Moat-like ditches separated one village from another. Pyramid-like structures served as meeting halls, around which villages were built. This culture practiced agriculture and animal husbandry, and was able to fire pottery at very high temperatures, advancing the quality of pottery significantly.

**Ho-mu-tu Culture**

The Ho-mu-tu culture dates back to 5,000-3,000 BC. This culture lived along riverbanks, and used wood to build long flat houses, which were raised to prevent water from entering. Smaller buildings on stilts were the storage areas for food. This culture developed the paddy field and grew rice, as well as raised water buffalo. They also fished using spears instead of nets.

**Honan Lungshan Culture**

The Honan Lunshan culture existed some 4,000-5,000 years ago. They built simple cities surrounded by walls for protection, and used pipes for crude indoor plumbing.

**Bronze Chariot No. 1**

Bronze Chariot No. 1 was found in the tomb of Chin Shih Huang, the first emperor of the Chin Dynasty. There is also a Bronze Chariot No. 2, a reproduction of which is on display in the Chinese Science and Technology area. Both were to be used by the emperor in his afterlife, and demonstrate the best in ancient bronze ware in terms of size, weight and complexity, with the smallest details, such as links in the horses' reins, amazingly clear.
Peking man (*Homo erectus pekinensis*) lived in the Old Stone Age (0.5 million years to 0.2 million years ago). A diorama depicts how a homebase of Peking man was thought to have lived in caves, and to have used crude stone tools. The important discovery is his use of fire for cooking and for warmth. Peking man's features differ from those of modern man, such as the jutting eyebrow region. He was shorter and had a smaller brain than man today.

**Tsu Shan and Pei-Li Kang Cultures**

In China, early Neolithic sites, dating back to 5,000 BC, have been excavated. A diorama shows how the Tsu Shan and Pei-Li Kang cultures, which existed at about the same time, lived along the Yellow River. They were hunters and gatherers, but also cultivated millet and domesticated animals. Some of their dwellings were subterranean and some were built above ground. They were made of mud with a thatch roof. Since they built houses and undertook cultivation, they were not nomadic, such as Peking man was. They made clothes, as needles for sewing have been discovered, and pottery. Small objects, such as cups, were shaped from the clay. But, for larger objects, were made by soil technique, and were smoothed from the inside to prevent leakage. They made crude kilns, but were not able to fire their pottery at high temperatures, so many of the pottery of these cultures is of poor quality.

**Pan-po Culture**

A Pan-po village, from 5,000-4,000 BC, is depicted.