

The background of the entire page is a high-contrast, black and white photograph of the Terracotta Army. It shows several warrior figures in detailed armor, some with their arms raised, and a horse figure. The lighting creates strong highlights and deep shadows, emphasizing the textures of the terracotta and the scale of the figures.

# 秦始皇兵馬俑博物館

Museum of the Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses





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# 秦始皇兵馬俑博物館

Museum of the Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses



# 秦始皇兵马俑博物馆欢迎您

秦始皇兵马俑博物馆坐落在西安市东35公里风景秀丽的骊山北麓。它是在秦始皇帝陵众多陪葬中最大的一个陪葬坑——兵马俑坑的遗址上建起的一座目前全国最大的历史专题性的遗址博物馆，于1979年10月1日建成开放，到2009年10月1日便已整整三十年了。三十年中，它迎接了来自海内外六千多万位观众，一百多位外国元首和政府首脑，我国党和政府领导人也多次莅临指导和考察。

现在，馆前绿化区鲜花盛开，树木繁茂，多条曲折的林间小道，引导观众在林荫掩映之下，漫步入馆，别有情趣。同时也有电瓶车可以载着观众绕行在林木间快速达到馆内参观。观众将沿时空隧道回到两千多年前的历史长河之中，领略兵马俑三坑的雄奇场面，认知秦始皇帝的伟业，思考历史的提示，了解秦始皇兵马俑博物馆三十年来的创业和发展。





# Welcome to the Museum of the Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses

The museum of Emperor Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Warriors and Horses is situated 35 km east of *Xi'an*, to the north of Mount *Lishan*. This grand site was first opened to the public on October 1<sup>st</sup> 1979, and in the past 30 years some 60 million visitors have toured the museum, including over 100 state and government leaders from home and abroad.

The museum is set in a peaceful and scenic environment surrounded by trees, blooming flowers, and green grass. Golf cars are available to visitors who require assistance transferring from the ticket office to the museum entrance. Upon arrival, guests are crossed back in time to 2,200 years ago, as they come face to face with the soldiers of Emperor *Qin Shihuang*. It is here where visitors will develop a greater understanding of the history and culture of the Qin dynasty and appreciate the incredible achievements of China's first emperor. Viewers will also gain an insight into the history and development of the museum by its exhibitions.





