

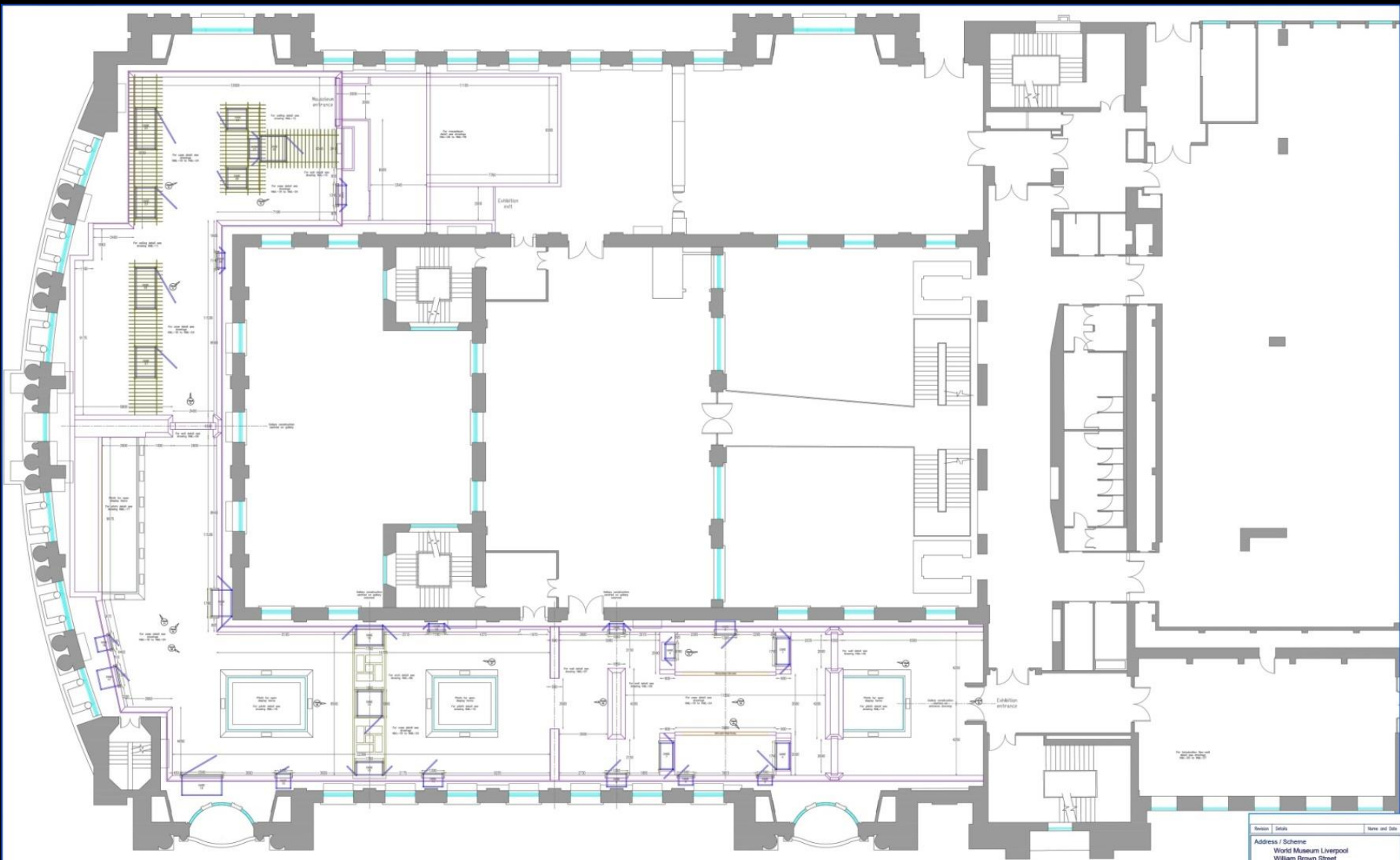


CHINA'S  
FIRST EMPEROR  
— AND THE —  
TERRACOTTA  
WARRIORS









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CHINA'S FIRST EMPEROR  
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年表

