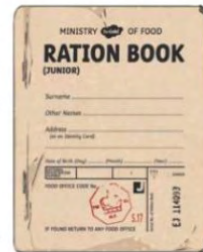
- In 1914, Archduke Ferdinand was due to become the king of Austria-Hungary.
- Gavrilo Princip from Serbia **assassinated** Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, causing Austria-Hungary to **declare** war on Serbia.
- Russia began to move their army in case they were needed.
- Germany did not like Russia preparing their army and so **declared** war on them. Germany then also **declared** war on France.
- Britain **declared** war on Germany to support Russia and France.

The Trenches

- Trenches were dug out of the land to protect the soldiers.
- Soldiers would sleep and rest in the trenches as well as eat their meals.
- The trenches were very dirty and wet. They were often filled with rats!

Rationing

- Food soon began to run out as people were panic buying.
- Gardens and other areas of land were turned into allotments so food could be grown and animals could be kept.
- Sugar, meat, butter and cheese were all **rationed**.
- **Ration** books were issued and everyone had to register with a butchers and grocers.



The Battle of the Somme

- 1st July – 18th Nov 1916.
- It took place in France.
- One of the most devastating events of the First World War.
- Over one million soldiers died.
- 19 000 British soldiers were killed on the first day of battle.



The End of the War

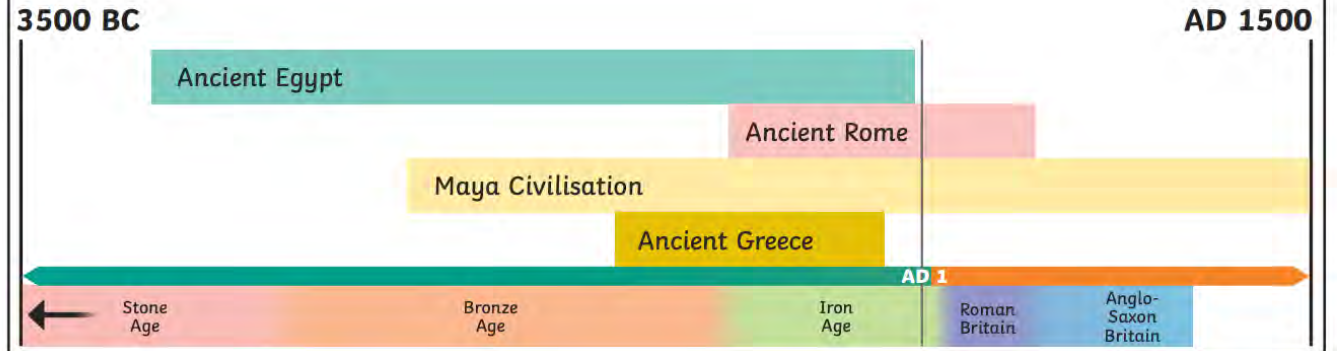
- Italy joined the Triple alliance in April 1915.
- After the USA also joined the Triple Entente in April 1917, Germany began to realise that they couldn't win the war.
- Austria-Hungary signed an **armistice** on 3rd November 1918 leaving Germany on their own.
- An **armistice** was signed by Britain, France and Germany on 11th November 1918 putting an end to all fighting.
- A two-minute silence is held every year on 11th November to celebrate the end of the war and to remember all the people who fought in the First World War and all other wars.
- Poppies are also worn around this time to remember the soldiers who died in the war; as after all the fighting had stopped, poppies began to grow on the battlefields.





Key Vocabulary	
ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
city states	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
legacies	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
myth	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.

Timeline



Ancient Greek City States

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.



Alexander the Great's Empire

Independent **city states** existed for most of the **ancient** Greek period. However, towards the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of **ancient** Greece. Following his death, his son, Alexander the Great, took over the **empire** along with other lands that he conquered. After Alexander the Great died, the Romans slowly took over parts of the **empire**.

Enslaved People in Ancient Greece

There were many enslaved people in **ancient** Greece. They made many objects and goods to be sold.

Many **ancient** Greek pots that survive today would have been made by enslaved people.

Historical Skills Vocabulary

primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

The Olympics

The Olympics were first held in **ancient** Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the **legacies** of **ancient** Greece.



Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.

The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses

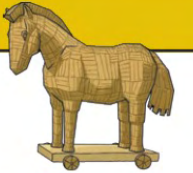
The **ancient** Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.



Myths

The Trojan War is a very famous **ancient** Greek **myth**.



- Many people believe that it is a **myth** but that there is some historical truth behind it.
- The Trojan War was between the Greek and the Trojan Armies.
- In the story, the Greeks pretended to surrender, leaving a gift of a giant horse for the Trojans. The gift was brought inside the city walls. During the night, Greek soldiers hiding inside the horse let the Greek army inside Troy's walls and the city was destroyed.

The Spartans and the Athenians

Much of what we see of the Spartans on television and in films is based on **myth** and does not present the Spartans accurately. The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight.



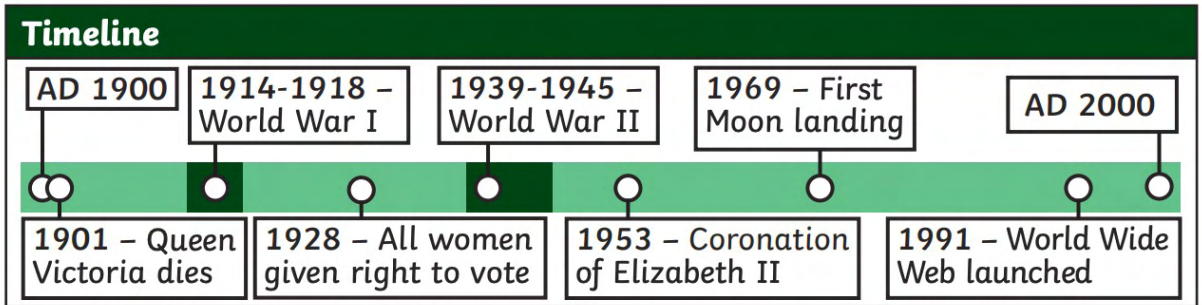
The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school but many were taught how to look after the home and family.

Democracy

Ancient Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient** Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The **legacy** of **democracy** still exists today in many parts of the world.



Key Events		
1939	1 st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 th May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 th July	The Battle of Britain begins.
	7 th September	The Blitz begins.
1941	22 nd June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).
	7 th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1943	16 th and 17 th May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
1944	6 th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies .
	6 th and 9 th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.



Evacuation

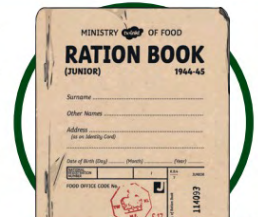
During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.

Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz.

Rationing

Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible.

Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'.



A ration book

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Key Vocabulary

Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country.
Czechoslovakia	A European country. Now two countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
propaganda	Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.
active service	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.

How Did World War II Start?

The leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler, had plans to take over other countries. In March 1938, Germany invaded and **annexed** Austria, which made other countries worried. On 29th September 1938, British, French, German and Italian leaders signed a treaty called the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to **annex** the Sudetenland (an area of **Czechoslovakia**) if he agreed not to invade anywhere else. However, in August 1939, Hitler broke the agreement and invaded the rest of **Czechoslovakia**, followed by Poland on 1st September. Britain, France and Poland had made a pact to support each other, so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

The Role of Women

Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Those who did work were paid less than men and were generally restricted to 'women's jobs', such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men were called up for **active service**, women were needed to do jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves.

After the war, many women lost their jobs. However, their experiences led them to campaign for equal working rights and pay so that they could carry on leading more independent lives.

The Holocaust

The Holocaust is the term for the killing of over six million Jewish people before and during World War II, organised by Adolf Hitler and the **Nazi party**. Even before the war, they wanted to blame the Jews for the problems in Germany and used **propaganda** to promote widespread public hatred of them. Jewish people were openly bullied, persecuted, abused and discriminated against.

Many Jews were sent to concentration camps where they were forced to work like slaves. Many died through infection, starvation or exhaustion. Others were sent to death camps where they were killed in gas chambers. This form of mass killing is called genocide.



