




## Key Stage 2 Weekly Learning

<b>Year 5</b> Pine and Fir	<b>Theme:</b> China and Shang Dynasty <b>Science:</b> Materials and Their Properties	<b>Week beginning:</b> 06/06/2020
<b>Daily Activities</b>		
Wake up & Shake up	Exercise with Joe Wicks (online videos), go for a walk, run or dance and BBC super movers. Don't forget the Daily Mile- how many laps of your garden is a mile?	
<b>Reading</b> 10-20 Min	Continue to enjoy reading book from home, school or online. Can you create your own book or questions to write about the book you have been reading? Complete the "Take 5" comprehension sheet, using good quality reading comprehension techniques.	
<b>Maths</b> 20-30 Min	Use a Maths website to practise Year 5 shape recognition, identifying Roman Numeral, Properties of Shapes, Symmetry, Reflection as well as continuing to work on your addition, subtraction, multiplication and division skills. Log on to Mathletics/Prodigy or practice a key skill from the box below	
BREAK	Eat a healthy snack, exercise or relax with some mindfulness. Take some time to reflect on your morning.	
<b>Times Tables</b> 10-15 Min	Log on to Time Tables Rock Stars or a similar Maths website to practise your tables.	
<b>Spelling</b> 5 - 10 Min	Choose 10 Common Exception Words from the list below to practise this week. What are the definitions of each one? Then write 10 creative sentence using each spelling in turn.	
<b>Handwriting</b> 5 - 10 Min	Use your book to practise your 10 spellings. Make sure it's neat, joined and on the line.	
<b>Writing</b> 15 - 20 Min	For your task you need create an all about me poster ready to give to your new teacher.	
<b>Value for the Term</b>		This term our value is <b>Cooperation</b> . Make your own poster to show what this word means and why it is so important to cooperate.

These are the Key Skills that we are teaching in Year 5. They are the skills we work with across the school year. Please continue to help and support your child at home with their learning and choose any of these key skills. Some of these will change from week to week and it is important to try and do some different one's every time.

Key Mathematical skills	Key Reading skills	Key Writing skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Times tables up to 12x12</li> <li>• Knowing the multiplication and division facts fluently</li> <li>• Add and subtracting numbers with more than 4 digit</li> <li>• Multiplying 3/2-digit numbers by 1digit numbers</li> <li>• Converting different metric units eg g ,Kg, cm, M, ml, L, p to £</li> <li>• Telling the time to the nearest minute.</li> <li>• Reading a range of time tables to find start and finish times</li> <li>• Number of seconds in a minute, minutes in an hour, hours in a day, days in a month, months in a year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use phonics to decode new words.</li> <li>• Summarise what has been read</li> <li>• Predicting what will come next</li> <li>• Sharing opinions using the text</li> <li>• Retrieving facts</li> <li>• Identify the meaning of new words</li> <li>• Make comparisons between two different pieces of information</li> <li>• To arrange facts into chronological order</li> <li>• To use a spelling aid to identify meanings and definitions of new words.</li> <li>• Can you read the start of a new book and then predict what might</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital letters at the start of a sentence and for proper nouns</li> <li>• Neat, joined handwriting</li> <li>• Conjunctions to join ideas (and/but/so/because/which)</li> <li>• Adjectives to describe</li> <li>• Using past or present tense</li> <li>• Using 1<sup>st</sup> person (I) or 3<sup>rd</sup> person (he/she/they)</li> <li>• Adverbs (then/next/after)</li> <li>• Prepositions (below/in front of/under)</li> <li>• Use of bullet points, sub headings and paragraphs</li> <li>• Use of diagrams and images to help support the writing.</li> </ul>

	<p>happen next? Was your prediction correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify key words and clues that show the emotions that different characters might be feeling.</li> </ul>	
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Weekly Activities		
<p><b>Geography</b></p> <p>Our new topic this term is China. We are going to be looking into the Ancient History of China. This week we would like you to explore and research Fu Hao. Work through the power point and complete a fact file about her. Why is she important in Chinese history?</p> <p>Then look through the power point on Chinese Gods and Kings. Which one is your favourite? How do they compare to other Gods and Kings from different countries and religions?</p> <p>Take some time to reflect back upon the learning about China and how it differs and compares to the UK.</p> <p>We hope that you have enjoyed the different topics throughout the home learning and that you have collected and researched lots of interesting things.</p>	<p><b>Science</b></p> <p>Our Science theme this term is Materials and Their Properties.</p> <p>For the past 3 months we have been supportive of our key workers by drawing and creating different rainbows. So many people have been creative in many different ways.</p> <p>This week we would like you to try and grow your own rainbow. Have a look at the sheet attached and send me your results.</p> <div data-bbox="826 745 1455 1111" data-label="Image"> </div>	
<p><b>RE</b></p> <p>This week we would like you to explore how peace is used and interpreted through the different religions. Have a look through the power point attached and identify the different ways that each religious leader links peace into their teachings. Have a look through the attached sheet which shows how each religion represents peace through symbols and then create your own poster.</p> <div data-bbox="153 1442 721 1776" data-label="Image"> </div>	<p><b>Art</b></p> <p>To link with the topic of China and our geography/ history this week- we would like you to have a go at creating your own King or Queen. What qualities would your royal have? Do they have any special powers? What is the name of your country that you rule? Is your royal a good ruler or do they have very important rules? Where does your royal live? Draw, make and design your own castle. Do they have a defence system?</p> <div data-bbox="826 1541 1382 1785" data-label="Image"> </div>	
<p><b>Jigsaw</b></p> <p>This week we would like you to reflect on the time that you have spent in year 5. It is such a shame that we didn't get to finish the year with you all but we have both enjoyed spending our time with you. In a few short words we would like to know what you have really enjoyed the most. Leave your comments on Goggle Classroom or tweet us.</p>		


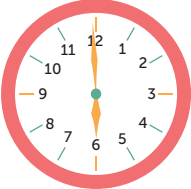
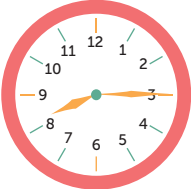

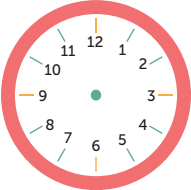
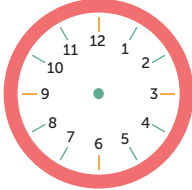
### Extra Activities for the Half Term

- Reread the Willow Pattern story. T'so Ling sent his soldiers to kill Koong-se and Chang. Make up a new ending, one in which the family escapes. How? Where did they go? What happened next? Write a happy ending to the story.
- Look at books which help to identify common trees. Find pictures of the weeping willow. Why do you think the tree is so named? Make a scrap book of trees which you can identify. Draw the tree in summer and winter. Some trees are deciduous. Others are evergreen. Which kind of tree is the weeping willow?
- We will be making money containers this half term but how would you keep your money safe? Design your own piggy bank - be creative and label the features.
- This half term we will be developing different printing techniques. Research work by Brice Marden (String printing) and have a go at your own version!