# 千古一帝秦始皇

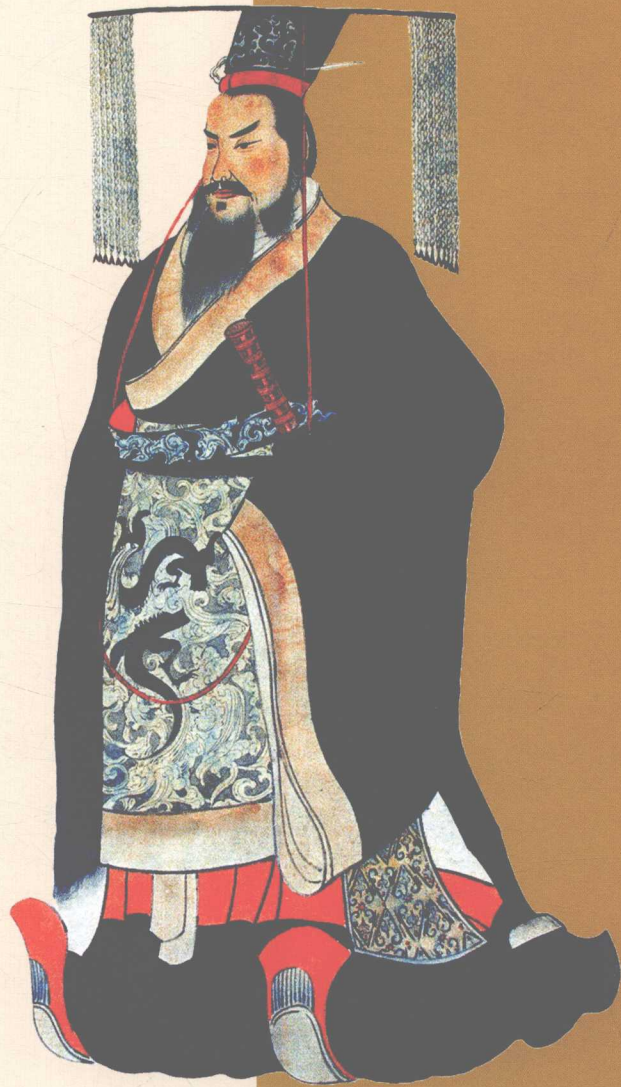
秦兵马俑坑的属主是秦始皇帝，我们就从他说起。

秦始皇帝姓嬴名政，生于公元前259年。这是中国古代的战国时期（前475~前221年）。他的出生孕育着中国古代史的划时代的变化。当时战国七雄秦、齐、楚、燕、韩、赵、魏都想统一中国。但是，秦国从秦孝公任用商鞅变法以后，国力强盛，不断东进，经过六世的征战，已经成了最有力量统一当时中国的强国。嬴政无形中便成了完成统一大业的最后人物。

公元前247年，他的父亲秦庄襄王逝去，13岁的嬴政继承了秦王位。秦国的政治、军事由相邦吕不韦及其他大臣来处理。公元前238年，嬴政22岁，开始直接管理国家大事。这一年他初露峥嵘，首先平息了图谋政变的嫪毐事件，接着免去了吕不韦的相权，清除了国内的不安定因素，稳定了自己的政权，开始有计划地进行统一六国的战争。公元前221年，齐国最后灭亡，统一事业完成，秦始皇帝开始了统一后的政权建设。

统一后，嬴政将“王”改为“皇帝”，自己称“始皇帝”，后代便称二世、三世皇帝，直到万世。政治上废除西周以来的封建制，而实行中央集权制，即由三公九卿组成中央政府，都听命于皇帝，地方则设郡，郡下设县，由中央政府管理。这种政体由秦开始在中国实行了两千多年。在军事上，全国军队由皇帝掌握；经济上实行度、量、衡统一；思想上施行“焚书坑儒”，以统一思想；他还进行文字改革，以统一文字。明代思想家李贽称他为“千古一帝”。他在统一六国后的第二年，便从咸阳出发，先后五次到西北、东部、东南巡游，立石树碑，宣传新王朝的政策，歌颂皇帝的功德。

公元前210年，秦始皇帝在巡游的归途中，病逝于河北广宗县的沙丘，享年50岁。他的儿子胡亥继位，称二世皇帝。公元前209年，农民陈胜、吴广起义，六国诸侯乘机起事。公元前206年，汉帝国建国，中国历史翻开了新的一页。





# Emperor Qin Shihuang – the First Emperor in China

To understand the burial of the terracotta warriors and horses with the first emperor, it is important to be aware of the wider historical context within which he reigned. Emperor *Qin Shihuang* was born during the Warring States period (475BC - 221BC) in 259 BC and initially named *Ying Zheng*. During this time, China was divided into seven separate kingdoms, Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei and Qin, all of which had been fighting each other for many centuries. The kingdom of Qin was the fiercest and most powerful, due mostly to the institution of *Shangyang* political reform by *Qin Xiaogong*. When King *Qin Zhuangxiangwang* died in 274 BC, *Ying Zheng* ascended the throne. As he was only 13 years of age, control of the Qin state was assigned to the prime minister, *Lu Buwei* who was made responsible for all political and military affairs. In 238 BC at the age of 22, *Ying Zheng* took over the reins of the Qin government himself, ordering his former minister—*Lu Buwei* to commit suicide. He quickly put down a rebellion that was being led by a servant known as *Lao Ai* who had been intimate with the queen. Having all of his own civil affairs in order, *Ying Zheng* began the task of conquering the other six states which had continually challenged the Qin state for supremacy. He dedicated 10 years of his reign to this campaign after which, he is described by an ancient historian as having “eaten up his neighbors like a silk worm devouring a leaf”. By 221 BC, *Ying Zheng* had successfully conquered each of the six kingdoms and China was unified to create the first feudal and centralized state.

