

The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang and Terracotta Warriors

秦陵与兵马俑

戚嘉富 © 编著





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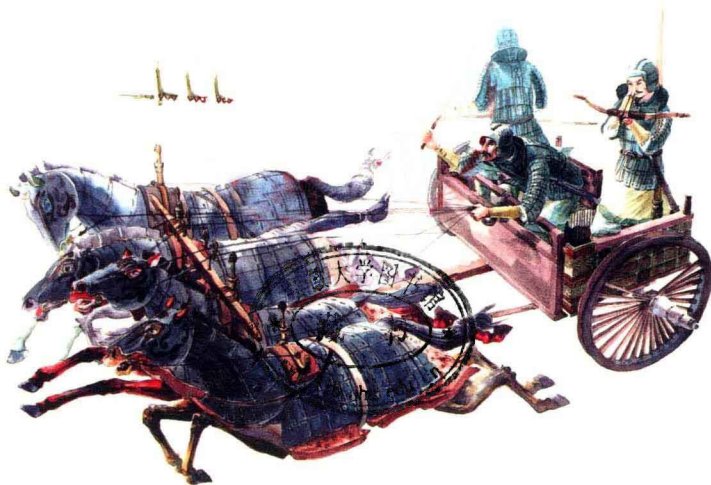
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1978年4月，美国《国家地理》杂志以庞大的篇幅，图文并茂地登载了著名撰稿人奥黛丽·托品的文章《令人难以置信的奇迹》：“历史上的这位胜利者就是秦始皇，他是中国第一位皇帝，也是万里长城的建造者。公元前210年，他被葬于一座称为骊山的、相当于15层楼高的大丘之

In April 1978, Audrey Topin, renowned staff writer in *National Geographic* took several pages and plentiful beautiful pictures to introduce the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang to the readers throughout the world, as quoted in her famous article *The Incredible Miracle*: “Qin Shi Huang, the conqueror, was the first emperor in Chinese history, as well as the conductor in the construction of the Great Wall. In 210 B.C., he was buried under the Mount Li which was as high as a 15-floor building...”

The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is the first imperial mausoleum in China, and also the one with the largest architectural scale, the most distinct structure and the most diverse significance.

There lies the mysterious underground palace which still remains unexcavated and thousands of unearthed terracotta warriors. The life-size clay figurines, with various



下……”

秦始皇陵是中国历史上第一个皇帝陵园，也是世界上规模最大、结构最奇特、内涵最丰富的帝王陵墓之一。

这座豪华的地下宫殿里不仅有至今仍未挖掘的神秘地宫，还有已被发掘出的数千件兵马俑。秦始皇陵兵马俑为陶制，真人大小，神态各异，上施彩绘，体现了中国古代劳动人民的智慧和艺术创造力，也为研究秦代军事、文化和经济提供了丰富的实物资料。因此，秦始皇陵兵马俑的发掘被誉为“20世纪考古史上伟大的发现之一”。

本书分别从秦始皇、秦始皇陵、兵马俑和秦陵陪葬品四个方面解读秦陵与兵马俑，深入地介绍了这位伟大帝王的生平、功绩与影响，展现了秦始皇陵的宏伟与神秘，展示了兵马俑与其他陪葬品的庞大与精致。现在，就让我们亲临骊山脚下渭水之滨的秦始皇陵，一层层地揭开它神秘的面纱，感受“千古一帝”的风采。

expressions, are all wearing colored painting, which embody the wisdom and artistic creativity of Chinese people and also provide abundant material evidence for the study of military, culture and economy in the Qin Dynasty. Therefore, the excavation of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang and terracotta warriors is known as one of the greatest discoveries in the history of archaeology in the 20th century.

This book provides an in-depth introduction to the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang and terracotta warriors from four aspects, namely the biography of Qin Shi Huang and respective introductions to the imperial mausoleum, terracotta warriors and funeral objects, in order to let the reader gain further understanding of this great emperor and his unprecedented achievements, as well as the grandeur and mystery of his mausoleum and the tremendous scale and delicate details of the terracotta army and other funeral objects. So, let us travel down to the foot of the Mount Li, along the bank of Weihe River, all the way to the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang to unveil its mystery and charm.