## Spelling Key Words List

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	

These cards go together in threes; an analogue face, a digital with a.m. or p.m. and a digital 24 hour time. For each set of three, one may have been left blank to be completed.

2:35pm	17:59	
	08:15	12:49pm
02:35	13:10	14:35
	1:10pm	
2:35am		
		

### Bus Timetable Hemel Hempstead Hospital to Stevenage

Hemel Hempstead Hospital	07:25	07:57	08:39	09:09	Then every 30 minutes until	17:39	18:01	18:28	18:58
St Albans St Peter's Street	08:01	08:35	09:04	09:34		18:04	18:26	18:53	
Hatfield Galleria	08:31		09:32	10:02		18:32	18:53	19:21	19:54
Welwyn Fire Station			09:56	10:26		18:56	19:18		
Knebworth Golf Club			10:29	10:59		19:29	19:54		
Stevenage Lister Hospital	09:16	09:46	10:46	11:16		19:46	20:11	19:59	20:20

- How long does it take the bus leaving Hemel Hempstead Hospital at 07:57 to reach Stevenage Lister Hospital?
- How long does it take the bus leaving Hemel Hempstead Hospital at 09:09 to reach Stevenage Lister Hospital?
- Why do they not take the same amount of time?
- Which bus from Hemel Hempstead Hospital takes the shortest amount of time to get to Stevenage Lister Hospital?
- What do you notice about the 18:01 and the 18:28 from Hemel Hempstead Hospital, and the times they arrive at Stevenage Lister Hospital? Why do you think this happens?
- Harry arrives at the St Albans St Peter's Street bus stop at 8:30am. What time is the next bus he can get, if he wants to go to Knebworth Golf Club?
- If Amanda gets on the bus at the Hatfield Galleria at 7:21pm, where will the bus stop next?
- Jasmine is at the Welwyn Fire Station bus stop. She wants to get to Stevenage Lister Hospital by 4pm for an appointment. What time should she get on the bus at Welwyn Fire Station?

## Flight times: London to Madrid

It takes 4 hours 25 minutes on the way from London to Madrid.

It takes 4 hours 15 minutes on the return flight from Madrid to London.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
London	07:50	08:20		07:55			
Madrid		12:45		12:20		11:10	
Madrid	13:50	14:05	10:20	13:25		12:10	
London					15:40		15:10
London		19:50		18:55			
Madrid						01:30	

## Willow Class Timetable

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri
8:45am - 8:55am					
8:55am - 10:00am					
10:00am - 10:15am					
10:15am - 10:35am					
10:35am - 11:35am					
11:35am - 12:00pm					
12:00pm - 1.00pm					
1.00pm - 2.00pm					
2.00pm - 3.00pm					
3:00pm - 3:15pm					



### Clues to complete the timetable

Using the clues below, complete the timetable:

- The day always starts with a 10 minute registration.
- On Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, maths is the first lesson. On the other two days, English is first lesson, after registration.
- English and maths are taught in the morning every day.
- At 10am, there is an assembly every day.
- Morning break is after assembly each day.
- Guided reading is always the last session, at the end of the morning, before lunch.
- Lunch is from 12 – 1pm.
- On a Monday, the children have PE followed by Computing (ICT) in the afternoon.
- On a Friday, there is a double science lesson for the two hours.
- Wednesdays is History and then PE.
- Thursdays are Geography and either Music or PSHE.
- The remaining afternoon is Art or D&T.
- 3pm – 3:15pm is used for class story and homework, except on Fridays.

## Questions about the timetable

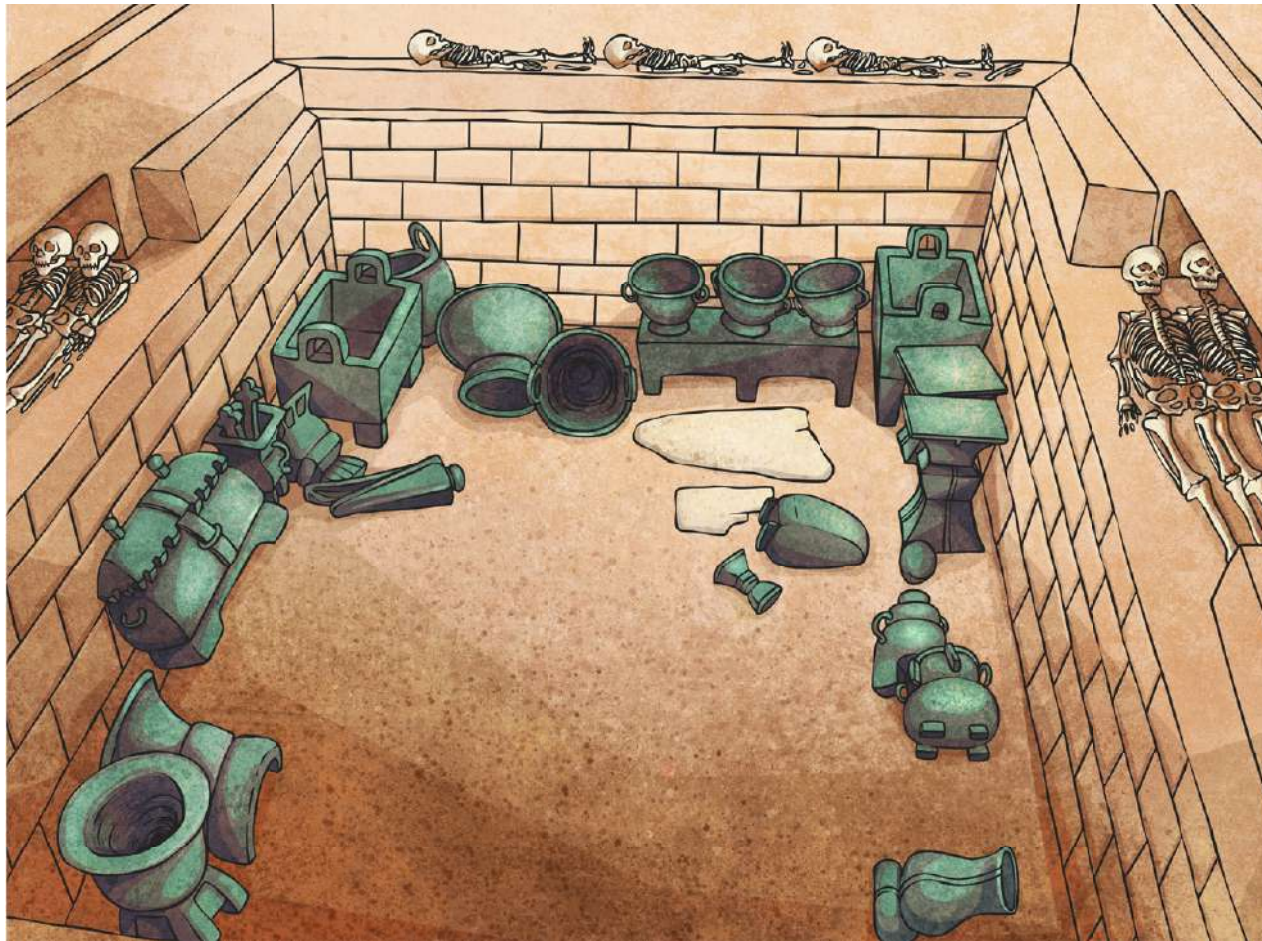
1. In total, how much time is spent each week on guided reading?
2. In total each week, how much time is spent teaching maths?
3. How long is Friday's science lesson, if it takes the whole afternoon, after lunch?
4. If assembly runs over by 7 minutes, what time will break start?
5. On Tuesdays, there is a chess club for the last half an hour of lunchtime. What time does this run from and until?
6. Adam is late one day. He arrives 20 minutes after the start of registration. What time is this?
7. If the day he is late is a Thursday, what are the class doing at that time?
8. Hira has a dentist appointment one Wednesday afternoon and needs to leave school at 2pm. What lesson will she miss?
9. Which would be your favourite day of the week and why?

