

The background of the entire page is a photograph of the Terracotta Warriors. Two large, standing warriors in detailed armor are visible on the left. In the foreground, there are several broken pieces of terracotta armor and weapons, including what looks like a sword hilt and some metal rods, scattered on the ground. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the textures of the clay and the scale of the figures.

TERRA COTTA WARRIORS

GUARDIANS OF CHINA'S FIRST EMPEROR

Exhibition eGuide

 NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

MUSEUM

November 19, 2009 – March 31, 2010



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COMING FROM UNDERGROUND: A BRIEF HISTORY

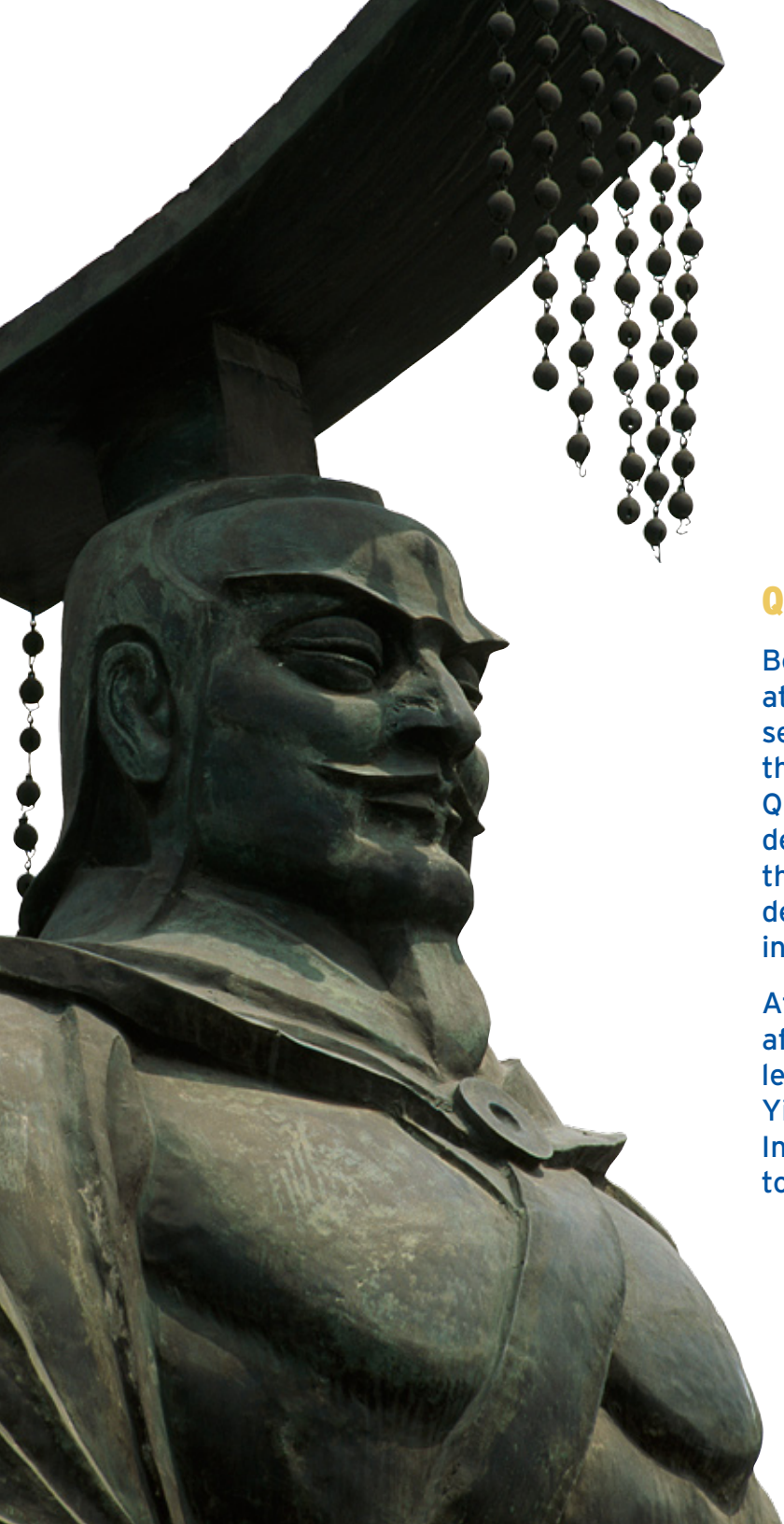
In 1974, about 20 miles east of the city of Xi'an in central China, farmers were digging a well when they found a beautifully sculpted, clay head, leading to the discovery of a massive underground army made of terra cotta. Buried for over 2,200 years, the terra cotta warriors are one of the most impressive armies of all time. Qin Shihangdi, the First Emperor of China created the army to protect him in the afterlife. The warriors are a monument to his power and influence during his lifetime.

The tomb complex has since been found to spread more than 19 square miles and contain numerous pits. In order to excavate such a large site, archeologists must unearth small portions at a time and use painstaking care with each artifact. In the end, the excavation of the site will take far longer than the 36 years it took the hundreds of workers to create the terra cotta warrior army.

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Qin Shihuangdi who?
pronounced like:
Chin Shhr Hwong Dee



QIN SHIHUANGDI: A FORMIDABLE RULER

Born Ying Zheng, Qin Shihuangdi became leader of the Qin state at the age of 13, upon the death of his father in 246 BC. He then set out to conquer the surrounding states, in order to control the vast territory stretching east to the coast. It is said that Qin Shihuangdi conquered neighboring states, “like a silkworm devouring a mulberry leaf.” He enacted administrative reforms throughout his new empire and kept his army battle-ready to deter rebellions from conquered subjects and from continued invasions from the north.

After conquering the neighboring states, he renamed himself after the saintly sovereigns (*huang*) and ideal gods of ancient legends (*di*). Qin refers to his home state and *shih* means first. Ying Zheng became Qin Shihuangdi, First Emperor of the Qin. In accordance with his new status, he expanded the scope of his tomb, which by tradition, was already under construction.



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The First Emperor's accomplishments as a ruler include:

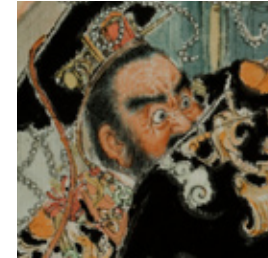
- » Unifying the seven warring states
- » Abolishing the inheritance of titles and offices and creating a hierarchy based on merit and achievement
- » Building an extensive network of roads throughout the empire
- » Linked and extended existing defensive walls to form the beginnings of the Great Wall of China
- » Standardizing weights, currency, and measures thereby facilitating trade
- » Insisting on a single written script, which formed the basis of the written form now known as Simplified Chinese
- » Pioneering the use of mass production and interchangeable parts in the production of weapons and agricultural implements
- » Codifying the legal system by making laws the same in all parts of the empire and ensuring their consistent application



What's this?

