By exalting the legendary sage kings (Yao, Shun, and Yu) as exemplars of virtue, Chinese moralists promoted the values of Especially King Yu whose hard work saved China from the raging waters of the Yellow River.

The Yellow River earned its nickname "China's Sorrow" because The Yellow River has been responsible for millions of deaths during China's history.

In Yangshao society (5000–3000 B.C.E.), the people The Yangshao were a Neolithic culture who made fine pottery and used bone tools.

Many scholars believe that the dynasty of China, Xia, was not a mere legend but a real state, because Recent archaeological discoveries suggest that the Xia dynasty made one of the first efforts to organize public life in China on a large scale.

The Shang rulers monopolized bronze technology for the purpose of The Shang rulers monopolized bronze production in the Yellow River Valley to keep it from their competitors

Which of the following were not found in the Shang tomb of Fu Hao? The Shang did not have iron metallurgy.

According to Zhou political theory, the Zhou king overthrew the Shang dynasty because This was their way of justifying the deposition of the Shang ruler.

The Chinese king was called the "son of heaven" and served as This meant ruler had the duty to govern conscientiously, observe high standards of honor and justice, and maintain order and harmony in his realm.

To rule an extensive territory without advanced transportation and communication technology, Zhou rulers relied on decentralized administration, which meant that This was because the Zhou state was so much larger than the Shang state.

The Zhou central government was unable to monopolize the production of iron because As a result, their subordinates could outfit their forces with iron weapons that enabled them to resist the central government and pursue their own interests.

All of the following were social classes of Xia, Shang, and Zhou, except
Ancient China did not have an organized religion or an official priesthood.

The tradition of venerating ancestors was firmly established during the Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties. According to this tradition

This practice can be traced back to Neolithic times, and is one reason for the pronounced influence of the Chinese family.

In practice, the veneration of ancestors reinforced the authority of the patriarchal head of the family because

The family patriarch was the mediator between the family's living members and departed relatives, and thus he possessed tremendous authority.

During the Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties China experienced the shift from a matrilineal society to a patrilineal society. This shift was caused by

Large states brought the military and political contributions to the fore and Chinese society lost its matrilineal character.

During the early dynasties, Chinese diviners used oracle bones

Oracle bones were the principal instruments used by fortune-tellers in ancient China.

From Shang times until today, Chinese writing is primarily

In order to express complex or abstract notions, the written language often combined various pictographs into ideographs.

All but one of the following were part of Zhou literature:

Zhou literature contained poetry, manuals of divination and ritual, books of etiquette and political histories, but no books of religious teachings

The nomadic peoples to the north and west of China did not imitate Chinese ways because

Without agriculture the nomads could not develop a complex society as did the Chinese. Instead, they raided Chinese settlements and tried to seize their wealth.

During the Zhou dynasty China expanded into the Yangzi River valley primarily through

There was no barrier to cultivations in the south, and the Yangtzi supports even more intense agriculture than the Yellow River basin.

The state of Chu

The state of Chu governed its affairs autonomously, and challenged the Zhou for supremacy