**Make up some further similar questions of your own for a partner to answer.**

# Inside Fu Hao's Tomb



Look closely at this illustration showing the burial pit in Fu Hao's tomb. What can you see? Why are those items in here? What are they? Annotate the picture pointing out any specific items or features.



**Read the information about Fu Hao and the discovery of her tomb, then answer the comprehension questions in as much detail as you can.**

### **An Exciting Discovery**

In 1976, a team of archaeologists led by Zheng Zhenxiang – the 'First Lady of Chinese Archaeology' - made a remarkable discovery at the site of the ancient Shang capital, Yinxu, in modern day Anyang: the tomb of the Shang military general and high priestess Fu Hao.

Fu Hao's tomb is the only intact Shang tomb discovered to date. Many other tombs have also been found but all have been previously ransacked by looters meaning limited evidence remains. The contents of Fu Hao's tomb along with inscriptions on oracle bones have allowed historians to learn a great deal about this special lady and her significance to the Shang people.

### **Lady Fu Hao**

Fu Hao was one of King Wu Ding's sixty wives who worked as a military general and high priestess. She was obviously held in very high regard by King Wu Ding as records reveal that he requested her to lead ritual ceremonies, including the presentation of sacrifices and oracle bone divining. This was very unusual for a woman at the time and demonstrated how powerful Fu Hao was.

In her role as a military general, Fu Hao was responsible for leading thirteen thousand soldiers into battle and important generals such as Zhi and Hu Gao worked under her direction. Under Fu Hao's command, the Shang fought campaigns against a number of different tribes and in one single battle they were finally able to defeat the Tu-Fang tribe, who had fought against the Shang for many years. This marked out Fu Hao as not only the first known female military leader, but also the most influential military leader of her time, male or female.

Fu Hao had a son called Prince Jie and oracle bones have been found which express concern for Fu Hao's safety during childbirth.

### **The Tomb**

Fu Hao's tomb is dated to around 1200 BC. It was smaller than other royal tombs and it was outside the main royal cemetery. It consisted of a large pit with a wooden chamber inside and in the centre of the chamber was Fu Hao's lacquered coffin. Evidence was found above ground of a building structure where memorial ceremonies and rituals were probably held in honour of Fu Hao. Fu Hao's tomb was opened to the public in 1999 and a memorial hall has been constructed above it to replicate the one which might have been built for Fu Hao on her death.

### **Contents**

A staggering number of items were discovered inside Fu Hao's tomb, proving how influential, powerful and respected she was. There were over four hundred and fifty bronze items weighing a hefty one and a half metric tonnes, which included: one hundred and thirty weapons, twenty-seven knives, twenty-three bells, four tigers and four mirrors. In addition to this there were over seven hundred and fifty items made from jade; five hundred and fifty items made from bone, including many hair pins and arrow-heads; sixty-three stone items; eleven pottery items and five ivory items. There were also almost seven thousand cowrie shells which demonstrated her family's wealth and importance.

Many of the jade items were from an earlier period in history indicating that Fu Hao was a collector of antiquities.

Inside the tomb were also the skeletons of six dogs which were located in their own small pit below Fu Hao's coffin. It is likely that these were Fu Hao's pets sacrificed at the time of her burial to accompany her into the afterlife. Around the perimeter of the tomb were the skeletons of sixteen humans who were probably Fu Hao's advisers, also sacrificed so that they could continue to serve her after death just as they had done in life.

### **Historical Significance**

The discovery and excavation of Fu Hao's tomb has provided us with a privileged knowledge of not only Fu Hao herself but also how Shang society was organised, their traditions and customs and the significance of the artefacts that were preserved inside. It is quite remarkable that we have been given such a clear view into this fascinating ancient civilisation and some of the extraordinary people who lived at the time.



# Fu Hao

## Questions

1. Where was Fu Hao's tomb located?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When was the tomb discovered and by whom?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why was the discovery of Fu Hao's tomb particularly significant?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How do we know that King Wu Ding trusted and respected Fu Hao?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why is Fu Hao regarded as the most influential military leader of her time?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Describe what you think might have happened in a memorial service for Fu Hao outside her tomb.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Why do you think Fu Hao was buried with so many bronze and jade items?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why do historians think that Fu Hao was a collector of antiques?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Why is the discovery of Fu Hao's tomb of such historical significance?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Can you think of any other ancient civilisations who also buried their dead in elaborate tombs?  
How are they similar and different from the Shang?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Challenge:** Can you write 3 of your own questions about Fu Hao or the discovery of her tomb?  
Why not challenge a friend to answer them? (Make sure you know the answers yourself!)



# History

## The Shang Dynasty



An illustration of a warrior, likely a female, standing in a battlefield. She wears a silver helmet with a red plume, a red scarf, and a green tunic over a silver plate armor. She holds a large battle-axe with a silver head and a wooden handle. The background is a fiery orange and yellow sky over a brown, hilly landscape. The name 'Fu Hao' is written in large, bold, yellow letters with a black outline across the center of the image.

# Fu Hao

# Aim

- I can explain who Fu Hao was and why the discovery of her tomb was significant.

# Success Criteria

- I can describe and draw conclusions about some of the items found inside Fu Hao's tomb.
- I can say why the discovery of Fu Hao's tomb was so significant.
- I can ask and answer comprehension questions about Fu Hao.