Now the leader of this unified state, *Ying Zheng* believed that the title of “king” was no longer grand enough. He wished to hold a name that no previous ruler in China

had held and as such, declared himself “*Qin Shihuang Di*”, the first emperor of the Qin dynasty. He hoped that his ascendants would successively rule over China for generations to come.

The Emperor *Qin Shihuang* is considered to be one of the most important rulers in Chinese history. As the unifier of China and creator of the first feudal and centralized state, he held great power which he sought to consolidate through the institution of a new set of policies. These included the standardization of currency, weights, measurements, written characters and laws, all of which encouraged the development of Chinese economy and culture and had great influence on China's feudal society for the next 2,000 years. However, a number of the Emperor's new policies are regarded by historians as having a bad influence on Chinese history. In an effort to control the empire and protect his ideological policies, Emperor Qin destroyed many ancient records and burned Confucian writings, with the exception of works on medicine and farming. He also ordered large numbers of Confucian scholars to be killed by burying them alive. These events were later referred to in history as “the burning of books and burying alive of Confucian scholars”. During his reign as emperor, *Qin Shihuang* made five inspection tours of his empire where he inscribed and erected stones, outlining his new policies and achievements. He traveled from the capital *Xianyang* to each of his borders in the Northwest, East and Southeast. However, on his 5<sup>th</sup> inspection tour in 210 BC, Emperor *Qin Shihuang* died at the age of 50 in *Shaqiu* (*Guangzong* county, *Hebei* province). He was succeeded by his son *Hu Hai* for a short period of time. *Chen Sheng*, *Wu Guang* led a civil revolt that brought the Qin Dynasty to an end. In 206 BC the Han Dynasty was established.





## 秦俑三坑壮帝陵

唐代诗人李白在《古风》一诗中写道：“秦王扫六合，虎视何雄哉。挥剑决浮云，诸侯尽西来”。秦始皇帝依靠秦国百万雄师，经过十多年的努力荡平东方六国，建立起了中国历史上第一个真正统一的君主专制的大帝国。他对这支军队是不能忘怀的，所以，在安排自己陵园的布局时，独出心裁地将这支军队模拟地埋葬在陵墓的东面，以保卫他死后的地下王国。这便是我们所看到的具有雄浑气势的秦兵马俑坑。

秦兵马俑坑一共有三个，占地面积约20,000平方米，有7,000多尊陶俑，140多乘战车，560多匹车马，116组骑士及战骑，是一支由车兵、步兵、骑兵联合组成的巨大军团。三个坑的军阵排列都各不相同。考古工作者按照发现顺序早晚将其分别称为一、二、三号坑。





# The Three Pits of the Emperor Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Army

“The first emperor of Qin had conquered all the other states,  
Glaring like a tiger, how majestic he was!”

This is a poem written by the Tang Dynasty poet, *Li Bai*. The poet describes the great achievements made by Emperor *Qin Shihuang*, and highlights the power held by the Qin state over all other kingdoms in China. To achieve this great success, the emperor relied heavily on the strength of his army whom he later had replicated in clay to protect his underground empire. The existence of this subterranean army was not known until March 1974 when a group of local farmers digging a well, discovered the fragments of these remarkable terracotta figures.

The three pits containing this army cover a total area of 20,000 square meters and were named accordingly in order of their discovery. Together they contain over 7,000 terracotta figures, over 140 wooden chariots, more than 560 war horses and 116 cavalymen with their saddled warhorses. The battle formation within each pit varies and it is thought that collectively they serve as a garrison force to protect the first emperor's mausoleum.