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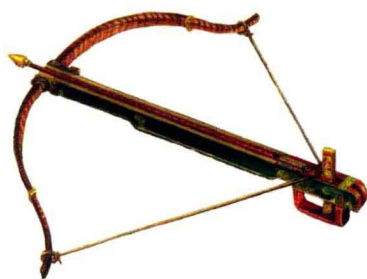
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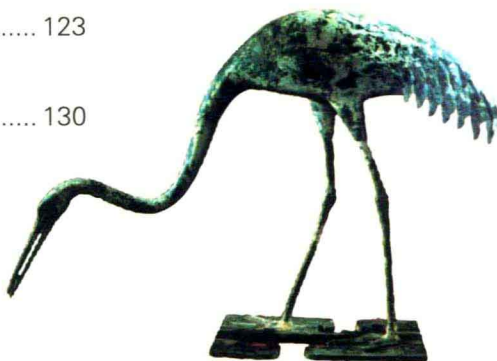
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“千古一帝” 秦始皇

The “Eternal Emperor” Qin Shi Huang

秦始皇，姓嬴，名政，是中国历史上第一个大一统王朝——秦王朝的开国皇帝。公元前247年，年仅13岁的嬴政登上了秦国的王位。自公元前230年至公元前221年，秦王嬴政先后灭掉了韩、魏、楚、赵、燕、齐六个国家，完成了统一大业，建立起一个以汉族为主体的统一的多民族中央集权国家——秦。完成统一大业之后，秦始皇推行多项政策，例如书同文、车同轨和统一度量衡等，这些都对后世产生了极为深远的影响，他也因此被明代思想家李贽誉为“千古一帝”。公元前210年，秦始皇在东巡途中驾崩于沙丘（今河北省邢台境内），享年50岁。

Qin Shi Huang (named Ying Zheng), literally the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.–206 B.C.), founded the first unified empire, the Qin Dynasty, in Chinese history. In 247 B.C., at the age of 13, Ying Zheng ascended the throne of the State Qin. From 230 B.C. to 221 B.C., Ying Zheng conquered the other six states successively, namely Han, Wei, Chu, Zhao, Yan and Qi, and achieved the great cause of unification.

Ying Zheng constructed a unified and centralized multi-ethnic empire with Han ethnic group as its main body —the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.–206 B.C.). After the unification, Qin Shi Huang (Ying Zheng) implemented many policies: he standardized the Chinese characters, units of measurements and the national transport system, which have exerted an extensive and profound influence on the future generations. He has a far-reaching and significant effect on both China and the rest of the world, praised as Eternal Emperor by famous philosopher Li Zhi of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644). In 210 B.C., Qin Shi Huang died at the age of 50 in Shaqiu (now Xingtai City, Hebei Province) during his tour to eastern China.





> 统一六国

战国（前475—前221）时代是中国历史上最为动荡的时期之一。周王朝的权势被进一步削弱，各方诸侯之间的攻伐战争不断。在黄河和长江两大流域的广袤土地上，齐、楚、燕、韩、赵、魏、秦七个诸侯国为争夺霸权发生的战争从未间断过。战争的规模和作战方式也在不断变化，步兵、骑兵和弓弩兵逐渐成为作战的主力，而在作战的实力和技巧上，秦国逐渐占据优势地位。

秦王嬴政亲政之后，凭借着前代的积累，国力达到了鼎盛。嬴政开始了吞并六国、统一天下的计划。在此时，虽然秦国的军事力量比任何一个诸侯国的力量都要强大，但同时要面临其他六国的“同

> Unifying the Other Six States

The end of the Warring State Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.) is one of the most turbulent periods in Chinese history. The power and influence of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770 B.C.-256 B.C.) was further crippled and the wars among different states continued constantly. In the vast areas along the Yangtze River and Yellow River, the wars for supremacy among the Seven Warring States Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei and Qin occurred frequently. The scales and operational modes of the wars varied continuously as well. The infantry, cavalry and crossbowman gradually became the principal force. And in terms of the strength and tactical skill in the battle, State Qin gradually dominated the whole situation.

When Ying Zheng, the King of State Qin, was in power, State Qin reached its heyday with the previous accumulation of