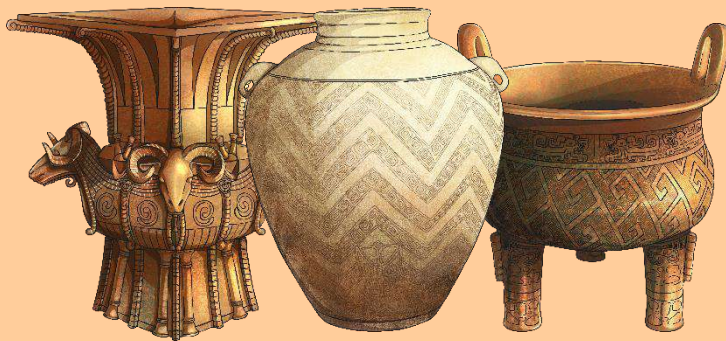


# Shang Artefacts



Can you remember some of the Shang artefacts you have learnt about?  
Make a list of these with the other children in your group.

1. What are the artefacts called?
2. What are they used for?
3. What are they made of?
4. Where do you think they were found?



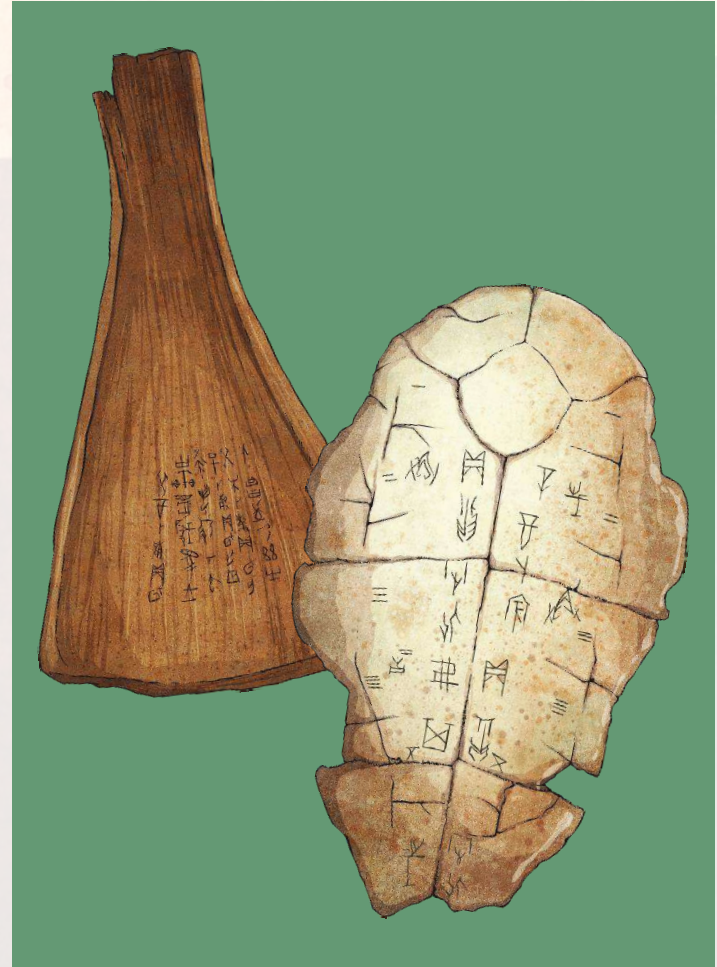


# Lost Evidence

Archaeologists working in China discovered a lot of artefacts and other remains inside royal tombs. However, these tombs had been looted for many years and a large percentage of the contents were already missing, sold on the black market to collectors.

Oracle bones, which contained valuable information about the Shang dynasty, had also been sold as 'dragon bones' and used in traditional Chinese medicines until a Chinese bronze collector, Wang Yirong, realised their true nature and function in 1889.

Historians used the evidence they had collected to piece together information about the Shang dynasty. They revealed a lot about this ancient civilisation, but some parts of the picture were not completely clear.





# Studying Evidence

1. If evidence is limited, how does this affect knowledge and understanding?
2. Why is it important to be able to study evidence in the place it was buried?





# The Tomb of Fu Hao

In 1976, a team of archaeologists made a remarkable discovery at the site of the ancient Shang capital, Yinxu, in modern day Anyang. They found the tomb of the Shang military general and high priestess, Fu Hao.

Fu Hao's tomb is particularly important because it is the only Shang tomb that has been found intact.

The discovery of Fu Hao's tomb had a significant impact on our knowledge and understanding of the Shang dynasty and some of its people. It helped archaeologists and historians develop a deeper appreciation of Shang history.



The site of Yinxu, situated in modern day Anyang



# The Tomb of Fu Hao

## Inside the Burial Pit



Have good look around Fu Hao's tomb. What can you see?

Bronze ding –  
for storing food

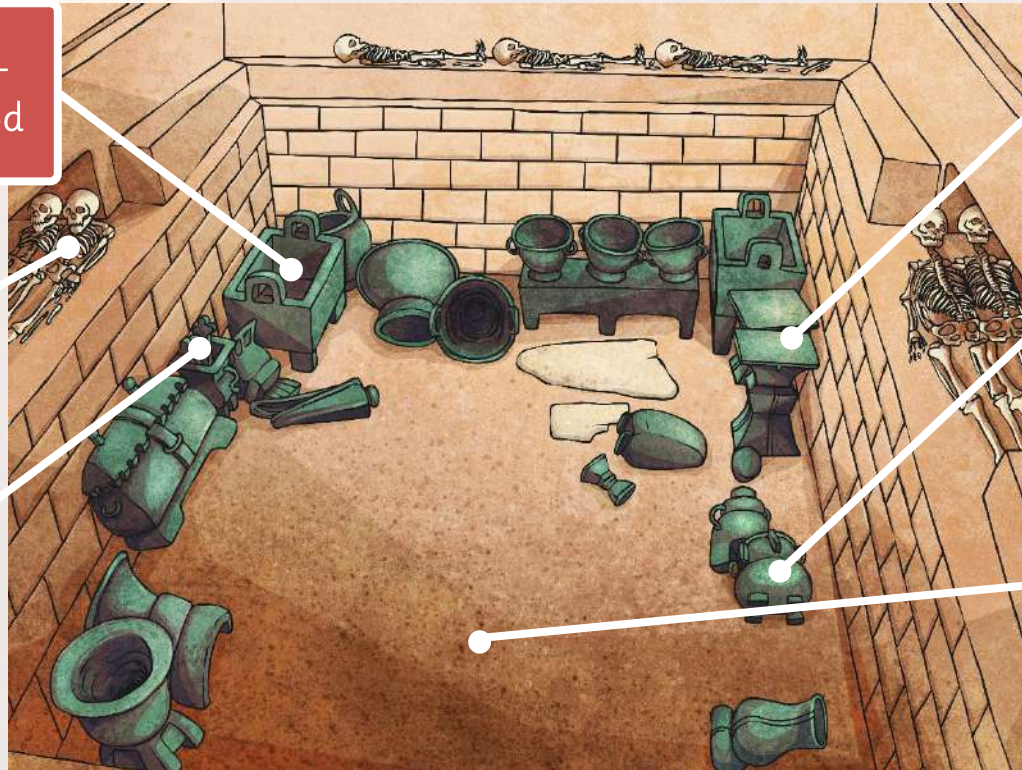
Human  
skeletons

Jue – wine  
drinking  
vessel

Zun – for  
storing wine

Owl-shaped  
wine vessel

Red lacquer



# The Tomb of Fu Hao

## Contents of the Tomb

All of this was found inside Fu Hao's tomb:

- The remains of 6 dogs and 16 humans
- Over 420 bronze objects (including 130 weapons, 23 bells, 27 knives, 4 tigers and 4 mirrors). The total weight was 1.6 metric tons, a massive amount, showing how rich the family were
- Over 750 jade objects
- 63 stone objects
- 5 ivory objects
- Over 550 bone objects (mainly bone hairpins and some arrowheads)
- 11 pottery objects
- Almost 7000 cowrie shells



Jade phoenix



# Questions about Fu Hao



## Questions

1. Who do you think Fu Hao was?
2. Why do you think she was buried with all these things?
3. Which items do you think were her most important, or precious to her?
4. What do you think people thought of her?
5. What else would you like to know about Fu Hao?



# Fu Hao Comprehension



Read the information about Fu Hao and the discovery of her tomb. Then answer the comprehension questions in as much detail as you can.

★

Read the information about Fu Hao

comprehension questions

**An Exciting Discovery**

In 1976 a team of archaeologists led by Zheng Zhi made a remarkable discovery at the site of the ancient Shang military general and high priestess Fu Hao. Fu Hao's tomb is the only complete Shang tomb important and they have provided important evidence.

**Lady Fu Hao**

Fu Hao was one of King Wu Ding's sixty wives and was well respected by King Wu Ding and he ordered reading oracle bones. This was very unusual for a woman.

In her role as a military general Fu Hao led three important generals such as Zhi and Fu Gao. Fu Hao and in one single battle they defeated the Tu-Fan, the first known female military leader as well as Fu Hao had a son called Prince Jie and oracle bone during childbirth.

**The Tomb**

Fu Hao's tomb is dated to around 1200 BC. It was a royal cemetery. The tomb was a large pit with a Fu Hao's coffin. Above the ground there was a tomb.

**Contents**

A huge number of items were found inside Fu Hao's tomb. There were over seven hundred and fifty items made from bronze, stone, ivory, pottery, and five ivory.

Inside the tomb were also the skeletons of six dogs. It is likely that these were Fu Hao's pets. The tomb was the skeletons of sixteen humans who could continue to work for her in the afterlife.

**Historical Significance**

The discovery and excavation of Fu Hao's tomb also how Shang society was organized, their lives. It is quite remarkable that we have been given some of the extraordinary people who lived at the time.

★

Read the information about Fu Hao

comprehension questions

1. Where was Fu Hao's tomb?

2. When was the tomb discovered and by whom?

3. Why is the discovery of Fu Hao's tomb particularly significant?

4. Who was Fu Hao?

5. Which tribe did Fu Hao and her soldiers fight against?

6. When is Fu Hao's tomb dated to?

7. What was built above her tomb?

8. What were the majority of items in Fu Hao's tomb?

9. Why was Fu Hao buried with her dogs?

10. What have we learnt from Fu Hao's tomb?

**Challenge:** Can you write 2 of your own questions about Fu Hao or the discovery of her tomb? Why not challenge a friend to answer them?

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comprehension questions

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5. Why is Fu Hao regarded as the most influential military leader of her time?

6. Describe what you think might have happened in a memorial service for Fu Hao outside her tomb.

7. Why do you think Fu Hao was buried with so many bronze and jade items?

8. Why do historians think that Fu Hao was a collector of antiques?

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**Lady Fu Hao**

Fu Hao was one of King Wu Ding's sixty wives and was well respected by King Wu Ding and he ordered reading oracle bones. This was very unusual for a woman.

In her role as a military general Fu Hao led three important generals such as Zhi and Fu Gao. Fu Hao and in one single battle they defeated the Tu-Fan, the first known female military leader as well as Fu Hao had a son called Prince Jie and oracle bone during childbirth.

**The Tomb**

Fu Hao's tomb is dated to around 1200 BC. It was a royal cemetery. The tomb was a large pit with a Fu Hao's coffin. Above the ground there was a tomb.

**Contents**

A staggering number of items were discovered inside Fu Hao's tomb. There were over four hundred and fifty items made from bronze, stone, ivory, pottery, and five ivory.

In addition to this there were over seven hundred and fifty items made from bronze, stone, ivory, pottery, and five ivory.

Inside the tomb were also the skeletons of six dogs. It is likely that these were Fu Hao's pets. The tomb was the skeletons of sixteen humans who could continue to serve her in the afterlife.

