



















Pick up a new reading packet  
and image set

Tonight: Reading pgs 2-11

Pick up a new  
reading packet  
and image set

I will take  
questions in a  
few minutes.

Tonight:  
Reading pgs  
2-11

Winters, Lily Grace 	Wormington, Zachary William 	Fritz, Hannah-Grace 	Crotts, Savannah Grace 	Harris, Coleman Thomas 
Carter, Alyssa Grace 	Colby, Anna Elise 	Griffin, Lucy Opal 	Davis, Gracie Lynn 	Pasierb, Natalie Jewel 
Herzfeld, William Henry 	Neloms, Anthony Christopher ... 	Bailey, Allison Grace 	Hodges, Emma Louise 	Flynn, Aaron Scott 
Williams, Eli Kenton 		Fleeman, Payton Dawn 	McPeake, Julia Elizabeth 	Baker, Lauren Camille 
				Mathys, Margaret E 

# Hindu Art, Architecture, and Other Stuff



## Dynasties of China

### Dynasty

### Dates

Shang

1766 B.C.—1122 B.C.

Zhou

1122 B.C.—256 B.C.

Qin

221 B.C.—206 B.C.

**Han**

**202 B.C.—A.D. 220**

**Sui**

**A.D. 581—A.D. 618**

Tang

A.D. 618—A.D. 907

Song

A.D. 960—A.D. 1279

Ming

A.D. 1368—A.D. 1644

Qing

A.D. 1644—A.D. 1911



Terra cotta warriors from mausoleum of the first Qin emperor of China.

Qin Dynasty. c. 221–209 B.C.E.

Painted terra cotta.

A short overview from  
National Geographic















Attention to detail



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## THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS

Archaeologists have uncovered around 2,000 life-size terracotta warriors and horses with over 130 wooden war chariots, but it is estimated there are 8,000 figures in total, most of which are still to be excavated. The warriors were buried to the east of the mausoleum, possibly to protect the Emperor in the afterlife against the armies of the states he had defeated.

The life-size clay figures were originally arranged in battle formation within three separate pits. The two largest pits contained the bulk of the army. The third and smallest of the pits contained warriors with ceremonial weapons representing the command of the army.

The warriors were originally painted with bright colors which have since faded. Each soldier was given unique facial features to represent a real army. The hairstyles, headpieces, armor and weapons of the soldiers reflected their rank and role. There are infantrymen, cavalrymen, archers as well as generals, officers and attendants. In other pits there are life-size terracotta chariots and horse keepers.







- Originally painted
- Made from molds
- Interchangeable parts
- Merging of uniform sculpture and individual traits



