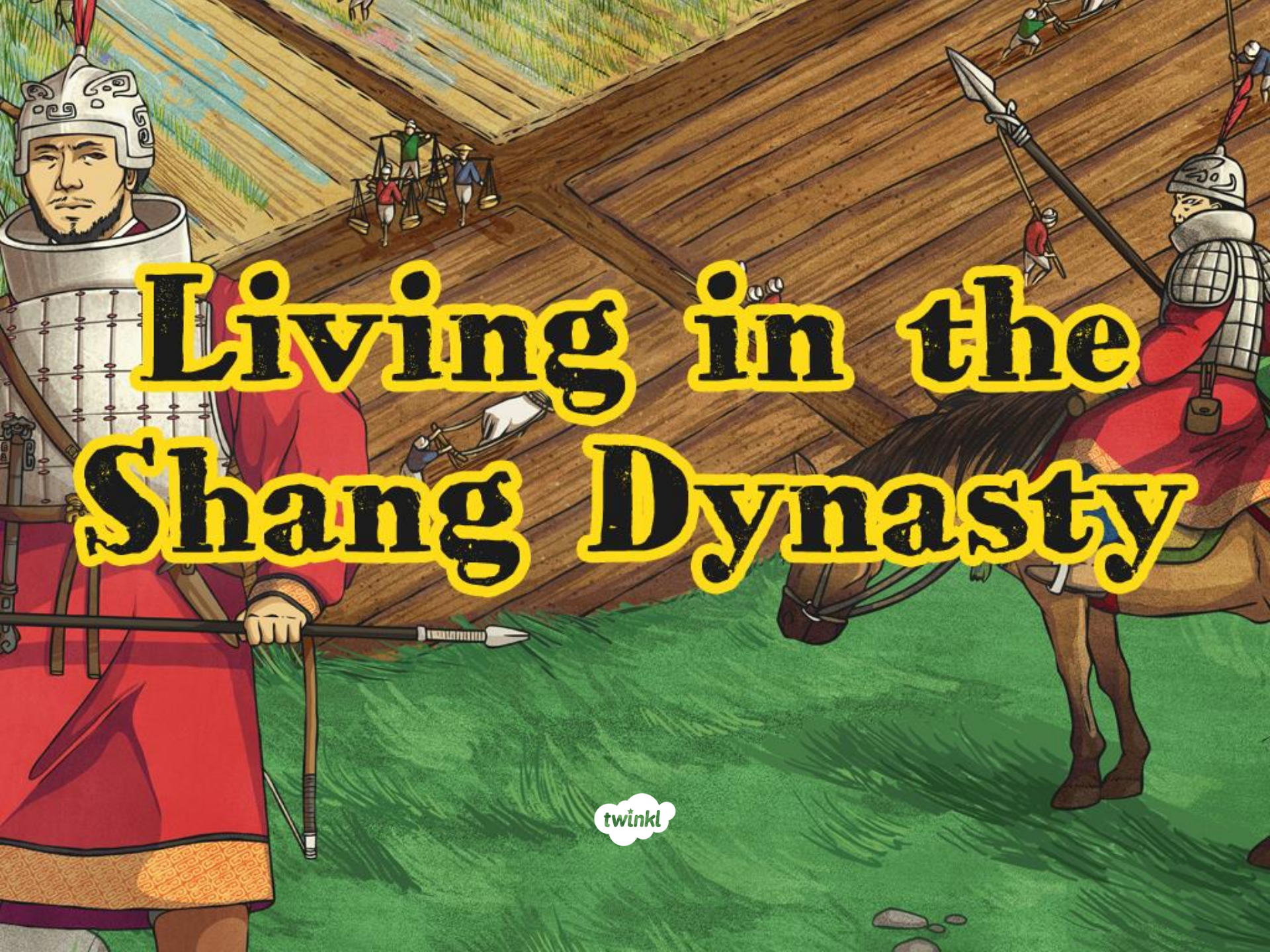




Living in the Shang Dynasty

Shang Life



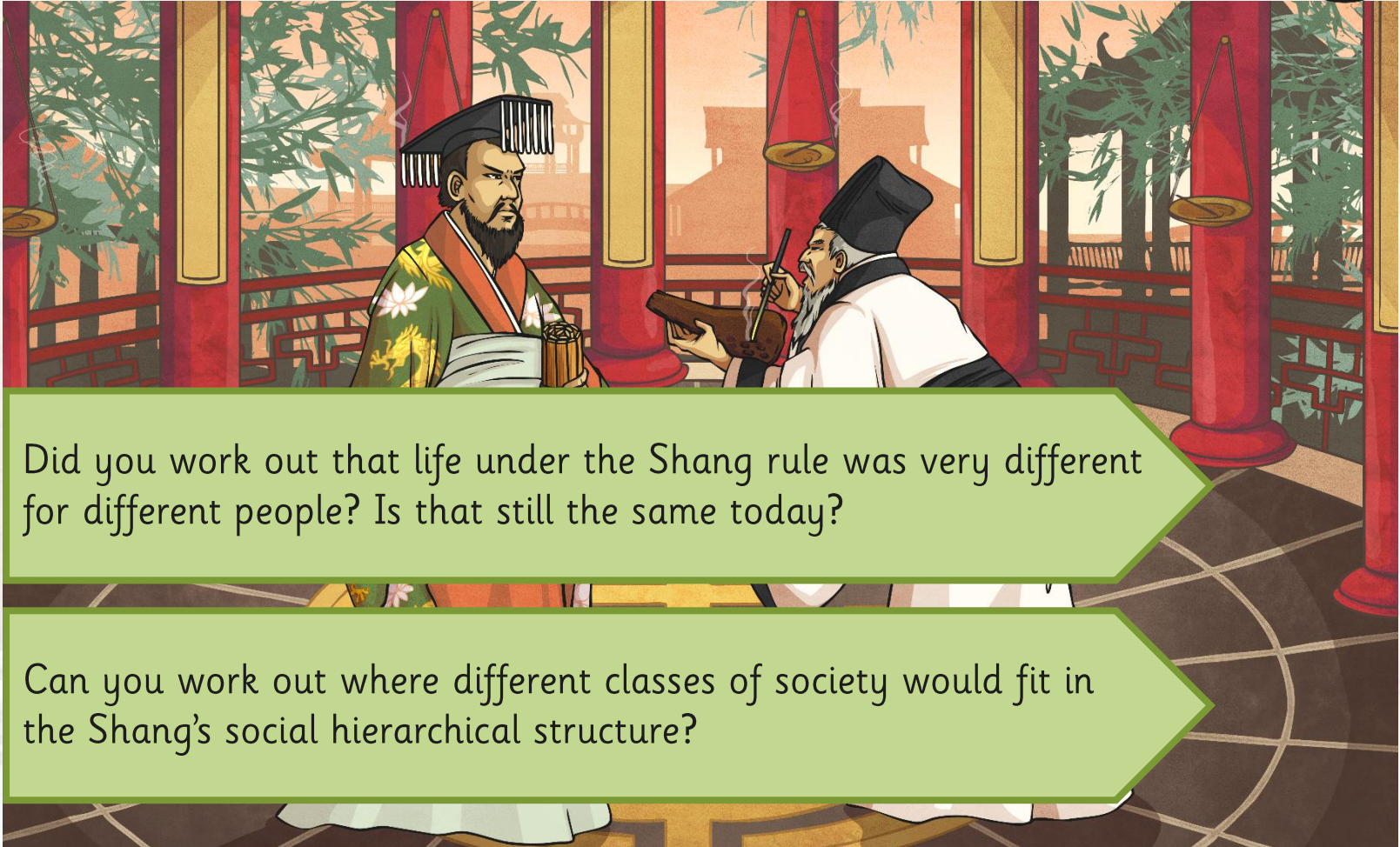
In around 1600 BC, King Cheng Tang took power and the Shang dynasty began. Cheng Tang had the support of 40 other kingdoms when he came to power, overthrowing Jie, the last king of the Xia dynasty, who had been mistreating his own people.

