Name	Hou	ť

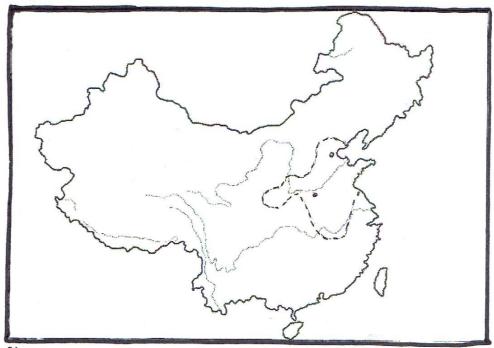
### Shang Dynasty Worksheet

Shang map

Color the Shang Dynasty area.

Label the capital cities Shang and Anyang.

Label the Huang He (Yellow) and the Chang (Yangtze) rivers.



**Shang Reading** 

Fill in the following notes by reading pages 151-152 in your textbook.

THE SHANG DYNASTY		
The Shang dynasty ruled hundreds of towns along the		
These towns providedwho were called upon to protect and expand the kingdom.		
SHANG CULTURE		
Like early cuneiform, the earliest Chinese signs looked like of objects. By the		
Shang dynasty, however, the characters had been		
One ancient Chinese historian mentioned that Shang records were "written onand"		
More writing has been discovered on cattle and sheep bones like the one on this page. The bones were called		
Shang Chinese believed that theirlived in another world and controlled human life		
The people of the Shang Dynasty also worshipped many different		

In addition, the god worshipped by everyone during the Shang dynasty was Shang Di, the "lord on high." Shang Di was believed to be the link between people and heavenly beings. The souls of ancestors, it was thought, visited with Shang Di and received their instructions from him. It was therefore very important to make sure that Shang Ti was happy. This was done with various rituals and prayers, offerings, and sometimes even human sacrifices.



# The First Dynasties of China

# Find

How did the early rulers shape Chinese culture?

#### **Lesson Outline**

- The Shang Dynasty
- Shang Culture
- Inventions, Local Rule, and War
- A Man Named Confucius

#### VOCABULARY

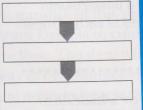
dynasty oracle bones Mandate of Heaven Warring States Period Daoism

#### PEOPLE

Fu Hao Wuwang Duke of Zhou Confucius Lao Zi

#### READING STRATEGY

Make a chart like this one to show sequence of events. List the most important events in the lesson.



#### **BUILD BACKGROUND**

In 1899, a Chinese scholar was given a packet of animal bones covered with mysterious ancient writing. What did the writing mean? Archaeologists were sent to a site along the Huang He. They determined

that a kingdom called
Shang developed
there at around 1700
B.C. A single family
ruled the kingdom for a
long time, so the government became known as the
Shang dynasty. A dynasty
is a line of rulers who
belong to the same family. For 600 years the
Shang dynasty shaped
the lives of people living
along the Huang He.

This bronze elephant shows the Shang style of combining natural shapes with elaborate decoration.



town also their tion impound other Thes were the S

600-y invac town

Arch

war

ers ta



3500 B.C. 3000 B.C. 2500 B.C. 2000 B.C. 1500 B.C. 1000 B.C. 500 B.C. A.D. 1

You Are Here 1700 B.C. – 221 B.C.

#### **SHANG DYNASTY**

The Shang dynasty ruled hundreds of along the Huang He. Shang kings created new towns by giving land to relatives, who oversaw the construction of the new towns. Each town was an aportant production center. Its farmers dworkers supplied food, clothing, and the products for the Shang rulers.

These towns also provided soldiers who called upon to protect and expand shang kingdom. They were sent to

Shang kingdom. They were sent to whenever they were needed. Prison-staken in war were forced into slavery. Near the end of the Shang dynasty's o-year rule, the capital was destroyed by waders. A new capital was built near the that is today Anyang (AHN YAHNG).

**E**chaeologists working at Anyang have

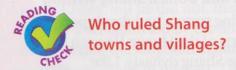
uncovered many huts.

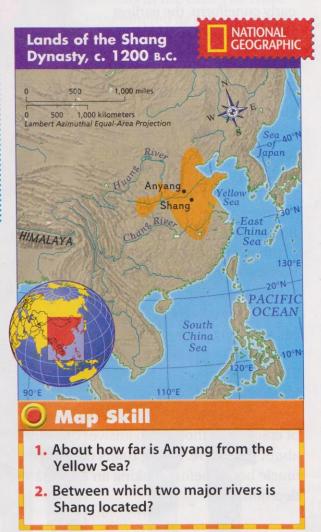
Dug halfway into the

ground, these

"pit-houses"

served as homes and workshops for metal-workers, potters, and servants. Remains of what seem to be palaces lie at the city's center. Bronze cups, stone carvings, and magnificent chariots have been found in nearby royal tombs. Also found in the tombs were the remains of people, perhaps slaves, who were buried with the kings.





#### **SHANG CULTURE**

One royal tomb found at Anyang contained hundreds of bronze containers, ivory statues, and other valuable objects. Most Shang rulers are unknown. Because of records in the tomb, we know that it belonged to a woman named **Fu Hao** (FOO HOW), or "Lady Hao." Fu Hao was the wife of a king, Wu Ding. Records in her tomb tell us that she led troops to war and ruled her own town.

#### **Bamboo and Bones: Shang Writing**

A writing system had developed along parts of the Huang He even before the Shang dynasty. Like early cuneiform, the earliest Chinese signs looked like pictures of objects. By the time of the Shang dynasty, however, the characters had been simplified. Symbols could stand for objects or ideas. The chart on this page shows how China's writing system developed over time.

One ancient Chinese historian mentioned that Shang records were "written on bamboo and silk." Unfortunately, no bamboo tablets or silk cloth have survived from Shang times. Some writing, however, has been found on bronze pots and stone.

More writing has been discovered on cattle and sheep bones like the one on this page. The bones were called **oracle** (AWR uh kul) **bones**. Shang priests heated the bones over a fire until they cracked. The pattern of cracks was thought to answer questions about the future. Shang rulers consulted oracle bones before making an important decision.

## 

#### Chart Skill

- 1. How did Chinese writing change over time?
- 2. Why do you think Chinese writing changed in this way?

#### **Shang Religious Beliefs**

Shang Chinese believed that their ancestors lived in another world and controlled human life. If an oracle's prediction came true, they believed that proved the king was being helped by ancestors. This proved he was the right person to be king.

The people of the Shang dynasty as worshiped many different gods. They believed these gods controlled nature. The ancient people also believed that when they died, they would join the ancestors and the gods.