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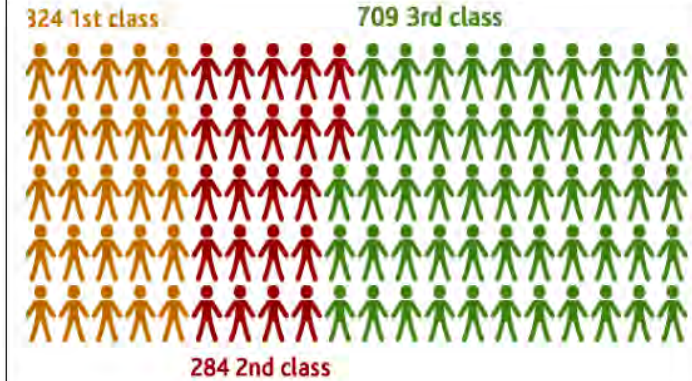
TITANIC

100 years 1912 - 2012

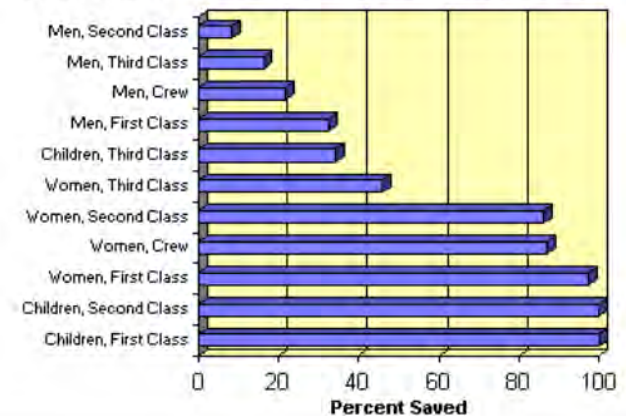


TIMELINE

1907	White Star Line decides to build three new ships, including Titanic, to rival Lusitania and Mauritania.
31 July 1908	The contract to construct Olympic, Titanic and Britannic is signed by White Star Line and the shipbuilders Harland & Wolff of Belfast.
31 March 1909	Titanic's keel is laid and construction officially begins.
31 May 1911	Titanic is successfully launched in Belfast.
January 1912	20 lifeboats are installed on Titanic, four more than the Board of Trade regulations required.
3 April 1912	Titanic arrives at the port of Southampton.
10 April 1912, 11.45	Titanic departs Southampton bound for New York.
10 April 1912, 18.00	Titanic arrives at Cherbourg, France.
11 April 1912, 11.30	Titanic arrives at Queenstown, Ireland.
14 April 1912, 23.40	Titanic collides with an iceberg.
15 April 1912, 00.15	Titanic quickly begins to take in water. Distress call picked up by Carpathia.
15 April 1912, 00.30	Lifeboats filled and lowered. Women and children are the priority.
15 April 1912, 02.05	Last lifeboat leaves but over 1,500 people are left on Titanic.
15 April 1912, 02.20	Titanic sinks into the Atlantic ocean.
15 April 1912, 04.10	Carpathia picks up survivors from the lifeboats.
15 April 1912, 09.00	Carpathia arrives in New York with 705 survivors from Titanic.
19 April 1912	US inquiry into the Disaster held.
April 1912	The Titanic Relief Fund is set up to provide for families and dependants.
April 1912	Fairview Cemetery, Halifax, Nova Scotia, becomes the final resting place for over 100 victims from Titanic.
2 May 1912	UK Board of Trade Inquiry held (until 3 July 1912).
1914	Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea is ratified by the major seafaring nations in the wake of the Titanic disaster.
1929	Atlantic, the first sound movie based on Titanic was released.
1943	The German propaganda film Titanic is released.
1955	Publication of 'A Night to Remember' by Walter Lord.
1958	Release of the British film A Night to Remember, starring Kenneth More.
1959	Titanic Relief Fund is wound up.
1985	Titanic's resting place is discovered by Dr. Robert Ballard.
1994	Exhibition opens at the National Maritime Museum displaying recovered artefacts.
1997	The film Titanic is released. It became the highest-grossing movie of all time.
1 June 2009	Last Titanic survivor dies at 97



