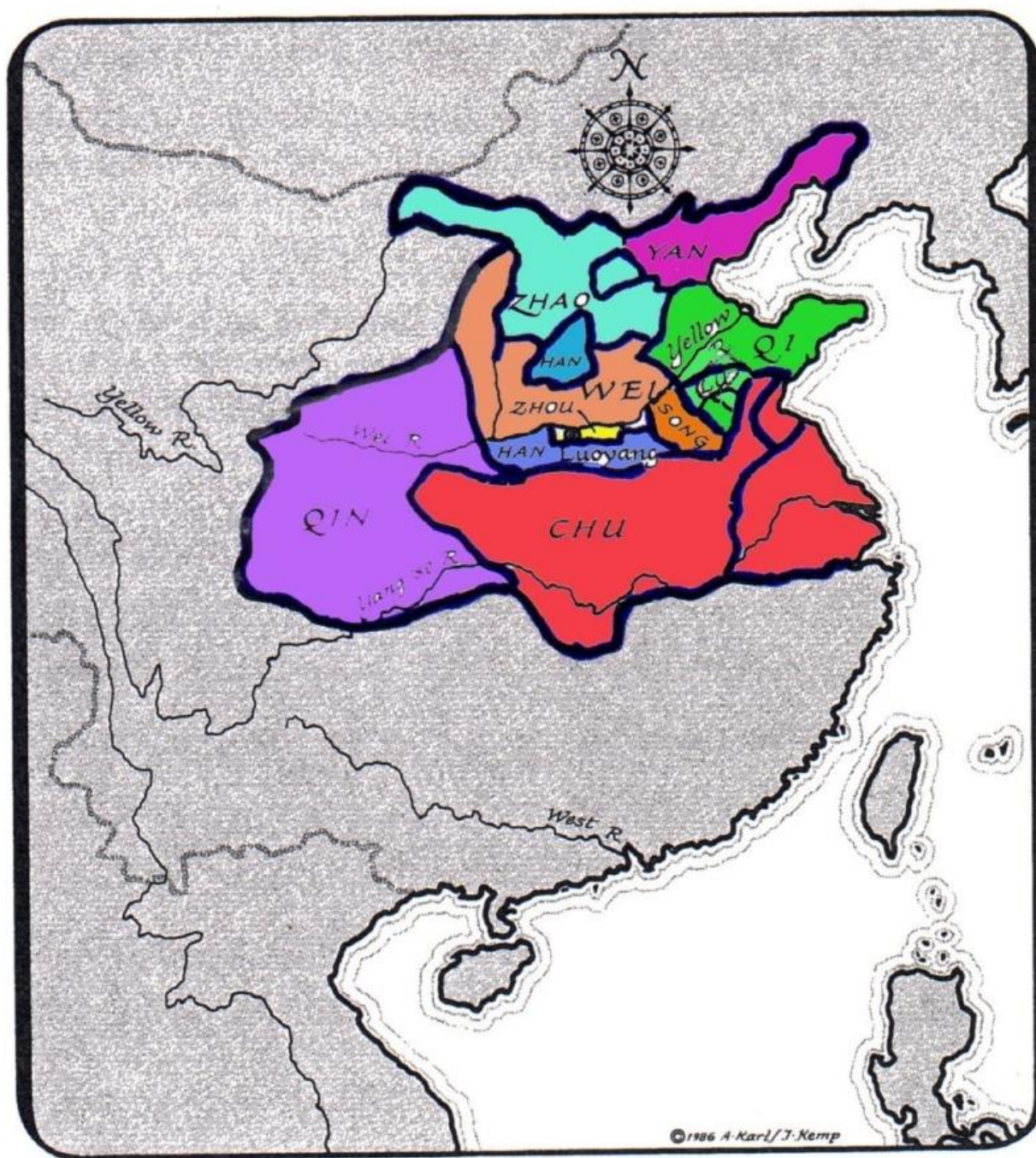


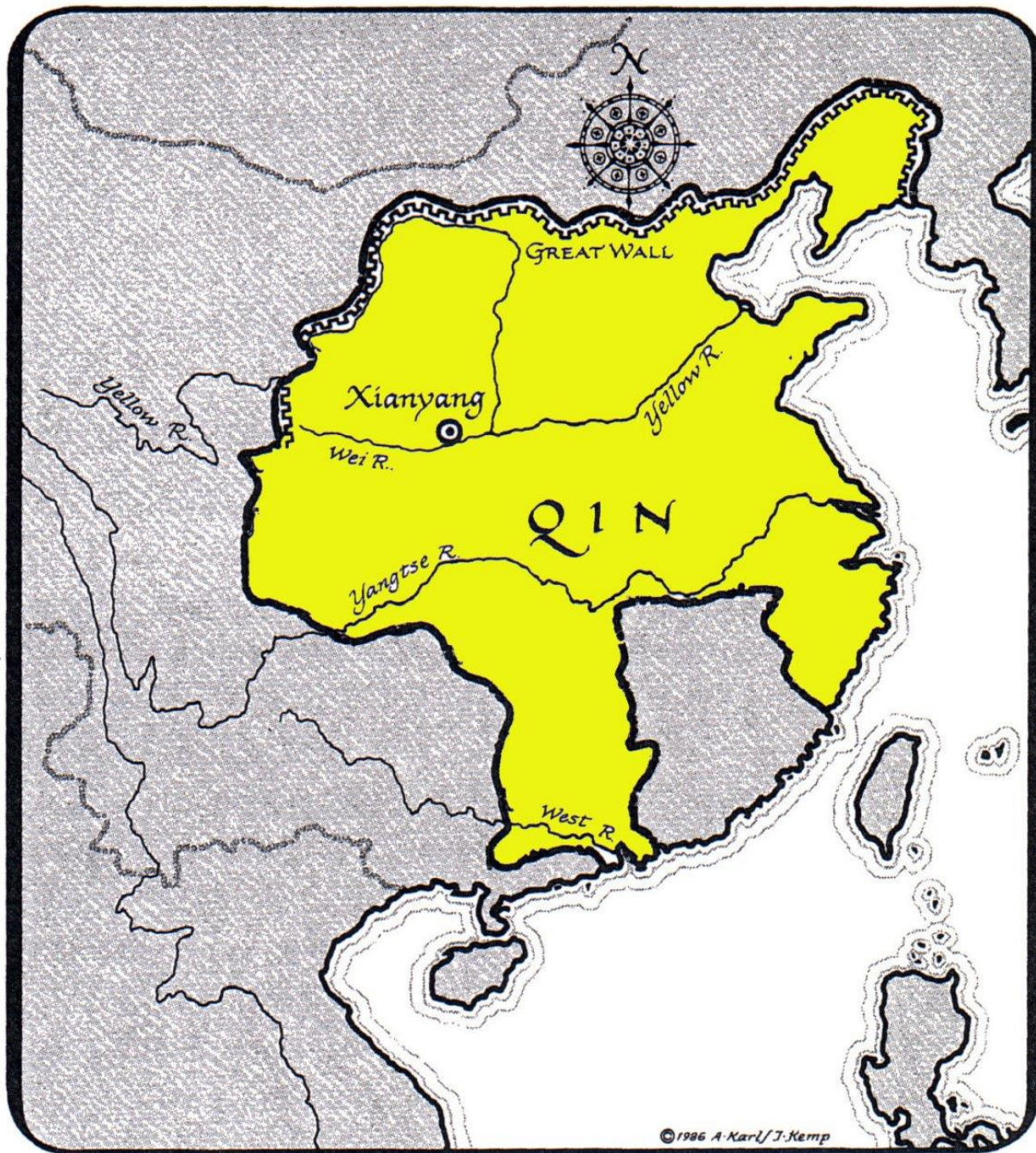
A large, semi-circular orange shape on the left side of the slide. It features a network of white dots connected by thin white lines, resembling a constellation or a molecular structure. The shape has a gradient from a darker orange at the top to a lighter orange at the bottom.

Qin and Han Dynasties Art

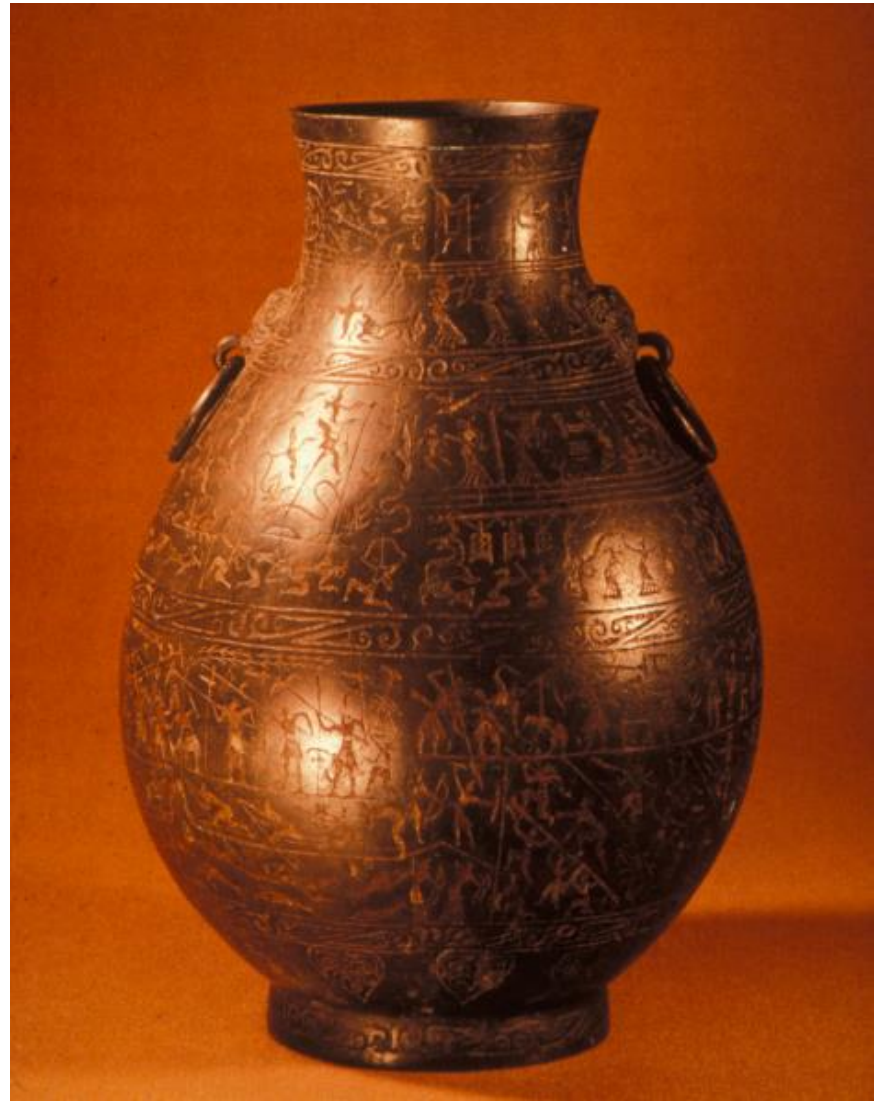
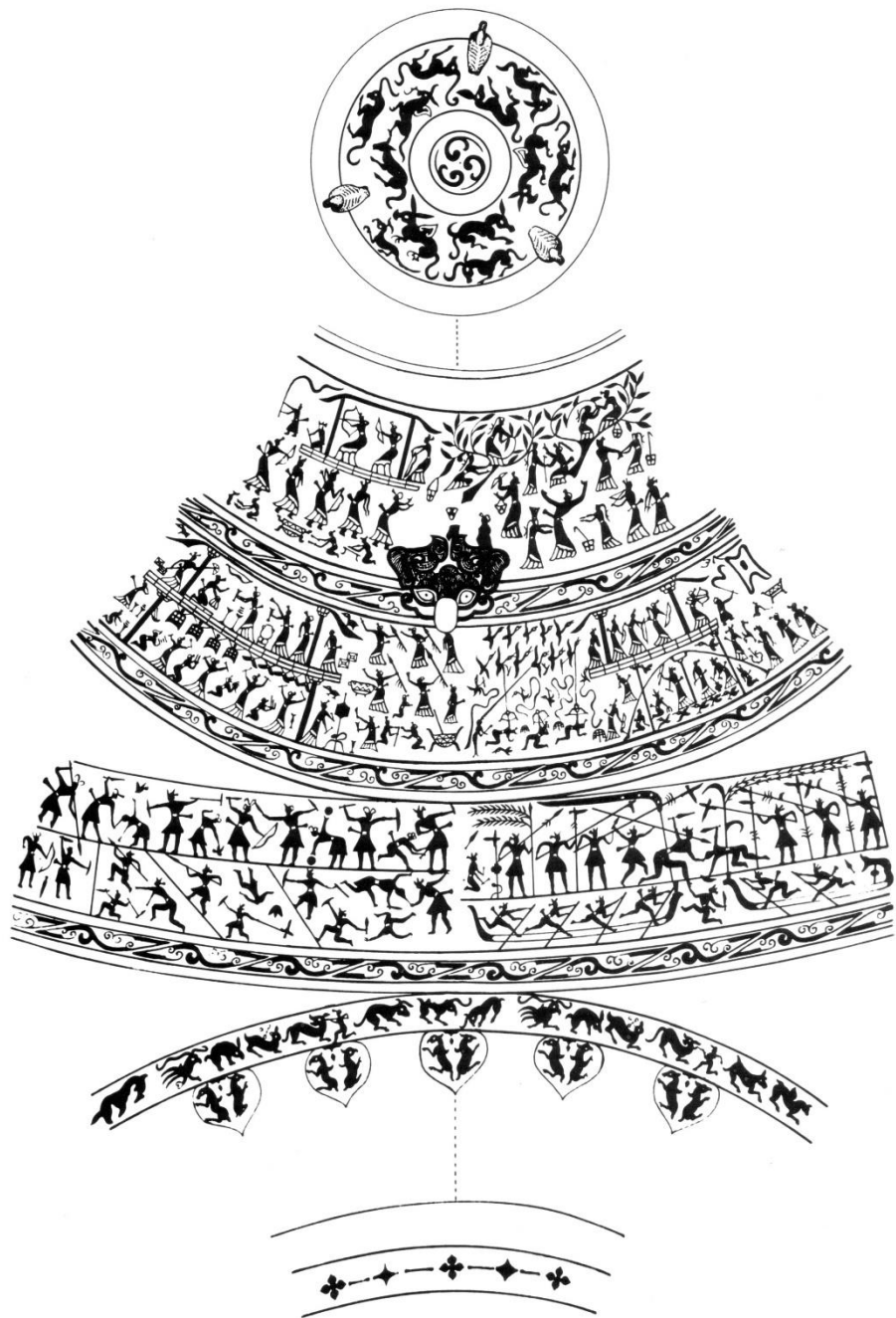
Presentation and
Representation



Warring States (475–221 B.C.)



Qin Dynasty Empire (221–207 B.C.)

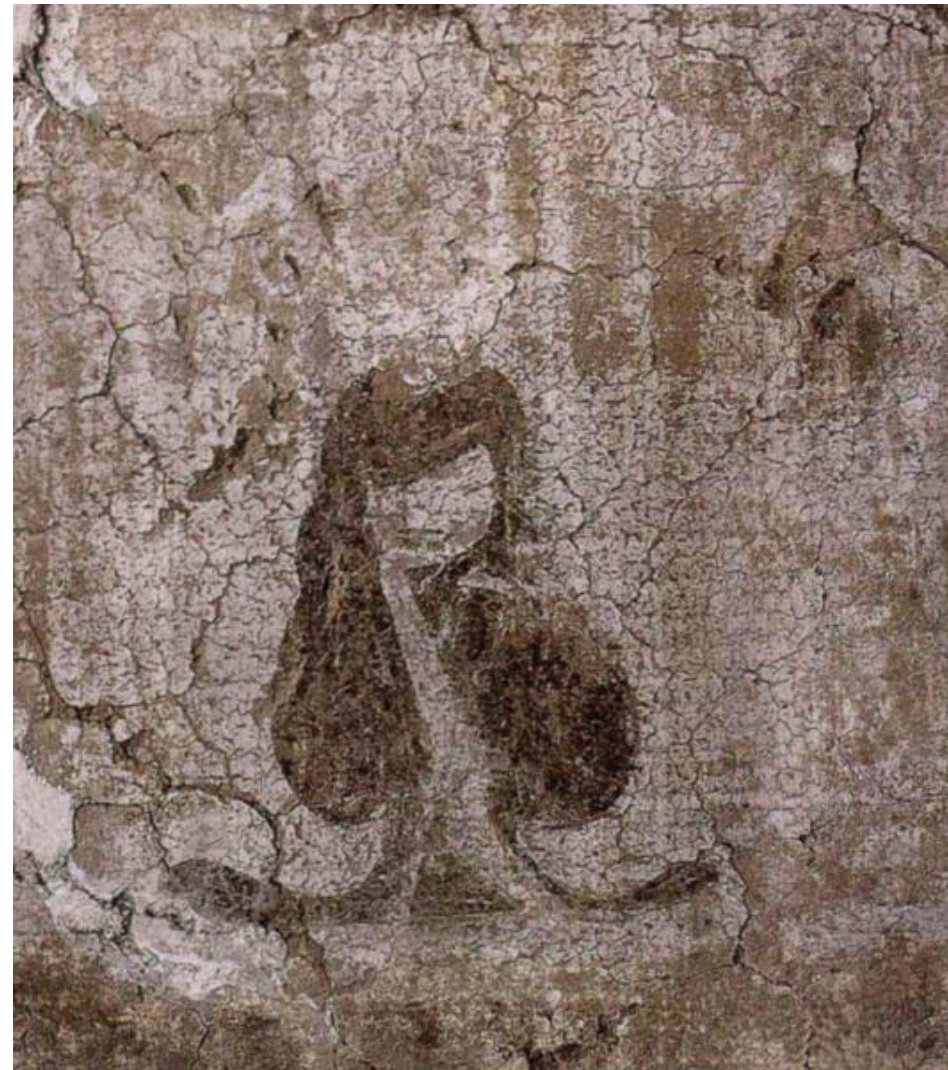


Late Eastern Zhou inlaid bronzes, 5th c. BCE



— 人物龍鳳帛畫 戰國

Late Eastern Zhou silk banners, 3rd c. BCE

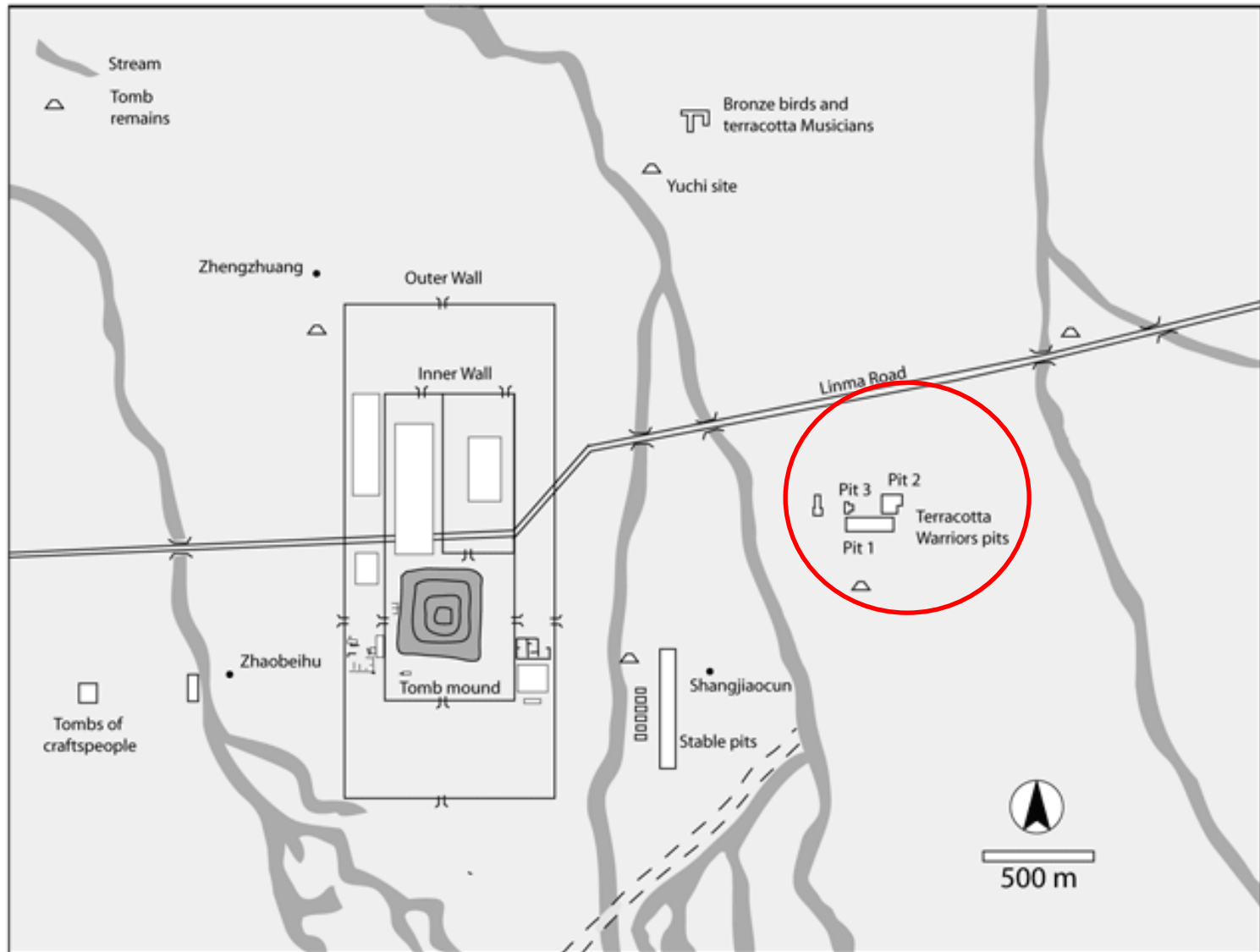


Wall paintings, Qin, late 3rd c. BCE

The First Emperor's Mausoleum

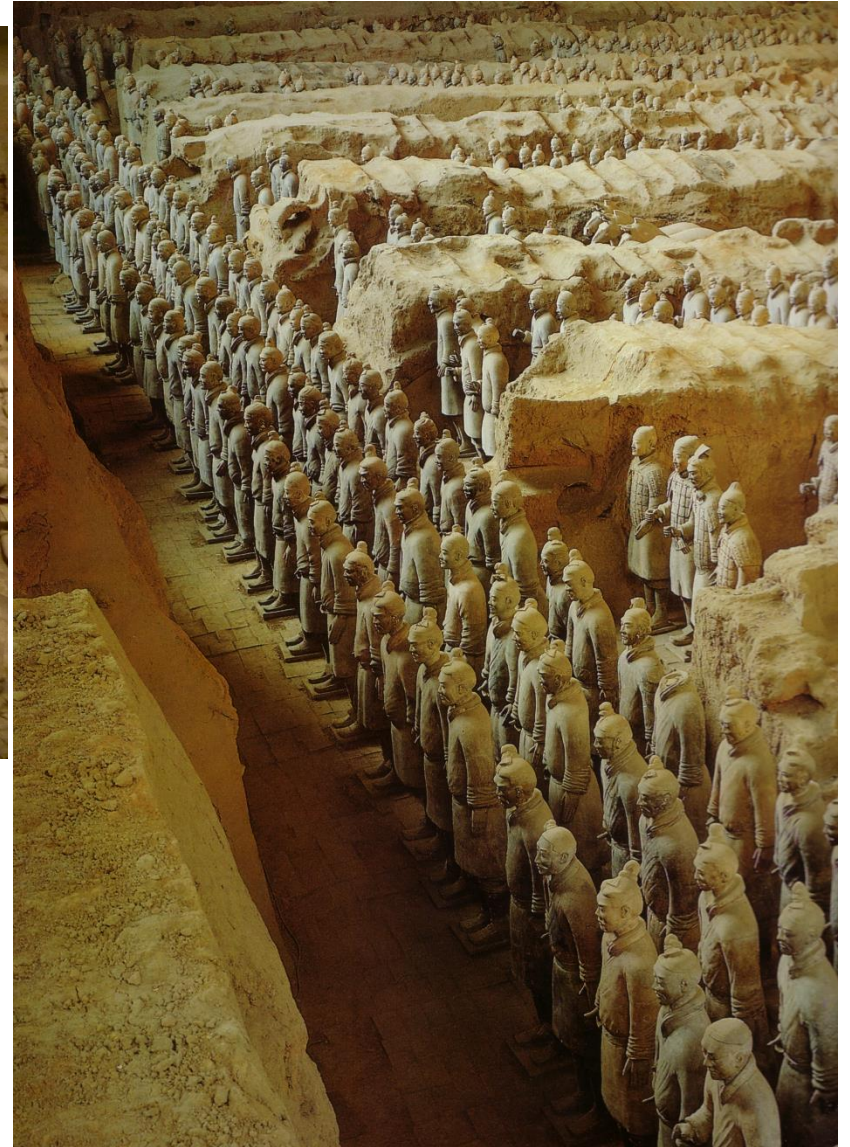


The First Emperor's Mausoleum





The Lishan Mausoleum of
the First Emperor (pit 3 and
pit 1): Xi'an, Shaanxi



The Categories of the Terracotta Warriors

Infantry		Charioteers	Cavalry
officers	soldiers		
 high rank officers  middle rank officers  low rank officers	 lightly-armed foot soldiers  heavily-armed foot soldiers  standing archers  kneeling archers	 chariot drivers  chariot warriors	

Designed by: Cullen Chen



Qin terra-cotta soldier



Eastern Zhou bronze lamp, 4th c. BCE



Eastern Zhou figurines, 4th c. BCE



Pablo Wendel, 2006











A "strong man" sculpture from the First Emperor's tomb



Eufranor, Parys or Perseus 340-330 BC,
National Archaeological Museum, Athens



Terra-cotta horse of Qin
Shihuang, 221-210 BCE





Greek bronze
horse head, "The Medici Riccardi
Horse," about 350 BCE, the Museo
Archeologico Nazionale of Florence



Bronze animals of Qin
Shihuang, 221-210 BCE





How were they made?

There are several theories on how the warriors were made but many unsolved questions remain

1

Getting the clay

Workers gathered the clay from near the pit where the warriors were found. Experts say the clay had to be 'worked' to make it fit for use

2

Making the parts

While some suggest that the body was made directly on top of the legs, experts are not sure on how some parts were made

Head

By using two separate open molds, they made the front and back of the head and put them together later. Details were then carved in



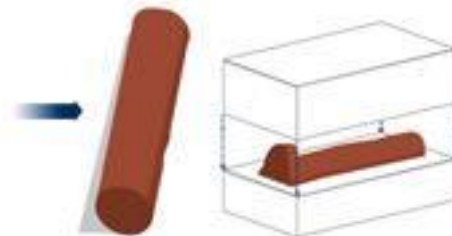
Torso, short tunic and arms

Being hollow parts, they coiled ropes of clay like making a pottery vase



Legs and hands

This is one of the most mysterious parts of the process. It is believed that, being solid parts, they were made using a mold in two parts



3

Putting the parts together

At this point, the warrior is composed using patches of clay to join the parts. Each was put together in rough form before getting final artistic touches



4

Carving

The warriors received a layer of clay to make the armor which was carved by hand to give them the final shape. After that, workers applied a layer of lacquer



5

Firing

Figures were fired at 1,000 C to make the clay hard and durable. After firing, they were covered with a layer of coal



6

Painting

The final part of the process. After 2,000 years of erosion and humidity, most have lost their original vivid color









Two (half-size) bronze carriages of Qin Shihuang, 221-210 BCE



Miniaturized bronze horses, ca. 250 BCE, height: 15 cm.





