

INDEX

- Acer*, 44
 Acorns, 57–58, 63–64, 71–72
 Agriculture
 animal domestication (*See* Animal domestication)
 climate change effects on, 39
 development, middle Neolithic period, 169–171
 Hongshan culture (*See* Hongshan culture)
 irrigation systems, 82
 Liaodong peninsula, 234–236
 Majiayao culture, 232–233
 multicropping development, 95–96
 pastoralism development, 39–40, 228, 229f, 230
 plant domestication (*See* Plant domestication)
 rice field management, 82
 Southeast China, 247
 Allan, Sarah, 259
 Andersson, Johan Gunnar, 4–5, 7–8, 322–323
 Animal domestication
 cattle, 106–108, 108f, 109f
 chickens, 115–116
 dogs, 97f, 96–97, 98
 dynamics of, 119
 horse, 113f, 111–113, 115, 359f, 382f, 383f, 386–388, 401
 Lijiagou, Bianbiandong sites, 56–57
 Nanzhuangtou site, 56
 Neolithic, 165
 overview, 96, 97f, 117–118, 121–122
 pigs, 97f, 98–100, 100f, 101f, 103f, 104t, 104, 119, 130–132
 process of, 103f, 104t, 103–104
 secondary products in, 116–117
 sheep, goat, 97f, 105–106
 water buffalo, 108–111
 Xicha faunal remains, 385t
 Anyang excavation, 2, 5–6, 12–13
 Archaeological culture concept described, xxi
Artemisia, 44, 52
 Bajjia characterization, 150, 152t
 Bajjia-Dadiwan culture, 124f, 150, 151f, 152t.
 See also Dadiwan
 Baiyinchanghan
 characterization of, 129, 131f
 pig domestication, 100–101, 130–132
 ritual activities with figurations, 131f, 132
 subsistence economy, 174–176, 176t, 177
 Banpo, 111–115, 401
 Banshan, 216t, 233–234
 Baodun culture
 chronology, 216t
 site characterization, 215f, 216t, 246
 Bashidang
 characterization of, 154, 157f
 rice cultivation in, 76–77
 sedentism in, 164–165
 soybean cultivation in, 87
 Beifudi
 characterization of, 134–135, 135f, 136f, 136, 137t, 138
 material remains classification, 136–137, 165
 pottery, 138
 ritual activity, social complexity in, 167
 sedentism, 137–138
 Beiwutun, 401
 Beixin culture, 181f, 184, 185f
 Bellwood, Peter, 248–249
 Bettinger, R., 44–45
Betula, 44
 Bianbiandong, 56–57

- Bianxianwang, 217–218
 Binford, L. R., 45
 Black, Davidson, 4
 Bronze Age
 cattle domestication, 107–108
 Central Asian, Eurasian steppe cultures
 exploration, 345–346
 horse domestication, 111–115, 401
 metallurgy, 345–346
 mobility, 346
 Northern Zone bronze cultural complex (*See*
 Northern Zone bronze cultural complex)
 pastoralism, 346
 political expansion, Central Plains states,
 346–347
 sheep domestication, 105
 social complexity development, 347–349
 soybean cultivation in, 87, 88–90
 water buffalo domestication, 110
 Xinjiang (*See* Xinjiang)
 Burials
 of dogs, 98
 Donghulin site, 53f, 54
 Ganguya, 334–335
 Haochuan, 242
 of horses, 112, 114
 horse sculptures in, 359f, 383f, 386
 Jiahu (*See* Jiahu)
 Jingjie, 381–383, 383f, 387
 Late Shang dynasty (*See* Late Shang dynasty)
 Longgangsi, 194–195
 Niuheiliang site, 178, 179f
 of pigs, 101–102
 Qāwriughul cemetery, 337–338, 339f
 Qianzhangda (*See* Qianzhangda)
 Qiaobei, 383–384, 401
 Qijia culture (*See* Qijia culture)
 shamanistic, 196, 197f
 Siba culture (*See* Siba culture)
 Songze culture, 203–204
 Tieban River cemetery, 337–338, 339f
 veneration of dead, 189f, 194–196
 Xishuipo, 196, 197f
 Yangshan, 233, 235f
 Yinxu (*See* Yinxu)
 Zhudingyuan, 192–193
 Cangyuan rock art, 110
 Canoes, 160
 Caoxieshan, 82
Castanopsis, 61
 Chang, K. C., 80, 210, 248–249, 392–394
 Chengbeixi culture, 155f, 156
 Chengtoushan
 burials, 199–200
 rice cultivation in, 82
 social complexity development, 170f,
 198–200, 201f
 subsistence economy, 200
 Chengziya
 horse domestication, 401
 salt making, 217–218
 site characterization, 275–276
 Chenopodiaceae, 52
 China
 Chineseness interpretation, 392–394
 civilization, cultural identity formation,
 396–397
 climate changes in, 30–31, 31f, 32
 North (*See* North China)
 outside world interactions, 394–396
 South (*See* South China)
 Cishan
 characterization of, 133, 135f, 138
 chicken domestication, 115–116
 dog domestication, 98
 millet domestication, 84, 133
 pig domestication, 99–100, 100f, 101f
 sedentism in, 134
 subsistence economy, 133–134
 Cishan–Beifudi culture
 Beifudi site (*See* Beifudi)
 characterization of, 124f, 133
 Civilization origins
 multiregional development model (*quxi leixing*
 concept), 14, 16–17, 246–247
 national history reconstruction in, 17–19
 overview, 15–16
 prehistoric development, 22–24
 Complex societies (Bronze Age), 347–349,
 398
 Complex societies (late Neolithic)
 chronology, 216t
 overview, 213–214, 214f, 215f, 216t, 216,
 250–252, 397–399
 South, West China, 246–247
 Southeast China, 247
