late Neolithic 3-2000 BC
- chiefdoms (?)
  - Liangzhu
  - Longshan

early Chinese states
- Xia Dynasty
  - Sima Qian, Han historian
  - Erlitou
- Shang Dynasty
  - Zhengzhou (Bo)
  - Huanbei (Xiang)
  - Anyang
  - Tomb of Fuhao
- Yangzi vs. Yellow
  - Changjiang culture

Western Zhou
- Zongzhou 1045-771 BC
- empire based on violent
territorial expansion

Eastern Zhou 770-221 BC
- Spring & Autumn 770-481
- Warring States 481-221
  - Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei & Qin
  - Confucius (Kong Qiu) 551-479 BC
- Qin unification 221 BC
  - Qinshi Huangdi (d. 210 BC)
    - hierarchical administration of provinces
    - uniform writing & measures
    - terracotta warriors

Why?

complexity requires so much energy
that there are limits its development

complex hunter-gatherers
complex civilization

simple hunter-gatherers
agricultural adaptations

Why?
Zones of domestication in East Asia
North & South China → Yellow & Yangzi River Drainages

- Longshan 3-2000 BC
  - millet agriculture
  - rammed-earth walled towns
  - graves → two or three social tiers
  - jade artifacts
  - human sacrifices
  - use of copper
  - black & red “high-fired” ceramics

- Liangzhu 3300-2250 BC
  - rice agriculture
  - domesticated silkworms
  - silk weaving specialists
  - lacquerware
  - rich burials in raised platform “precincts”
  - specialized jade artifacts with mask & bird motifs

- chiefdoms ruled by single elite lineages
- classical Chinese civilization “assembled” from a variety of sources

- Sima Qian’s Shi Ji (ca. 100 BC)
  - Han Dynasty historian writing about events 1600 years before!
- Xia Dynasty, 1700-1500 BC = Erlitou
  - 300 ha city
  - elite burials & palaces
  - early “oracle bones”
  - bronze ritual vessels & weapons

- Zhou Dynasty “taotie” mask
- Xia capital at Erlitou
Shang, 1500-1045 BC
- Shi Ji
  - list of kings
  - three capitals: Bo, Xiang, &…
- oracle bones in apothecary led to…
- Anyang
  - last capital of the Shang
  - oracle bones
  - war, rainfall & success of agriculture, health & status of royal family

Shang Dynasty’s moving capitals
- Zhengzhou (Bo), 1500-1400 BC
  - bronze, bone & ceramic workshops
  - moated palace within city walls

Zhengzhou (Bo), 1500-1400 BC
- bronze, bone & ceramic workshops
- moated palace within city walls

Huanbei (Xiang), 1400-1200 BC
- palace precinct within city walls
- Anyang, 1200-1045 BC
  - occupation covering 25 km²
  - palace precinct but no known walls
  - chariots (western import?)
  - royal necropolis (Xibeigang)
  - royal tombs with cross-like ramps (13m deep)
  - wooden burial chamber
  - ritual bronze vessels & jades
  - hundreds of human sacrifices

human sacrifice to influence events
divined in oracle bones

Tomb 1001 at Anyang, last capital city of Shang Dynasty
Tomb of Fuhao, Anyang
- consort to Emperor Wu Ding
- nested, lacquered wooden coffins
- 16 men, women & children sacrificial victims
- 468 ritual bronze vessels
- 7000 cowrie shells (currency)
- 755 jade items
- bone cups with turquoise inlay

Yangzi vs. Yellow
- rice- vs. millet-based agriculture

Changjiang Culture
- Shang contemporary
- gold, jade ivory artifacts
- massive bronze vessels & statuary with unique artistic motifs (e.g., Trees, Tigers)

Western Zhou, 1045-771 BC
- Zhou King conquers Shang in Battle of Mu-yie
- establishes empire based on violent territorial expansion

Eastern Zhou 770-221 BC
- periods of great instability
- Spring & Autumn 770-481
  - fragmented kingdoms
- Warring States 481-221
  - Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei & Qin

Confucius (Kong Qiu) 551-479 BC

bronze “tree”
Sanxingdui, Chengdu
Qin Unification 221 BC
- Qinshi Huangdi (d. 210 BC)
  - hierarchical administration of provinces
  - uniform writing & measures
  - Great Wall
  - mortuary complex
    - roof inlaid with pearls
    - rivers of flowing mercury
    - booby traps
  - new approach to human sacrifice?

![Terracotta Warriors](terracotta_warriors.jpg)