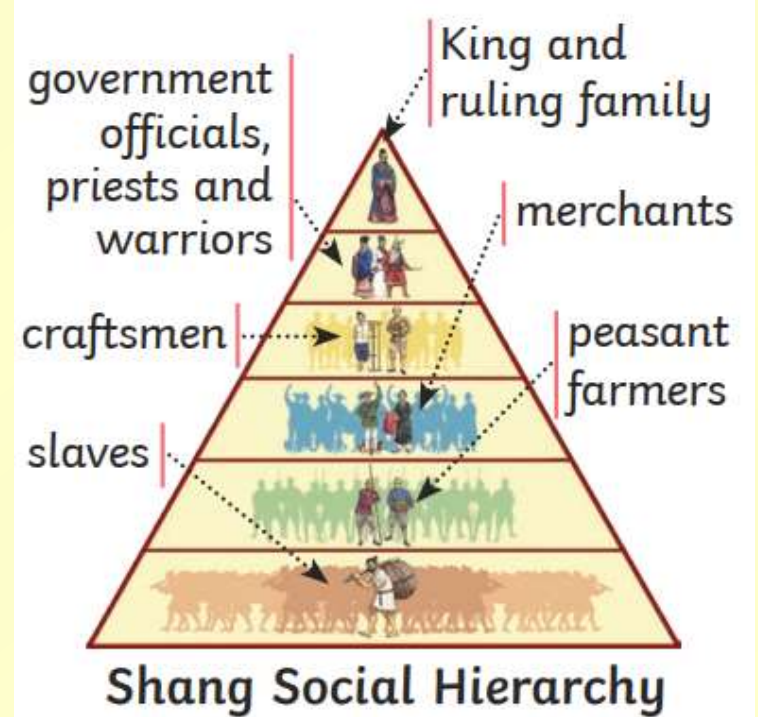




Shang Dynasty

1600BC – 1046BC



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**

Vocabulary

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.

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.
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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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lived in palaces in the capital city fine clothes and best food made all important decisions; owned all the land 	Priests and Government Officials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comfortable lifestyle within city walls carved the oracle bones kept important records for the king
Noble Warriors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lived in palaces outside city walls skilled fighters rented land from the king and collected tax from farmers 	Craftsmen and Merchants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lived in mud huts outside city walls used cowrie shells for currency paid in foods like grain and vegetables
Peasant Farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> largest group lived in poor conditions - holes in the ground grew millet, wheat, barley and rice allowed only a small share of crops 	Slaves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prisoners of war or convicted criminals treated harshly; forced into hard work, like building tombs sometimes sacrificed or buried alive

Vocabulary

cowrie shells	Small, flat, yellowish seashells, used like coins in trading.
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