 Southwest, West China, 249–250
 Yangzi River region (*See* Yangzi River region)
 Yellow River region (*See* Yellow River
 region)
 Cooking methods, 63–64, 67–68
Corylus, 61
Cyclobalanopsis, 61
 Cyperaceae, 61
Cyperax, 52

- Dabagou, 111–115, 401
- Dabengkeng culture, 170f, 209–210, 209f
- Dadai Liji*, 86
- Dadianzi
- burials, 306–307, 307f, 308, 309f
 - cultural interactions, 307f, 309f, 310–312
 - metallurgy, 308–309, 309f, 310
 - pig domestication, 102
 - prestige items, 311
- Dadiwan
- characterization, 150–151, 151f, 152t
 - dog domestication, 98
 - millet domestication, 83–84, 150–151
 - pig domestication, 99–100, 100f, 101f
 - social hierarchy, 193–194, 195f
- Dahaimeng, 90
- Daheacun, 88
- Dahezhuang
- horse domestication, 112, 401
 - stone circles, 325–326, 325f
- Dakou culture, 214f, 216t, 228
- Dashigu, 263
- Dating conventions, xxi
- Daundong, 91
- Davies, M. Stuart, 81
- Dawenkou culture
- burials, 186, 187f, 218, 219f
 - decline of, 220
 - food production, civilization origins, 15
 - residential patterns, 218–219
 - salt making, 217–218
 - settlement patterns, 215f, 217–218
 - signs, symbols, 220, 221f
 - social complexity development, 183, 184–186, 196–197, 187f, 216t
 - subsistence economy, 186, 187f
- Daxi culture
- ceramics, 199f
 - social complexity development, 170f, 198–199, 199f, 200, 201f
- Daxinzhuang
- characterization of, 285, 363
 - settlement patterns, 363–364
 - soybean cultivation in, 90
- Dayan, 162
- Dayangzhou, 351f, 370–371, 371f, 372
- Dengjiawan
- chicken domestication, 115–116
 - craft production, 243, 245f
- Diaotonghuan, 78, 81
- Dinggong
- salt making, 217–218
 - signs, symbols, 220, 221f
- Dingsishan culture, 91–92, 124f, 161–162, 163f
- Domestication
- of animals (*See* Animal domestication)
 - of plants (*See* Plant domestication)
 - socioeconomic competition model (food–fight theory), 119–120
- Donghuishan
- burials, 334–335
 - sheep domestication, 105–106
 - subsistence, settlement patterns, 333–334
- Donghulin, 52–53, 53f, 55, 57, 70
- Dongshanzui, 179, 181f
- Dongxiafeng
- bronze casting at, 271
 - characterization of, 285, 286f
 - salt production, 285
- “Doubters of Antiquity” (*yigupai*), 3
- Doujitai, 7
- Egou, 143t
- Environment, ecology
- aridification, cooling, 38
 - communications in geographical contexts, 40–41
 - ecological divisions, 27f, 29–30
 - geography, 22–25, 25f, 26, 27f
 - human induced environmental deteriorations, 40
 - monsoon system variations, 32–33, 33f, 34, 39
 - overview, 22, 23f, 41
 - paleoclimate, paleoenvironment, human adaptations, 30–31, 31f, 32
 - postglacial abrupt climate changes, 35–37, 37f, 40
 - river systems, 26–29
 - sea level fluctuation, 34–35, 35f, 36f
 - Younger Dryas interval, 38
- Erligang culture
- bronze metallurgy, 282, 283f, 284, 285–287, 287f, 288, 379
 - discovery, 10–11
 - expansion of, 279f, 284–287, 287f, 289f, 289, 346–347
 - influences on Zhukaigou, 314–315, 315f, 317f, 317, 346–347
 - Lower Phase, 269
 - multicropping agriculture, 95–96
 - overview, 278, 279f, 290
 - Upper Phase, 269–270
 - wheat, barley, oat cultivation, 93–94
 - Yanshi Shang city, 269, 278–280, 280f
 - Zhengzhou Shang City (*See* Zhengzhou)

- Erlitou culture
 arrowheads, 268
 bronze metallurgy, 265f, 271–272, 285–287, 287f, 288
 burials, 266–267
 characterization of, 257f, 259–260, 274
 collapse of, 398–399
 control of territory by, 389
 craft making, 266, 267–268
 craft specialization, 268
 discovery, 10–11
 expansion of, 346–347
 hinterland, periphery, 264f, 272–274
 historiographical study of, 256–258
 influences on Qijia culture, 331f, 331, 346–347
 palatial town, 268, 278–280
 Phase I, 266
 Phase II, 266–268
 Phase III, 265f, 267f, 268
 Phase IV, 269
 piece-mold bronze production, 265f, 271–272
 political hierarchy in, 259
 pottery, 269, 310
 ritual, religion in, 271–272, 310
 salt, 273–274
 site distribution, 262–263, 264f
 soybean cultivation in, 90–91
 trade, 268, 272–274
 turquoise, 268
 urban center, 263–265, 265f, 266, 267f
 urban planning, population, 267f, 270–271
 wheat, barley, oat cultivation, 93–94
 Xia dynasty, 256–258, 259–262
 Xinzhai phase, 260–262
 Yanshi Shang city, 269, 278–280, 280f
- Fagopyrum*, 40
 Falkenhausen, Lothar von, 295
 Fei Xiaotong, 17
 Fenghuangshan, 90
 Feng Shi, 226
 Food-fight theory (socioeconomic competition model), 119–120
 Foragers, collectors (Holocene, Central China)
 overview, 61
 sedentism, 63, 64
 Shangshan site (*See* Shangshan)
 Foragers, collectors (Pleistocene, Central/South China)
 overview, 43f, 58
 Yuchanyan site (*See* Yuchanyan)
