

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

Secrets of First Emperor Qin Video

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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. The hall houses more than _____ figures; each figure is _____.
3. What was it all for? The clay army _____ the entrance to the imperial burial chamber.
4. The contents of the _____ is the biggest secret of them all.
5. Raising your _____ to look at the Emperor would be the best way to lose it.
6. 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.
7. The most effective weapon is the _____ with a range of 200 meters; eliminating the need for hand to hand combat.
8. By 221 BC China is one under the _____ flag. No one in his empire may carry a weapon except his _____.
9. 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 _____.
10. 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 _____.

11. Nomadic tribes from the north invade China and plunder its _____ reserves.
12. Qin's Great Wall is made of rammed _____ lined with giant stones.
13. We know about the laws of the Qin Dynasty because....
14. Qin _____ his own father from court so that no one would question Qin's legitimacy to the throne.
15. Dissenters are _____ and put on display. It has caused uprisings in the empire.
16. He fears one enemy more than any other, _____. He feels he should be immortal.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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 _____.
20. A fake will is dispatched to plot the imperial succession, hiding the that Qin is _____.
21. The journey back to the capitol is challenging; the corpse begins to smell. Wagons loaded with _____ join the procession to hide the odor.
22. Within the tomb, the emperor lies in the _____ of his realm, surrounded by rivers and lakes of mercury.