

Chinese First Emperor & Terracotta Warriors

秦(qín)始(shǐ)皇(huáng)帝(dì) 和(hé) 兵(bīng)马(mǎ)佣(yōng)

- The discovery of the terracotta warriors has gripped the imagination of people around the world.
- Terracotta Warriors were discovered by accident in 1974 at Xian 西安, Shannxi provinc 陕西省, in China.
- Not only are they (Terracotta Warriors) life-size and individually modeled in clay, but the detail of the figures is astounding.
- The life-size Terracotta Warriors, comprising Unarmored Warrior, Crossbowman, Longbowman, Cavalryman, Officer and General.
- It is an army for Qin Shi Huang di (Qin Shi Huang) afterlife.
- There are 8000 soldiers, 130 chariots with 520 horses and 150 cavalry horses buried near the Tomb of the Qin Shi Huang di. The majority of which are still buried in the pits.
- The terracotta army was guarding the tomb of Qin Shi Huang di, the First Emperor of China, who lived over 2200 years ago.
- Upon ascending the throne at the age of 13, Qin Shi Huang di, later the first Emperor of all China, had begun to work for his mausoleum. It took 11 years to finish. It is speculated that many buried treasures and sacrificial objects had accompanied the emperor in his afterlife.
- Qin Shi Huang di, 260-209 BCE, *ruled for a very short time, from 221 to 206 BCE.*
- He became famous for unifying the warring states into what is now China, and for becoming the country's first emperor.
- English word for 中(zhōng) 国(guó) is China, why? The "Qin" is pronounced as or called the Ch'in, which is probably where the name "China" originated.
- Compare the map of China today with the maps of Qin Dynasty and Eastern Zhou.
- The Dynasty after "Qin" is "Han" Dynasty. "Han" benefited from the greatness of "Qin," and continued thrive as a great Dynasty.
- Chinese people sometimes called themselves "Han" people 汉(hàn) 人(rén), and Chinese language becomes Han language 汉(hàn) 语(yǔ).

汉(hàn) 人(rén)

中(zhōng) 国(guó) 人(rén)

Chinese people

汉(hàn) 语(yǔ)

中(zhōng) 文(wén)

Chinese language

Qin Shi Huang di's accomplishments other than unifying the nation:

- Built the a city-sized mausoleum guarded by a life-sized Terracotta Army. (Qin Shi Huang di had fanatical fear of death and an obsessive quest for the secret of immortality. This craze for life and the fear of death ultimately gave us the legacy of the terracotta warriors.)
- Established a central government and created a hierarchy based on merit.
- Standardized all the coinage(money), weights and measures to ensure fairness and uniformity in trade commerce.
- Built massive national road system.
- Standardized the written scripts.
- Introduced strict legal system for state order.
- Began the construction of the Great Wall 长(cháng)城(chéng)/ 万(wàn)里(lǐ)长(cháng)城(chéng) .
Qin Shi Huang di wanted a much better barricade to protect his people from the Mongol invaders to the north of Chna
 - The Chinese worked on the Great Wall for over 1700 years.
 - About 3000 people worked on the wall during the Qin Dynasty.
 - It's 6,400 km (4,000 miles)¹ miles long.
 - The Great Wall stretches over approximately 6,400 km (4,000 miles) from Shanhaiguan 山海关 in the east to Lop Nur 罗布泊 in the west, along an arc that roughly delineates the southern edge of Inner Mongolia, but stretches to over 6,700 km (4,160 miles) in total.

Assignments

1. Find out more information, especially the parts wasn't cover red at the class about Chinese First Emperor, Terracotta Warriors, and/or the Great wall of China through websites during the school computer class, . Please print out the information or copy down onto a piece of paper.
2. Write down a list of the possessions that they are important to you. If you were Qin Shi Huang di in Chinese ancient time, what important possessions would you want to take with you all the time?
3. Find an empty plastic water bottle for the next class usage.

*****Bring all the above 3 items to the next class.**