• 秦始皇画像
Portrait of Qin Shi Huang

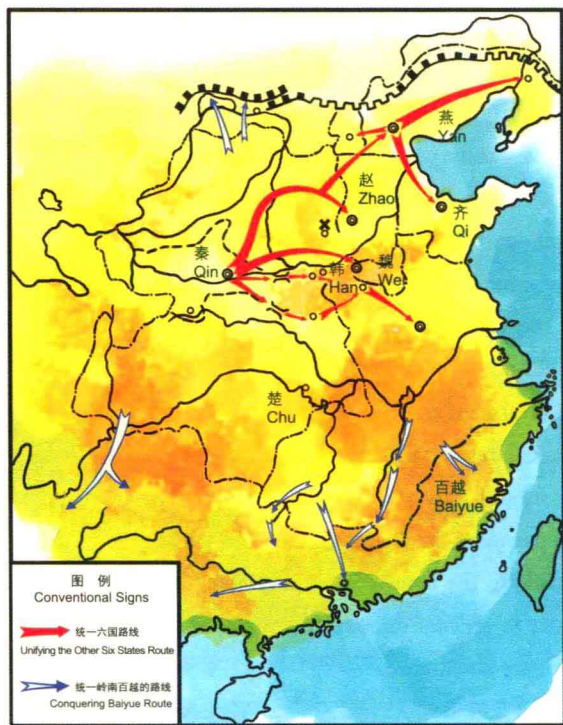
仇敌忾”，而以秦朝的国力是不能与联合起来的六国相抗衡的。此时，嬴政展示出一位杰出战略家的智慧，采用了“远交齐燕，近攻赵韩”的攻略，防止六国联合。

公元前236年，嬴政派秦国大将王翦和杨端率30万秦军进攻赵国，利用优势兵力迅速占领了上党郡（今山西省东南部）及河间地区。第二年，秦军又攻下赵国的几座重要城池，赵国军队阵亡十余万人。公元前228年，秦军兵临赵都邯郸城

wealth. Ying Zheng began to implement his plan of conquering the other six states and unifying the country. Although the military force of Qin exceeded that of any other states at that time, it had to face the situation of “the sharing hatred towards the same enemy” of the rest six states at the same time. Since Qin’s power could not rival the united strength of the other six states. Therefore, Ying Zheng demonstrated his talent as an outstanding strategist and employed the tactic of “befriending the distant Qi and Yan while attacking the nearby Zhao and Han”, in order to prevent the other six states from forming an alliance.

In 236 B.C., Ying Zheng instructed two military generals Wang Jian and Yang Duan to command 300,000 Qin’s soldiers to attack State Zhao. Depending on the advantage of superior military strength, Qin’s troop took Shangdang County (now in the southeast of Shanxi Province) and Hejian region. In the next year, the Qin’s troop seized several other important cities of State Zhao and killed more than 100,000 Zhao’s soldiers. In 233 B.C., the Qin’s troop approached Handan, the capital city of State Zhao and captured the city in less than 3 months.





• 秦灭六国示意图

Map of Qin's Conquest of Other Six States

下，不到3个月便攻克了邯郸。

弱小的魏国和燕国很快被秦所灭。此时，秦国面临的最大的敌人便是齐、楚。从齐、楚两国的实力比较来看，楚远比齐强大，齐国军力虽然相对较弱，但国力雄厚。如若先攻齐，免不了要和较强大的楚同时发生恶战，而且秦国还很有可

The weaker State Wei and State Yan were destroyed soon. The largest enemies faced by State Qin were State Qi and State Chu at that moment. Comparing the military strength of these two states, it was clear that State Chu was far more powerful than State Qi. However, Qi obtained stronger national power and also maintained a formidable army. Therefore, it would be inevitable to fall into an arduous battle with both states at the same time if the Qin's troop attacked State Qi first; in addition, it was highly possible for State Qin to be confronted with the converging attack of the Qi and Chu's troops. Given the possibility, Ying Zheng adopted the tactic of "focusing main force on main enemy", namely launching assault on State Chu.

In 225 B.C., the commander Li Xin led 200,000 Qin's troop to attack State Chu under the order of Qin Shi Huang but was defeated. In 224 B.C., Wang Jian was appointed by Ying Zheng to command 600,000 troops to assault State Chu. Learning the lesson from the failure of Li Xin who "underestimated the enemy and advanced rashly", Wang Jian and his troops were stationed in the military camps persistently and refused to march army for battle. Within the

能遭受齐、楚两军的夹击。有鉴于此，嬴政便采取了“集中主力打击主要敌人”的战略——攻楚。

公元前225年，秦始皇派大将李信率20万秦兵伐楚，旋即兵败。公元前224年，嬴政改派王翦率领60万大军出征伐楚。王翦吸取了李信“轻敌冒进”导致失败的教训，坚守营盘拒不出战。在营寨里面的秦军养精蓄锐、积蓄斗志。公元前223年，时机成熟，秦军犹如野兽般奔入楚营。楚军大败，楚国灭亡。

楚亡之后，齐国独木难支，一战即溃。齐国也灭亡了。

公元前221年，秦王嬴政完成了自己的统一大业，中国历史掀开了新的篇章。

barracks, the Qin's troop conserved their strength. Then, while the time was right, Qin's troop organized an assault on Chu's army and won the whole war. State Chu was destroyed.