# Tomb of Lady Dai





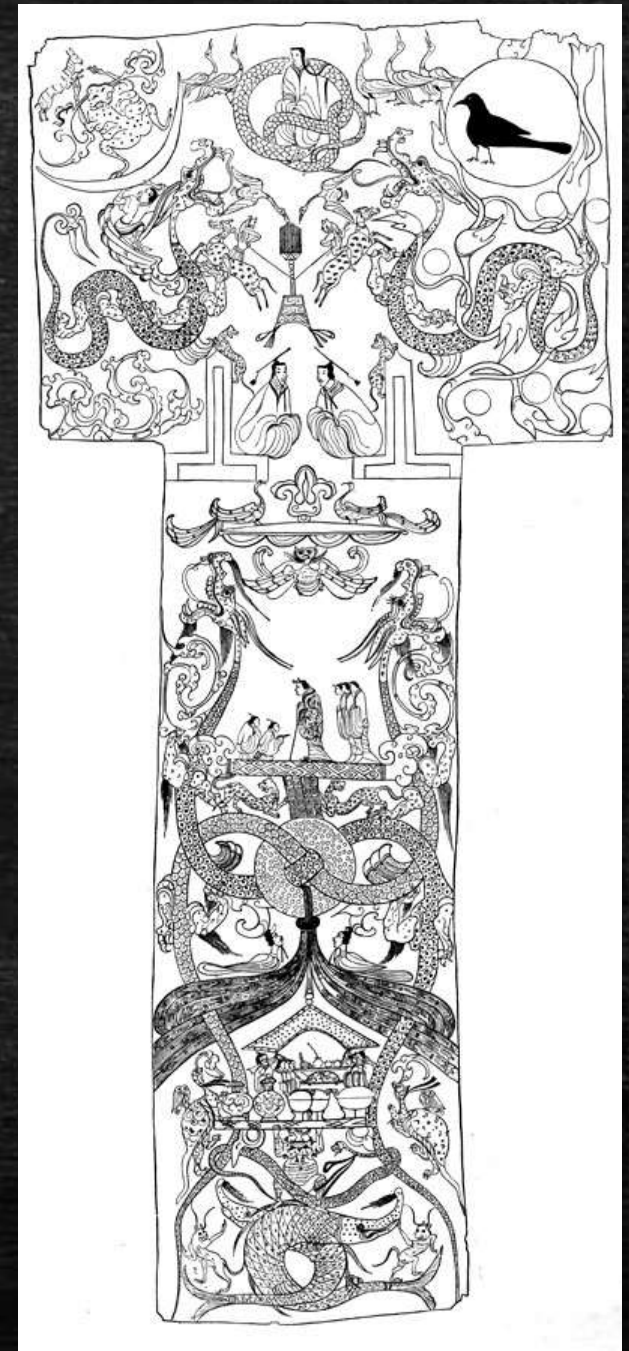


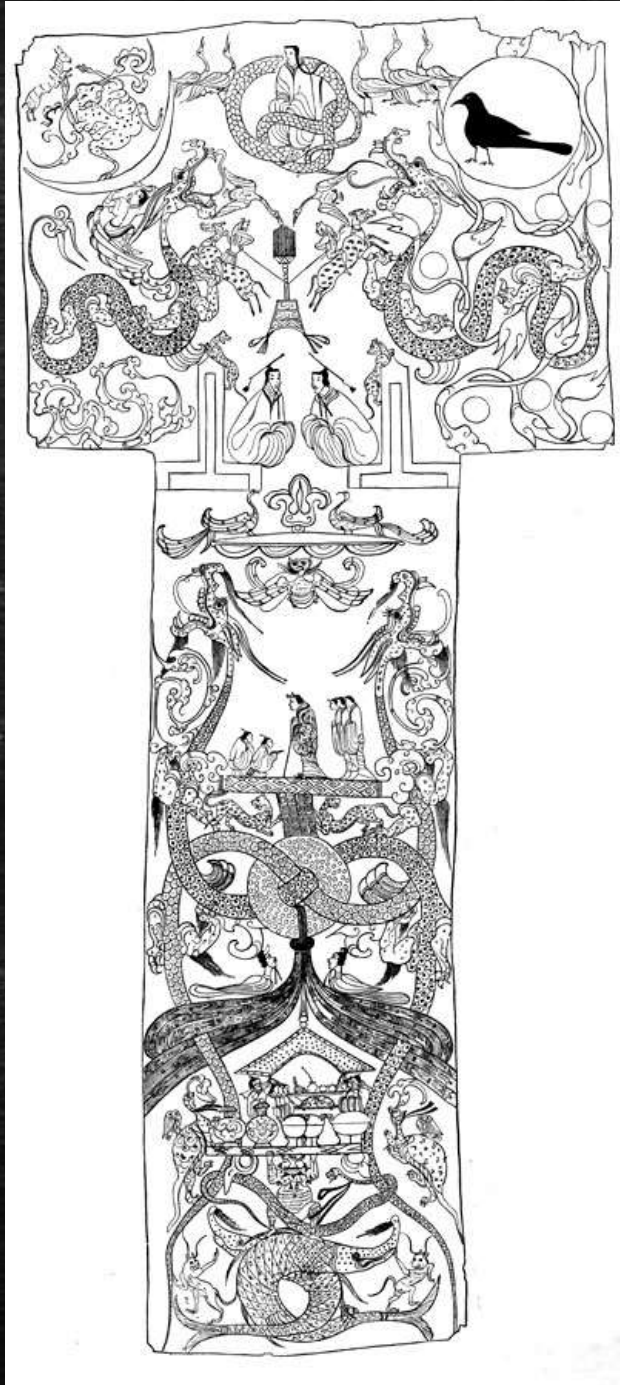
Funeral banner of  
Lady Dai (Xin Zhui).

Han Dynasty, China.  
c. 180 B.C.E.

Painted silk.