**Historical Significance**

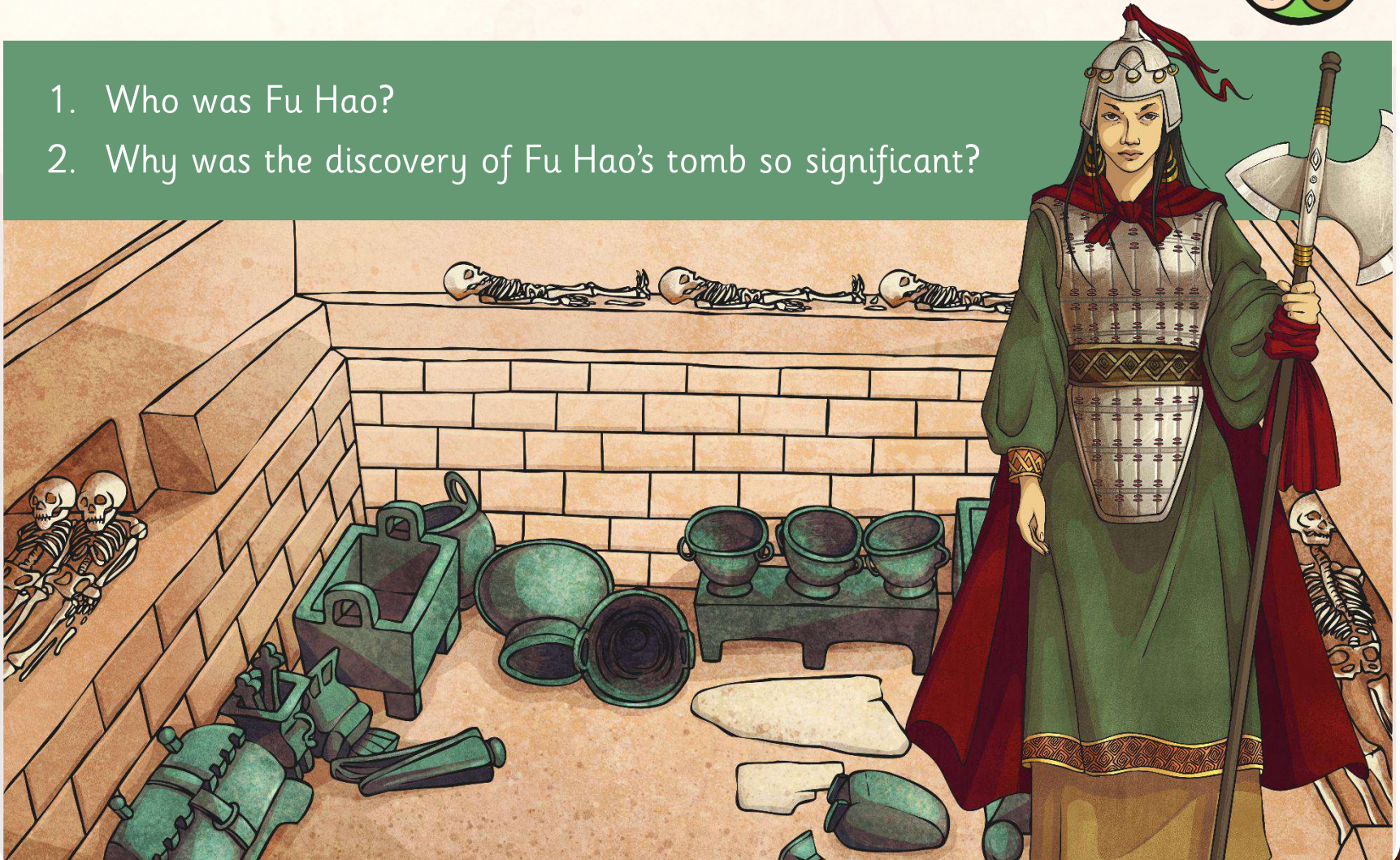
The discovery and excavation of Fu Hao's tomb also how Shang society was organized, their lives. It is quite remarkable that we have been given some of the extraordinary people who lived at the time.



# Fu Hao Review



1. Who was Fu Hao?
2. Why was the discovery of Fu Hao's tomb so significant?





# Aim



- I can explain who Fu Hao was and why the discovery of her tomb was significant.

## Success Criteria

- I can describe and draw conclusions about some of the items found inside Fu Hao's tomb.
- I can say why the discovery of Fu Hao's tomb was so significant.
- I can ask and answer comprehension questions about Fu Hao.





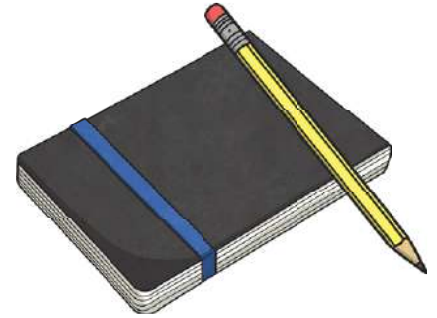
# Shang Religion Presentation

## Tombs and Burial Customs

Your challenge is to research and put together a presentation all about **tombs and burial customs**.

**Your presentation could contain one, some or all of the following:**

- A poster
- A leaflet/booklet
- A news report or newspaper article
- Role play or drama
- Drawings and paintings
- PowerPoint or Flipchart presentation
- A model



These are just suggestions. You may have more exciting ideas about how best to present your work.

Have fun putting together your presentation! Below is some information about tombs and burial customs to help you get started.

### Tombs and Burial Customs

The way in which a person living during the Shang dynasty was buried varied according to their social status.

Kings and other important people at the top of the social class structure received elaborate burials. They could expect to be buried in large tombs (sometimes containing a number of rooms) alongside their slaves, animals and objects - it was thought that they would need these in the afterlife.

Poor people were buried in rows in group graves. It is thought that some of the poorest Shang were even simply tossed down wells when they died.



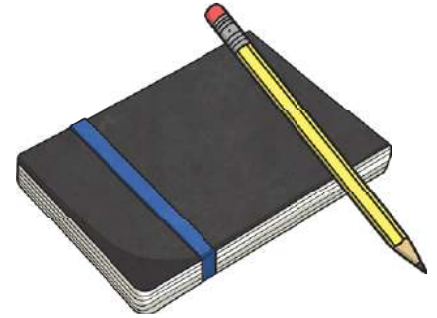
# Shang Religion Presentation

## Family and Ancestor Worship

Your challenge is to research and put together a presentation all about **ancestor worship**.

**Your presentation could contain one, some or all of the following:**

- A poster
- A leaflet/booklet
- A news report or newspaper article
- Role play or drama
- Drawings and paintings
- PowerPoint or Flipchart presentation
- A model



These are just suggestions. You may have more exciting ideas about how best to present your work.

Have fun putting together your presentation! Below is some information about family and ancestor worship to help you get started.

### Family and Ancestor Worship

Family was the most important thing in Shang culture, as it is in most Chinese cultures to this day. In fact, it was so important to the Shang that they worshipped their ancestors after they died, believing that their spirits needed to be looked after and provided for as if they were still alive. This is known as **ancestor worship**.

The practice of ancestor worship tells us a lot about the Shang peoples' beliefs on afterlife.





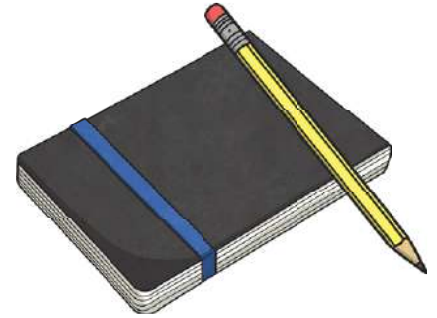
# Shang Religion Presentation

## Ceremonies and Sacrifices

Your challenge is to research and put together a presentation all about **ceremonies and sacrifices**.

**Your presentation could contain one, some or all of the following:**

- A poster
- A leaflet/booklet
- A news report or newspaper article
- Role play or drama
- Drawings and paintings
- PowerPoint or Flipchart presentation
- A model



These are just suggestions. You may have more exciting ideas about how best to present your work.