Standardized currency, like this *ban liang* coin, were one of the many innovations introduced under the First Emperor.





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While the Qin Emperor is known for his accomplishments, he is also remembered for his ruthlessness. He ruled with an iron fist, establishing an absolute right of command which gave him complete control while his subjects enjoyed none.

The Qin Emperor subjected his people to heavy taxation and oppressive policies. Many were required to leave their jobs and families against their will. He became paranoid due to several assassination attempts, and built covered walkways throughout his great palaces to hide his movements. Reportedly he wore disguises when venturing forth during the evenings, and slept in different places every night.

Obsessed with finding the secret to immortality, the Qin Emperor sent envoys throughout the empire in search of elixirs, frequently joining the trip himself to try and locate a life-extending potion. Unfortunately, one such elixir contained mercury and it's believed mercury poisoning contributed to his death.





MASSIVE CAVERNS

Qin Shihuangdi's tomb is about three-quarters of a mile west of the warrior pits. What appears from a distance to be a hill is actually a man-made mound rising above an underground burial chamber. The tomb mound sits at the center of what was once a complex, with two walls that have since eroded. The gateways through these sets of walls originally had four watchtowers.

The army pits guard the tomb. The warriors face east, towards a pass in the mountains through which enemies might approach. To the south and west, mountains, respectively Mt. Li and the Qinling Mountains, form natural defenses. To the north lies the Wei River.

Each warrior pit was dug to a depth of about 15 to 20 feet below the original ground level. Pit 1 is the largest, measuring 755 feet long and 203 feet wide with eleven corridors separated by walls of pounded earth and paved with small bricks. The tomb is about the size of two football fields placed end to end. The ceilings were made of large wooden beams resting on walls and the perimeter. Reinforced with planks and wooden pillars, the pits were sealed by placing a layer of matting on top of the planks, followed by a layer of plaster and then pounded earth.

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See a diagram of

PIT 1

on the next page



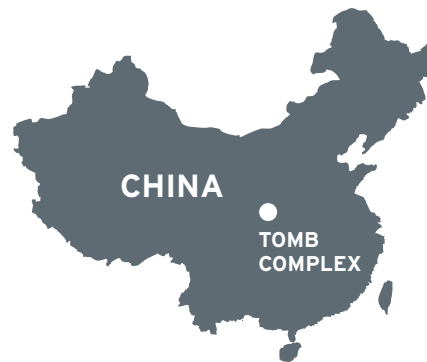
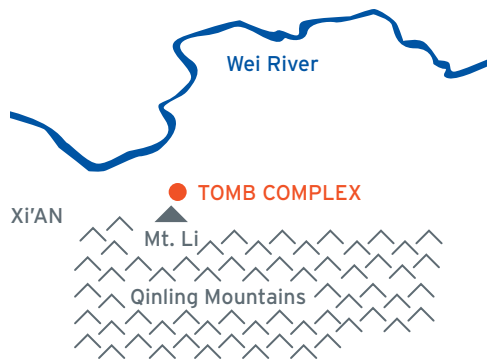
TERRA COTTA WARRIOR PIT 1

Qin Shihuangdi's tomb

1 mile

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GEOGRAPHIC AREA



203'

EAST

755'



GUARDING THE AFTERLIFE: THE WARRIOR PITS

Four pits of varying sizes make up the army pits. Within these pits, archeologists estimate there are more than 7,000 figures, along with hundreds of horses, chariots, and innumerable weapons.

The warriors in Pit 1 are arranged in formation and represent the main army. Their hands are positioned to hold weapons although many of these were stolen following the First Emperor's death. Standing in the first three rows are unarmored infantry, positioned in front of the 11 corridors of other figures.

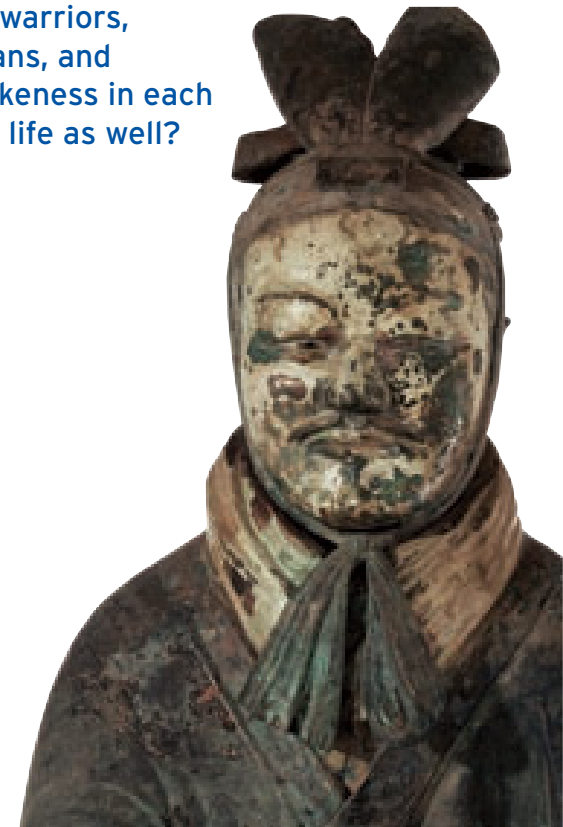
The armored infantry line the corridors, their hands positioned to hold spears, halberds, and dagger-axes. Armored officers and war chariots join the infantry in formation. Defending the army from the sides and rear, additional infantrymen face outward.



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ETERNAL SOLDIERS: WHO INSPIRED THE WARRIORS?

While the warriors were created for the ultimate benefit of the emperor, the actual faces and details of each figure are thought to have been designed to resemble the artists themselves, or some real person or military figure. In addition to warriors, figures were made depicting civil officials, musicians, and strongmen among others. By creating their own likeness in each statue, were the artists giving themselves eternal life as well?





GENERALS & OFFICERS

Generals wore long robes under beribboned armor with a pointed extension and unique “pheasant-tail” caps, which mimicked feathers. Paint remnants indicate that their long coats were of varying colors, including green, white, and purple. Officers’ clothing often sported geometric designs based on embroidery patterns of the times.

Each pit contains both soldiers and officers. The officers’ hand positions indicate that many held swords, though many were plundered long ago.

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ARCHERS

Standing archers were unarmored and would have given the Qin army speed and mobility. Their long robes were held together with a belt. The most striking aspect of the archers' uniform is the elaborate hairstyle which was braided on the sides and piled into a topknot.