Designed to attract the  
spirit of the deceased  
to the tomb







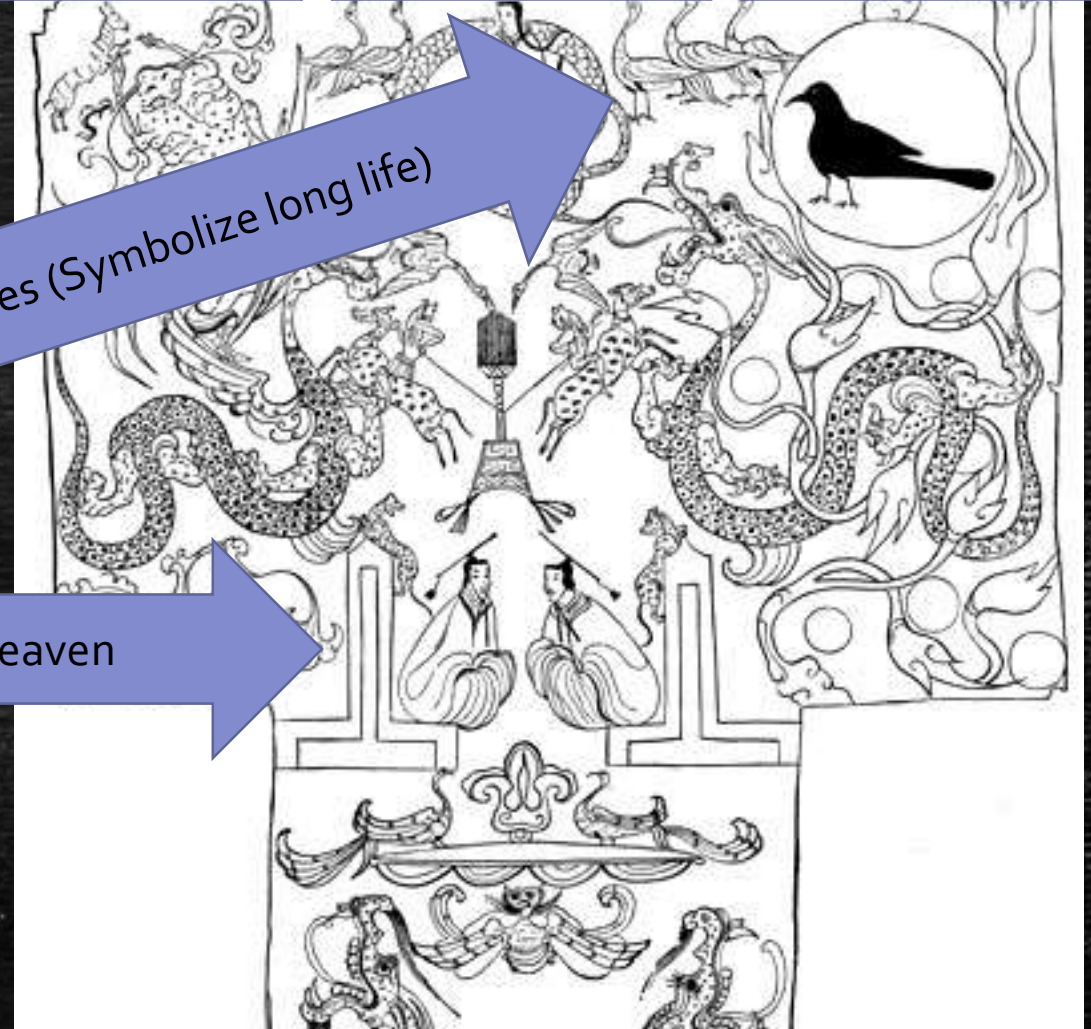
Silver moon  
and toad

Goddess  
(Debated)

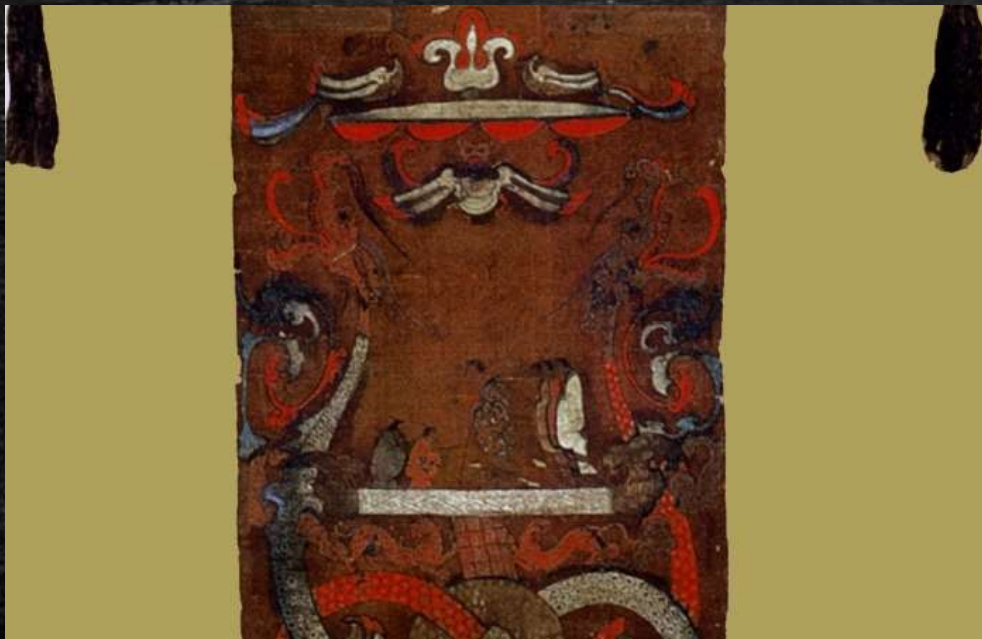
Red sun and  
crow

Cranes (Symbolize long life)

Guards of the gate of heaven



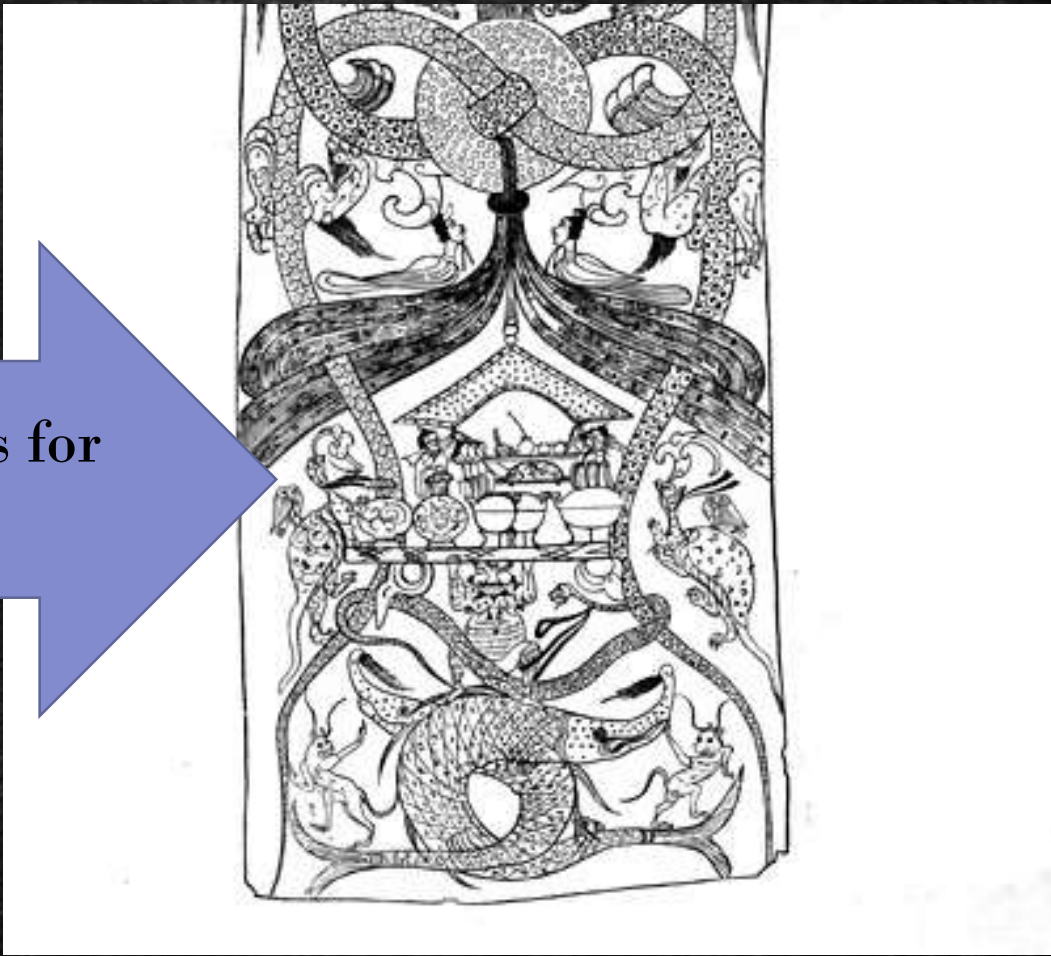
Lady Dai and her 3 attendants – greeted by kneeling attendants







Funeral rituals for  
Lady Dai





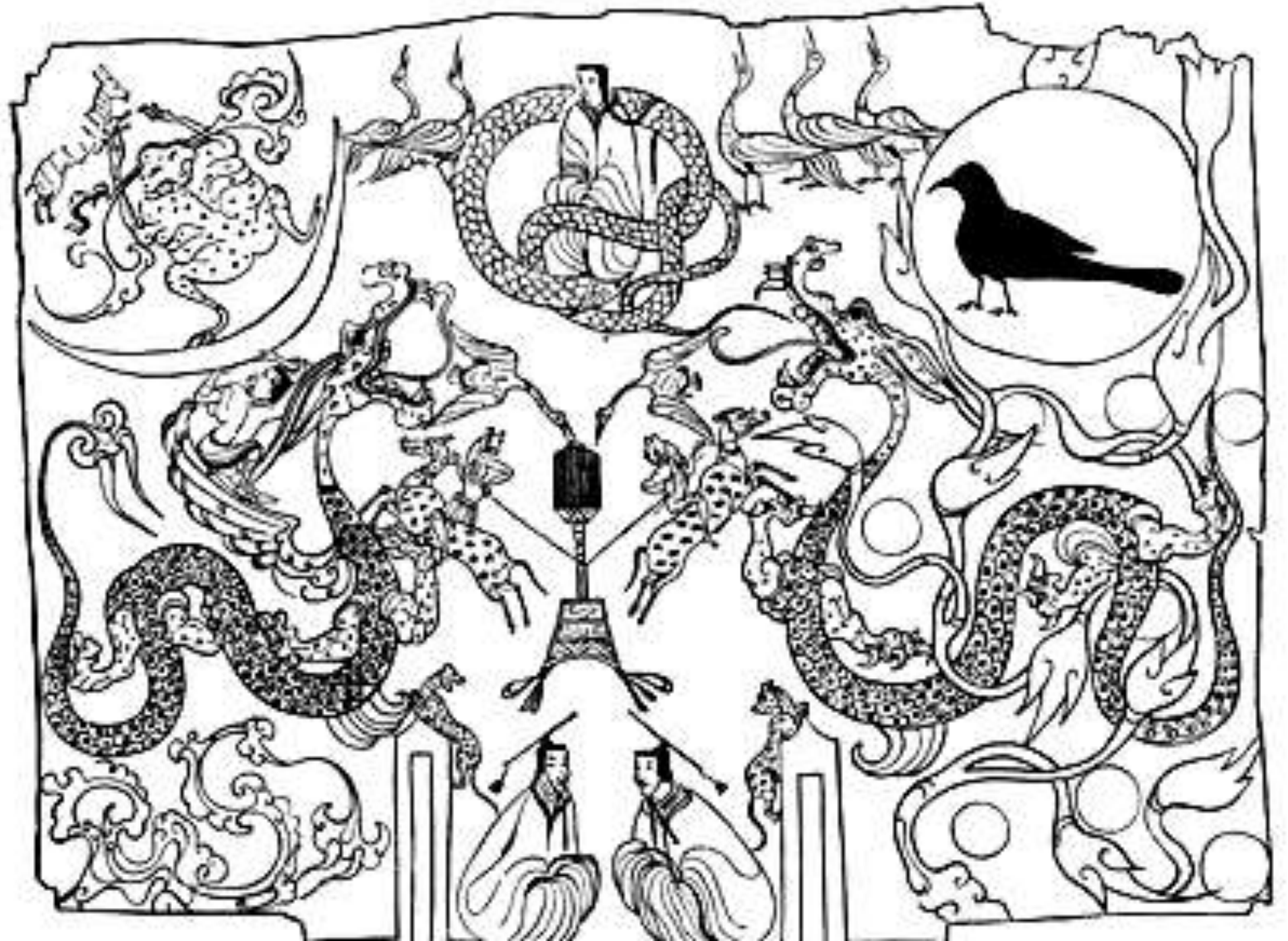


Bi – symbol of the heavens  
Tradition of Jade Congs?

