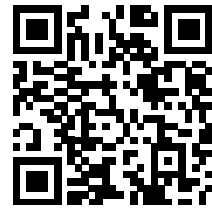


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Exploring Ancient Chinese Agriculture



Ancient China was a land of _____, especially in the field of agriculture. Farmers in ancient China developed the _____, an essential tool that increased efficiency in farming. They were among the first to cultivate _____ and millet, providing a stable food supply that supported the population's growth. The introduction of _____ systems transformed dry and semi-arid lands into productive farmland. This advancement allowed for multiple _____ throughout the year. Ancient Chinese societies also practiced crop _____, a method that helped preserve soil fertility. The domestication of animals, such as the water _____, further revolutionized farming, as these animals were used to pull _____ and for other agricultural tasks. The surplus of food led to the development of _____ and allowed the civilization to flourish. Agricultural successes also contributed to the stability of the _____, as it could collect taxes in the form of grain. Innovations such as the _____ worm's cultivation had a significant impact on both the economy and culture. These agricultural _____ were critical to the development of ancient Chinese society, laying the foundation for China's long _____ as a powerful and resilient civilization.

- plow
- silk
- rice
- plows
- rotation
- achievements
- government
- harvests
- cities
- innovation
- irrigation
- buffalo
- history