Kneeling archers were less concerned with weight and speed as with protection. Their armor consists of overlapping plates which offered heavy defense while loading and firing their crossbows. Highly accurate and with the ability to fire heavy bolts, these advanced weapons gave the Qin a distinct advantage over the earlier composite bows. However, crossbows took a long time to load. The formation of archers in Pit 2 suggests that they took turns firing and loading for maximum efficiency in battle. Even though the Qin did not invent the crossbow-trigger mechanism, by standardizing parts and manufacturing they raised warfare to a new level.

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CHARIOTEERS

Charioteers wore short tunics over pants and heavy armor that was made from overlapping plates that in life would have been lacquered leather. Remains of 130 war chariots have been excavated from the army pits. The charioteer would have stood at the back of the chariot, with armor protecting his arms and hands as well as his chest and abdomen. Even his neck was protected with a high collar. Additionally, he would have been flanked by heavily armed warriors carrying dagger-axes or halberds.

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CAVALRY

Being astride a horse called for specialty clothing. Cavalry wore short, sleeveless armor that extended as far as their waist, giving them maximum range of motion while mounted in battle. To protect their legs, they had knee-length tunics, along with trousers and boots. A cap with a chinstrap was a sure sign of a member of the cavalry, though the clothing worn underneath the armor was a variety of colors. Perhaps there was no standard cavalry uniform, just a need for similar functionality. Their belts were typically decorated with geometric patterns.

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UNARMORED INFANTRY

Unarmored infantry wore long tunics, short trousers, and boots that sometimes had upturned toes. This clothing allowed them to move swiftly and serve as the advance guard. Their belts were often decorated with diamond patterns. Their belt hooks were also decorated. Due to their face shape and beards, some unarmored infantry are believed to be based on a minority people in the northwest border region of China.

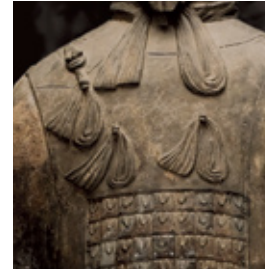
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ARMORED INFANTRY

Armored infantry, the predominant type of soldier found in Pit 1, wore long tunics and armor covering the chest, shoulders, and abdomen. The large plates of armor indicate that they are low-ranking warriors. A cloth cap over a top knot, could be fastened using a string at the back of the neck.

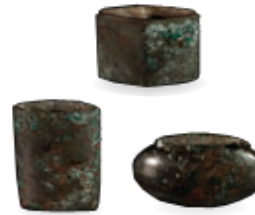
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UNIFORMS & RANK

Because of the wide range of colors painted on some of the clay warriors, color does not seem to have been used to signify rank. Instead, rank was signaled via armor shape and style, adornments such as tassels and bows, and via hairstyles and headgear.

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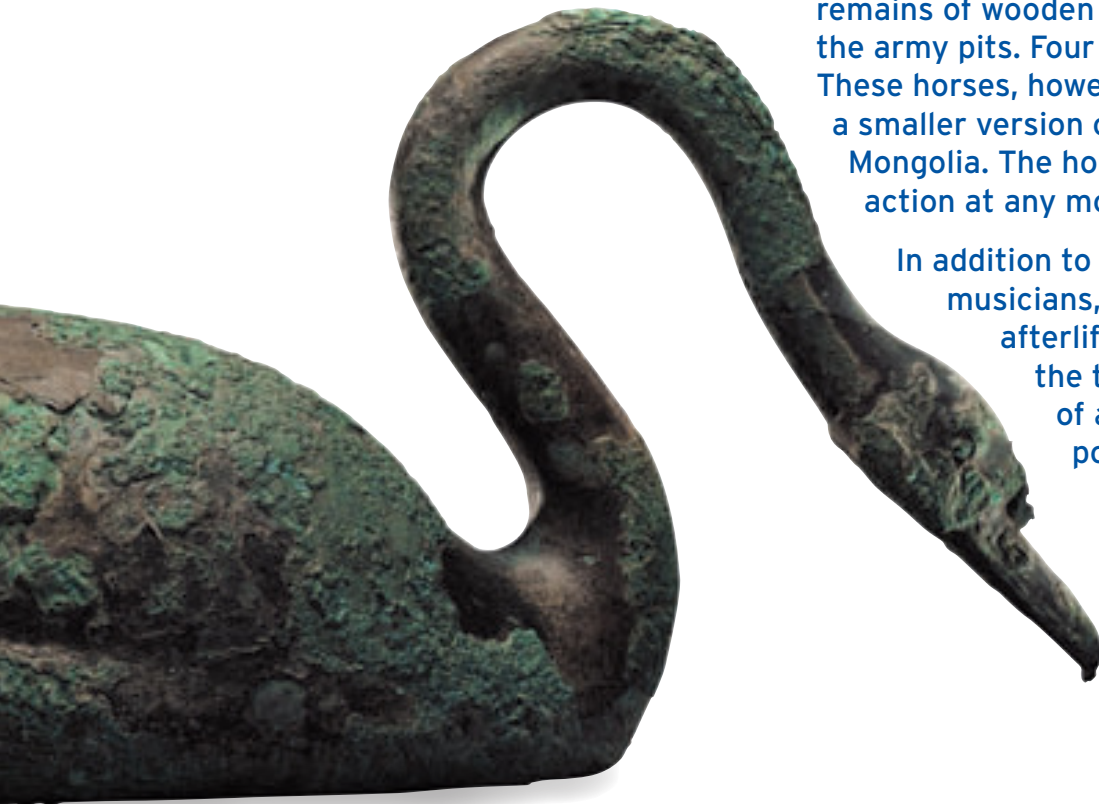