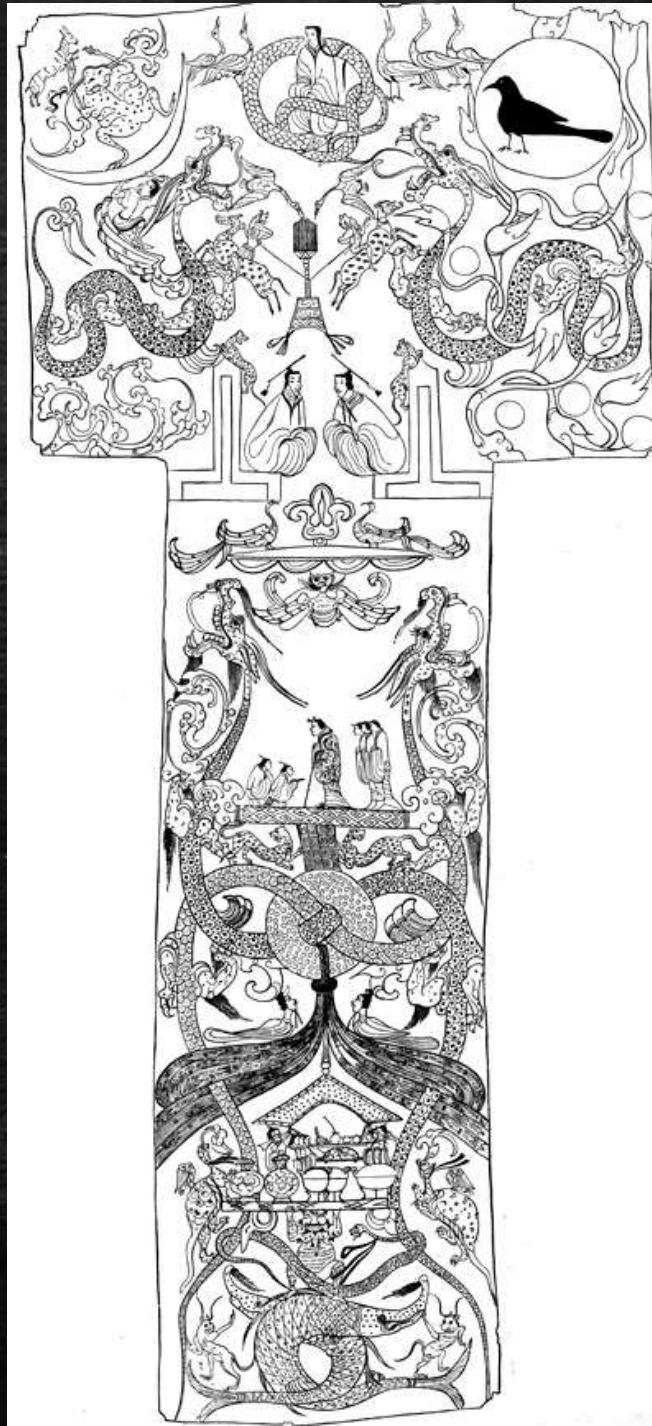




Notice all the  
Dragons!



Dragons tails in  
underworld,  
heads in spiritual  
world, bodies in  
this world



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G  
O  
N  
S

# Silla Kingdom, Korea

- 57 BCE – 935 CE
- Known for metalworking
- Likely connected to other Eurasian metalworking styles





Gold and jade crown.

Three Kingdoms Period,  
Silla Kingdom, Korea.

Fifth to sixth century C.E.  
Metalwork



Sacred Tree -- Axis of the World

Jade ornaments – Ripe fruit?  
Fertility?