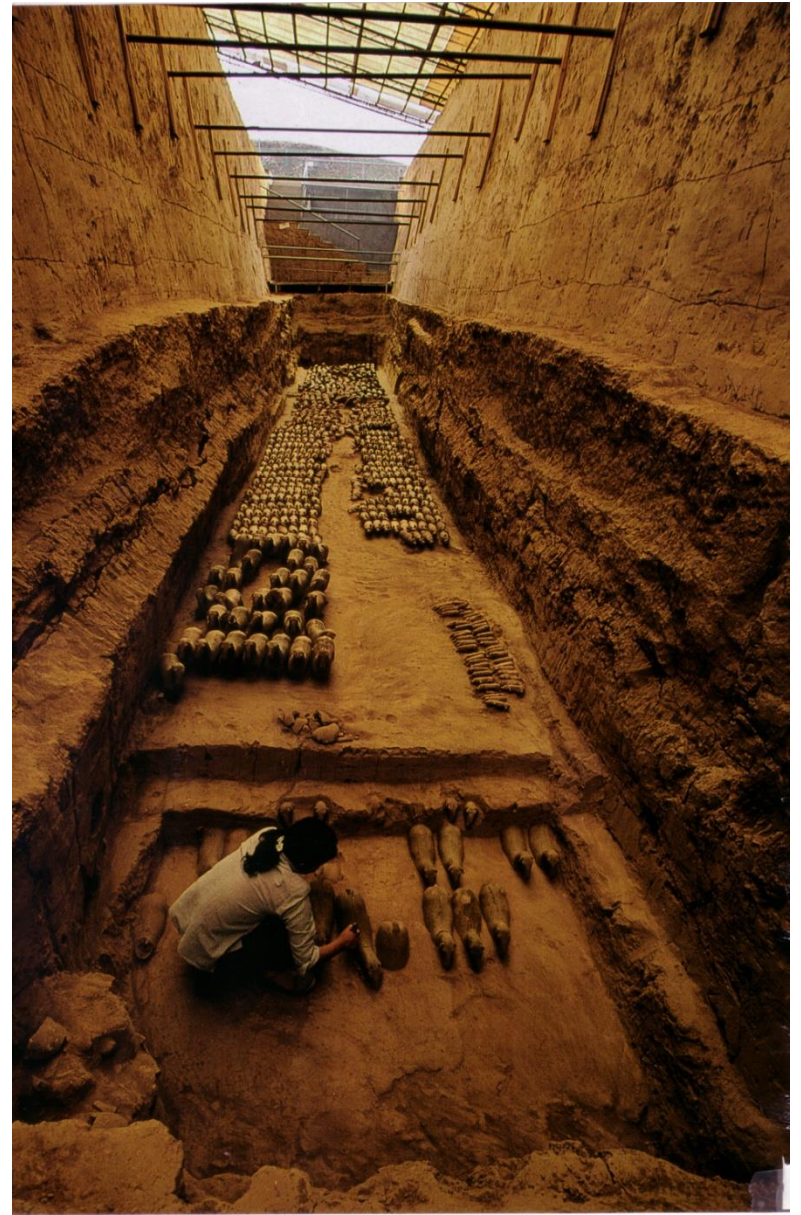
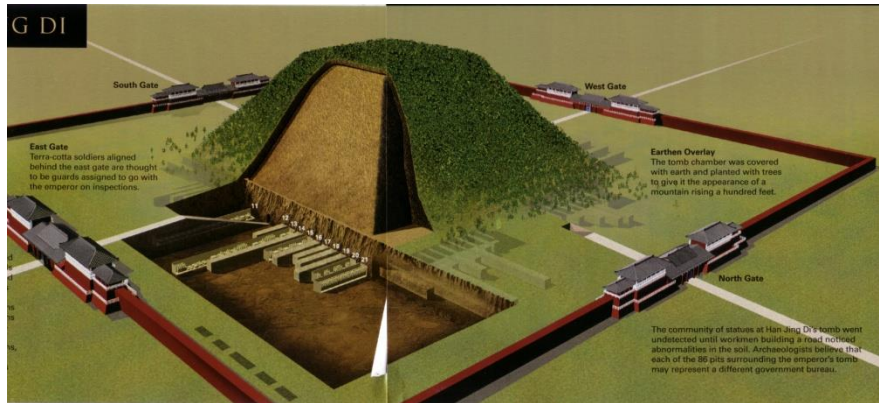


Details of bronze carriages



Map of Han Dynasty (206 BCE - 220 CE)