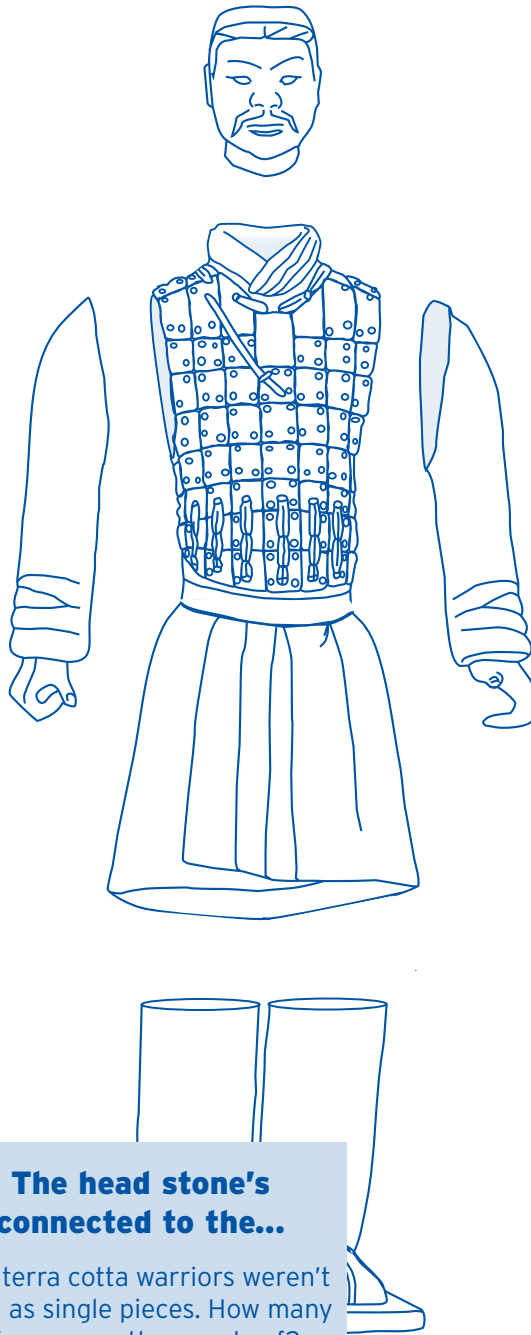
BURIED TREASURE TROVE: WHAT ELSE IS THERE?

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In addition to the warriors, there are clay horses and scant remains of wooden chariots positioned throughout the rows in the army pits. Four life-size horses are ready to pull each chariot. These horses, however, are not like horses of today but are actually a smaller version of today's horse called a Tarpan, a breed from Mongolia. The horses look alert as if they could spring into action at any moment.

In addition to military figures, the emperor had civil officials, musicians, and acrobats created to accompany him to the afterlife. The musicians, found in a small pit north of the tomb complex, are sculpted as if in the middle of a performance. Nearby a variety of bronze birds pose along a trench representing a riverbank.





The head stone's connected to the...

The terra cotta warriors weren't built as single pieces. How many pieces were they made of?

Answer: At least 5 pieces, maybe more!

CREATING THE ARMY: HOW WERE THE WARRIORS MADE?

With clay taken from nearby deposits and combined with ground quartz, each warrior was individually crafted. On average, each warrior weighs between 300–400 pounds and measures six feet in height.

The legs and feet of each warrior are made of a solid base of clay to give the figure support. The rest of the body is hollow. To build the torso, artisans built up coils of clay as if making an urn. The coils were used to build the body. Hands, arms, and the head, which had been molded separately, were then attached. When the figure was complete, a layer of fine clay was applied to the entire sculpture so that individual details could be incised by hand. It's believed that the unique faces of each warrior were based upon real people such as artisans or members of the army. As the statues were fired at incredibly high temperatures, they were given the durability to last for over 2,200 years.

Many of the statues bear the inscription of one of 87 foremen in charge of the construction of the army. Some statues also bear the name of the workshop, the master artist, and year of the emperor's reign when it was created. Overall, it's estimated that about 1,000 craftsmen worked on the warriors.

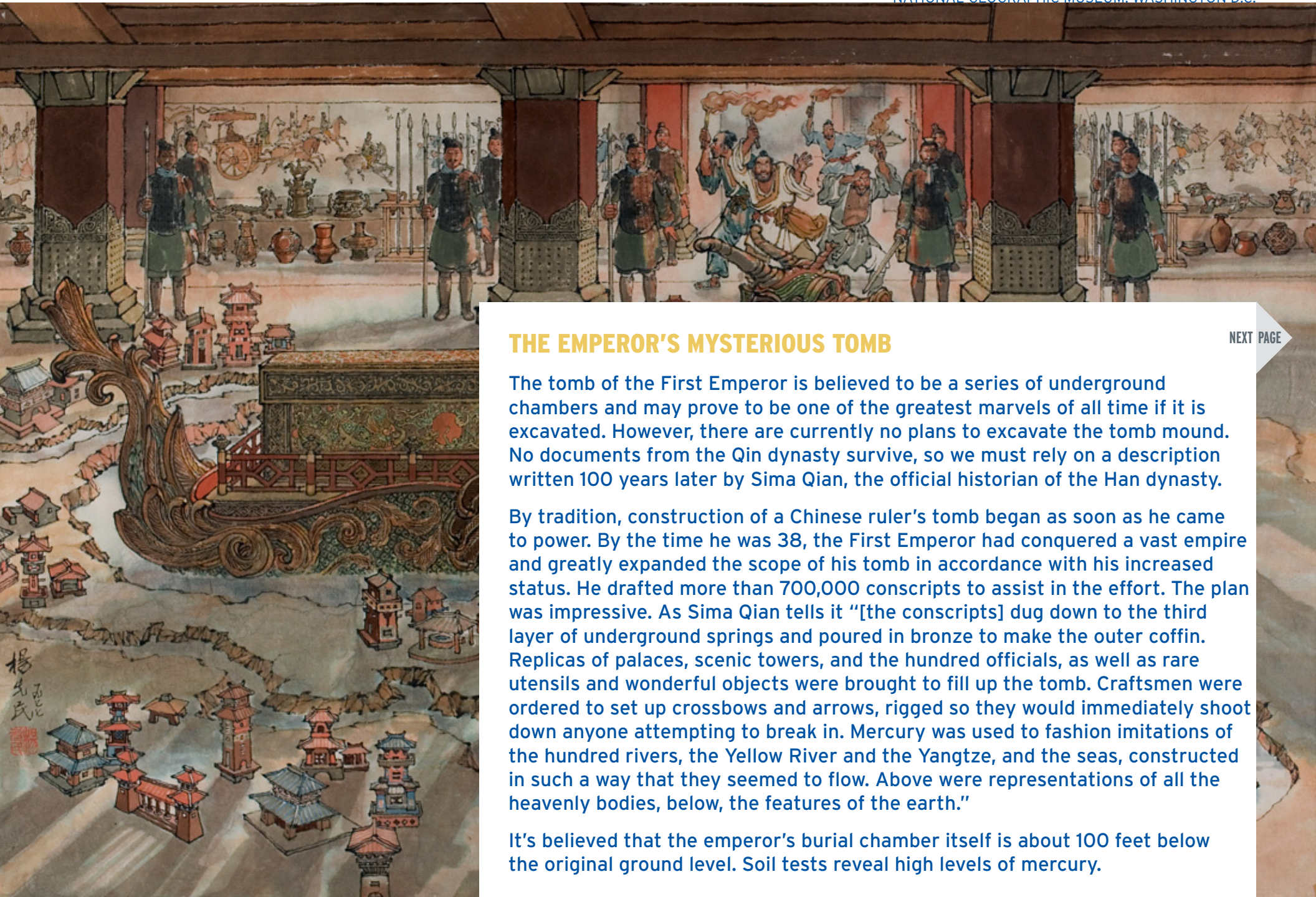
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PREPARED FOR BATTLE: SWORDS, CROSSBOWS, AND MORE

Bronze swords, halberds, dagger-axes and thousands of arrowheads have been found with the warriors. Many of the swords and tips of the arrowheads remain razor sharp. Created with a variety of techniques, many swords contain an alloy of copper, tin and other elements including nickel, magnesium, and cobalt. Some are still covered with a protective coating of oxidized chrome, an advanced technology for the time. Using a three-part trigger mechanism, the crossbow remains the most intricate weapon of the time.