There are no photographs dating back to the Shang dynasty, but examination of a number of different sources of evidence has enabled an artist to draw pictures showing what life could have been like.

Look at your Shang Life Poster. Discuss what the scene can tell us about what it may have been like to live under the Shang dynasty.



Shang's Social Hierarchy



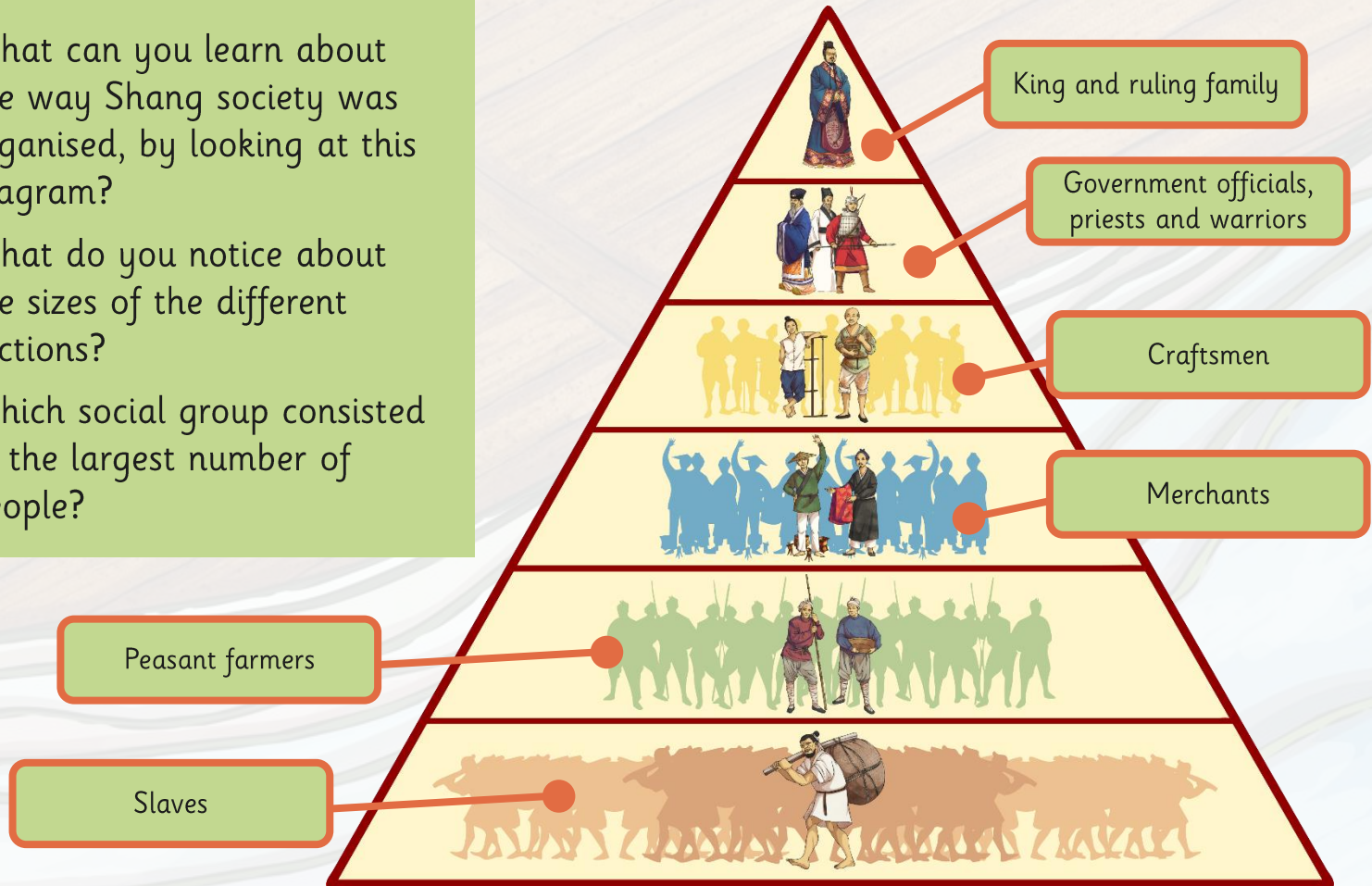
Did you work out that life under the Shang rule was very different for different people? Is that still the same today?