 Zengpiyan site, 59f, 60
- Foragers, collectors (Pleistocene–Holocene, North China)
 Donghulin, Zhuannian sites, 52–53, 53f, 55, 57, 70
 Hutouliang site, 50–51
 Lijiagou, Bianbiandong sites, 56–57
 Longwangchan site, 47–49, 49f, 50
 Nanzhuangtou site, 55–56, 55f, 57, 70
 Shizitan site, 49f, 50
 terminal Pleistocene foragers (North China), 43f, 46–51
 Xiachuan site (*See* Xiachuan)
- Fudian, 143t
 Fuhao tomb, 356–357, 358, 380
 Fu Sinian, 5, 6
- Ganggangwa, 336, 401
 Ganguya, 333–335
 Gansu
 horse domestication, 112, 401
 millet domestication, 83–84
 multicropping agriculture, 95–96
 sheep domestication, 105
 tuber cultivation, 91–92
 wheat, barley, oat cultivation, 92–94
- Gaohong, 382f, 384–385
 Gasya, 69–70
 Gaotousi, 193
 Goodenough, Ward H., 248–249
 Guangdong, 216t
 Guantaoyuan
 characterization of, 152t
 horse domestication, 111–115, 401
- Guanzi*, 87
 Guchengcun, 215f, 246
 Gu Jiegang, 3
 Guo Moruo, 10
- Haimenkou culture, 249–250
 Han Kangxin, 338
 Haochuan, 242
 Hemudu culture
 rice cultivation in, 12, 80
 sea level variations in, 34–35
 social complexity development, 198f, 200–203, 203f, 205f, 207
- Henan, 95–96
 He Nu, 226
 Hexi Corridor, 234
 Higham, Charles, 80–81
 Hillman, Gordon C., 81
 History of Chinese archaeology
 Anyang excavation (Yinxu, Shang Dynasty), 2, 5–6, 12–13

- Chinese culture origins, 7–8
- Doujintai, 7
- formative period, 2–8
- historical context, 2–5
- international collaborative research, 19–20
- Longshan culture (*See* Longshan culture)
- modern era, 5
- nationalism concept, 2–3
- overview, 1, 20–21
- People's Republic of China archaeology (*See* People's Republic of China archaeology)
- treasure-hunting, 5
- Western influences on fieldwork methods, 3–4
- Yangshao culture (*See* Yangshao culture)
- Zhoukoudian excavation (Peking Man), 4, 9, 14–15
- Hongshan culture
- characterization of, 172–173, 175f
 - climate change effects on, 38–39
 - complex society collapse, 182–183, 398
 - jades, 174f, 179–180
 - rituals, ceremonies, 177–179, 179f, 181f
 - settlement patterns, 177–179
 - social complexity of, 180–182
 - subsistence economy, 174–176, 176t, 177
- Hongshanhou, 105
- Horse domestication, 111–113, 113f, 115, 359f, 382f, 383f, 386–388, 401. *See also specific sites*
- Houli culture, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141
- Huadizui, 260–262
- Huai River region, pig domestication in, 99–100, 100f, 101f
- Huaizhenfang, 379
- Huanbei, 291–294
- Huangdi* (Yellow Emperor), 3
- Huangguashan culture, 92–94, 248–249
- Huangniangniangtai
- jades, stone ritual objects, 327f, 328
 - metallurgy, 329–330
- Huizui, 79–80
- Hujiawuchang, 155f, 155–156
- Huoshagou
- burials, 334–335
 - metallurgy, 301f, 335f, 335–337
 - subsistence, settlement patterns, 333–334
- Huoshiliang
- horse domestication, 401
 - metallurgy, 336
 - sheep domestication, 105–106
 - subsistence economy, 228, 229f
- Hutouliang, 50–51
- Jades
- Hongshan culture, 174f, 179–180
 - Huangniangniangtai, 327f, 328
 - Lajia, 328, 329f
 - Late Shang dynasty, 370–371, 371f, 372, 374, 375f. *See also* (Late Shang dynasty)
 - Liangzhu culture (*See* Liangzhu culture)
 - Longshan culture (*See* Longshan culture)
 - Mojiaoshan cluster, 237f, 238–240
 - Qijia culture (*See* Qijia culture)
 - Shijiahe culture, 243–246
 - Xiaojiawuji, 243–246
 - Xiuyan jade mines, 180
- Japan, 68–69, 73, 91
- Jiahu
- burials, 145f, 147
 - characterization of, 143t, 144–145, 145f, 147, 149f
 - division of labor, 147
 - dog domestication, 98
 - health of population, 146–147
 - Lower Zaoshi culture influences on, 156–157
 - material culture, 147, 149f
 - pig domestication, 99–100, 100f, 101f, 102
 - pottery, 146
 - refuse, 165
 - rice cultivation in, 76–77, 79–80, 81
 - ritual activity, social complexity in, 167
 - sedentism, 147, 164–165
 - soybean cultivation in, 87
 - subsistence strategy, 146–147
 - tools, 146
- Jiangzhai
- burials, 190, 191f
 - cattle domestication, 107
 - characterization, 190–191, 191f
 - millet domestication, 84–85
 - social hierarchy, 190–191
- Jiao, Tianlong, 248–249
- Jiaochangpu, 92–94
- “Jie pian,” 87
- Jijiachuan, 401
- Jingjie, 381–383, 383f, 387
- Juglans*, 52
- Kangjia, 98, 115–116
- Karuo culture, 216t, 249
- Kayue culture, 39–40
- Keightley, David, 352, 394
- Kequtou culture, 208
- Khummy, 69–70
- Kirch, Patrick V., 248–249
- Korea, 91

- Kuahuqiao
 canoe, 160
 characterization of, 158–159, 159f, 160
 pig domestication, 100f, 100–101, 102, 104t
 pottery, 158–159, 159f, 160
 rice cultivation in, 79, 81, 82
 sea level variations in, 34–35
