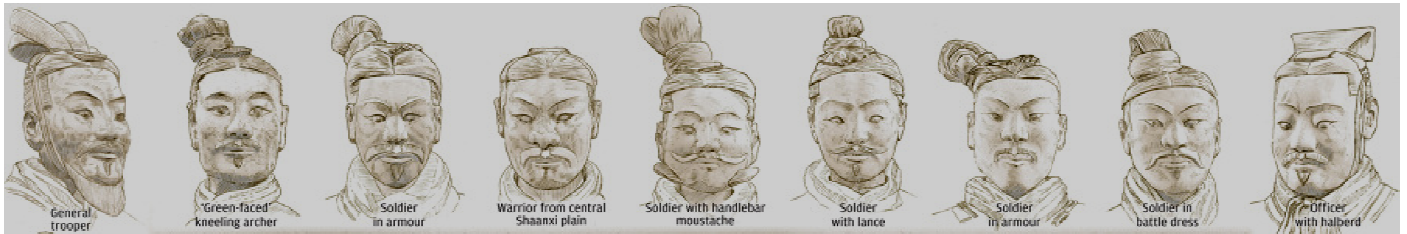




## Document 7 :L'armée de terre cuite (la grande fouille de Xi'an)







General trooper



Green-faced kneeling archer



Soldier in armour



Warrior from central Shaanxi plain



Soldier with handlebar moustache



Soldier with hair



Mid-ranking officer



Cavalryman



General soldier



Charioteer with armour and pauldrons



Light infantryman without armour and helmet



Trooper



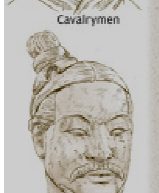
Charioteer with armour and pauldrons



Trooper



Charioteer with armour and pauldrons



General soldier



Soldier from Bashu (today's Sichuan)



High-ranking officer



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



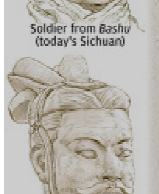
Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



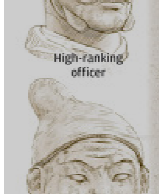
Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



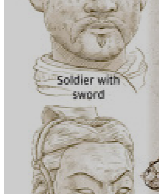
Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



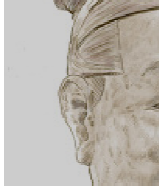
Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer



Soldier with sword



Low-ranking officer

# Dead in life, alive in death

On March 29, 1974, farmers drilling a well 25 kilometres from Xian unearthed fragments of pottery. They had stumbled across the Terracotta Army, thousands of sculptures depicting the armies of Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor. Their purpose was to protect the emperor in the afterlife and they were buried with him between 210 and 209BC. Here we take an in-depth look at this incredible archaeological discovery

**Qin Shi Huang** ended the Warring States period and completed the conquest of China in 221BC, unifying it under one name. He had built his shrine near Xianyang, the capital of his kingdom

## TERRACOTTA WARRIORS PITS

After the fall of the Qin dynasty (206BC), the tomb was looted, many of the figures were destroyed and their weapons stolen. Three pits contain 8,000 life-size terracotta figures known as the Eighth Wonder of the World

## Actual appearance

Archaeologists have been able to rebuild many of the statues but the colour has been lost, flaked off by contact with air

## Initial appearance

The figures were originally painted in bright colours obtained from various ground materials such as azurite, cinnabar, charcoal or iron oxide



87 stone sets of armour 43 stone helmets



The solid head was inserted into the hollow torso statue

Hollow torso, solid head, arms and legs  
1.80m  
160kg (average size)

**Armour without pauldrons on a charioteer**  
This is made up of 197 plates. Armour with pauldrons has 327 plates

## Left warrior on chariot

Each chariot is equipped with a charioteer and a warrior on each side. The warriors hold crossbow, spears or ge (dagger-axe)

## High-ranking officers

The armour is lined with exquisite geometrical patterns and is of two types: those with pauldrons over the shoulders and those without

## Painting process

Terracotta  
1st layer of lacquer  
2nd layer of lacquer  
Egg-based paint

## Standing archers

With their hair in buns and in light battle robes, they are posing as if about to shoot

## Kneeling archers

Kneeling made it easier for warriors to aim at targets and less likely for them to be spotted by enemies, making this posture perfect for both defence and attack

## Military ranks

Headgear reflected the army's hierarchy

Soldiers

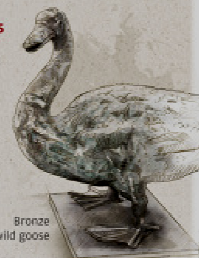
Officers by rank



Beard styles were also elements of distinction. All ordinary male adults grew a beard, except criminals who were forced to shave. In 2009 beardless young warriors were discovered estimated to be 17 years of age

## NOT ONLY WARRIORS

The emperor also wanted to represent a place of leisure and relaxation. 46 bronze aquatic birds and 8 rowing statues were found in another pit



Bronze wild goose

Figure of Zuoshou (rowing). When first discovered the thinking was that he was playing an instrument

Sources: Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor Museum, 'Treasures of the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor', National Geographic, own notes on the excavations

SCMP Graphics Alberto Lucas López

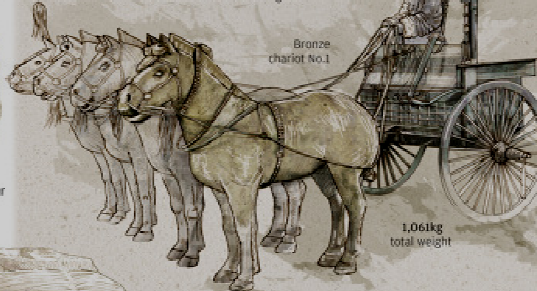
Estimated according to excavation so far



Only 40% of pit No.1 has been excavated. This is to wait for superior excavation techniques that will allow the preservation of colours

## BRONZE CHARIOTS AND HORSES

Two bronze painted cars were discovered in 1980, each composed of more than 3,000 pieces. The first of these cars would pave the way while the second would be the car in which the emperor slept. The cars are about half of the actual size and are inlaid with silver and gold



Bronze chariot No.1

1,061kg total weight

## ONE THOUSAND FACES FOR ONE THOUSAND FIGURES

Analysis of facial features shows that Qin people's faces were in eight basic shapes, resembling eight Chinese characters mu (目), guo (國), yong (用), jia (甲), tian (田), you (有), shen (申), and feng (風). Also, ancient Chinese hairstyles were used as a symbol of status



Tous les visages sont différents



Un aperçu des couleurs des soldats