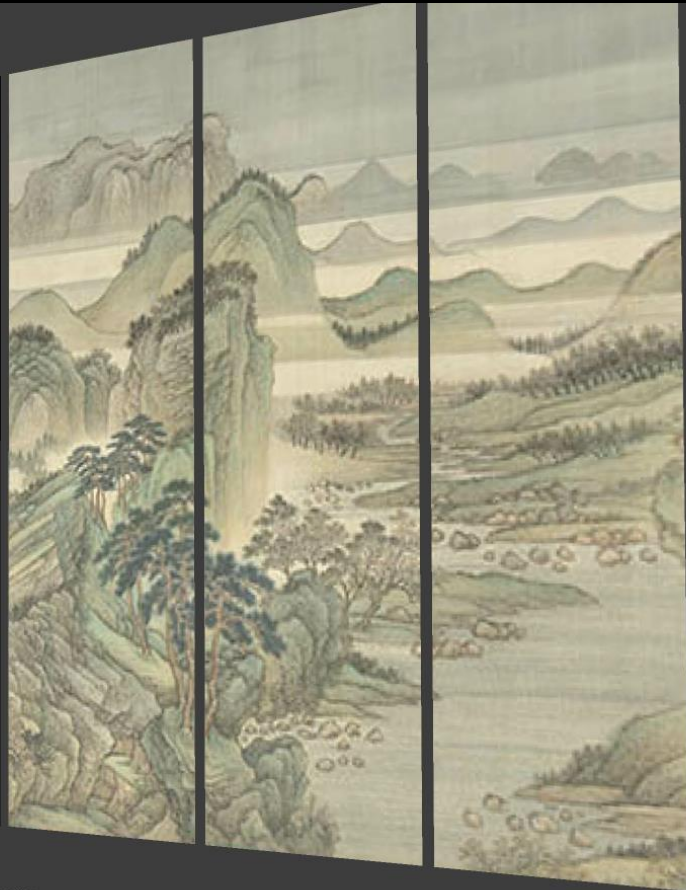
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1980-1984 秦始皇兵马俑  
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2010-2014 秦始皇兵马俑  
2015-2019 秦始皇兵马俑  
2020-2024 秦始皇兵马俑

# 年表

## CHRONOLOGY

Year	Event
246 BC	Qin Shi Huangdi unifies China
210 BC	Qin Shi Huangdi dies
1974	Discovery of the Terracotta Warriors
1987	UNESCO World Heritage Site
2008	Beijing Olympics
2010	China's First Emperor Exhibition
2015	China's First Emperor Exhibition
2018	China's First Emperor Exhibition
2020	China's First Emperor Exhibition
2022	China's First Emperor Exhibition



## CHINA'S FIRST EMPEROR AND THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS

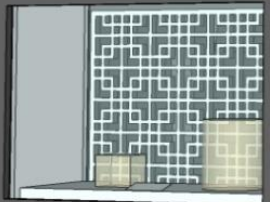
Found by chance in 1974, the world-famous Terracotta Warriors are one of the most extraordinary discoveries ever made. Meticulously painted and buried in battle formation, the life-size army would protect for eternity one of the most prodigious leaders of all times.

China's First Emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi, was buried in the most opulent tomb complex ever constructed in China. Over the last 40 years, archaeologists have made further remarkable discoveries revealing that the gigantic Terracotta Army is only a small part of the grandiose preparations the Emperor made for the afterlife.

How did Qin Shi Huangdi establish the Qin Dynasty and become China's First Emperor? What drove him to make such extensive preparations for his burial? To understand the success of his incredibly ambitious ruler and how his lifetime achievements laid the foundations for the golden age of the succeeding Han Dynasty, we begin our story more than 2,000 years ago amidst warfare and chaos...

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SPRING AND AUTUMN

Spring and Autumn is a historical Chinese text, a collection of 480 chapters, which is the first of the Five Classics. It is a collection of historical events and sayings, which is a collection of historical events and sayings, which is a collection of historical events and sayings.



