

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

Secrets of First Emperor Qin Video

#7

1. There are no eyewitness accounts of the most powerful man of the ancient world, all we know is taken from a written chronicle _____ years after Qin's death.
2. In 1974 _____ looking for water found a few pieces of terra cotta.
3. The hall houses more than _____ figures; each figure is _____.
4. What was it all for? The clay army _____ the entrance to the imperial burial chamber.
5. The contents of the _____ is the biggest secret of them all.
6. In a pit close to the mausoleum a cemetery was found, there was no _____ burial; it is believed they were workers at the mausoleum and didn't die of _____.
7. Raising your _____ to look at the Emperor would be the best way to lose it.
8. His was a new kind of army; revolutionizing the art war. First came three rows of _____, then the chariots, each drawn by _____ warhorses. In their wake came the _____, marching in ranks of four.
9. The most effective weapon is the _____ with a range of 200 meters; eliminating the need for hand to hand combat.
10. _____ is prized above all.
11. The king, the only _____ man in the palace, tastes his victory in person.
12. By 221 BC China is one under the _____ flag. No one in his empire may carry a weapon except his _____.
13. Qin has ordered an army of terra cotta to be built and that the soldiers' faces represent every ethnic group of the realm as a sign of China's _____.
14. Qin unifies weights and _____ by decree (law.) Only round _____ coins were legal tender. Language was also unified. Under Qin writing is no longer an art but is reduced to a tool serving the needs of the empire – everything must be the _____.
15. Nomadic tribes from the north invade China and plunder its _____ reserves.

16. Qin's Great Wall is made of rammed _____ lined with giant stones.
17. Officials and soldiers bring _____ to every corner of the empire to get people to obey.
18. How do we know about the laws of the Qin Dynasty?

19. Qin _____ his own father from court so that no one would question Qin's legitimacy to the throne.
20. Qin then puts his own _____ under house arrest.
21. Dissenters are _____ and put on display. It has caused uprisings in the empire. Qin withdraws in fear to his _____.
22. He fears one enemy more than any other, _____. He feels he should be immortal.
23. Alchemists around the empire search for an _____.
24. Nothing can compete with the mysterious liquid (mercury) that all alchemists believe has the power to turn base metal into _____. The emperor probably consumed it in one form or another.
25. Sima Qian, historian, says Qin's _____ had rivers of the quicksilver. Results of lab tests of the soil in the central part of the mausoleum had levels of mercury up to _____ times normal.
26. In 210 BC Qin sets out on a tour of inspection of his empire to make a show of _____ in areas where rebellions had occurred. The citizens never see him – he is hidden inside a coach, one of many making tours of different areas. The coach could only be opened from the _____.
27. A fake will is dispatched to plot the imperial succession, hiding the that Qin is _____.
28. The journey back to the capitol is challenging; the corpse begins to smell. Wagons loaded with _____ join the procession to hide the odor.
29. Within the tomb, the emperor lies in the _____ of his realm, surrounded by rivers and lakes of mercury.