It was difficult for State Qi to protect and support itself alone after State Chu perished. State Qi was conquered after only one battle with State Qin.

In 221 B.C., Ying Zheng, the King of State Qin accomplished the great undertaking of China's unification, which opened a new chapter of Chinese history.



• 透雕云纹戈（战国）

Dagger-axe Enchased with Cloud Pattern (Warring States Period, 475 B.C.-221 B.C.)



• 双环首云纹铜剑（战国）

Bronze Sword with Cloud Pattern and a Two-ring Hilt (Warring States Period, 475 B.C.-221 B.C.)



> 首称皇帝

春秋战国时期（前770—前221），诸侯国的最高统治者被称为“君”或“王”。到了战国后期，秦国和齐国的君主曾一度称“帝”。

一统天下之后，嬴政以为过去的“君”、“王”、“帝”等称号都不足以显示自己的尊崇地位和伟大功绩，便根据“三皇五帝”（远古时期帝王的简称）创造出了“皇帝”这个新头衔，寓意自己“德兼三皇，功高五帝”。从秦朝嬴政开始，“皇帝”这个尊号便成为中国封建社会最高统治者的称谓，延续了2000多年。嬴政做了中国历史上第一个皇帝，自称“始皇帝”，寓意“最开始的皇帝”。为了维持千朝万代的家族统治，秦始皇还规

> The First Sovereign Emperor

During the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period (770 B.C. – 221 B.C.), rulers of the states were titled *Jun* (chief) or *Wang* (king). In the late Warring States Period, the leaders of State Qin and State Qi were once called *Di* (emperor).

After the unification of China, Ying Zheng believed that the previous *Jun*, *Wang* and *Di* could not represent his distinguished status and outstanding contributions. According to the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors (*San Huang Wu Di*, titles of mythological rulers in ancient times), Ying Zheng invented a new title for himself as *Huangdi* (sovereign emperor), meaning that his virtues and contributions could be compared with or even exceed that of the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors. From then on, the honorific title *Huangdi*



• 秦代舞蹈表演

Dance Performance (Qin Dynasty, 221 B.C.-206 B.C.)

定：自己死后，皇位传给子孙时后继者沿称“二世皇帝”、“三世皇帝”……以至万世不休。

“皇帝”称谓的出现，反映了一种新的统治观念的产生。秦始皇将“皇”和“帝”两个字结合起来，暗含了两层意思。其一，君权神授。秦始皇认为自己的尊崇地位是上天给予的，“皇帝”意指天地。“皇帝”一词是告诉人们，天地是万物之主，而皇帝自己则是代表天地来行使人世间的统治权。其

was succeeded by the highest rulers in Chinese feudal society afterwards for more than 2,000 years. As the first sovereign emperor in Chinese history, Ying Zheng also praised himself as *Shi Huangdi* namely the First Emperor. For the longevity of his family's domination, Qin Shi Huang instructed that the successors who would inherit the throne should continue to use titles like *Huangdi* II and *Huangdi* III generation after generation after his death.

The occurrence of the title *Huangdi*

三皇五帝

三皇五帝是传说中的远古帝王。三皇是中国早期的三个帝王，一般认为是燧人、伏羲和神农。他们分别代表了三个时代：燧人氏代表文明启蒙时期，伏羲代表文明时代和神农氏代表农耕时代。这三个时期历史久远，相当于三个朝代，时间跨度至少有几千年之久。五帝是神农氏之后、夏禹之前出现的五个帝王，一般认为是黄帝、颡项、帝喾、唐尧和虞舜。他们属于一个独立的朝代，其时间跨度四五百年，距今约4000多年。

Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors

Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors are rulers in ancient time in China. Three Sovereigns refers to the three emperors in early Chinese history, generally known as Suiren, Fuxi and Shennong. These also mean three respective ages in ancient times, namely Suiren is on behalf of the enlightenment of civilization, Fuxi the age of civilization and Shennong the age of agriculture. Five Emperors emerged after Shennong's but before Xiayu's appearance, normally indicating Yellow Emperor, Zhuanxu, Diku (Emperor Ku), Tangyao (Emperor Yao) and Yushun (Emperor Shun). They belonged to different independent dynasties with a time span of approximately 400 to 500 years, about more than 4,000 years ago.

reflects a new ruling concept was born. The combination of Huang (sovereign) and *Di* (emperor) by Qin Shi Huang implies two meanings. Firstly, it refers to the emperor's divine right. Qin Shi Huang affirmed that his honorable position was granted by the God, *Huangdi* refers to the whole world, which is to say that the emperor represents the God to execute the right of ruling the world. Secondly, it reflects that Qin Shi Huang not only wanted to be the ruler of human beings but also wanted to live an immortal life and become the omnipotent god. Qin Shi Huang deified his power by entitling himself as *Huangdi*.