 subsistence strategy, 160
- Kuixingqi*, 364–365, 365f
- Kwang-chih Chang, 295
- Lajia
 Erlitou influences, 331f, 331
 jades, stone ritual objects, 328, 329f
- Laoshan culture
 characterization of, 214f, 216t, 228
 chronology, 216t
- Laoniupo, 377–378, 378f, 379f, 381, 401
- Laoshan (site), 89, 90
- Late Shang dynasty
 Baoshan culture, 376
 burials, 365–366, 367f, 370–371, 371f, 372, 380
 control of territories by, 360, 366, 389
 cultural relationships, 360–361, 389–390
 Dayangzhou, 351f, 370–371, 371f, 372
 ethnicity, 388
 horse domestication, 114, 115, 359f, 382f, 383f, 386–388
 human sacrifices, 380
 jades, 370–371, 371f, 372, 374, 375f
 Jingjie site burials, 381–383, 383f, 387
 Laoniupo, 377–378, 378f, 379f, 381, 401
 Lijiaya culture, 114, 382f, 383f, 384–385, 401
 loess plateau (northwest), 351f, 354f, 381, 388–389
 metallurgy, 366, 367f, 385–386, 390–391
 Niucheng, 351f, 370
 overview, 350, 351f, 389–391
 polities, 353
 proto-porcelain, ceramics, 361f, 361–363, 368–370
 Qiaobei site burials, 383–384, 401
 research questions, 352–353
 ritual, religion, 370–371, 371f, 372, 374, 375f, 390
 royal burial tombs, 12–13
 salt production, 364–365, 365f
 Sanxingdui, 351f, 372–373, 373f, 375f, 376, 377f
 settlement patterns, 353–354, 354f
 Shandong, 258–259, 351f, 363–364, 364f, 365f, 366, 367f
- Taixi, 361f, 361–363
 trade, 374–376, 377f, 390
 writing system, 356, 368
 Wucheng, 288–289, 351f, 368–369, 369f, 371f, 372
 Xicha culture, 114, 385t, 385, 401
 Yinxu (*See* Yinxu)
- Leguminosea, 52
- Lepidobalanus*, 61
- Liangchengzhen
 craft production, 217
 political hierarchy in, 258
 settlement patterns, 217
 wheat, barley, oat cultivation, 92–94
- Liang Qichao, 2
- Liangzhu culture
 burials, 238–240, 241f, 242
 characterization of, 214f, 216t, 236–237
 climate change effects on, 39
 decline, 241–242, 398
 food production, civilization origins, 15
 jades, 237f, 238–240, 328–329
 pictograms, 221f, 240
 secondary animal products, 116–117
 social complexity, 216t, 241, 251
 social hierarchy, 238–240
- Liaodong, 234–236
- Liaoxi region, 132–133
- Li Boqian, 352
- Li Chi, 5–6, 355–356
- Lijiacun, 152t
- Lijiagou, 56–57
- Lijiaya culture, 114, 382f, 383f, 384–385, 401
- Linduff, Katheryn M., 112
- Lingjitan
 burials, 204–206
 jades, 206
 pottery, 206
 ritual, cult development, 207
 social complexity development, 202, 204–205, 205f, 207
- Linjia, 232–233, 234
- Lin-ya. *See* Tianshanbeilu
- Linzheyu, 386
- Li Shuicheng, 233
- Lithocarpus*, 61
- Liuwan
 burials, 233, 235f
 religion, ritual, 233–234
- Li* vessels, 7
- Li Xinwei, 182–183, 206
- Longgangshi, 194–195
- Longqiuzhuang, 220, 221f

- Longshan culture
 burials, 218, 219f
 cattle domestication, 107
 climate change effects on, 38–39
 cooking utensils, 229
 decline of, 220
 discovery, 6–7
 food production, civilization origins, 15
 fortifications, 215f, 230, 231f
 horse domestication, 112, 114
 human induced environmental deteriorations, 40
 prestige goods (jades), 231–232, 328–329
 relationship to Yangshao culture, 9–10
 salt making, 217–218
 secondary animal products, 116–117
 settlement patterns, 215f, 217–218
 sheep domestication, 105
 social organization, 216t, 227–228, 263
 soybean cultivation in, 88
 Xicha faunal remains, 385t
- Longwangchan, 47–49, 49f, 50
- Lower Xiajiadian culture
 burials, 306–307, 307f, 308, 309f
 chronology, 299t
 climate change effects on, 39–40
 cultural interactions, 307f, 309f, 310–312, 346–347
 metallurgy, 308–309, 309f, 310
 overview, 301f, 302
 prestige items, 311
 social relations, 306–308
 subsistence, settlement patterns, 302–304, 304f, 305f, 306f, 306
- Lower Zaoshi culture, 155f, 155–156
- Luojiajiao, 79
- Lü Peng, 107
- Machang, 216t, 329–330
- Majiwán, 105, 401
- Majiyao culture
 bronze, copper objects, 234
 burials, 233, 235f
 development of, 214f, 216t, 232
 pottery, 233
 religion, ritual, 233–234
 sheep domestication, 105
 subsistence economy, 232–233
 trade, 234
- Majiyao, 329–330
- Manchuria, 26, 234–236
- Mantian xingdou*, 255–256
- Mawangdui, 90
- Mesopotamia
 aridification, cooling, 38
 urbanization in, 38–39
- Metallurgy
 Bronze Age, 345–346
 Dadianzi, 308–309, 309f, 310
 Erligang culture (*See* Erligang culture)
 Erlitou culture (*See* Erlitou culture)
 Late Shang dynasty, 366, 367f, 385–386, 390–391 (*See also* Late Shang dynasty)
 Linjia, 234
 Machang, 329–330
 Northern Zone bronze cultural complex, 320–322, 324f, 345–346
 Qijia culture (*See* Qijia culture)
 Shijia (*See* Shijia)
 Siba culture (*See* Siba culture)
 Taosi (*See* Taosi)
 Tianshanbeilu (*See* Tianshanbeilu)
 Upper Xiajiadian culture, 301f, 309–310
 Yinxu (*See* Yinxu)
 Yueshi culture, 276, 277f
 Zhengzhou (*See* Zhengzhou)
- Miaodigou
 complex society in, 220
 excavation history, 9–10
 horse domestication, 111–112, 115, 401
 population density increase, 220–221, 223f
 settlement patterns, 215f, 221
 site characterization, 191–193
 subsistence economy, 228, 229f
- Miaoyan, 162
- Middle Shang. *See also* Zhengzhou
 collapse, 399
 decentralization, 290–292, 292f, 294
- Mojiaoshan cluster
 characterization of, 237–238, 239f
 decline, 241–242
 jades, 237f, 238–240
 pictograms, 221f, 240
 social complexity, 241
 social hierarchy, burials, 238–240, 241f
- Mongolia and/or Inner Mongolia
 characterization of, 214f, 228
 climate change effects on, 39–40
 cooking utensils, 229
 horse domestication, 111–115, 401
 millet domestication in, 83–84
 sheep domestication, 105
 steppe geography, 24–26
 subsistence economy, 228, 229f, 230

- Morishima, Hiroko, 81
- Multiregional development model (*quxi leixing* concept), 14, 16–17, 246–247
- Naming conventions, *xxi*
- Nanguan
bronze casting at, 271
characterization of, 285, 286f
- Nanjiaokou, 79–80
- Nanshacun, 401
- Nanzhuangtou, 55f, 55–56, 57, 70
- Neolithic sites. *See also specific sites*
animal domestication, 165
cattle domestication, 107–108
chicken domestication, 115–116
climate change and, 38, 182–183
Dingsishan Phase IV, 207–208
dog domestication, 98
food production in, 143t, 165–166
food production in generally 123–124, 124f, 125f, 125 (*See also* Sedentism)
horse domestication, 111–115, 401
North, Northeast China, 124f, 127–128, 128f, 152t, 152
nut collection, arboriculture role, 166–167
pig domestication, 100f, 100–101, 102, 104t
plant domestication in, 165
Pleistocene–Holocene transition, 45–46
pottery, 165
rice cultivation in, 79, 81, 82
ritual activity, social complexity variability, 167
salt making, 217–218
sedentism in, 123–124, 124f, 125f, 125, 164–165, 167–168
settlement pattern, site function, subsistence strategy variability, 164
sheep domestication, 105
South China, 124f, 160–162, 163f, 207–209, 209f, 210, 211f
soybean cultivation in, 87, 88
terminology, 46
water buffalo domestication, 110
water transport communications, 40–41
- Niucheng, 351f, 370
- Niuheliang, 178, 179f
- North China
foragers, collectors in (*See* Foragers, collectors (Pleistocene–Holocene, North China))
geography, 26
Neolithic sites in, 124f, 127–128, 128f, 152t, 152
- Northern Zone bronze cultural complex
Central Asian, Eurasian steppe cultures
exploration, 345–346
cultural background, 300–302
decline, 301f, 322
environmental conditions, 300–302
metallurgy, 320–322, 324f, 345–346
mobility, 346
overview, 297–298, 298f, 299t, 300, 301f, 345
pastoralism, 346
political expansion, Central Plains states, 346–347
social complexity development, 347–349
- Oka, Hiko-ichi, 81
- Olsen, Stanley, 112
- Ostrya*, 61
- Panlongcheng, 285–287, 287f, 288
- Pearl River environment, 29
- Peiligang culture
burials, 145f, 147
millet domestication, 83–84
multicropping agriculture, 95–96
nut usage, 143–144
sedentism in, 124f, 141–142, 142f, 143t, 145f, 149f, 150
site classification, 144
soybean cultivation in, 87
subsistence strategy, 143t, 144
tools, 143–144
- Pei Wenzhong (Pei Wen-chung), 4
- Peking Man, 4, 9, 14–15
- Pengtoushan
characterization of, 153, 154
rice cultivation in, 76–77
- People's Republic of China archaeology
Central Plain, 11, 15–16
civilization origins (*See* Civilization origins)
Cultural Revolution era, 11–13
food production origins, 15–16
Hemudu site (*See* Hemudu)
modern human origins, 14
multiregional development of civilization
model (*quxi leixing* concept), 14, 16–17, 246–247
Neolithic, 9–10, 15–16
out of Africa development of civilization
model, 14
overview, 8
paleolithic, 9, 14
post-Cultural Revolution, 13–16
pre-Cultural Revolution, 8–9

- royal burial tombs, 12–13
- Three Dynasties, 10–11, 18–19
- Pinus*, 40
- Pishan (site), 117
- Plant domestication
 - acorns, 57–58, 63–64, 71–72
 - cultivation pressure, 81
 - dynamics of, 118–119
 - length/width ratio method, 78
 - millet, 57, 82–83, 83f, 85f, 85, 130–132, 133
 - multicropping development, 95–96
 - Neolithic, 165
 - nuts, cereals, 133–134
 - overview, 75–76, 121–122
 - panicle rachis morphology, 78–79
 - phytolith research, 78, 81
 - rice cultivation, 12, 72, 76–77, 77f, 82, 118–119, 162
 - soybean, 85–89, 89f, 91
 - tubers, 91–92, 162
 - wheat, barley, oat, 92–93, 93f, 94
- Pleistocene–Holocene transition
 - acorn use, 57–58, 63–64, 71–72
 - early Holocene collectors (North China), 51–53, 53f, 55f, 57