## ◆一号坑

秦兵马俑一号坑是一个矩形军阵。它东西长230米，南北宽62米，面积14,260平方米，有陶俑6,000余尊，战车50余辆，是一个由车兵、步兵组成的大型方阵。前面三排共204尊陶武士俑，为方阵的前锋。前锋后面由十个土隔梁将俑坑分为十一个过洞。中间九个过洞每个过洞中有四列武士俑面东而立。武士俑队列中每隔一段有一辆或两辆战车。车前四马拉车，车后有驭手、车士和该车的领队，称车右。南北两个过洞中各有两排武士俑，一列向站立，一列分别面向南、向北，为军阵的左、右翼。坑最西端有一列面向西的武士，为军阵的后卫。这一军阵部署，使一号坑成为前有精锐的前锋，中有坚如磐石的阵中，两侧有保卫主力的侧翼，后有警惕的后卫，阵形严密整肃，具有压倒一切的壮阔雄浑的气势。

## ◆Pit 1

Pit 1 is rectangular in shape and measures 230 meters from east to west and 62 meters from north to south. It has a depth of 5 meters, covering an area of 14,260 square meters. It contains over 6,000 terracotta figures, over 50 wooden chariots. Pit 1 houses a formation of infantry and chariots that would have made up a large part of the emperor's garrison. At the east end of Pit 1 stand three rows of 204 warriors representing the vanguard of the army. Behind them is the main body of the army consisting primarily of warriors and chariots, the later being drawn by four horses each, and controlled by a charioteer and assistant warriors. These two sections of the army are facing towards the east. This differs from the south side of the pit where a row of warriors believed to be the right flank of the army, face towards the south and likewise on the north side, the left flank face towards the north. Similarly the rear guard which is situated in the west of the pit is facing a westerly direction. The army was most probably arranged this way so they could defend against enemy's attack from all directions.



## ◆ 二号坑

二号坑在一号坑以北20米，面积6,000多平方米，是一个曲尺形军阵，有陶俑1,300多尊。由四个单元组成。最东的小方阵中有跪姿射箭的陶俑160尊，其四周有172尊立姿射俑，组成弓弩方阵。弓弩方阵右后是车兵方阵，共有战车64乘。弓弩方阵后面有108骑骑兵组成的骑兵方阵。战车与骑兵之间为车、步、骑混编的军阵。二号坑是由车、步、骑三个兵种组成的多兵种的屯聚方阵，完全符合古兵书所说的“兵惟杂”。

## ◆ Pit 2

Pit 2 is located 20 meters to the north of Pit 1 and covers an area of 6,000 square meters. Archaeological excavations have assumed over 1,300 pottery figures arranged in a complex battle formation consisting of chariots, archers, cavalry and infantry. This formation has been divided into four units. In the east stand the crossbowmen of which 160 are kneeling and 172 are standing. To the south is a formation of 64 war chariots, while to the north stand 108 cavalymen with their saddled war-horses as well as 6 chariots and their accompanying horses. The final unit in the middle of the pit is made up of chariots, infantry, and cavalry. It is thought that all these units were able to fight both independently or as a larger combined unit depending on the situation and environment.













## ◆ 三号坑

三号坑是秦俑三坑中最小的一个，只有520平方米，但却是最重要的一个俑坑。它是秦俑三坑的指挥部，古代称为军幕。它在一号坑之北25米，东距二号坑120米，俑坑平面呈凹字形。凹口处有一条斜坡门道，冲着门道处有一辆战车，车后有4尊陶武士俑，这是因为它除了车右、驭手、车士外，还有一位是专司传达命令的陶武士。另外有南厢房和北厢房，有陶俑64尊。陶俑都是面对面沿坑边站立。北厢房有一堆动物朽骨，并有一副鹿角，是古代作战时祭祀天地、祖先，希望他们能保佑战争取得胜利的战祷场所。南厢房是将军研究军事部署的地方。但是，三号坑中并没有将军俑。这说明秦俑三坑不是临战姿态，而是军队屯聚的状态，因为军队调动要由皇帝任命将领，将领得到皇帝命令出兵的信物“虎符”才能带兵出行。三号坑没有统帅，说明秦陵墓主秦始皇帝还没有委任统帅。

