

The Travel of Liangzhu Ancient City

Liangzhu Ancient City is the center of Liangzhu Culture, and Liangzhu Culture plays an important role in the history of Chinese Culture. According to the latest achievements in archaeological excavation, the objecting time of Liangzhu Culture is surely between 3300.B.C and 2300.B.C. Comparing with the tale of Huangdi, which took time in 2871.B.C around, it flash back one more step on the beginning time of Chinese Culture, and refutes some opinions strongly from researchers in internation, which thought that Chinese Culture only has a history of about 3700 years; what's more, explains middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River, especially the area around Taihu Lake, had developed highly mature culture very earlier, and expands the range of the traditional Chinese Culture.

To be the ruling center, Liangzhu Ancient City mainly constituted of the area of farming, housing and Imperial City. The ruins in the farming area is mostly consisted of rice farming part, and it reflects the highly developed culture of rice farming in Jiangnan area;



the housing area already had well-strung systems of providing and draining water, and the city planning was also proper and atmosphere, discloses the excellent techs of ancestors in building the city; Imperial City took place in Huge Mount Mojiao and Small Mount Mojiao, also Anti mountain Mausoleum, was the living place of the highest rulers and the mausoleums of rulers, also the place to hold activities such as religious sacrifices.

The marks of the happening of human cultures, was commonly agreed that the objecting of countries, the invention of words and the class polarization. Actually in my opinion, one more theory is the application of science. One of the important reasons why Liangzhu Culture was known by people



is Liangzhu's jade made. At that time, the makers in Liangzhu were already able to applicate fluence cut in plane, perforation centrally, polishing techs in machining the jade makes, so that they left a large amount of jade made remains. These jade makes had exquisite modelling, meticulous carving, and didn't leave any marks about flaws in polishing, the amount of them was also surprising. It explains that the machining of jade makes in Liangzhu has been industrialize and intensificate. The graves in the rulers are with hundreds of jade makes in different sizes, also reflects side-on the worshipness of Liangzhu man to jade makes. What's more, we can expound that the early culture of Liangzhu basing on jade. Jade makes to Liangzhu, just like nowadays

dragons to China. Jade makes are not only the symbol of the culture, but also the spirit source of Liangzhu's citizens. Besides, the industrialization of jade makes machining reflects that craftsman who did such jobs had been professionalize, and a number of society members were specially engaged in jade makes machining, explains that immediately the system of social division of labor was complete. And the whole society was able to support a plenty of people to produce jade makes, which weren't necessities, also embodies the height Liangzhu Culture reaches in substance and the pursuit to the culture.

Before the Qin Dynasty, "City", just the capital, almost equals to "Country", so the Liangzhu City could also seem as a country. Because the culture already appeared the rulers, farmers, handicraftsmen, even businessmen, the social stratification was clear. Besides, the religion level was also possibly objected, but for the feature of unity of politics and religion in Liangzhu, rulers always were able to be in control of religion, so we can't arbitrarily think the independent existence of priests, and also can't declare the influence of religion power to the country. But the thing we can approve, is that the country-society system of Liangzhu Culture is complete. The Hangjiahu Plain itself didn't produce jade, and the nearest produced place is Tianmu Mountain System. Depending on currently transportation techs, transport jade between the two places is possible, but not easy at all. But according to the output of the jade makes, the courses of excavation and transportation of the jade source already realized the industrialization. It was a miracle for a unpracticle industry in prehistory. The premise of intensification in every industry course is that social division of labor is



painstaking enough, and the system is quick enough. Liangzhu Culture had farmers to provide rice, businessmen to develop the economy, handicraftsmen to produce the symbol objects for the rulers, and was supposed to have employed, professional or requisited workers to excavate and transport the jade, to build up a unified system to manage the industry line of jade makes machining. And in view of the huge scale of jade makes producing, the subordinate organizations of the management system wouldn't be few officials, but professional intendancies. They were the predecessor of watchdog organizations. In this way, the degree of national construction was already very high.

Liangzhu Culture is not only what China is proud of, but also the whole world and the whole human should feel gratified about. We should respect the shining culture greatly, which were created by our ancestors in the hard age in prehistory!