Can you work out where different classes of society would fit in the Shang's social hierarchical structure?

Shang's Social Hierarchy



1. What can you learn about the way Shang society was organised, by looking at this diagram?
2. What do you notice about the sizes of the different sections?
3. Which social group consisted of the largest number of people?



The People

The King and Ruling Family

Right at the top of the social hierarchy was the king and his royal family, who lived a life of sheer luxury. They lived in the capital city in ornately decorated palaces made from wood and clay bricks, containing beautiful tiles and intricately carved bronze and jade sculptures. They also grew flowers and spices in walled gardens.



The People

The King and Ruling Family

Their clothes were made of the finest silk with beautiful, complex embroidery patterns. They were also served exquisitely prepared meals consisting of a wide range of delicacies, including a large number of meats like horse, beef, chicken, pork, mutton and deer.

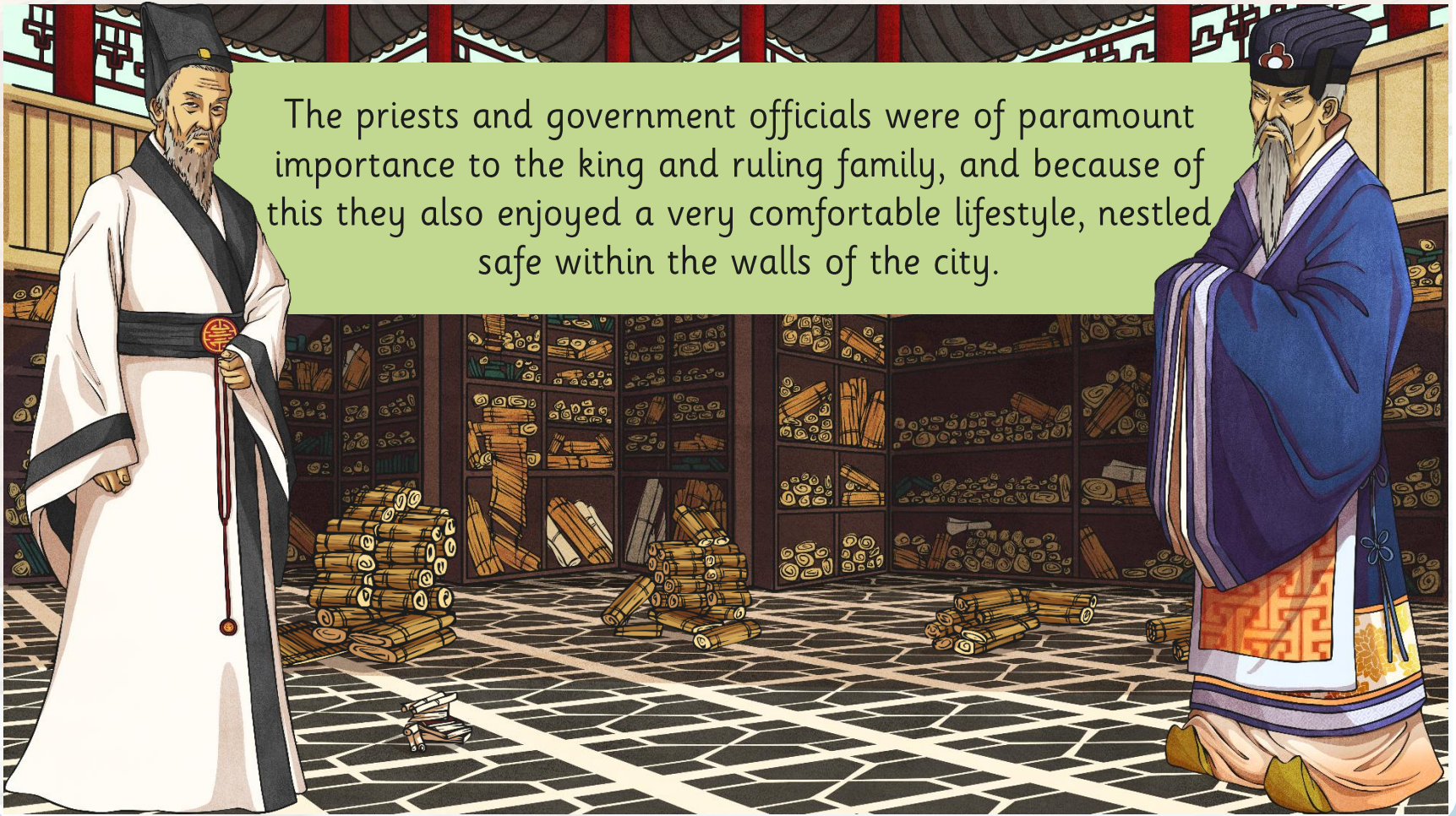
The king and ruling family made all the important decisions on how the kingdom was run. They employed priests and government workers to help them organise and control society and they owned all the land.