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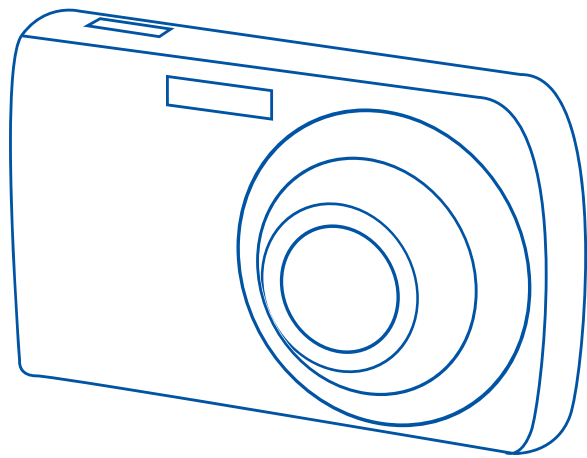
THE EMPEROR'S MYSTERIOUS TOMB

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The tomb of the First Emperor is believed to be a series of underground chambers and may prove to be one of the greatest marvels of all time if it is excavated. However, there are currently no plans to excavate the tomb mound. No documents from the Qin dynasty survive, so we must rely on a description written 100 years later by Sima Qian, the official historian of the Han dynasty.

By tradition, construction of a Chinese ruler's tomb began as soon as he came to power. By the time he was 38, the First Emperor had conquered a vast empire and greatly expanded the scope of his tomb in accordance with his increased status. He drafted more than 700,000 conscripts to assist in the effort. The plan was impressive. As Sima Qian tells it "[the conscripts] dug down to the third layer of underground springs and poured in bronze to make the outer coffin. Replicas of palaces, scenic towers, and the hundred officials, as well as rare utensils and wonderful objects were brought to fill up the tomb. Craftsmen were ordered to set up crossbows and arrows, rigged so they would immediately shoot down anyone attempting to break in. Mercury was used to fashion imitations of the hundred rivers, the Yellow River and the Yangtze, and the seas, constructed in such a way that they seemed to flow. Above were representations of all the heavenly bodies, below, the features of the earth."

It's believed that the emperor's burial chamber itself is about 100 feet below the original ground level. Soil tests reveal high levels of mercury.



GO UNDERGROUND: DO-IT-YOURSELF ACTIVITIES

The following pages contain do-it-yourself recipes, ideas, and crafts for further exploring the terra cotta warriors. Enjoy these activities and send photographs of the finished products to be included in the blog:

www.theterracottawarriors.wordpress.com

To send us your creations simply email:

terracottawarriorexhibit@gmail.com

or

Post your image to our Flickr page where it can also be included in our terra cotta warrior photo challenge:

[Click to visit the Terra Cotta Warrior Flickr page.](#)

For even more content, visit our YouTube channel:

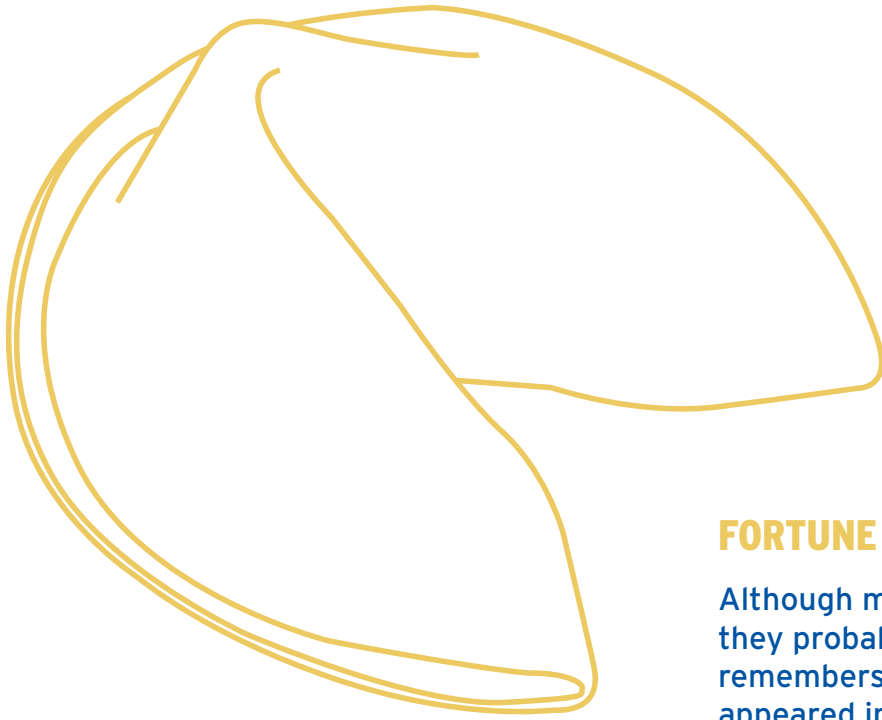
[Click to visit the Terra Cotta Warrior YouTube channel.](#)

Visit us online:

To read more about the exhibit and to view other people's creations visit the Terra Cotta Warriors Blog:

CLICK TO VISIT!

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FORTUNE COOKIES

Although most people think fortune cookies came from China, they probably were first made in the United States. No one remembers the identity of the inventive baker. The cookies appeared in California about 1920 to advertise a Chinese restaurant. Soon they were everywhere.

Before you start, gather the following tools: pencil, paper, scissors, lightweight cotton gloves, large mixing bowl and spoon, measuring cups and spoons, cookie sheet, egg carton or muffin pan, and spatula.

