Ruins could be earliest ‘houses’ in China

By WANG KAIHAO

Recently discovered ruins of an ancient settlement in a cave in Hubei province are thought by archaeologists to be the earliest known ‘homes’ in China, challenging the understanding that the earliest Neolithic culture and agriculture were found in the northeastern region of China like Xiaonian, near Lake Baikal, similar to dwellings from the Transbaikal, a region of Siberia.

The site, named Sitai, is located in the bigger picture of the Chinese Neolithic culture and agricul-

ture and opinions. The proposed

The latest discovery shows that the earliest domestication of plants and animals occurred somewhere in China, according to the director of the Institute of Archaeology at Peking University. "It is a major breakthrough in understanding the development of Neolithic life in North China," he said.

In China, the Neolithic period is often considered to last from around 10,000 years ago to around 2000 years ago, and the Sitai site is a key transition from the mobile dwellings in the middleolithic to the Neolithic period.

Professionals in the field stressed the importance of the site to studies in China and around the world. "It took time for people who chose to settle down to develop early-stage agriculture through farming as a means of subsistence," said Zhang Chao, a professor at the Institute of Archaeology at Peking University. "In China, some older archaeological findings were spotted to be ‘Neolithic’ but that is not a major distinction," he said.

For example, at the Xianrendian site, located in a region of Henan province, some ruins date from 10,000 years ago, while others date from around 8000 years ago, and the archaeological findings are still being studied.

Separately, findings of Neolithic era settlements in various regions and early development of agriculture were highlighted.

The ‘appearance of agriculture is a sign of the birth of Neolithic culture,’ said Zhang Chao. "It is a great step forward in the search for the origins of the human race."

With the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have been widely applied in various sectors. For example, in the education sector, AI has been used to provide personalized learning experiences, allowing students to progress at their own pace. In the healthcare sector, AI has been used to analyze medical data, helping healthcare professionals make more informed decisions.

However, there are also concerns about the impact of AI on the job market. As AI technologies become more advanced, some worry that they will replace human workers in certain industries. This has led to discussions about the future of work and the role of humans in a future dominated by technology.

In response to these concerns, policymakers and educators are working together to ensure that students are prepared for a future where technology is a key component. This includes investing in STEM education and providing training in AI-related skills.

In conclusion, while the impact of AI on employment is a concern, the benefits of AI in many areas cannot be ignored. As a result, it is important for policymakers, educators, and individuals to work together to ensure that technology is used for the benefit of society.