國







## THE HORSE IN ANCIENT CHINA

No animal has shaped the history of China like the horse. First domesticated around 6,000 years ago in the grasslands of central Europe and Asia, it became a symbol of power, wealth and status for the Chinese. Horses were so precious to the great rulers of ancient China that they were buried with them for the afterlife.

The Qin kings grew in influence and wealth by breeding and training horses for the rulers of the Western Zhou Dynasty around 1050 – 771 BC. Later, during the Warring States period, the power of each state was determined by the number of horses and chariots that they possessed.

The Qin people were able to achieve military supremacy with horse-drawn chariots and increasing numbers of cavalymen and mounted archers in battle.

In the Han Dynasty, Emperor Wudi imported superior breeds of horses from the Ferghana valley, between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, along the Silk Road in central Asia. They were used by his army to expel the nomadic tribesmen who had been threatening the northern frontier for centuries. These finer horses were much larger and swifter than those previously used by the Chinese.









EMPEROR

The emperor's role in the government was central. He was responsible for the welfare of his subjects and the stability of the state. The emperor's actions were closely watched and recorded by historians.

Government officials were appointed by the emperor. They were responsible for implementing the emperor's policies and managing the state's affairs. The government was organized into a hierarchy of departments and offices.





## THE BURIAL SITE OF THE FIRST EMPEROR

The building of Ying Zheng's tomb commences in 246 BC soon after he becomes King of Qin at just 13 years of age. His burial site lies 35 kilometres east of Xi'an, the ancient capital of China in Shaanxi province. It faces south with mountains behind and the Wei River to the front, and was already the burial site of the Qin kings.

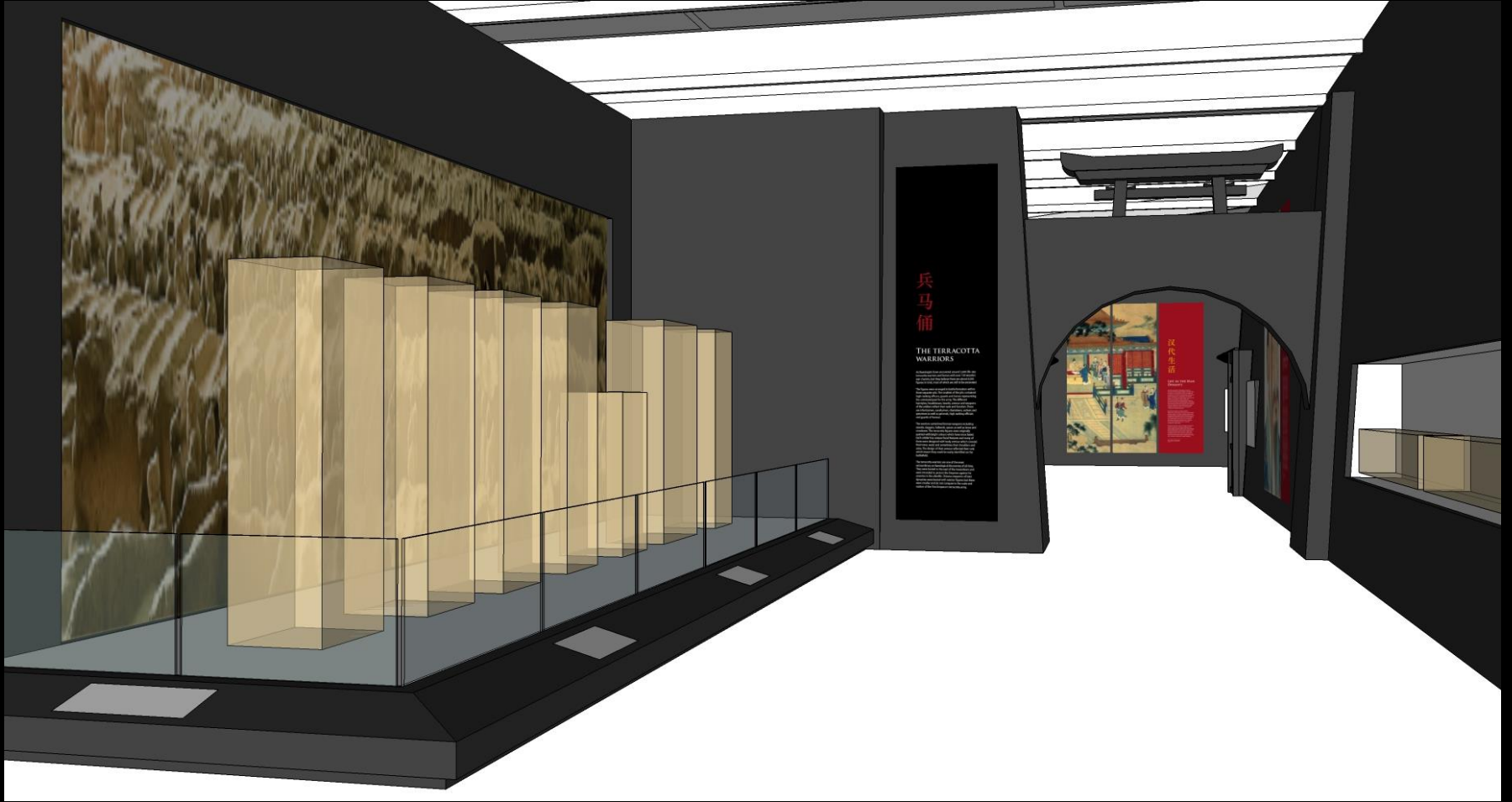
More than 700,000 men are gathered from all corners of the Empire to work on the project. The scale of the tomb complex expands massively when Ying Zheng becomes First Emperor of China in 221 BC. The construction lasts nearly 40 years and continues even after his death.