## ◆ Pit 3

Pit 3 is situated 25 meters to the north of Pit 1 and 120 meters to the west of Pit 2. It covers an area of 520 square meters and is strikingly different from the preceding two pits. It is in the irregular shape of the Chinese character (凹) and although it is much smaller than Pits 1 and 2, experts believe that it serves as the command center of the entire army. Pit 3 is divided into three parts consisting of the chariot and horse chamber, the south chamber and the north chamber. On the east of the pit there is a sloping entrance leading into the chariot and horse chamber which contains a charioteer, two chariot guards and an officer. In both the north and south chambers there are a total of 64 terracotta figures arranged in a face-to-face formation with their backs to the wall. This is thought to be a ceremonial arrangement made up of high ranking guards. Supporting this theory was the discovery of a special kind of ceremonial weapon known as “Shu”, often used by the guards of honor. The discovery of a few animal bones and a broken deer horn in the north chamber suggests that Pit 3 also functioned as a sacrificial area. In ancient China, these bones were used by generals as ritual objects for those religious practices, praying for protection from the Gods before each battle.

Although Pit 3 is regarded as the command center of the terracotta army, none of the supreme commander figures has been identified. It was stipulated in the military system of the Qin dynasty that during times of peace there would be no special commander of the army as the emperor himself held the highest military authority. A system was established where a token in the shape of a tiger (commonly known as the “tiger tally”) symbolizing troop movement, was divided into two with one half being tightly controlled by the emperor and the other half being kept within the army. If war broke out, a general would be appointed and the emperor's half of the tally was bestowed upon him. Only when the general's half of the tally was matched with the half hidden in the army, could a troop be moved. The absence of a commanding figure in Pit 3 suggests that the terracotta army is representing a time of peace in the reign of Emperor *Qin Shihuang*.







## ◆ 军阵宏伟

几乎所有参观兵马俑的观众，他们站在一号坑的观瞻台上，第一印象便是：宏大！壮阔！仿佛车马萧萧，军行踏踏，千军奔涌，扑面而来。高大雄健的7,000余尊武士，披坚执锐，行伍整肃，栩栩如生，给人极大的心灵震撼和感观刺激。一号坑庞大的车步方阵，二号坑车步骑的联合兵团，三号坑严密有序的军幕，组成了强大雄浑的大型军团，展示着秦始皇帝生前秦军的威武之师，长胜之军。这种重现历史的手法，这种与实体实物等大的方式，组成宏阔的军事场面陪葬帝陵，不但古之所无，其后亦为罕见。它充分反映了秦始皇帝的性格，而将秦始皇帝的思想具象地如实地展示出来，也是要有大气魄的人来实现的。秦始皇帝陵园的设计者中，便具有这种大手笔的人物。

## ◆ Large-scale Battle Formation

The terracotta warriors and horses have been reputed “the Eighth Wonder of the World”. The three pits consisting of 7,000 terracotta warriors and horses present vividly the image of Qin's army. It is rich in contents with different types of figures and different layout of the battle formation. Each statue is life-sized. The average height is 1.8 meters. The range of them is about three main categories: high-ranking officer, officer and soldier. They are arranged in practical battle formation in three pits. Pit 1 is a formation of infantry and chariots. Pit 2 is a complex battle formation consisting of chariots, archers, cavalry and infantry. Pit 3 represents the command center of the entire army. These three pits constitute a huge military unit and symbolize the great army *Qin Shihuang* commanded in his lifetime. It is also a three dimensional display of art of military affairs in his era.

