

China's oldest royal palace was discovered in Shanxi

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"This palace is said to be an important evidence of the capital, the ancient Chinese city," - Son Tay Archeology Institute representative told Chinanews.com.

"We have explored the southeast corner of this palace since 2017. Basically, this palace has been completely preserved, it represents a closed and complex structure with defensive functions. spectacular " - Gao Jiangtao said at the Institute of Archeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The palace is rectangular, about 470 meters long from east to west, and about 270 meters wide from south to north.



It covers an area of about 130,000 square meters, the palace consists of a north wall, the east wall, the south wall, and the west wall. Only the foundation of the city walls remains, although some corner of the wall background has also been destroyed.

In ancient times, royal palaces exhibited a division of division, distinguished from the residential areas of civilians and royal families.

Not only that, archaeologists also point out that the royal palace in Taosi could indicate the beginning of a particular palace system that belonged to ancient China.

It is known that the Taosi relic site covers an area of 3 million square meters. It was given to the rulers of five legendary kings in Chinese history (2,600 BC - 1,600 BC).

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