Ingredients (makes approximately 1 dozen cookies):

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| » 1/2 cup of melted butter | » 1/4 teaspoon of vanilla extract |
| » 3 egg whites | » 1 cup of flour |
| » 3/4 cup of sugar | » 1 teaspoon of instant tea powder |
| » 1/8 teaspoon of salt | » 2 tablespoons of water |

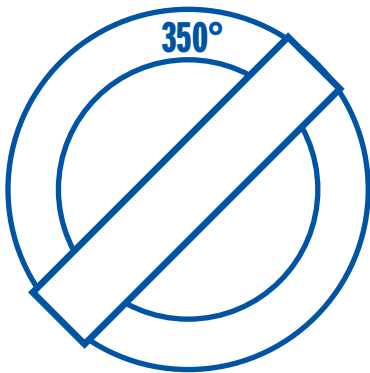
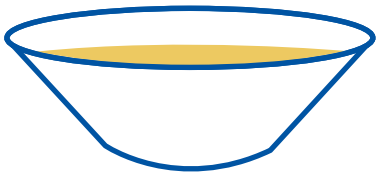
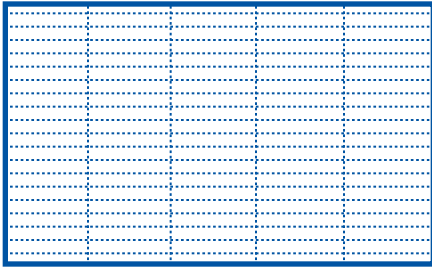
Flip to the next page for the baking instructions.

Find it online!

This recipe can also
be found on the
National Geographic website:

CLICK TO VISIT!

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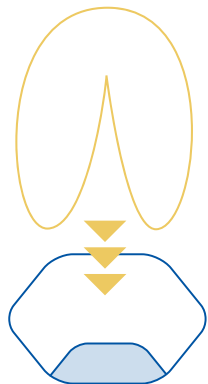
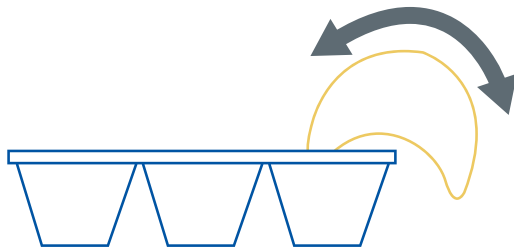
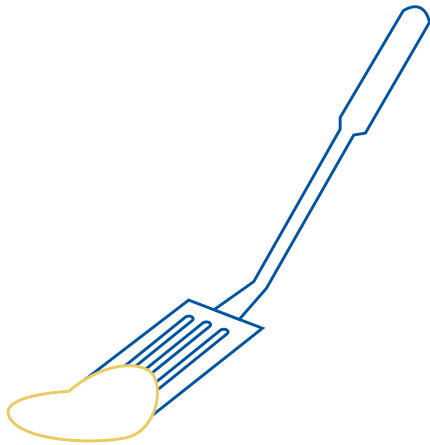


PREPARATION & BAKING

1. Cut strips of paper about 1/2 inch wide and 3 inches long. Write a fortune on each strip (see the end of this recipe for special terra cotta warrior fact fortunes).
2. Melt the butter and separate the eggs.
3. Put the egg whites, sugar, and salt in a bowl. Mix them together.
4. Stir in the vanilla, flour, tea, water, and melted butter, one at a time. Chill this batter at least 30 minutes. While it chills, heat the oven to 350°F degrees.
5. Grease the cookie sheet. Drop a rounded teaspoon of chilled batter onto the cookie sheet. Spread the batter with the back of the spoon until it makes a thin circle three inches across. Spread another circle of batter on the pan in the same way. Put only two cookies on the sheet. You won't have time to fold more than that. Put the cookies into the oven and bake them 3-5 minutes, or until the edges turn brown.

Flip to the next page to learn how to fold and insert your fortune.

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FOLDING & INSERTING YOUR FORTUNE

1. Put on your cotton gloves. Using a spatula, slide one cookie off the cookie sheet. Put the cookie on a clean counter top.
2. Lay a fortune across the center of the cookie. Lift one edge of the cookie and fold it so the cookie forms a semicircle. Work quickly!
3. Hold the cookie on the ends. Place the middle of the folded edge over the rim of the egg carton and bend the ends down.
4. Put the folded cookie carefully into one of the holes in the egg carton to cool. Then go back and fold the second cookie.

Flip to the next page for some terra cotta warrior fact fortune suggestions.

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The First Emperor's birth name
was Ying Zheng.

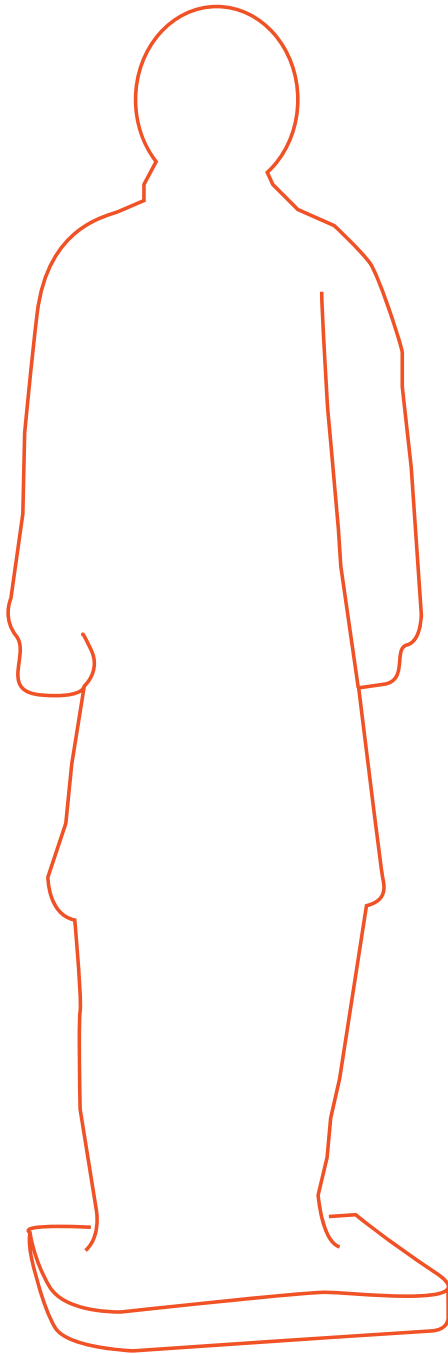
TERRA COTTA FORTUNES

Below and on the next page are many facts on the terra cotta warriors. Add them to fresh fortune cookies or toss them in a hat for a fun game all about the warriors.