The People

The Priests and Government Officials

The priests and government officials were of paramount importance to the king and ruling family, and because of this they also enjoyed a very comfortable lifestyle, nestled safe within the walls of the city.



The People

The Priests and Government Officials

The priests, who were skilled writers, worked as scribes for the king. They would carve the king's questions onto 'oracle bones' and then heat the bones up during a special ceremony. The king would ask his dead ancestors to provide the answers and then he would interpret the heat cracks which appeared in the bones as divine messages from them.



The People

The Priests and Government Officials

The government officials did important administrative work for the king. They recorded events like the reclaiming of land and strategies for war and they also documented the names of people who had committed crimes and the tribute payments the king received. These records were written on bamboo using ink and a brush, and were crucial in helping the king to run an organised society.



The People

The Noble Warriors

The noble warriors were also held in high regard. Although they lived outside the main city walls, they often lived in luxurious palaces. The noble warriors spent their time hunting and managing the land which they 'rented' from the king.

Peasant farmers paid taxes to the noble warriors to be allowed to live and work on the land. The farmers were allowed to keep some of the produce themselves, but most went to the noble warriors who, in turn, paid much of it in tribute to the king.

The noble warriors also had the very important job of providing protection for the king and ruling family. They were skilled fighters and defended the capital city from external attacks.



The People

The Craftsmen and Merchants

The craftsmen lived outside the city walls in mud huts. It was their job to produce products for the king, the warriors and for trade.

They lived a simple life, passing on their skills to each new generation that was born. Bronze workers were particularly sought after and they were the people responsible for creating the intricate bronze sculptures which survived in Shang tombs to this day.

Other craftsmen worked with jade, pottery, wood, stone or bone.



The People

The Craftsmen and Merchants

The merchants also lived outside the city in mud huts. They travelled the land, trading goods with people from other lands. Cowries shells were also used by the merchants as a form of currency. The shells were considered to be very valuable because they came from far away and were difficult to obtain.

Craftsmen and merchants were paid with simple foods like grain and vegetables.



The People

The Peasant Farmers

Most of the people living during the Shang dynasty belonged to this class. They lived out in the countryside farming areas of land which were controlled by the noble warriors. Life as a farmer was very labour-intensive and the farmers lived in harsh conditions, often in holes dug out of the ground and covered with make-shift roofs.

The peasant farmers wore tunics made of rough linen.



The People

The Peasant Farmers

The farmers were allowed to keep a small amount of the crops they produced, and if they were found to be keeping more than their share, they were severely punished. Some of the crops they harvested included millet, wheat, barely and rice. They used oxen to plough the land and chickens were kept for their eggs and to provide meat for the aristocracy. The only meat the peasant farmers would get to eat was fish they caught themselves.



The People

The Slaves

Shang slaves were usually prisoners of war, and sometimes convicted criminals. They were made to undertake hard labour, often building tombs and palaces.

Shang slaves were treated very harshly and were sometimes sacrificed to the gods. They were also frequently buried alive with their masters, as it was thought they could then continue to serve them in the afterlife.