 - environmental conditions, human adaptations, 42–44
 - Epipaleolithic tradition in, 73–74
 - forager–collector model, 45
 - hunter–gatherer strategies, 44–45
 - millet domestication, 57
 - overview, 42, 43f, 57–58, 74
 - pottery origins in China, 64–65, 65f, 68
 - pottery origins in East Asia, 65f, 68–70
 - research questions, terminology, 44–46
 - terminal Pleistocene foragers (North China), 43f, 46–51
 - Youchaoshi, 74
- Poaceae, 52, 61
- Pottery
 - architectural hypothesis, 68
 - Beifudi, 138
 - Chengbeixi culture, 155f, 156
 - in cooking methods, 67–68
 - culinary hypothesis, 68
 - Donghulin site, 54, 57
 - fiber-tempered, 66–67
 - Gasya, 69–70
 - Hutouliang site, 51
 - in Japan (Jomon culture), 68–69, 73
 - Jiahu (See Jiahu)
 - Khummy, 69–70
 - Kuahuqiao (See Kuahuqiao)
 - Lijiagou, Bianbiandong sites, 56–57
 - mineral tempered, 67
 - Neolithic sites, 165. *See also* (specific sites)
 - origins in China, 64–65, 65f, 68
 - origins in East Asia, 65f, 68–70
 - in Russian Far East, 69–70
 - Shangshan site, 62–64, 66–67
 - Xiaohuangshan, 67
 - Yueshi culture, 276, 277f
 - Zengpiyan site, 59f, 60
- Pupiao, 110
- Qianbuxia, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141
- Qiang people, 380
- Qianzhangda
 - burials, 365–366, 367f
 - characterization of, 285, 363
 - horse domestication, 401
 - horse *tongpao*, 386–387
 - settlement patterns, 363–364
 - trade, 365–366
- Qiaobei, 383–384, 401
- Qijia culture
 - burials, 326–327, 327f, 328
 - cattle domestication, 107
 - chronology, 299t
 - cultural interactions, 301f, 324f, 330–331, 331f, 333
 - Erlitou influences, 331f, 331, 346–347
 - Eurasian steppe interactions, 332–333
 - horse domestication, 112
 - jades, stone ritual objects, 327f, 328–329, 329f
 - metallurgy, 329–330
 - mirrors, 324f, 332
 - overview, 322–323
 - pastoralism, 331–332
 - prestige items, 333
 - Seima-Turbino complex influences, 331–332
 - settlement patterns, subsistence, 301f, 323–324, 324f, 325f, 326, 331–332
 - stone circles, 325f, 325–326
 - sutte, 326–327
- Qingjian, 384
- Qin–Han period soybean cultivation, 90
- Qinweijia, 325f, 325–326, 401
- Quercus*, 40, 44, 52, 61
- Qujialing culture
 - chronology, 216t
 - site characterization, 215f, 242
- Quxi leixing* theory, 14, 16–17, 246–247
- Russian Far East pottery, 69–70

- Salt production, 217–218, 364–365, 365f
- Sanxingdui, 351f, 372–373, 373f, 375f, 376, 377f
- Searching for the Origins of Chinese Civilization Project, 19
- Sedentism
- determination of, 126–127
 - developmental process of, 70–73, 123–124, 124f, 125f, 125
 - food production, 123–125
 - food storage, 71–72
 - foragers, collectors (Holocene, Central China), 63, 64
 - Houli culture, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141
 - in Japan, 69
 - in Neolithic sites, 123–124, 124f, 125f, 125, 164–165, 167–168
 - rice cultivation in, 72, 80–81
 - Russian Far East, 69–70
 - Shangshan, 70–71, 72
 - Xiaojingshan, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141, 164–165
 - Xihe, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141
 - Xinglongwa culture (*See* Xinglongwa culture)
- Shaguoliang, 333–334
- Shajing culture, 39–40
- Shandong, 258–259, 351f, 363–364, 364f, 365f, 366, 367f
- Shang dynasty
- dog domestication, 98
 - history, 10–11
 - Late (*See* Late Shang dynasty)
 - Middle (*See* Middle Shang)
 - state formation, 253–254
- Shangshan
- as collector culture, 72–73
 - overview, 61–62, 62f, 64, 66–67
 - pottery, 62–64, 66–67
 - rice cultivation in, 78, 81
 - sedentism, 70–71, 72
 - subsistence adaptation in, 73
 - tools, 62–64
 - tuber cultivation, 91–92
- Shantaisi, 107
- Shawoli, 143t
- Shijia
- millet domestication, 84–85
 - site characterization, 275–276
 - vereneration of dead, 189f, 195–196
- Shijiahe culture
- burials, 243–246
 - chronology, 216t
 - climate change effects on, 39
 - craft production, 243, 245f
 - decline, 246, 398
 - flood control structures, 243
 - jades, 243–246
 - site characterization, 215f, 242, 243, 244f
- Shilingxia culture, 216t
- Shima Kunio, 353–354
- Shixia culture, 216t, 247
- Shi Xingbang, 10, 167–168
- Shiyu, 111–115
- Shizhaishan culture, 249–250
- Shizitan, 49f, 50
- Shuiquan, 143t
- Siba culture
- burials, 334–335
 - chronology, 299t
 - cultural interactions, 301f, 335f, 335–337
 - metallurgy, 301f, 335f, 335–337
 - overview, 301f, 333
 - subsistence, settlement patterns, 333–334
- Silk Road, 22–24, 234
- Siwa culture, 39–40
- Smith, Bruce, 72
- Social hierarchy emergence (middle Neolithic)
- arts, ritual paraphernalia, 210–211
