

name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Shang Dynasty's Legacy



In ancient China, the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty played a crucial role in the development of early Chinese civilization. This dynasty is known for its advanced \_\_\_\_\_ casting techniques, which were unparalleled at the time. They created detailed \_\_\_\_\_ and weapons that showcased their craftsmanship. The \_\_\_\_\_ of this dynasty, Anyang, became a center for political and religious activities. Here, the use of \_\_\_\_\_ bones became popular for divination purposes, marking one of the earliest forms of written \_\_\_\_\_ in China. The Shang rulers were also known for their complex \_\_\_\_\_ and ceremonies, which often involved large-scale human and animal \_\_\_\_\_ to appease the gods or ancestors. Their social structure was highly \_\_\_\_\_, with a clear division between the nobles and the common people. Agriculture, particularly the cultivation of \_\_\_\_\_ and rice, was the backbone of the economy, supported by a class of skilled \_\_\_\_\_ who produced goods for the elite. The Shang military was formidable, utilizing chariots and bronze weapons to expand their \_\_\_\_\_ and protect against invasions. Despite their might, the dynasty eventually fell to the \_\_\_\_\_, who introduced the concept of the Mandate of Heaven to justify their \_\_\_\_\_. The legacy of the Shang Dynasty, particularly its contributions to Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ and technology, continued to influence subsequent \_\_\_\_\_ long after its decline.

oracle   Shang   stratified   sacrifices   capital   language   culture   rule  
generations   territory   rituals   artisans   bronze   Zhou   vessels   millet