Titanic Disaster -- percent of passengers saved, by category

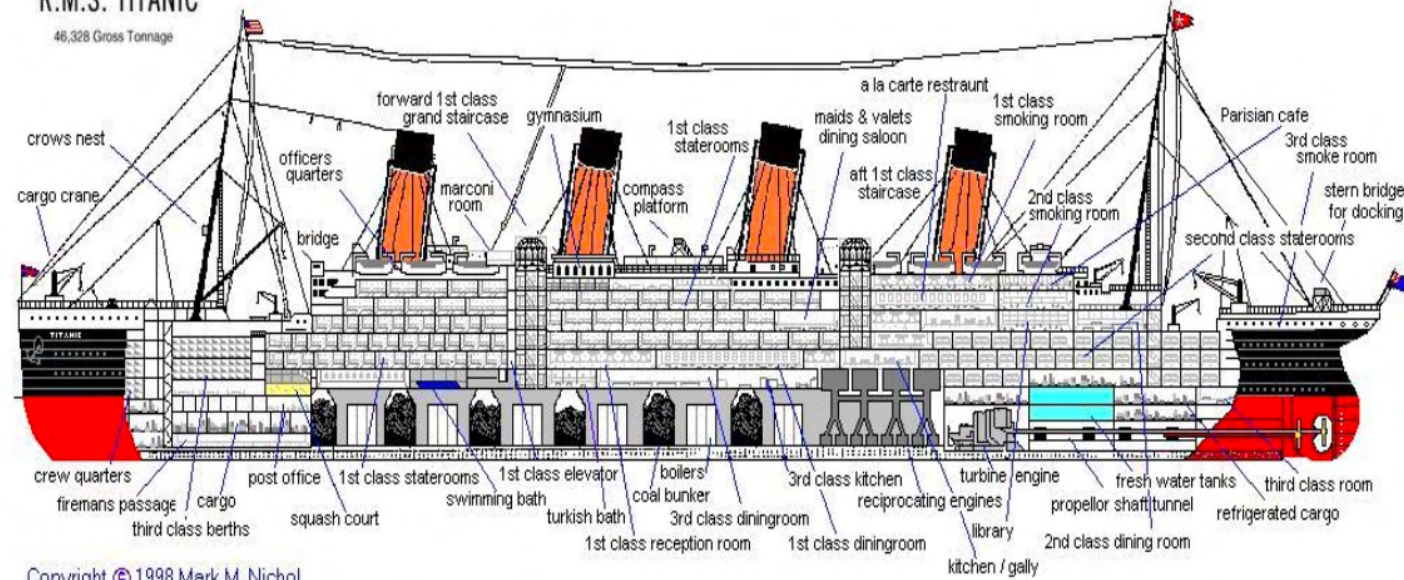




White Star Line Tripple Screw Royal Mail Steamship Titanic

R.M.S. TITANIC

46,328 Gross Tonnage



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Titanic Statistics

- The largest movable man-made object ever made (at that time)
- Passenger capacity: 2,435
- Total crew: 885
- Total passengers and crew: 3,320
- Displacement/weight: 66,000 tons of water
- Length: 882.5 feet
- Width: 93 feet
- Height from bottom of ship (keel) to top of funnels: 175 feet
- Draught (depth to which a vessel is immersed): 34 feet 7 inches
- Cruising speed: 22.5 knots (miles per hour = knots multiplied by 1.152)
- Combined weight of 3 anchors:
- Size of propellers: The 2 outer propellers had a diameter of 23 feet. The center propeller had a diameter of 17 feet.
- Rudder: 78 feet high, weight 101T
- A total of 3 million rivets (1,200 tons) held the ship's steel hull together
- Engines: two four-cylinder steam reciprocating engines and one low-pressure turbine engine. Total horsepower was 46,000
- 159 furnaces (stoked by hand) burned coal to operate 29 boilers.