Miniatures in Yang Mausoleum, Western Han, ca. 150 BCE



Bronze charioteer of Qin, 221-210 BCE



Bronze lady holding a lamp, Western Han, ca. 150 BCE



Figurines in Yang Mausoleum, Western Han, ca. 150 BCE

Figurines in Yang Mausoleum,
Western Han, ca. 150 BCE



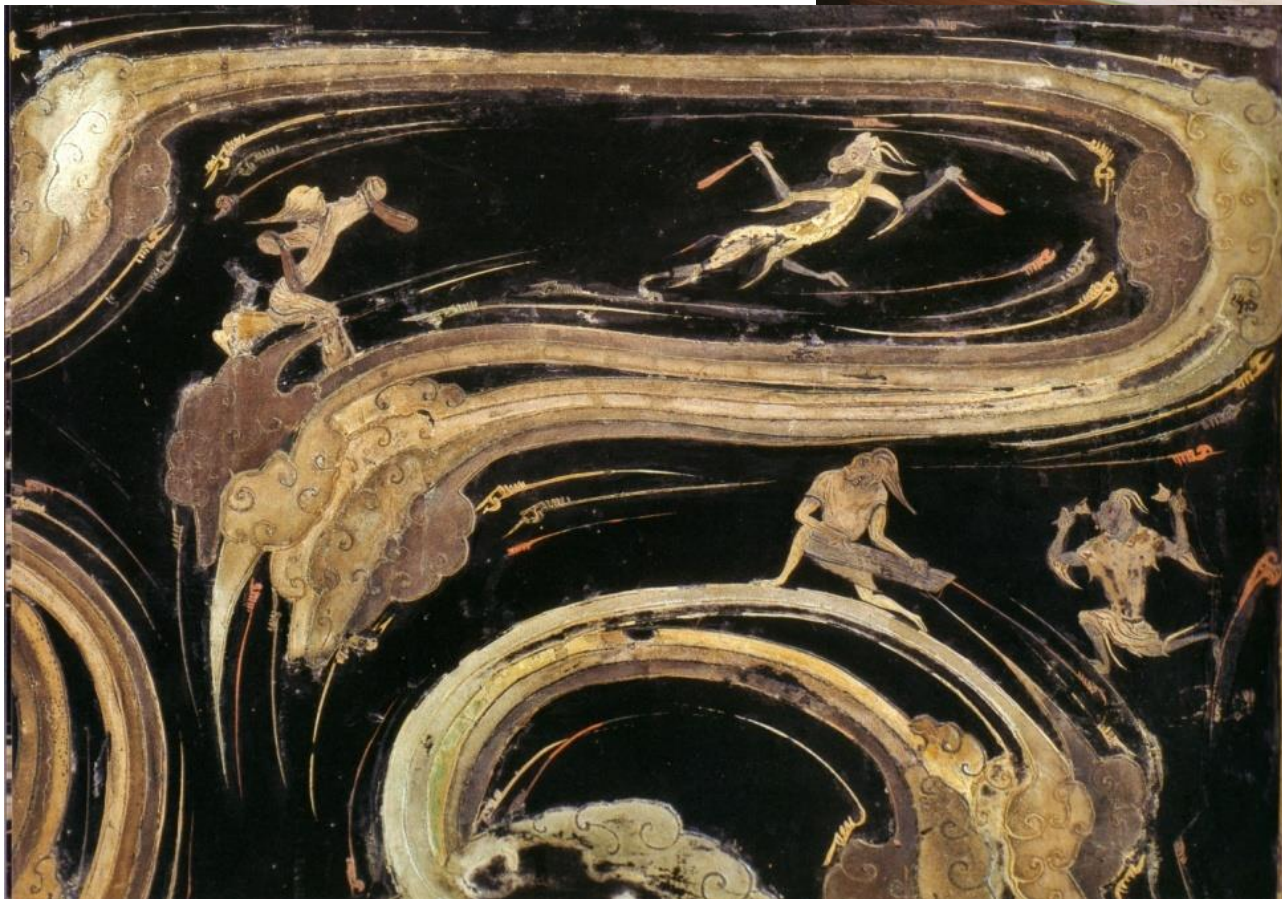


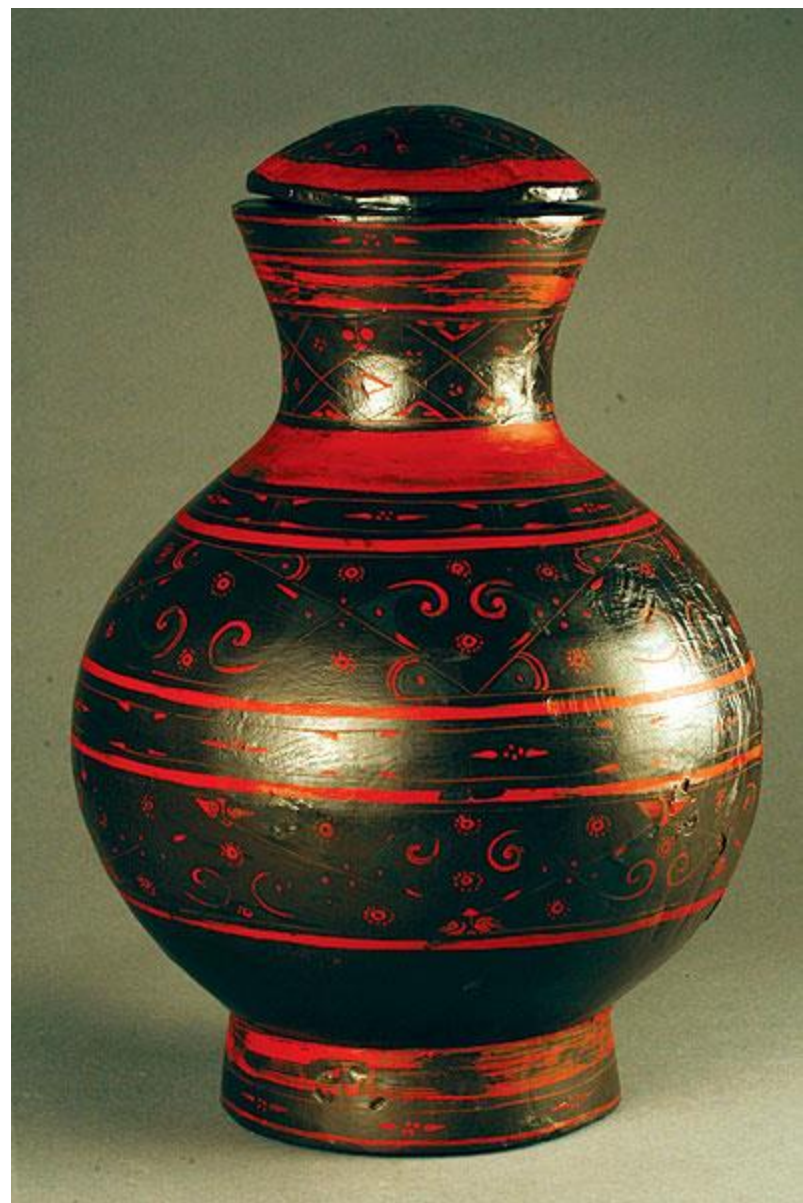


Han bronze horse, 2nd c. CE



Mawangdui painted
lacquer coffin, 172-168
BCE

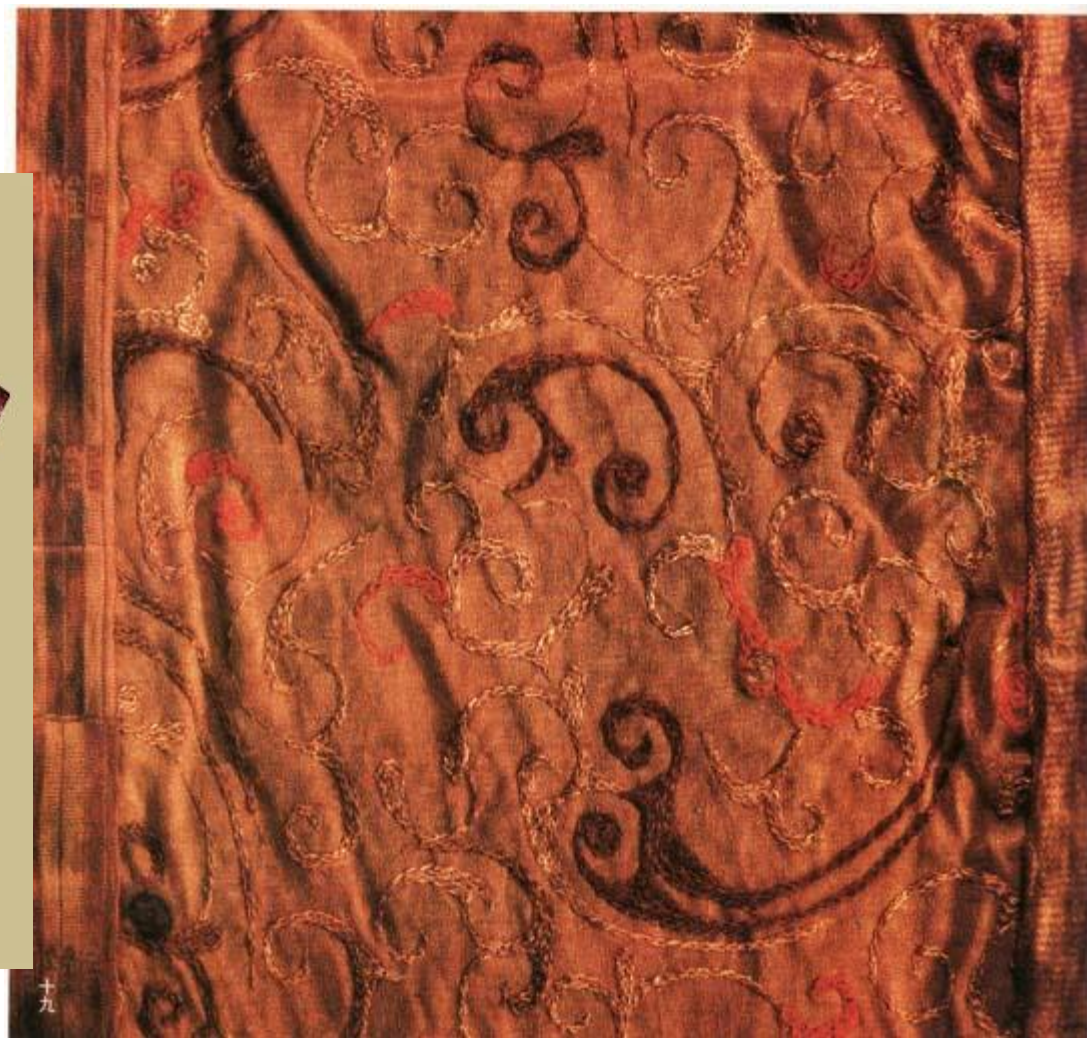




Painted lacquerwares with cloud patterns from Mawangdui



Inlaid bronze rhino-shaped cup, Western Han, 2nd c. BCE



Textiles from Mawangdui, 172-168 BCE



Murals from Luoyang, late 1st c
BCE





Western Han paintings, late 1st
c BCE



Clay figurines, Western Han,
late 1st c BCE



Clay figurines, Eastern Han, 1st c. CE



Shang bronze
inscription, 12th c. BCE





Shi Qiang pan basin, late Western Zhou



陳內中興元永平六年大興

是歲三月十二日美力物丁

有北山三月十二日美力物丁

力日部到五世收降高馬親山金

Cursive script, Eastern Han, 1st c. CE