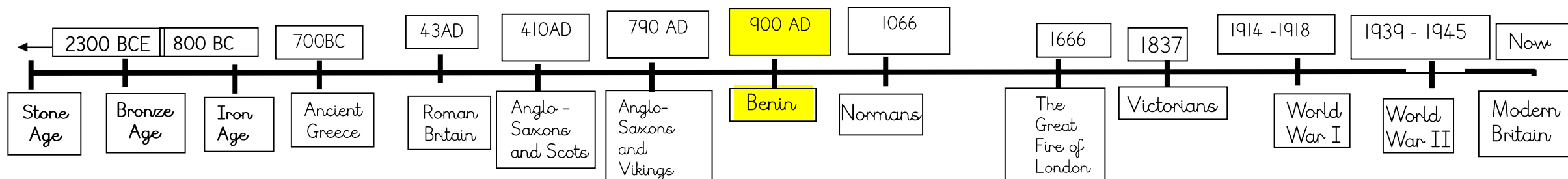
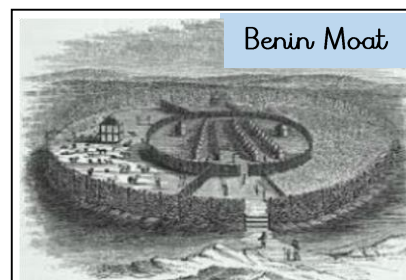




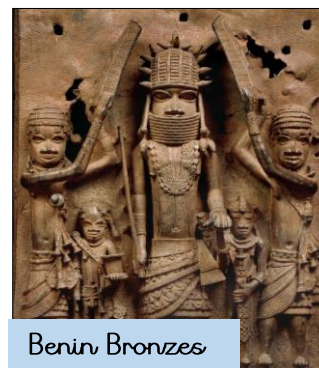
# Year 5: Ancient Benin



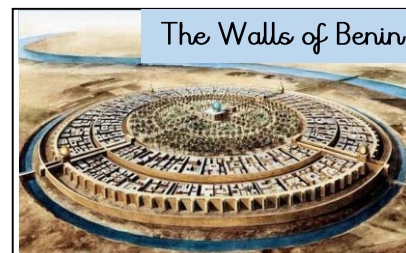
Timeline of Key Events	
400AD	Yoruba people use iron tools to clear land
900AD	Kingdom of Benin created
1180	The dynasty of the 'Oba' began
1283	Oba Oguole builds the Benin City Wall.
1440	Oba Ewuare expanded the kingdom
1451	Oba Ewuare sets up trade with Portuguese visitors
1700	A period of decline due to civil wars and end of the slave trade in Europe
1897	Benin city is destroyed by British troops



Benin Moat



Benin Bronzes



The Walls of Benin

## Previous Learning

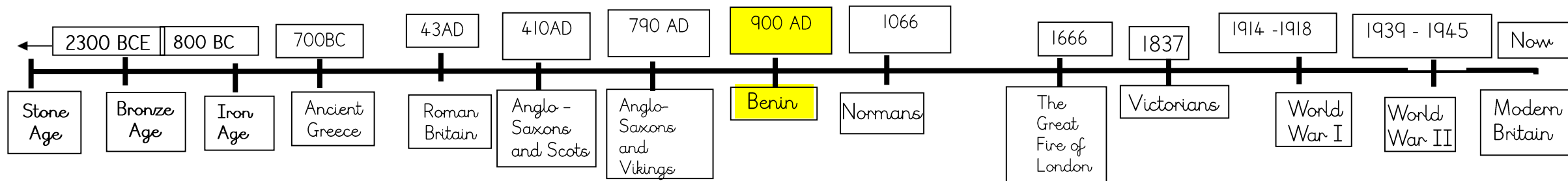
- Have a good understanding of concepts such as kingdom, civilisation and trade
- Identify changes across historical periods
- Describe features of past societies and periods
- Give reasons why changes overtime occur
- Give reasons why there may be different accounts
- Begin to distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources
- Begin to choose and discriminate between a range of information
- Life and Legacy of Ancient Greece
- Roman Britain

## Possible Experience

- Workshops
- The British Museum
- Horniman Museum and Gardens



# Year 5: Ancient Benin



## Key Vocabulary

Animists	The belief that non-human objects and animals have souls.
Ogiso	The first early rulers of the Kingdom. This term would then become 'Oba.'
Guild	A group of people with a specialism who worked and lived together. There were over 40 guilds including craftsmen, drummers and doctors.
Brass	A type of metal that was used in Benin. One of the brass guilds was the most important and they were only allowed to work for the king.
Elders	Experienced members of a village that would govern and rule
Dynasty	Refers to the continuation of powerful leaders within the same family over a period of time.
Yam	The main crop in Benin which was a sweet potato.

## Key Vocabulary

Cowrie Shell	Sea snail shells used as a form of currency
Oracle	Someone who was believed to be able to receive messages from the gods and translate them.
Oral culture	The Kingdom of Benin had no formal education, everything was passed on by word of mouth. This is why we have limited knowledge of the period and different interpretations
Sacrifice	To offer or give something up. Generally referred to in the context of religion, where something is given to please a God or Goddess.
Ivory	Elephant tusk that was used for trading and helped the Kingdom of Benin become so powerful.
Edo	The original people and founders of the Kingdom of Benin

## Key Vocabulary

Ife	The holy city of the Yoruba people, who were closely linked to the Edo people. This remained an important religious centre in the area.
Slave trade	The Kingdom of Benin became powerful because they sold people to work for others and traded them with foreigners. Slaves in Benin had more rights though and could work their way to freedom.
Storyteller	Someone who would provide entertainment and education by talking. These would be incredibly important in passing on the history of the kingdom.

## Key Concepts

- Slavery
- Trade
- Kingdom