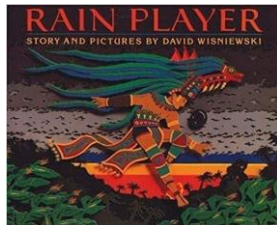
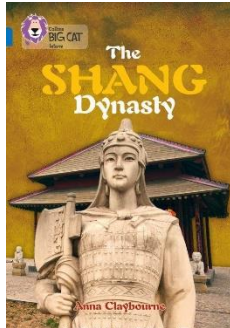




Caring and Discovery

Why have buildings and structures become a significant part of civilization?

<p>Focus Subject - History</p>	
<p>History Content – Shang Dynasty & Mayan Civilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study. • A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history 	
<p>Key Concepts - achievements, community, empire, invasion</p>	<p>Values – respect and trust</p>
<p>Key Project questions –</p> <p>How do you think Maya and Shang kings were chosen to be in <i>power</i>?</p> <p>What were the key <i>beliefs</i> of the Maya and Shang civilizations? How did they portray these beliefs?</p> <p>How were <i>communities</i> built? What were the similarities and differences between Maya and Shang communities?</p> <p>What did the Maya and Shang people place <i>value</i> on? How did they demonstrate that they values these things?</p>	<p>History is an irreplaceable resource for critically examining humans and the ways in which societies work. Through history, we can learn to understand why people act as they do, and to appreciate and respect societies different from our own in time as well as place.</p> <p>In history, we learn to respect and trust <i>evidence</i>.</p> <p>History can be trusted if there are several versions of a story and these versions match each other). It becomes even more credible if there is material evidence from primary sources (such as archaeological finds, first-hand accounts from witnesses, photographs or artefacts).</p>
<p>Critical audience to view your work – History teacher from Secondary School</p>	
<p>Assumed prior knowledge (from Year 3 & 4)</p> <p><u>Empire</u> An empire is a group of lands controlled by a single person, country or government. The ruler of an empire is called an emperor or monarch. Ancient Greece was divided into city states. Knowledge and understanding of the Roman and British Empires.</p> <p><u>Invasion</u> An invasion is an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country. Sometimes the Greek city-states joined together to fight against a bigger enemy. When Alexander the Great died, the Ancient Greek civilization began its decline and the Ancient Romans started to gain power. The Romans invaded Britain: they were looking for riches, land slaves and precious metals. In AD410, the Romans retreated from Britain because Rome were under attack.</p> <p><u>Community</u> A community is a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common. A society is people living together in a community. Many different things make up a society's culture (e.g. music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion). Ancient Greece was an early civilisation which had a powerful influence on the Western World. The Romans gave Britain new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and ways of reading and counting. Even the word 'Britain' came from the Romans.</p>	<p>Linked reading opportunities – Link to big question and concepts/values</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>

<p><u>Achievements</u> An achievement is a thing done successfully with effort, skill or courage. Ancient Greek architecture is still imitated today in large government buildings and monuments. The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities.</p>	
<p>Enriching experiences (experiential) Virtual visit to Mesoamerica (Google Earth) Explore and discuss world map to develop linked geographical knowledge Source and explore artefacts, (e.g. bronze sculptures)</p>	<p>Sticky words (topic vocabulary) <i>power, belief, community, value, wealth</i></p> <p>Absolute monarchy, conquistadors, nature gods, blood sacrifice, glyph, decline, dynasty, oracle bones</p>
<p>Children will learn and remember that... (declarative)</p> <p><u>Empire</u> <i>Empire is a term used to describe a group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state. Empires are built by countries that wish to control lands outside of their borders. Those lands can be close by or even thousands of miles away.</i></p> <p>I know that, unlike the Roman and Egyptian empires, the Maya weren't ruled over by a central government. I know that Mayan Civilization was organised into city states. Each city had its own king who was in complete control over his subjects. The king had nobles to help him control and run the city state. This type of society is known as an absolute monarchy. I know that Mayan society was organised into a pyramid system with high and low ranks.</p> <p>I know that a dynasty is a line of hereditary rulers in a country. A dynasty starts when a ruler takes power. They then pass on their kingdom to their children when they die, who then in turn pass power down to their own children. I know that the Shang Dynasty ruled during the Bronze Age and were in power from around 1600BC until 1046BC. They settled in the City of Yin, China; they ruled in the middle and lower Yellow River valley (according to history books). I know the names of some of the Shang Rulers and what they did. Shang society was divided into different classes. The upper class (Royal family, priests, administrative classes) were well respected and had clothes made from the finest materials. Some even governed small areas. The lower class included most of the population. Many were farmers or sold homemade items.</p> <p><u>Invasion</u> <i>An invasion is the movement of an army into a region, usually in a hostile attack that's part of a war or conflict. World history is full of descriptions of invasions. One country's army plundering or taking over a city or piece of land in another country is an invasion.</i></p> <p>I know that in 1519, a group of Spanish explorers, called the Conquistadors sailed to Mexico. They fought to take over the Aztec lands and after two years they succeeded. The Aztecs were defeated and Mexico became a Spanish colony. I know that during this time, the conquistadors travelled through Mesoamerica and discovered whole abandoned cities with pyramids and other buildings in the middle of the rainforest. I know that there were many battles between Maya city-states: to gain captives for sacrifice, to gain control of trade routes or to gain power. I know that Mayan city states often recorded battles on stelae.</p>	<p>Children will learn to... (procedural)</p> <p>Chronological Knowledge The Maya 5000BC – 2000BC - Hunter-gatherers lived in the rainforests and volcanic mountains. 2000BC – 1000BC - People began to farm and settle in small villages. People copied the crafts of the Olmec people, including making pottery and carving with jade. Basic trade was developed. 900BC - Farmers began to use irrigation systems to help their plants to grow. This meant larger settlements could form. 300BC - The first cities began to develop and the Mayan population grew rapidly. 292BC - The first known Mayan writing was produced. 50BC - The first temple was built in Cerros. AD250 - The Maya began their most powerful era. Astronomy, mathematics and architecture were all developing. AD300 - The Maya adopted the idea of a monarchy and were now ruled by kings. AD500 - AD800 - Major cities developed and thrived, such as Tikal, Palenque, Uxmal and Copan. Fine temples and palaces were built and art, culture and religion all reached their peak. AD800 - AD900 - The major cities began to decline and were eventually abandoned. Shang Dynasty (1766BC – 1046BC) 2000BC – The Xia Dynasty ruled the Yellow River area of Northeast China. 1766BC – Tang takes control and sets up his capital in Bo. 1737BC – Tang rules for around 29 years and his son succeeds him. 1700BC – Shang Dynasty ushers in the use of bronze into the area (Middle Bronze Age) 1300BC – Pen Geng rules and moves the capital to Yin. 1200BC – Lady Fu Hao, a wife of King Wuding, dies. The rulers after Wuding can't hold the people together and the dynasty begins to decline. 1046BC – The slaves revolt and join forces with the Chou people of West China. 1046BC – Di Xin, the last Shang ruler, is overthrown by WuWang of the Chou family. The Chou dynasty begins to reign.</p>

