**Further Reading**

Campbell, R. B. 2014. *Archaeology of the Chinese Bronze Age: From Erlitou to Anyang*. Los Angeles: The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press.

Ciarla, R. 2012. *The Eternal Army: The Terracotta Soldiers of the First Emperor*. Vercelli, Italy: White Star Publishers.

Cohen, D. J. 2011. The Beginnings of Agriculture in China. A Multiregional View. *Current Anthropology* 52(Suppl. 4): S273–S293.

Demattè, P. 2010. The Origins of Chinese Writing: The Neolithic Evidence. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 20(2): 211–228.

Lai, G. 2015. *Excavating the Afterlife: The Archaeology of Early Chinese Religion*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

Liu, L. 2007. *The Chinese Neolithic: Trajectories to Early States*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Liu, L., Chen, X. and Ji, P., 2016. Understanding household subsistence activities in Neolithic Inner Mongolia, China: Functional analyses of stone tools. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, *72*(2), pp.226-247.

Qian, S. 2009. *The First Emperor: Selections from the Historical Records*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shelach-Lavi, G. 2015. *The Archaeology of Early China: From Prehistory to the Han Dynasty*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stevens, C.J., Murphy, C., Roberts, R., Lucas, L., Silva, F. and Fuller, D.Q., 2016. Between China and South Asia: A Middle Asian corridor of crop dispersal and agricultural innovation in the Bronze Age. *The Holocene*, *26*(10), pp.1541-1555.

Yang, X., Wang, W., Zhuang, Y., Li, Z., Ma, Z., Ma, Y., Cui, Y., Wei, J. and Fuller, D.Q., 2017. New radiocarbon evidence on early rice consumption and farming in South China. *The Holocene*, *27*(7), pp.1045-1051.

**Web Links**

ARCH365 Archaeology Podcast: The ancient Chinese city of Dunhuang, located at a strategic crossroads of the ancient southern silk road, is famed for its art and archaeology relating to historical Buddhist worship. <https://www.archaeologypodcastnetwork.com/arch365/18038>

CNN: Italy to return hundreds of cultural relics back to China : <https://edition.cnn.com/style/article/italy-china-cultural-relics-intl/index.html?fbclid=IwAR0i8Ja7h4hAoCrVhwPspQvzYt3BOANVIL65iaAGD1YPRpby-RFe77lceDg>

Institute of Archaeology—Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: <http://kaogu.cssn.cn/ywb/>

Metropolitan Museum of Art—Shang and Zhou Dynasties—The Bronze Age of China: [**http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/shzh/hd\_shzh.htm**](http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/shzh/hd_shzh.htm)

Society for East Asian Archaeology: [**http://www.seaa-web.org/**](http://www.seaa-web.org/)

2,000 Years of Chinese History! —Crash Course World History #7 (12 minutes): [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ylWORyToTo4&index=7&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ylWORyToTo4&index=7&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9)

Oracle Bone—Cambridge University Library: [**http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/mulu/oracle.html**](http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/mulu/oracle.html)

Enormous Bronze Age Shang Dynasty Capital in China—What Scientists Learned from 3500-Year-Old Oracle Bones at Anyang: [**http://archaeology.about.com/cs/bronzeage/a/anyang.htm**](http://archaeology.about.com/cs/bronzeage/a/anyang.htm)

UNESCO World Heritage—Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor: [http://**whc.unesco.org/en/list/441**](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/441)