

Sitthiphol Yuwanaboon

Professor Santos Vasquez

Art 103

22 January 2020

Asian Studies Project: Pros on China Necropolis

The great Terracotta Emperor was known for great things such as artifacts through the Great wall of China. The tomb of the emperor was underneath the ground for an extended period. The ancient makers crafted the warriors that followed to serve the life of the emperor. The necropolis crafts were stolen after it was discovered in 1940. The first impression that we see these pictures visually and coming textual texting by telling a story. The story of king Qing Shi Haung, the emperor who succeeded from the Chou and Han family. The king was the first emperor of China, and he built so many things to prevent foreign from the northern region. The servant crafts were made of the yellow clay and made from the three-body part, but others claimed it was made as one piece of sculpturing clay. There is the attribution of making statues, so the color and size, and faces made for a ranking distribution. If they were the great warrior, they would craft neatly, and the size will be maximized because of under the Qing dynasty's representation. It is so impressive that It was made about 200 years before the birth of Jesus Christ. