



**New Edition**

# **Valiant Imperial Warriors 2200 Years Ago**

**Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses  
of Emperor QinShihuang**



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Chief editor: Wu Xiaocong Guo Youmin

Written by: Wu Xiaocong

Photographer: Guo Youmin Xia Juxian Guo Yan

Translated by: Wen Tao Wu Guojun

Editor: Fan Xin

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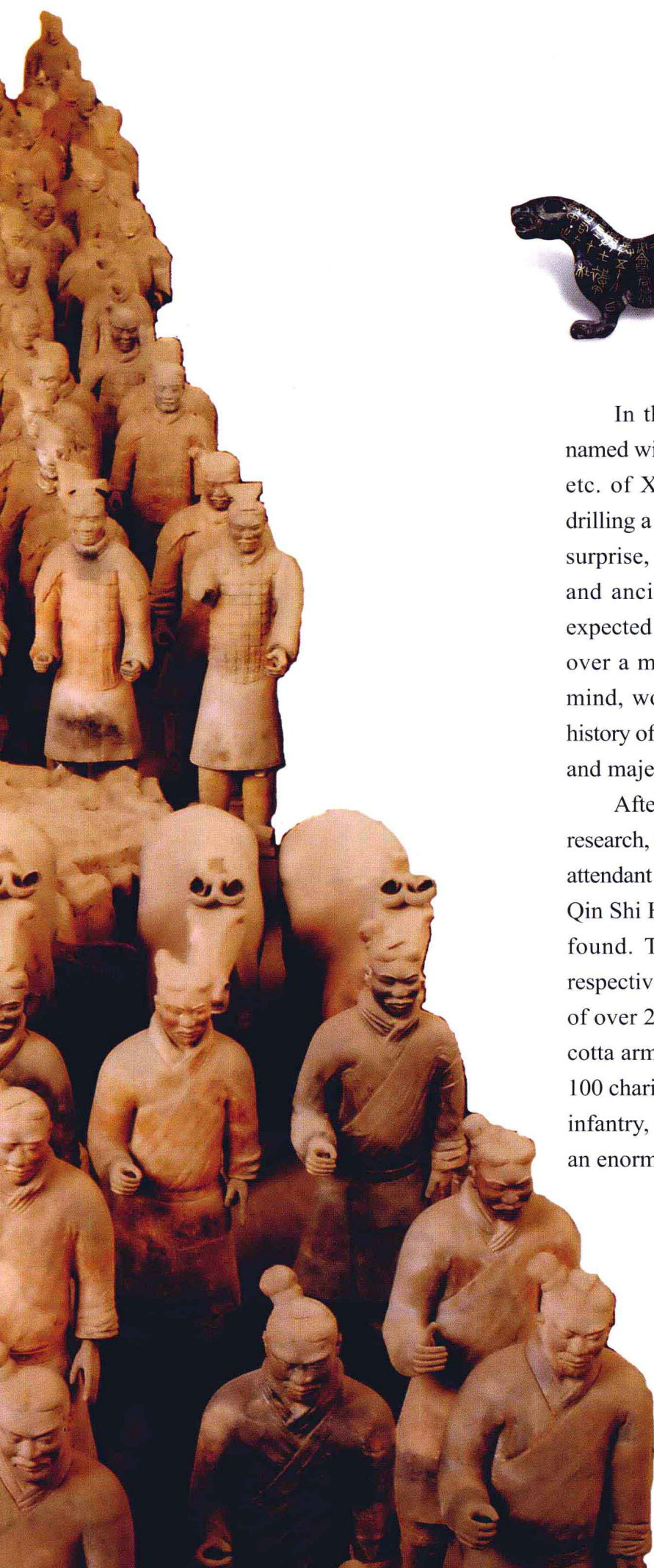
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## Preface

In the early spring of 1974, local farmers, named with Peiyan Yang, Zhifa Yang, Quanyi Yang etc. of XiYang village, Lingtong County, were drilling a series of wells in search of water. To their surprise, they discovered some pottery fragments and ancient bronze weapons. No one had ever expected that this accidental discovery would turn over a most miraculous and brilliant leaf in our mind, would add another wondrous sight to the history of human civilization, would unfold a unique and majestic spectacle before the world.

After years of drilling, excavation and textural research, the site was proved to be one of the biggest attendant burial pits of Chinese first feudal emperor-Qin Shi Huang. By 1976, three such pits had been found. They were numbered Pits 1, 2 and 3, respectively in order of discovery, with a total area of over 20,000 square meters. Nearly 8,000 terracotta armored warriors and horses, and more than 100 chariots were buried there. The pits, consisting infantry, cavalry and other arms of services, were an enormous establishment.

The discovery of Emperor Qin's terra-cotta is a world-shaking. From then on, the discovery is persistent for almost thirty years. In 1979, a museum was founded in the sites. It turned into not only a famous scenic area but also a modern on-site museum in China. Now, the pits 1, 2, 3 and a multiple exhibition building are opened. In the last twenty years, 50 million visitors, including over 100 heads of different countries, have visited the museum. Mr. Guang-yao Li, the former prime minister of Singapore, praised it as 'miracle of the world, pride of the nation'. In 1978, Jacques Chirac, the president of France said that it was the Eighth Wonder of the world, which is widely spread and became pronoun of this terra-cotta museum. What's more, it was exhibited in about 30 countries all over the world with 10,000 visitors be astounded.

In 1987, the Emperor Qin's mausoleum, including Emperor Qin's Terra-cotto museum, was placed on UNESCO list as a world-class culture heritage site, which leads to more and more people pay attention to the mausoleum. At the same time, the archaeologists ceaselessly acquired great production from the mausoleum. Recently, a building-project about QiShihuang's mausoleum on-site garden was started. This garden will display the cultural relics of Qin's mausoleum across-the-board and by the numbers.

With the discovery of Qin's mausoleum, the resplendence of the old dynasty, which was exited before 2,200 years, becomes more and more clear.







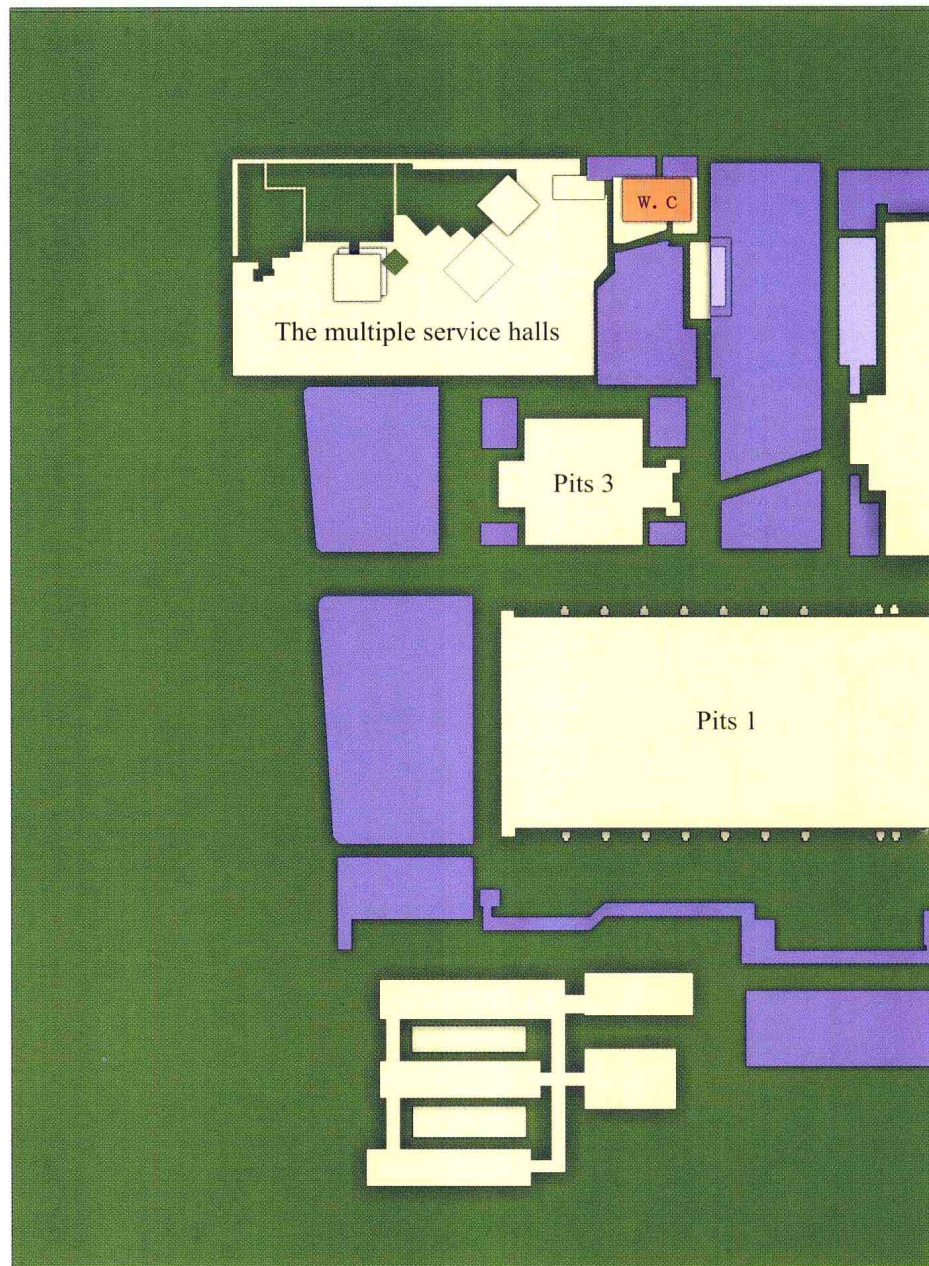
The multiple service halls



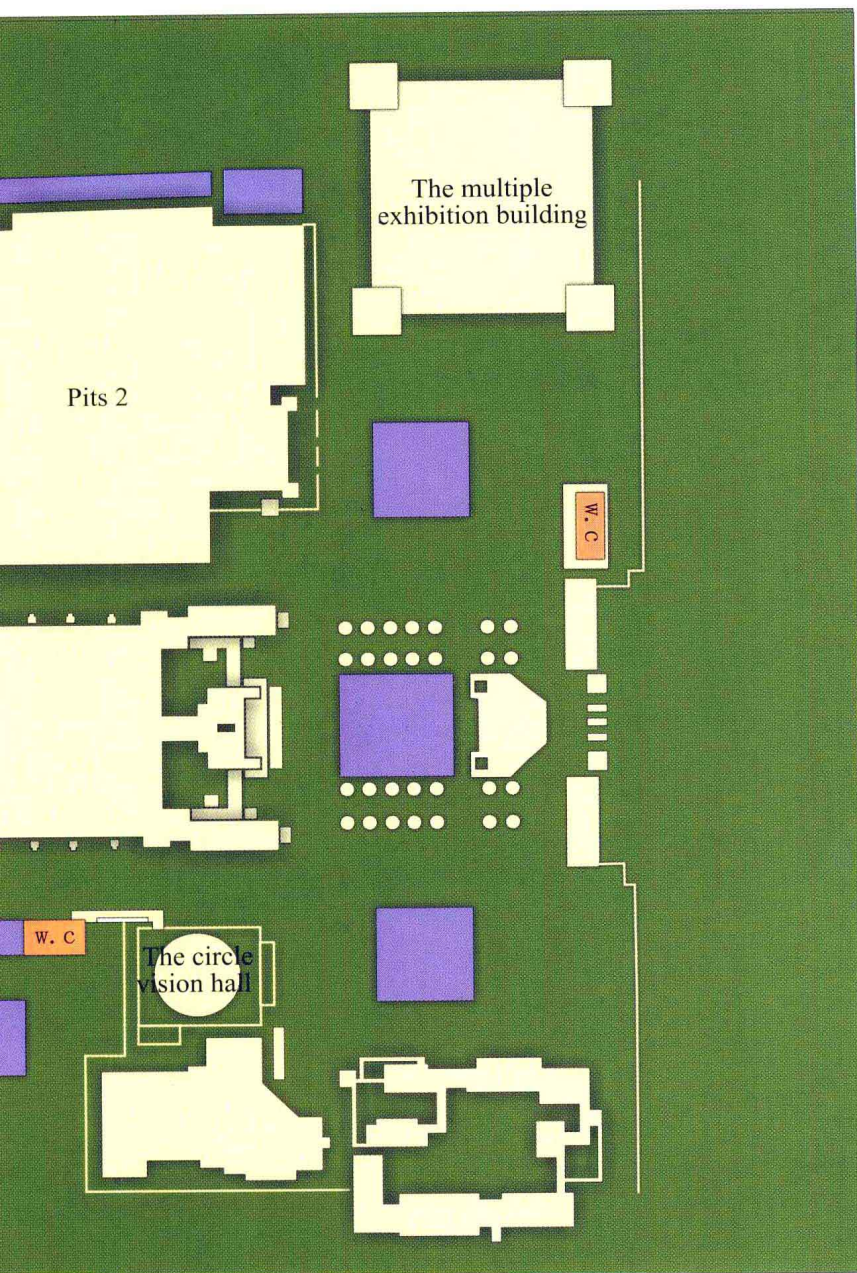
Exterior of Pits 3



Exterior of Pits 1







The multiple exhibition building



Exterior of Pits 2



The circle vision hall





### 一号坑的军阵

一号坑是步兵、车兵、骑兵混合编队  
为方阵，东西三列为前锋，西面有  
分列面向西，为后卫，两翼各一列  
面向东，北为左右翼，中间是  
东为武士俑和战车以为主体部队。



Battle Formation of Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum





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*Emperor Qin Shihuang*  
*- The First Emperor in Chinese History*





The Portrait of Qin Shihuang

To realize Emperor Qin's Terra-cotta, we have to know emperor Qin Shihuang firstly.