The burial site is designed like a city for the afterlife, with the Emperor's mausoleum in the centre surrounded by palaces, living quarters, offices, ritual buildings and stables, all enclosed within defensive walls with watch towers and gates. At 56 square kilometres, it is the biggest known burial site on earth.

Following his death in 210 BC at the age of 49, the Emperor is buried in his mausoleum, a sacred pyramid of earth. By decree of his son, the Emperor's childless concubines are buried with him. Historical documents record that "thousands of officials were killed and thousands of craftsmen were buried alive...to keep the tomb a secret".







兵马俑

THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS

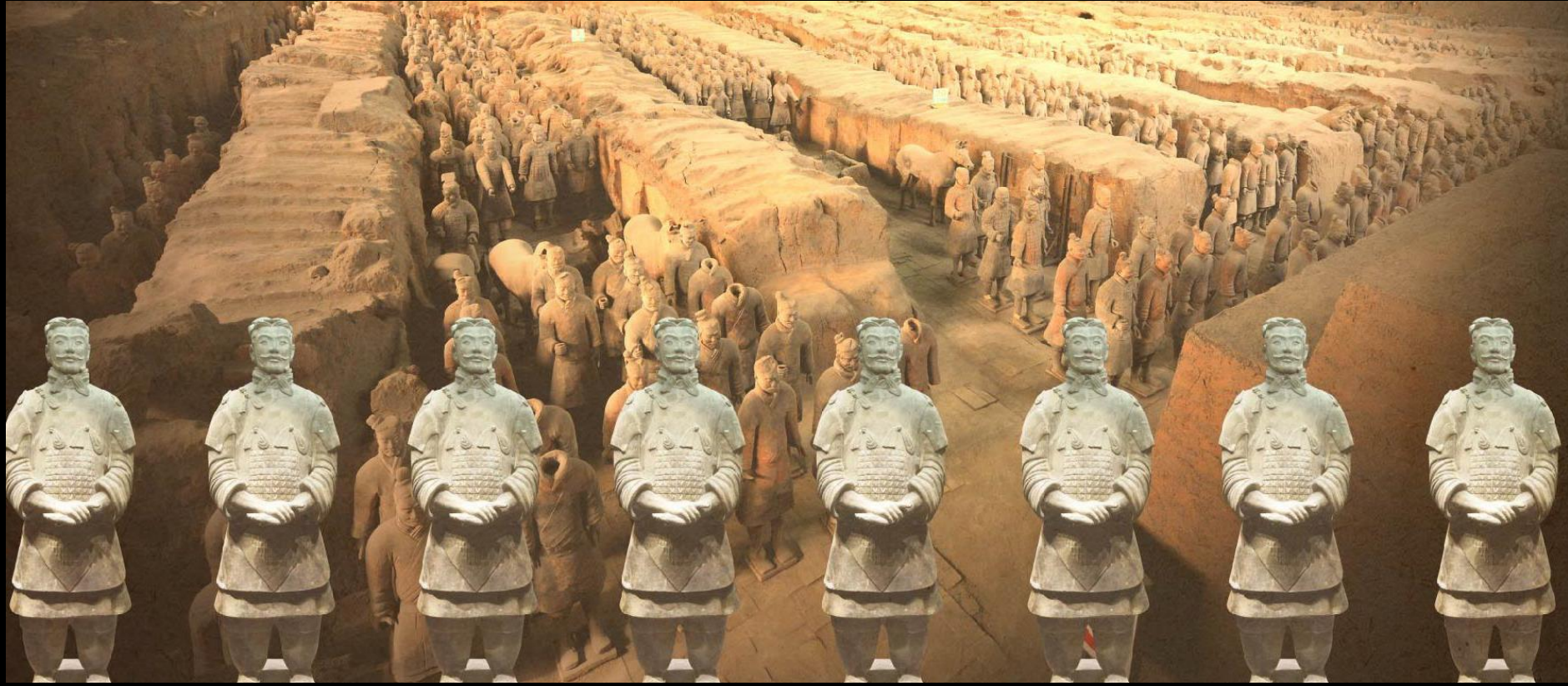
The Terracotta Warriors and Horses are a collection of terracotta sculptures depicting the armies of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. Discovered in 1974 near the emperor's tomb at Xi'an, they are believed to be replicas of the actual army that accompanied him in his afterlife. The figures are life-sized and are painted in a variety of colors, including red, green, and blue. They are arranged in a