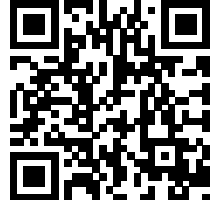


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Ancient Chinese Economy Insights



In ancient China, the _____ was predominantly based on agriculture. Farmers in the _____ cultivated crops like rice and millet, using techniques that had been refined over centuries. The _____ and Yangtze Rivers provided fertile soil, making them ideal for farming. In addition to agriculture, _____ production was a crucial industry. This valuable material was not only used domestically but also traded along the _____, connecting China to the West. Markets in cities flourished, where goods such as _____, spices, and ceramics were bought and sold. The _____ system, introduced during the Zhou Dynasty, facilitated trade within and beyond the _____ of China. The government, recognizing the importance of a stable _____, implemented taxes in grain and labor. These taxes were used to fund large-scale projects like the _____ and the Grand Canal, which further stimulated economic growth by improving defense and _____. Meanwhile, inventions such as the plow and irrigation systems enhanced agricultural productivity. Education and _____, especially Confucianism, influenced economic policies by promoting moral integrity and the _____ of community over individual wealth. Thus, the economy of ancient China was a complex system that combined _____, trade, and government policies, laying the groundwork for the country's long-term _____.

silk tea economy Silk Road transportation agriculture economy borders
coinage importance Great Wall Yellow philosophy prosperity countryside