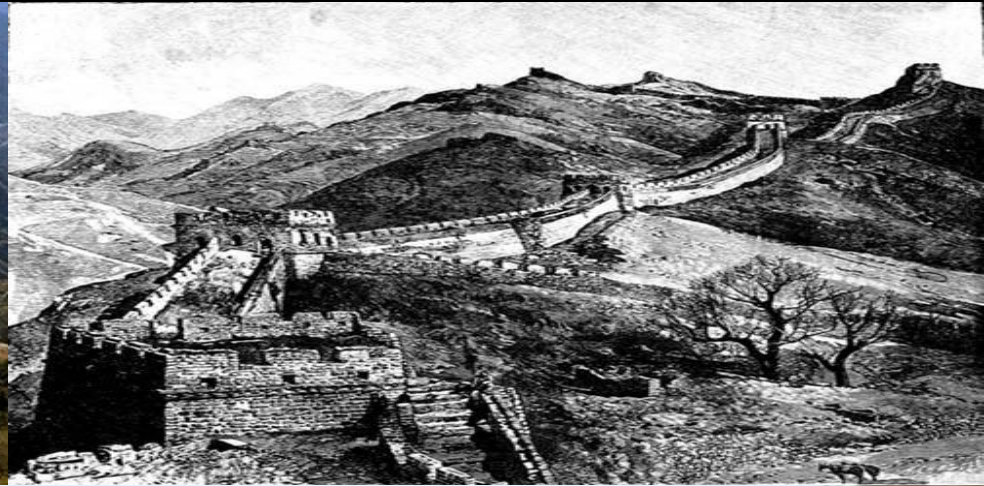
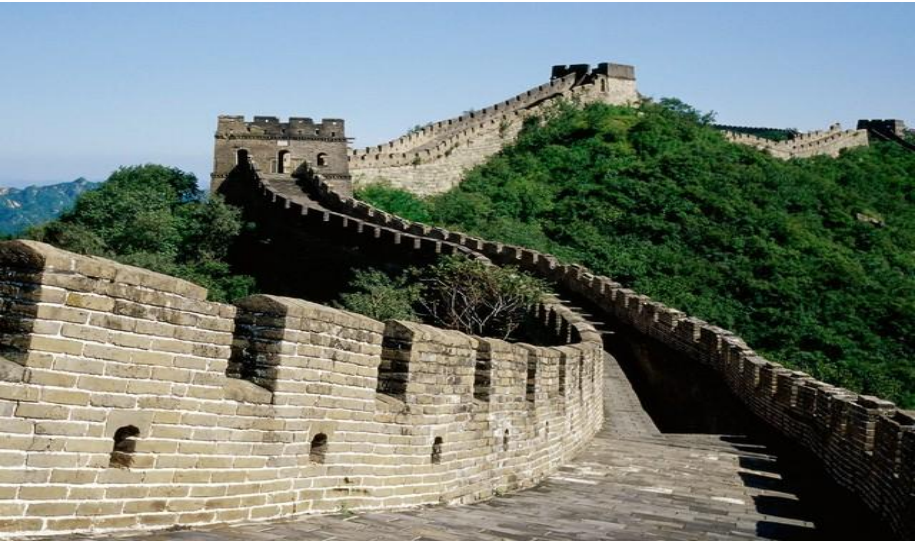


Great Wall of China

The Chinese were already familiar with the techniques of [wall-building](#) by the time of the [Spring and Autumn Period](#) between the 8th and 5th centuries BCE