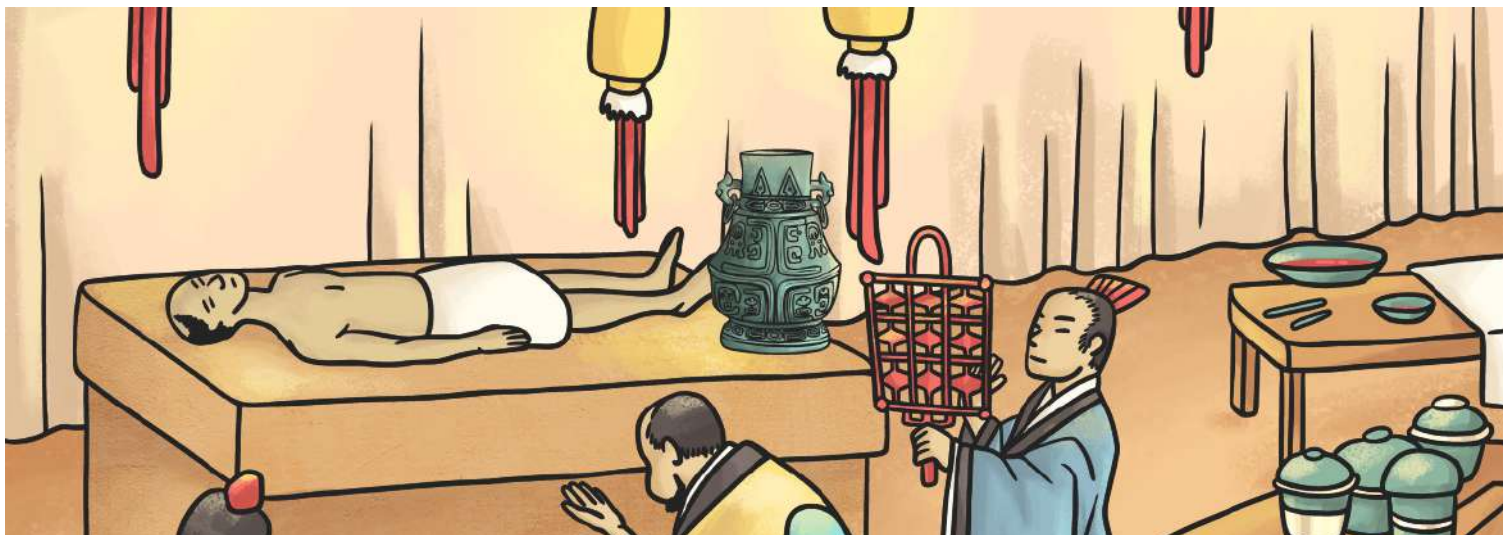
Have fun putting together your presentation! Below is some information about ceremonies and sacrifices to help you get started.

### Ceremonies

Many religious ceremonies were held by the Shang. These were led by a priest or sometimes a king. In the ceremonies, offerings of wine or bronze objects might be made to the ancestors, as the people could not directly worship Shang Di himself.

### Sacrifices

Sometimes animals or people were sacrificed during these ceremonies which were conducted to achieve something, such as to bring luck, make it rain or even be blessed with a child.

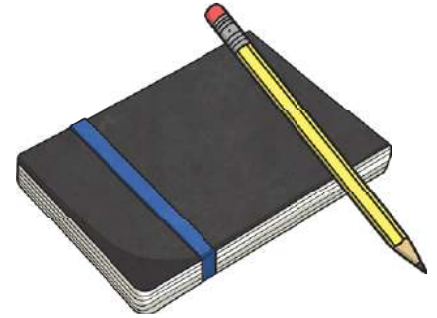


# Shang Religion Presentation Gods

Your challenge is to research and put together a presentation all about **gods**.

**Your presentation could contain one, some or all of the following:**

- A poster
- A leaflet/booklet
- A news report or newspaper article
- Role play or drama
- Drawings and paintings
- PowerPoint or Flipchart presentation
- A model



These are just suggestions. You may have more exciting ideas about how best to present your work.

Have fun putting together your presentation! Below is some information about gods to help you get started.

## Shang Gods

The Shang supreme god was called Shang Di.

The Shang people also believed in and worshipped lots of other spirits or lesser gods. Many of these were connected to the natural world and the Shang people believed the spirits were all around controlling different elements of nature.

Some of the nature gods included a sun god, a moon god and a rain god.



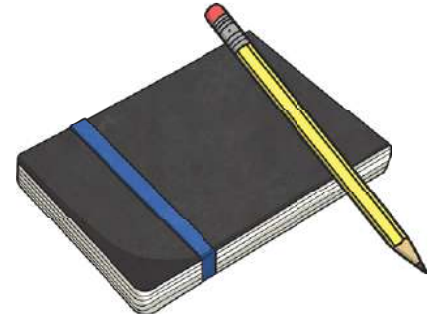
# ★ Shang Religion Presentation

## The Role of the King

Your challenge is to research and put together a presentation all about **the role of the Shang king**.

**Your presentation could contain one, some or all of the following:**

- A poster
- A leaflet/booklet
- A news report or newspaper article
- Role play or drama
- Drawings and paintings
- PowerPoint or Flipchart presentation
- A model



These are just suggestions. You may have more exciting ideas about how best to present your work.

**Your presentation needs to include the following information:**

- Why the Shang king was so important in Shang religion.
- What special jobs the king did.
- Who helped the king and how.
- What oracle bones were and how the king used them.

However, you may also find more interesting information about the king that you wish to include as well.

Have fun putting together your presentation!





# Shang King Information

The Shang king was the most important person in Shang society. He was responsible for making all the important decisions, like how much tax to charge and when to go to war. The people believed and trusted in the king to rule fairly as they believed that he was the person chosen by god to be their leader.

Thirty kings ruled during the Shang dynasty. Cheng Tang was the first Shang king and Di Xin was the last.

The Shang kingship did not always pass down to the next generation in the way you might expect. Instead of the kingship always passing from father to son, it sometimes also passed from brother to brother or brother to nephew.

The way the king ruled was closely linked to the Shang religion. It was believed that the king was the only person who could talk to his dead royal ancestors. These ancestors, in turn, were believed to be able to talk to Shang Di – the Shang supreme god. This meant that the Shang king was the closest human being to the gods.



Shang Di



Shang king with priest

# Shang Religion Notes



Watch the presentations about the different aspects of Shang religion. Can you pick out the key information and record it in the table?

The Role of the King	Ceremonies and Sacrifices	Ancestor Worship	Gods	Tombs and Burial Customs





# Peace Poster



This guidance sheet will help you create your poster on peace on A3 paper. Remember your poster is only going to be about one religion. Make sure your poster is bold, colourful and clear. Avoid too much writing, and instead try and use key words to sum up a point.