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The Shang Dynasty

Part 2

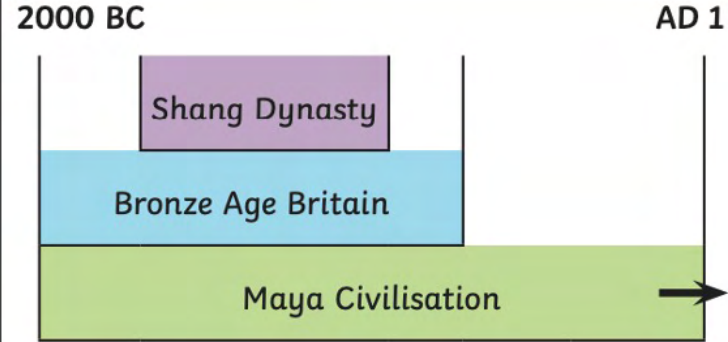
Key Events

1600 BC	The Shang dynasty is founded when Cheng Tang overthrows the Xia dynasty. He has the support of 40 other kingdoms.
1400-1200 BC	The earliest found examples of Chinese writing are dated to this period.
1250 BC	King Wu Ding begins his reign.
1200 BC	Fu Hao , one of the wives of King Wu Ding, dies. Her tomb is the only intact Shang tomb that has been found to date.
1075 BC	The last Shang king, Di Xin, begins his reign.
1046 BC	Slaves revolt in protest against cruel treatment and increasing taxes. The Shang dynasty is overthrown and replaced by the Zhou dynasty.

Crafts

Shang craftsmen used a variety of materials, including **bronze**, **jade**, clay, wood, stone and bone. Many of the artefacts that have been found were buried with their owners when they died.

Timeline

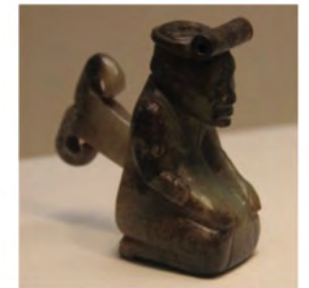


Fu Hao's Tomb

In 1976, archaeologists discovered the tomb of **Fu Hao** at the site of the ancient Shang capital, Yinxu. Because the tomb and its contents were **intact**, the discovery had a significant impact on our knowledge of the Shang dynasty and some of its people. The tomb consisted of a large pit with a wooden chamber inside containing the coffin. Evidence was found above ground of a building where memorial ceremonies and rituals were probably held in honour of **Fu Hao**.

Thousands of items were found in **Fu Hao's** tomb, demonstrating how wealthy and powerful she was. Many artefacts were from an earlier period in history, suggesting **Fu Hao** collected antiques.

The skeletons of six dogs and 16 humans were also found in the tomb. These were probably **Fu Hao's** pets and advisers, sacrificed to accompany her into the afterlife.



Jade figure found in the tomb of **Fu Hao**

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Key Vocabulary

oracle bones	Usually the shoulder bones of animals or the belly shells of turtles. Dug up centuries later by farmers, they were thought to be dragon bones and were ground up to be used in traditional Chinese medicine. In 1889, Wang Yirong and his friend Liu E worked out that the 'dragon bones' had been used in ancient ceremonies.
Fu Hao	Not only the first known female military leader, but also the most influential military leader of her time, either male or female, responsible for leading 13,000 soldiers into battle. She was also a high priestess, which was very unusual for a woman at the time.
intact	Complete, not robbed by looters.
jade	A hard mineral stone, usually green.
bronze	A metal made from a mixture of copper and tin.
cowrie shells	Small, flat, yellowish seashells, used like coins in trading.

Religion and Oracle Bones

Family was very important to the Shang people and they worshipped their ancestors after they had died. Their supreme god was called Shang Di, whom they believed communicated only with the king through his royal ancestors. Priests, or the king himself, would write questions for the ancestors on **oracle bones**, which were then heated until they cracked. The king would interpret the cracks to work out the answers.



Shang Society

The King and Ruling Family

- lived in palaces in the capital city
- fine clothes and best food
- made all important decisions; owned all the land

Priests and Government Officials

- comfortable lifestyle within city walls
- carved the **oracle bones**
- kept important records for the king

Noble Warriors

- lived in palaces outside city walls
- skilled fighters
- rented land from the king and collected tax from farmers

Craftsmen and Merchants

- lived in mud huts outside city walls
- used **cowrie shells** for currency
- paid in foods like grain and vegetables

Peasant Farmers

- largest group
- lived in poor conditions - holes in the ground
- grew millet, wheat, barley and rice
- allowed only a small share of crops

Slaves

- prisoners of war or convicted criminals
- treated harshly; forced into hard work, like building tombs
- sometimes sacrificed or buried alive