In order to demonstrate his divine right as the emperor, Qin Shi Huang implemented a series of measures, including calling himself *Zhen*. The meaning of *Zhen* is I or me, which could be used by normal people previously. However, from then on, *Zhen* could be exclusively used by the emperor. Additionally, the reference to the Emperor's name in writing was forbidden and tabooed. In the official documents, whenever the word *Huangdi* appeared, it should be written on a new line without leaving space at the beginning. The purpose of implementing these rules



二，反映了秦始皇不满足于做人间的统治者，还想要“长生不老”，成为无所不能的神。借“皇帝”的称号，秦始皇神化了自己的君权。

为了彰显“君权神授”，秦始皇又采取了一系列“尊君”的措施，如天子自称为“朕”。“朕”字的意义与“我”相同，以前一般人也可以使用，但自秦始皇开始，只限定皇帝专用。此外，在文字中不能提及皇帝的名字，要避讳。书写的文件上逢“皇帝”等字句时，都要另起一行来顶格书写。这些规定，目的在于突出天子的特殊地位，强调皇帝与众不同，强化皇权在人们心中的权威感。

为了有效地管理国家，秦始皇吸取了战国时期设置官职的经验，建立了一套相对完整的中央集权制度和行政机构。此外，秦始皇总结了春秋战国时期各地诸侯混战、割据的教训，废除了前代的分封制，改行郡县制。他把治下的国家分成三十六郡，以后又陆续增设至四十一郡。

was to highlight the special position of the emperor and his imperial family, stress the difference of the emperor from the normal public and strengthen the authority of imperial power in people's



• “酉阳丞印”封泥（秦代）

秦始皇在中央设丞相、太尉、御史大夫。丞相有两位，为百官之首，掌政事；太尉掌军事；御史大夫掌图籍秘书（地图和户口册等），负责监察百官，并协助丞相处理政务。丞相、太尉、御史大夫以下是分掌具体行政事务的主管官员。丞相、太尉、御史大夫连同大臣们讨论政务，提供可行性方案，最终由皇帝作裁决。

Sealing Clay of "Youyang Assistant Officer's Seal" (Qin Dynasty, 221 B.C.-206 B.C.)

In the central government, Qin Shi Huang nominated Chengxiang (counselors-in-chief), Taiwei (minister of war) and Yushi Dafu (censor-in-chief). There were two counselors-in-chief as the heads of all officials whose main task was to deal with governmental affairs; the minister of war was responsible for the military affairs; the censor-in-chief was in charge of maps, books and household register as well as the supervision of all officials and provided assistance to the counselor-in-chief. Below the counselor-in-chief, minister of war and censor-in-chief, there were several officers-in-charge whose main job included the concrete administrative affairs. The counselor-in-chief, minister of war, censor-in-chief and other major officials should conduct discussions on the governmental affairs and based on that, worked out feasible plans for the emperor to decide.



• 《阿房宫图》（清 袁耀）

阿房宫修建于秦始皇三十五年（前212）。秦始皇统一全国以后，在都城咸阳大兴土木，建宫筑殿，其中所建宫殿中规模最大的就是阿房宫。

Epang Palace, by Yuan Yao (Qing Dynasty, 1644-1911)

The Epang Palace was built in the 35th year of Qin Shi Huang's reign (212 B.C.). After the unification, Qin Shi Huang built several palaces in the capital city Xianyang, among which the Epang Palace was the broadest in scale.

mind.

To govern the country effectively, based on the experience of arranging and setting up official positions in the Warring States Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.), Qin Shi Huang established a relatively integrated feudal centralized system and administrative organization. Furthermore, drawing lessons from the tangled warfare and the separation situation during the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period (770 B.C. - 221 B.C.), Qin Shi Huang abolished the system of enfeoffment at the local level and implemented the system of prefectures and counties. He divided the country into 36 counties and later added to 41.