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The warriors were first discovered in 1974 by local villagers in Xi'an, China.	Scholars estimate that there are over 7,000 life-size figures of soldiers, charioteers, archers and cavalymen. Only about 1,000 have been excavated.	It took workers 36 years to produce the army meant to protect the Emperor in the afterlife.	The clay for the figures came from Lishan, the mountain near the emperor's tomb.
The average weight of a warrior is about 440 pounds (200 kilos) and the average height is 5'9" (1.8 meters).	The bodies of the warriors are hollow.	The head, arms, and hands of the warriors were made from an ancient molding technique.	The unique faces of each warrior may have been copied from live humans believed to be in the army.
Each warrior was covered with lacquer and then painted with colors made from minerals.	Terra cotta horses were fired in one piece except for their tails and forelocks.	Each statue bears an inscription of one of the 87 foremen in charge of the teams constructing the army.	The First Emperor survived several assassination attempts.
About 1,500 craftsmen worked to create the warriors.	Some of the swords and the tips of arrowheads are still razor sharp today.	Very few records have survived from the Qin dynasty so scholars must rely on a description written about 100 years later by Sima Qian, the official historian of the Han dynasty.	Although it has never been excavated, the emperor's burial chamber is thought to be 33-44 yards (30-40 meters) below the original ground level.
The Qin Emperor's living warriors wore armor made from overlapping plates probably made of lacquered leather representing fish scale designs.	There are no female soldiers because women were not allowed in the Chinese army.	The horses with the chariots are Tarpan, a small horse from Mongolia.	Not only are there terra cotta warriors, but also other types of figures- civil officials, musicians, and acrobats.
The First Emperor's birth name was Ying Zheng.	When the First Emperor ascended the throne upon the death of his father, he was only 13 years old.	The First Emperor created the title "emperor" and all subsequent rulers of China used the title.	The positions of the bodies and hands of the warriors indicate which type of weapons they used.
The First Emperor was paranoid and is thought to have slept in a different palace every night to avoid assassination attempts.	The warriors guarded the east side of the tomb from enemies, while mountains and rivers served as natural barriers against attack from the other directions.	Each terra cotta horse has a saddle on its back, but there are no stirrups to help steady the rider.	Although markings on the coins found in the tomb indicate that each weighed eight grams, the coins are slightly different sizes and weights.

The First Emperor started building his tomb as soon as he became king of the state of Qin.	It is estimated that the tomb contains over 7,000 warriors, more than 600 horses, and 100 chariots.	The ceilings of the tomb were made of large tree trunks.	Officers on chariots would carry a bell and drum to give signals during battle.
Qin Shihuangdi ruled as China's First Emperor between 221 and 210 BC.	Many different workshops produced the palace's roof tiles. The tiles were stamped with information about the workshop that made them.	Sets of body armor and helmets are not uniform, but vary according to the rank and function of the soldiers for whom they were made. For example, generals' armor is often adorned with tied ribbons.	Pit 1 contains the infantry also known as the Right Army. In Pit 2 are war chariots, sections of archers and a section of cavalry, known as the Left Army.
The terra cotta warriors were built in assembly-line fashion by a hierarchy of masters and craftsmen.	Pit 3 is the only pit that has been excavated in its entirety. It contained one chariot in its center, and sixty-eight high-ranking officers and foot soldiers.	Pit 3 was made in the shape of a horseshoe.	Pit 1, the largest of the three, contained the main army, including foot soldiers, armored officers, and wooden carriages drawn by four horses each.
Pit 2 housed the cavalry with armored cavalymen standing in front of their horses, war chariots drawn by four horses, and a group of archers and foot soldiers.	The ground and wall surfaces of the pits were reinforced with thick layers of rammed earth to make them as hard as concrete.	The warriors were mostly built from the bottom up. The base and feet were solidly constructed to provide the necessary support for the body.	Scholars have identified ten basic face shapes, which suggests that at least ten face molds were being used.
The warrior's armor covered the torso, the waist, and sometimes the shoulders and arms.	The warrior's suits consisted of up to 250 tiles, which were attached to one-another by straps, buttons, and sometimes colored ribbons.	There are no terra cotta soldiers with helmets or shields.	To date, no pottery kiln large enough to fire full-size soldiers and horses has been found in the vicinity of the army.
Originally, the terra cotta warriors were entirely painted with bright and colorful pigments, while horses were painted brown and black.	Artisans colored the terra cotta warriors with paint made from cinnabar, malachite, and azurite, as well as bone white and 'Han purple.'	The terra cotta warriors were equipped with bronze swords, daggers-axes, and crossbows.	Some weapons still bear inscriptions of the name of the workshop, the manufacturer, his assistants, a production number, and the date of production.
High ranking officers wore a double-layered tunic under a tiled armor apron, while middle-ranking officers wore armor of overlapping rectangular plaques, joined with cords and rivets.	Stone armor copied iron or leather armor and was thought to serve as protection in the afterlife.	The Chinese historian Sima Qian wrote that the First Emperor's tomb contained a map of his territory made from mercury.	In 2000 archaeologists discovered an underground dam and drainage system in the tomb complex area.
The tomb mound, in the shape of a square, flattened pyramid, is visible above ground, but the discovery of the terra cotta army came as complete surprise because it was nearly 1 mile away from the mound itself.	700,000 men worked to build the First Emperor's tomb and other structures.	The First Emperor chose a burial site separate from the cemeteries of his ancestors, to demonstrate that he was not dependent on them for his power.	The emperor's tomb mound is on the slopes of Mt. Li near Lintong, east of Xi'an, the present day capital of Shaanxi province.
The workers used ancient techniques of bronze casting, using complex ceramic molds, to create the clay army.	Plans for the tomb were expanded after Emperor Qin united China in 221 BC.	The underground pits were developed in succession, one after another, rather than as part of a single plan.	The emperor kept a private menagerie and hunting park, and the tomb contains wild animals and birds, each buried in a coffin.
One pit contained a group of pottery figures of entertainers, wrestlers, and acrobats. Craftsmen created a sense of movement in these figures through lifelike gestures and diverse body types.	One of the emperor's terra cotta figures is a groom who cared for horses and pets.	In 1980 archaeologists excavated a pit that contained bronze chariots and horses.	The excavation work at the First Emperor's tomb complex has been going on for over three decades.
Shisi ru shishen = 'the dead should be treated the same as the living'	Craftsmen building the terra cotta warriors used clay techniques including coiling, rolling, slab building, and the use of molds.	Details on each warrior were modeled by hand, the figures were fired, and then painted.	Groups of workers were supervised by foremen who signed or stamped their names on some of the figures to ensure quality control.
The terra cotta army is an example of early mass production, involving over 1,000 men, many of whom were buried in mass graves to the west of the tomb mound.	Faces, hands, and feet were painted various colors. One archer's face was painted green.	The massive necropolis included an underground palace, offering halls, stables for the imperial horses, a garage for the emperor's sedan and war chariot, kitchens, and offices for civil servants.	All of the rivers and streams reproduced within the emperor's tomb mound reportedly used liquid mercury.
Weapons were treated with something like chrome to prevent rust and to ensure that they would keep their razor-sharp edges.	Microscopic tests have demonstrated that arrowheads found in the pits were uniform in manufacture, a hallmark of Qin manufacturing and governance.	The tomb is thought to contain models of palaces and offices, as well as ritual vessels, precious gems, and rare objects.	The tomb's offering halls were elaborate structures where descendants could pay tribute to and entertain the spirit of the deceased emperor.
Few of the statues have been found intact. Most were crushed when the ceilings collapsed following an invasion of the tombs soon after the First Emperor died.	Craftsmen often signed their work with an inscription that was engraved or written with brush, and black and red ink.	Workers were ordered to arm crossbows so that a thief breaking into the tomb would be shot.	One of the underground pits was empty, which suggests that the complex was probably not complete when the emperor died.