Qin Shihuang, whose family name was Ying and first name was Zheng, was born in 259 BC and died in 210 BC. He was the first organizer of national centralized feudal empery and a great talent and bold vision. The times he lived were in turmoil of war, in bloody murder and in wrack and ruin. And Emperor Qin was really a giant full of romantic and supernatural.





The map of Qin's territory

In the later time of Warring States Periods, the whole China was divided into many vassal countries such as Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei and Qin. In order to defend territory and strengthen national power, some policies, such as developing agriculture, strengthening military affairs, were taken. Wars among those seven countries were becoming very drastic and lasted from months to years. For example, in the famous war in Chang Ping, Zhao was forced to surrender to Qin because of the lack of food, the debris of which could be still seen in the site of GaoPing, Shanxi Province.





Bronze bell

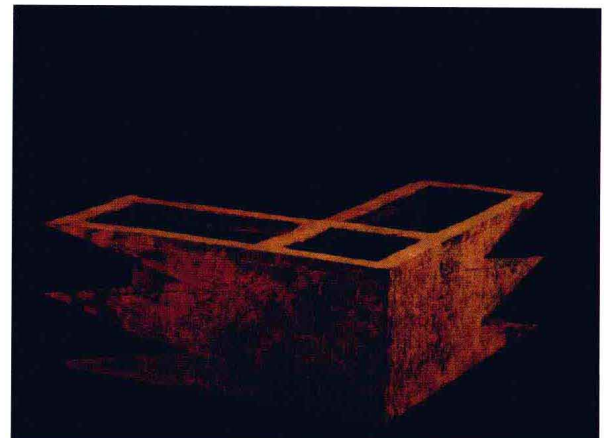
The lasting war and intersected situation had an execrable impact not only on dumb millions but also on productivity. The disunity in handwriting and money counteracted the development of merchandise changing and culture amalgamation. The coterminous two countries set different kinds of tollgates to destroy each other. In this situation, the catastrophic destroy cannot be existed any longer. Furthermore, to realize unify and to bury the hatchet was an inevitable demand of the historical development.





Bronze Cunyu

At that time, Qin was a puny country and was looked down on by other six countries. In 356 BC, ShangYang's political reform was pushed, which core were to manage state affairs legally, to encourage plantation and join battle, to allow domanical bargaining and to possess privately possession and so on. It was really a profound revolution in the fields of politics, economy and ideology. Although



Bronze architectural component





Iron sword with gold handle

ShangYang was put into death finally, Qin Dynasty developed rapidly. In the later 100 years, its national power was greatly increased. Up to the times of King Zhao, Qin turned into a wealthy country with millions of fighters, chariots and horses. Obviously, only Qin could unify the whole country.

Emperor Qin Shihuang was born in 259 BC, which may be arranged by history. One was really needed to uniform the intersected countries and eradicate dissident. In the Warring Period, continual battle helped to bring up YingZheng's go-getting character. Emperor Qin's life was full of romaunt. His father, Yi (later called ZiChu), was the grandson of King Zhao and the son of King Xiaowen. Yi was not regarded highly because his obscurity and was sent to country Zhao as a hostage. His life was out at the elbows and out of order.

All was changed dramatically with the appearance of Lv Buwei, who was a businessman in YangZhai. He possessed not only the sensitivity to pursue commercial profit, but also political and strategic mind. He recognized Yi while dealing with business in HanDan city. He believed that, by making use of Yi's special status, a political gamble could be done





Bronze pot inlaid with shooting patterns

without any expense.

Helping Yi ascend the kingdom was LvBuwei's immediate political goal. He exerted a series of artful strategy. Firstly, he presented 2.5 kilograms gold to Yi, which could consort him with a lot of friends. Then he came to Zhao and bribed Queen HuaYang, who was the imperial concubine of King Xiaowen. In this way, Yi was able to be back to King Qin and confirmed as prince. A year later, King Xiaowen was dead and Yi, who was called King Zhuangxiang, ascended the kingdom successfully.

In fact, there existed a secret, which finally brought on a political crisis, between Yi and LvBuwei. As a hostage in King Zhao, Yi met Zhaoji, LvBuwei's concubine, occasionally