## Key points from each religion:



**Hinduism:** ahimsa, Gandhi, prayer: 'Lead us from the unreal to the real; lead us from the darkness to light; lead us from hatred to love; lead us from war to peace. And let peace fill our hearts; peace fill our world; peace fill our universe. Shanti, shanti, shanti ... peace, peace, peace.'



**Judaism:** shalom, not just absence of war, positive concepts, Micah – 'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation will not take up sword against nation and they will never again be trained for war.' (Micah 4.3)



**Buddhism:** three fires, ahimsa, meditation, Ashoka, Buddha: 'Never in this world is hatred overcome by hatred: it is only overcome by love. This is the eternal law.'



**Christianity:** Messiah, angels, non-violence, crucifixion: 'Peace is my parting gift to you, my own peace such as the world cannot give.' (John 14.27), pacifists then Roman Empire, Quakers.



**Islam:** submission and peace, no tradition of pacifism, jihad, never start a war, Salaam Aleiykum.



**Sikhism:** Guru Nanak: 'No one is my enemy, no one is a foreigner; with all I am at peace. God within us render us incapable of hate and prejudice.', defence, fierce warriors (kirpan), charitable work, gurdwara kitchen.

## Use the internet to search:

**Hinduism:** Gandhi and peace

**Judaism:** Shalom

**Buddhism:** Ahimsa, Ashoka

**Christianity:** Quakers and peace

**Islam:** Salaam Aleiykum

**Sikhism:** Guru Nanak and peace

## Include key images:

**Hinduism:** Gandhi

**Judaism:** Positive concepts such as fertile crops, harmony and well being

**Buddhism:** Buddha, Ashoka

**Christianity:** Angels appearing to shepherds, Cross and Resurrection, Quakers

**Islam:** Peace between individuals and nations

**Sikhism:** Guru Nanak, Five Ks (Kirpan)

# How to Grow a Rainbow

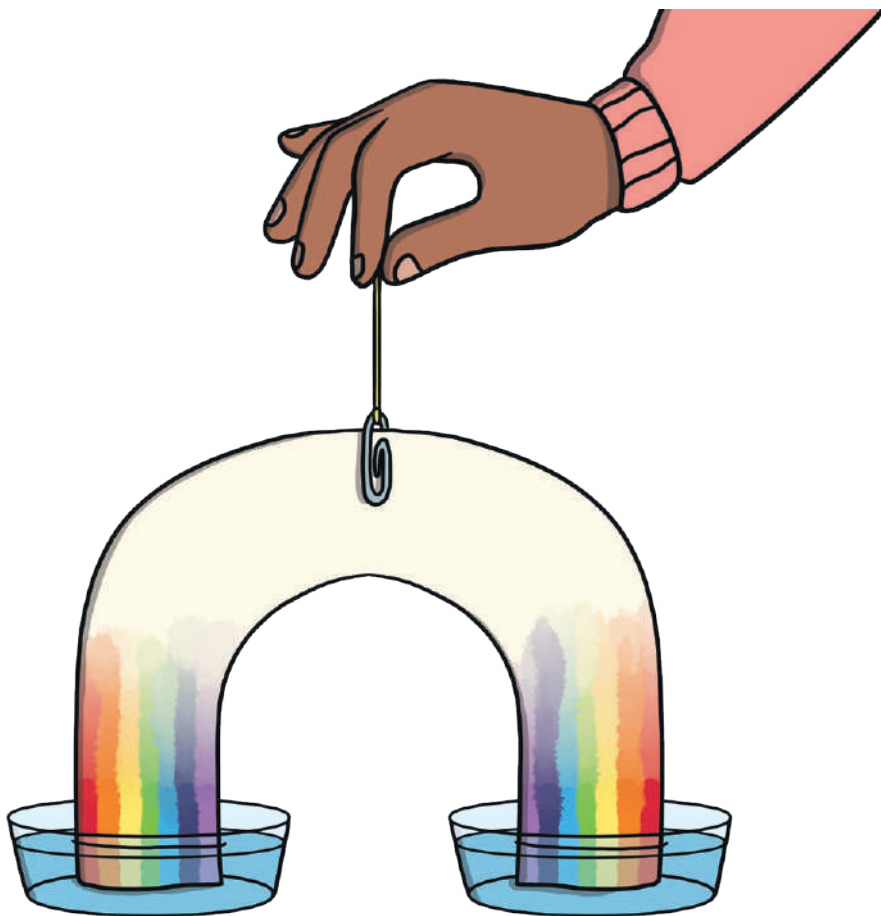
## Science Experiment

Did you know that you can grow your own rainbow?

You will need a scientific process called the **capillary action**. This action happens when a liquid moves up through a hollow tube or into a spongy, solid material. It happens when three forces work together: **cohesion**, **adhesion** and **surface tension**.

Water molecules like to stick to each other - this is called **cohesion**. They also like to stick to solids in a process called **adhesion**.

In this experiment, you are going to use kitchen roll. The fibres in kitchen roll have lots of little holes. Water is **absorbed** through the kitchen roll because when the first water molecule **adheres** to it and begins to move upward, it pulls the next water molecule up with it, like a chain.



### Words To Learn:

- capillary action
- adhesion
- cohesion
- absorbed

### You will need:

- Kitchen roll/paper towel
- Felt-tip pens
- Two small bowls of water
- Paperclip
- Thread

## What To Do:

1. Cut the kitchen roll into the shape of a rainbow.
2. At each end, use the felt-tip pens to colour a rainbow about 2cm up from the bottom. Remember the order of the colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.
3. Attach the paperclip to the top of the rainbow and tie a piece of thread to it. This will allow you to hold your rainbow.
4. Add water to the two bowls.
5. Hold the rainbow with both ends slightly submerged into each bowl of water and watch your rainbow grow.



Had we all been at school Year 5 would have been performing a play called Don Quixote to the rest of the school.

The story was written by a man called Miguel Cervantes who lived in Spain at the same time as Shakespeare lived in England. It is recorded that the two men died on the same day 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1616 but that is probably not true, but it led to rumours that the two men were in fact the same man.

However, we now know that the Spanish Cervantes was actually 17 years older.



Who is who? Can you tell me which of these men is Shakespeare and which is Cervantes? - You may have to use google and do some research.

Here is the short cartoon version in Spanish. - watch it (6mins) and see if you can work out the story.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fFbAwG1O9\\_8&fbclid=IwAR1YySRGm3EGbtZNHLL83nWllvOsyGfjkkVA97M7J-jcB6QK9SjqGPW3Y6o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fFbAwG1O9_8&fbclid=IwAR1YySRGm3EGbtZNHLL83nWllvOsyGfjkkVA97M7J-jcB6QK9SjqGPW3Y6o)

If you want to watch another version in English I think this film is really funny. It is a PG Certificate - so ask an adult to watch with you.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VzYkHuEOOPA>