TERRA COTTA PLAYDOUGH

Although this recipe is not the same formula used by the original sculptors of the terra cotta warriors, it will still work well and allow you to craft your own army of warriors. Will your creations last for 2000 years, too?

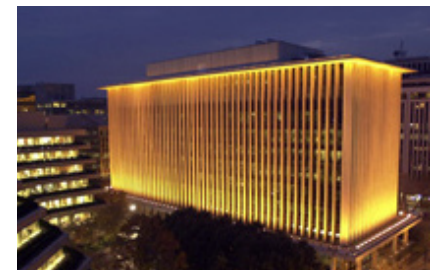
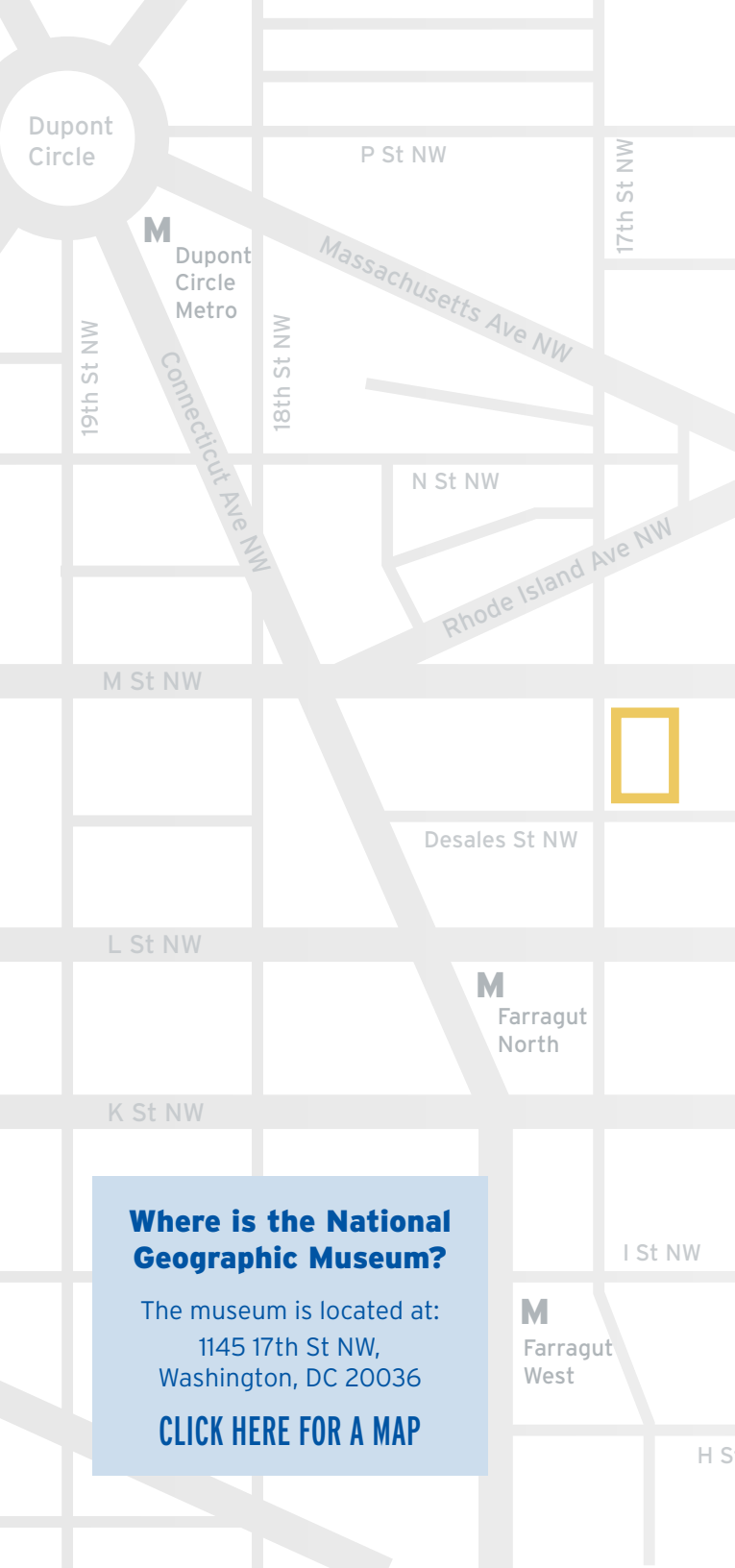
Ingredients:

- » 2 cup flour
- » 1 cup salt
- » 2 cup water
- » food coloring
- » 4 tsp cream of tartar
- » 2 tbsp oil

1. Mix salt and water. Add a few drops of food color to mix; then add salt. Stir until well mixed.
2. Add flour. Stir until mixed.
3. Add remaining ingredients.
4. Cook over a low flame, stirring constantly until very thick.
5. Put mixture on floured surface and knead.

Lasts for months in tightly sealed plastic containers.

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VISITING THE TERRA COTTA WARRIORS

From November 19, 2009 to March 31, 2010, the National Geographic Museum will host *Terra Cotta Warriors: Guardians of China's First Emperor*, an exhibition featuring treasures from the tomb complex including 15 life-size figures, weapons, armor, coins, and more.

Don't miss this chance to see the largest collection of significant artifacts from China ever to travel to the United States.

[Click here to buy tickets to the exhibit.](#)

Want to find out more about the National Geographic Museum?

Join our Facebook page:

[Click to visit the Terra Cotta Warrior Facebook page.](#)

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Where is the National Geographic Museum?

The museum is located at:
1145 17th St NW,
Washington, DC 20036

[CLICK HERE FOR A MAP](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Pg. 3

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Painting by Yang Hsien-Min

Coin

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Pg. 6

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Pg. 7

Wang Da Gang

Pg. 8

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Pg. 9

Left

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Right

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Pg. 10

Wang Da Gang

Pg. 11

Wang Da Gang

Pg. 12

Wang Da Gang

Pg. 13

Wang Da Gang

Pg. 14

Wang Da Gang, (Far Right) O. Louis Mazzatenta

Pg. 15

Wang Da Gang

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Wang Da Gang

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Wang Da Gang

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Wang Da Gang

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Armor

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Weapons

Wang Da Gang

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Underground for 2200 years...
...Now emerging in DC