 - elite authority emergence, 210
 - Gautousi, 193
 - overview, 169–170, 170f, 171f, 171, 210–212
 - population dispersal, 211
 - South China, 207–209, 209f, 210, 211f
 - walled settlements, 194
- Socioeconomic competition model (food-fight theory), 119–120
- Song Jian, 18–19
- Song Yubin, 182–183
- Songze culture, 203–204
- Song Zhenhao, 352
- South China
- agriculture, 247
 - complex society formation in (*See* Complex societies (late Neolithic))
 - geography, 26
 - Neolithic sites characterization, 124f, 160–162, 163f, 207–209, 209f, 210, 211f
 - social hierarchy emergence (middle Neolithic), 207–209, 209f, 210, 211f
- State formation. *See also* Erligang culture; Erlitou culture
- civilization *vs.*, 259
 - evolutionary approach (Xia Nai), 254–255
 - historiographical approach, 256–257, 257f
 - Neolithic-civilization approach (Su Bingqi), 255–256

- overview, 253–254, 294–296, 398–399
social archaeological approach, 258–259
- Su Bingqi, 7, 8–9, 246–247, 255–256
- Sun Yat-sen, 2–3
- Taiwan, 248–249
- Taixi, 361f, 361–363
- Tanjialing, 243, 245f
- Tanshishan culture, 216t, 248–249
- Taosi
characterization of, 222–223, 225f, 241f
copper/bronze objects, 221f, 226
decline, 224f, 227
historical affiliations, 227
rammed-earth structures, 223–224, 224f, 225f, 226
seasonal changes measurement, 223–224, 224f, 225f, 226
settlement patterns, 215f, 221
social hierarchy development, 226–227
social organization, 227–228, 251
stone tools, 224f, 226
urbanism, 226–227
- Thailand, 110
- Tianluoshan
rice cultivation in, 79, 82
social complexity development, 203f, 202–203
- Tianshanbeilu
burials, 342, 343f
chronology, 299t
cultural interactions, 344
metallurgy, 336, 342–343, 343f, 344
population, 344
Qijia-Eurasian steppe interactions, 332–333
- Tibet, 216t, 249
- Tieshenggou sites, 143t, 147–148
- Tonglin, 217–218
- Tools
Donghulin, Zhuannian, 53f, 54, 57
Hutouliang, 50–51
Incipient Jomon period, 68–69
Jiahu (*See* Jiahu)
Lijiagou, Bianbiandong, 56–57
Longwangchan, 47–49, 49f, 50
Nanzhuangtou, 56, 57
rice cultivation, 81
Shangshan, 62–64
Shizitan, 49f, 50
Xiachuan, 47, 48f
Yueshi culture, 276, 277f
Zengpiyan, 59f, 60
- Typha, 61
- Upper Xiajiadian culture
climate change effects on, 39–40
metallurgy, 301f, 309–310
- Urbanism, 226–227
- Wadian, 92–94
- Wangchenggang
as ancestral place of Xia dynasty, 222
characterization of, 222
settlement patterns, 215f, 221
social organization, 227–228
- Wang Hongxing, 243
“Wanghuijie,” 86–87
- Wangjinglou, 263
- Wang Wei, 398
- Wayaozui site, 148
- Weidenreich, J. F., 4
- Wen Guang, 329
- Wheatley, Paul, 295, 352
- Writing system, 356, 368
- Wucheng, 288–289, 351f, 368–369, 369f, 371f, 372
- Wuluo Xipo, 143t
- Xiachuan, 47, 48f, 82–83
- Xia culture, 90–91
- Xia dynasty, 10–11, 222, 256–258, 259–262. *See also* Erlitou culture
- Xiajiadian culture
characterization of, 257f, 274–275
lower (*See* Lower Xiajiadian culture)
soybean cultivation in, 91
upper (*See* Upper Xiajiadian culture)
- Xia Nai, 8–9, 254–255
- Xiantouling culture, 208, 209f
- Xiaohe
burials, 340–341, 341f, 342
site characterization, 340, 341f
subsistence, 342
- Xiaoheyang culture, 182, 216t, 234–236
- Xiaohuangshan, 67, 158
- Xiaojiawuji, 243–246
- Xiaojin, 91–92
- Xiaojingshan, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141, 164–165
- Xiaoshuangqiao, 291, 292f, 293f
- Xiaozhushan culture, 216t
- Xia-Shang-Zhou Chronology Project, 18–19
“Xiaxiaozheng,” 86
- Xicha culture, 114, 385t, 385, 401
- Xihe, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141

- Xijincheng, 92–94
- Xinglonggou
 millet domestication, 83–85, 130–132
 pig domestication, 100–101, 102
 ritual activities with figurations, 131f, 132
 soybean cultivation in, 88–90
 subsistence economy, 174–176, 176t, 177
- Xinglongwa culture
 burials, 130
 food production, civilization origins, 15
 millet domestication, 84–85, 130–132
 pig domestication, 100–101, 104t, 130–132
 ritual activities with figurations, 131f, 132, 182
 ritual activity, social complexity in, 167
 sedentism in, 129f, 129–131, 131f, 133, 164–165
 site characterization, 130
 subsistence economy, 174–176, 176t, 177
 subsistence strategies, 130
- Xinjiang
 characterization of, 301f, 337
 cultural interactions, 337
 geography, 24
 Qäwrighul cemetery, 337–338, 339f
 secondary animal products, 116–117
 Tieban River cemetery, 337–338, 339f
- Xinjiang culture, 250
- Xinzhai, 260–261, 261f, 262
- Xipo
 burials, 191–193, 196
 millet domestication, 84–85
 pig domestication, 104t
 settlement patterns, social hierarchy, 191–193
- Xishan