formation that mimics the actual military structure of the Qin dynasty, with archers in the front ranks and chariots and infantry in the rear. The discovery of the Terracotta Warriors has provided valuable insights into the military and art of ancient China.

汉代生活

汉代生活







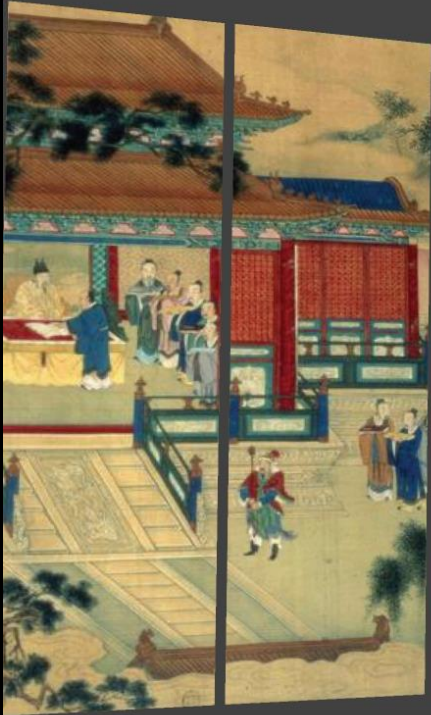












## 汉代生活

### LIFE IN THE HAN DYNASTY

A Han Dynasty after the foundation of the Han Dynasty, the Chinese government is largely based on the Confucianism and the Han Dynasty is the first time in Chinese history that the government is based on Confucianism. Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of thought that has been influential in Chinese history for over two thousand years. It is a system of thought that is based on the idea of the 'Five Relationships' and the 'Three Cardinal Principles'. The Han Dynasty is the first time in Chinese history that the government is based on Confucianism. The Han Dynasty is the first time in Chinese history that the government is based on Confucianism. The Han Dynasty is the first time in Chinese history that the government is based on Confucianism.

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