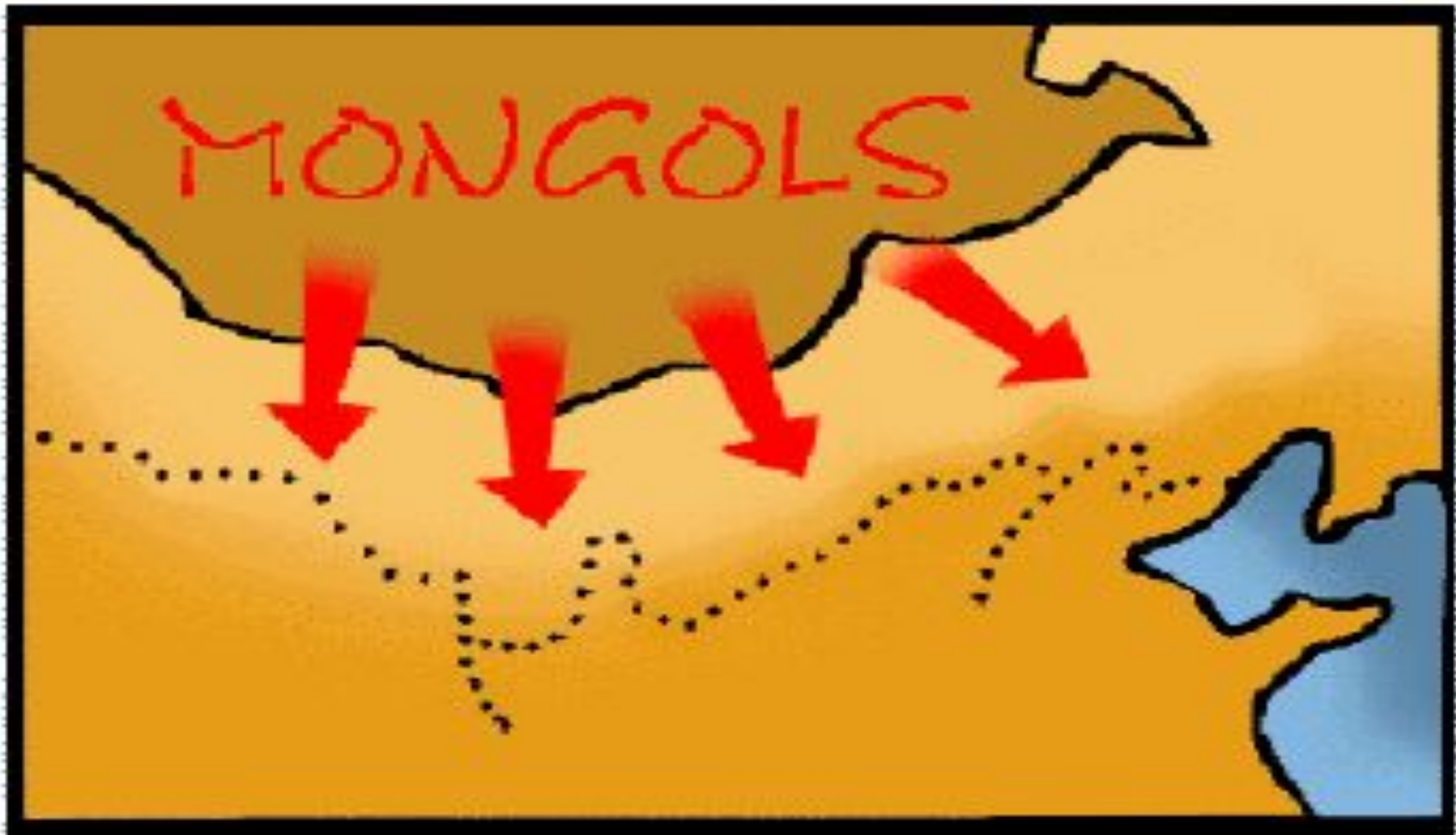
Other purposes of the Great Wall have included border controls, allowing the imposition of duties on goods transported along the [Silk Road](#), regulation or encouragement of trade and the control of immigration and emigration. Furthermore, the defensive characteristics of the Great Wall were enhanced by the construction of watch towers



Transporting the large quantity of materials required for construction was difficult, so builders always tried to use local resources. Stones from the mountains were used over mountain ranges, while [rammed earth](#) was used for construction in the plains



Qin Shi Huang conquered all opposing states and unified China in 221 BCE, establishing the Qin Dynasty.





Terracotta Army of Qin Shi Huang

The figures vary in height according to their roles, with the tallest being the generals. The figures include warriors, chariots and horses. Current estimates are that in the three pits containing the Terracotta Army there were over 8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots with 520 horses and 150 cavalry horses, the majority of which are still buried in the pits near by Qin Shi Huang's mausoleum

The Terracotta Army or the "Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses", is a collection of [terracotta](#) sculptures depicting the armies of [Qin Shi Huang](#), the first [Emperor of China](#)





ThAnK yOu FoR AtTeNtIoN