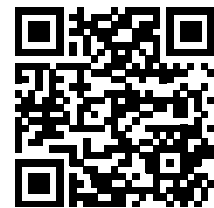


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Ancient Chinese Cities and Civilization



In ancient China, the _____ played a crucial role in the development and expansion of one of the world's oldest _____. These urban centers were not just places where people lived; they were the heart of _____, politics, and economy. Each city was surrounded by walls, symbolizing its _____ and providing protection. The streets were laid out in a grid _____, demonstrating an advanced understanding of city planning. At the center of each city was the _____, home to the ruling dynasty, showcasing the centralized power structure.

The cities also housed magnificent temples, dedicated to various _____ and ancestors, highlighting the deep spiritual connection of the people. Markets thrived, filled with vendors selling _____, spices, and other goods, indicating a bustling economy. Craftsmen in these cities created exquisite _____ ware and pottery, evidence of sophisticated artistry and technology.

_____ played a significant role, with schools and academies established to teach the principles of _____ and other philosophies. This not only educated the elite but also fostered a society that valued _____ and moral integrity.

Agriculture supported these cities, with vast lands around them cultivating _____ and other crops, thanks to the innovative irrigation systems. These advancements in farming ensured a stable _____ supply, allowing the population and the cities to grow.

Trade routes, both over land and through _____, connected these cities to distant lands, bringing wealth and foreign influences that enriched the Chinese _____. This interconnectedness also facilitated the spread of Chinese inventions, such as _____ and the compass, which had a profound impact on the world.

The _____ of these ancient cities is still evident today, as they laid the foundations for modern _____, influencing its structure, culture, and influence in the world.

Their achievements in urban planning, _____, education, and government structure are milestones in human civilization.

rivers

food

pattern

legacy

silk

importance

Education

culture

China

palace

civilizations

art

culture

paper

gods

rice

cities

bronze

Confucianism

wisdom