 settlement patterns, social hierarchy, 193, 194
 tuber cultivation, 91–92
- Xishanping
 horse domestication, 401
 multicropping agriculture, 95–96
 trade, 234
 wheat, barley, oat cultivation, 92–94
- Xishuiipo, 196, 197f
- Xishuiquan, 174–176, 176t, 177
- Xiuyan jade mines, 180. *See also* Jades
- Yalinban. *See* Tianshanbeilu
- Yamansukuang. *See* Tianshanbeilu
- Yangshan, 233, 235f
- Yangshao culture
 Banpo phase, site characterization, 190–191
 climate change effects on, 38–39
 discovery of, 4–5
 food production, civilization origins, 15–16
 horse domestication, 112, 115
 human induced environmental deteriorations, 40
 late phase, site characterization, 193–194, 195f
 Miaodigou phase, site characterization, 191–193
 millet domestication in, 84–85
 pig domestication, 102
 population density increase, 220–221, 223f
 relationship to Longshan culture, 9–10
 ritual, cult development, 189f, 194–197, 197f
 social complexity development, 170f, 181f, 189f, 189, 194, 196–197
 soybean cultivation in, 88
- Yangzi River region
 complex society in, 214f, 216t, 236
 decline of cultures in, 246
 environment described, 29
 food production, civilization origins, 15
 multicropping agriculture, 95–96
 Neolithic sites in generally, 152–153, 153f, 156–157
 pig domestication, 100f, 100–101, 102
 rice cultivation in, 76–77, 81, 82
 ritual, cult development, 207
 social complexity development, 197–198, 198f, 203f, 205f, 207
 tuber cultivation, 91–92
 water buffalo domestication, 109–110
- Yanjiagou, 359f, 383f, 386
- Yanshi, 278
- Yaowangcheng
 political hierarchy in, 258
 settlement patterns, 217
- Yellow River region
 cattle domestication, 107
 deforestation of, 40
 dog domestication, 98
 environment, 28–29, 220
 Miaodigou (*See* Miaodigou)
 millet domestication in, 83–85
 multicropping agriculture, 95–96
 pig domestication, 99–100, 100f, 101f, 102
 rice cultivation in, 79–80
 ritual, cult development, 189f, 194–197, 197f
 secondary animal products, 116–117
 sheep domestication, 105
 social complexity development, 183, 216t
 soybean cultivation in, 86, 88–91
 trade routes, 234
 wheat, barley, oat cultivation, 92–93, 93f, 94

- Yiluo basin
 political hierarchy in, 258–259
 state formation in, 258–259
- Yinxu. *See also* Late Shang dynasty
 Anyang excavation, 2, 5–6, 12–13
 burials (Fuhao tomb), 356–357, 358, 380
 characterization, 356, 357f
 craft production, 357f, 357–359, 359f, 360
 development of, 355f, 355
 discovery, excavation of, 355–356
 horse domestication, 111–114, 115, 401
 horse *tongpao*, 386–387
 metallurgy, 357f, 357–359, 359f, 360, 390–391
 relationship with Laoniupo, 379f, 379–380
 social stratification, 356–357
 writing system, 356, 359f
- Yixu, 256
- Yi Zhou Shu*, 86–87
- Yonglang culture, 247–248
- Yuanxihaizi, 401
- Yuchanyan
 characterization of, 58–59, 59f, 60
 rice cultivation in, 76–77, 81
- Yuchisi, 218–219
- Yueshi culture
 characterization of, 257f, 275–277, 277f, 278
 metallurgy, 276, 277f
 political interactions, 276–277
- Yuezhuang
 millet domestication, 83–84
 rice cultivation in, 79–80
 sedentism in, 138–139, 139f, 140t, 141f, 141
 soybean cultivation in, 87
- Yugong*, 365–366
- Yuxingqi*, 66
- Zaoshi, 155f, 155–156
- Zengpiyan
 characterization of, 59f, 60, 162
 multicropping agriculture, 95–96
 pig domestication, 100f, 100–101
 tuber cultivation, 91–92, 162
- Zhang Wenxu, 78
- Zhaobaogou culture
 characterization of, 172, 173f, 174f
 pig domestication, 102
 rituals, ceremonies, 182
- Zhaojiazhuang, 92–94
- Zhao Zhijun, 78, 81, 165–166
- Zhengzhou
 bronze hoards, 281f, 283f, 290–291
 bronze metallurgy, 282, 283f, 284
 characterization of, 280–281, 281f, 283f, 284
 collapse of, 290–291, 399
 overview, 278
 population size, 282
 relationship to Erlitou, 269–270
 settlement patterns, social hierarchy, 194, 282–284
- Zhoujiazhuang, 226–227
- Zhoukoudian excavation, 4, 9, 14–15
- Zhouyuan, 92–94
- Zhuangqiaofen, 116–117
- Zhuannian, 52–53, 53f, 55, 57, 70
- Zhudingyuan
 burials, 192–193
 settlement patterns, social hierarchy, 191–193
- Zhukaigou culture
 burials, 313t, 313–314, 316f, 317–318, 318t, 319f
 chronology, 299t
 climate change effects on, 39–40
 decline, 301f, 322
 Erligang culture influences, 314–315, 315f, 317f, 317, 346–347
 metallurgy, 318t, 320–322, 324f
 overview, 301f, 312
 Phase V, 314–315, 315f, 320
 population, 322
 pottery, 313t, 313–314, 316f, 318t
 Qijia culture influences, 313, 315f, 321
 residential area items, 52
 Shang culture influences, 320, 321
 site characterization, 301f, 313, 314f
 subsistence, 312
 Xicha faunal remains, 385t