I know that the Shang were constantly fighting wars against invaders or nearby kingdoms and that the key to their success was the skill of their armies and their advanced weaponry.
I know that the Shang army was led by nobles or royals who charged into battle on horse-drawn bronze chariots.
I know that the Shang were conquered by the Chou (or Zhou) in around 1100BC.

Community

A civilization is the *society, culture and way of life of a particular area.*

A community is people of a district or country considered collectively, especially in the context of social values and responsibilities.

A society is people living together in a community. Many different things make up a society's culture (e.g. music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion).

Early civilizations arose first in Lower Mesopotamia (3000 BCE), followed by Egyptian civilization along the Nile River (3000 BCE), the Harappan civilization in the Indus River Valley (in present-day India and Pakistan; 2500 BCE), and Chinese civilization along the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers (2200 BCE).

I know where Mesoamerica is on a world map.
I know how the Mayan ruins were discovered by the Europeans.
I know and can describe the roles of different members of Mayan society.
I know that the Maya worshipped many gods and some of the ways in which the Maya worshipped.
I know how religion affected people's daily lives.
I know that the Mayan civilization declined c.AD900

I know what happened to Shang rulers when they died and the objects that were buried with Shang rulers.
I can suggest why people and animals were sacrificed during the Shang Dynasty.
I can describe what kind of houses ordinary people lived in during the Shang Dynasty.
I know the features of the oracle bones script.
During the Shang Dynasty, prayers and sacrifices were offered to a number of Gods. Shangdi (High God or God Above) was the most powerful, believed to be responsible for large natural events.
Other, less powerful, Gods were thought to be able to control human affairs and issues.
I can describe how the history books say the Shang Dynasty ended.
I know when the Shang Dynasty ended according to evidence and history.

Achievements – linked to aspiration and perseverance

We learn about the achievements of mankind throughout history so that we can understand how these accomplishments have had an impact on, and changed the way in which we live today.

I know that the Maya developed their own writing system, number system and calendar based on astronomical observation.
I know that the Maya built hundreds of cities across Mesoamerica over hundreds of years.
The period between AD200 and 900 is known as the Classic Period. This was when they built most of their most advanced cities and when their population was at its greatest (approximately 2 million people).
I know that the Mayans used advanced farming methods to ensure they had much more land to farm on than they would have done.
I know that the Maya were one of the first civilizations to make chocolate. They introduced the rest of the world to foods such as tomatoes, sweet potato and black beans.

I know that the Shang Dynasty heralded the Bronze Age in China.
I know that Shang rulers had amazing palaces at Yin, according to the history books.

Year 5

I can place and sequence local, national and international events in history with a secure understanding that timelines can be divided into BC and AD.

I can identify changes within and across historical periods.

I can **make links** between some of the features of past societies in periods studied (e.g. religion, houses, society, technology).

I can give some **causes and consequences** of the main events and changes in the periods studied.

I can choose reliable sources of evidence to answer questions, realising that there is often not a single answer to historical questions.

I can **give reasons** why there may be different accounts of history.

Year 6

I can use timelines to demonstrate changes and developments in culture, technology, religion and society.

I can use key periods as reference points e.g. BC, AD Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Greeks, Vikings, Victorians and Today.

I can choose reliable sources of factual evidence to describe the past.

I can give my own reasons why changes may have occurred, backed up with evidence.

I can evaluate evidence to choose the most reliable forms.

Both Year Groups

I can communicate ideas about from the past using different genres of writing, drawing, diagrams, data-handling, drama, role-play, storytelling and using ICT.

I can plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period (e.g. written discussion about an area of interest or Historical concept, double-page spread, Powerpoint presentation).

Archaeologists digging at Anyang have found the remains of royal palaces made up of 53 wooden buildings based on rammed earth foundations, filled with bronze and jade objects.
I know why the Shang invented writing.
I know why the Shang invented a calendar.

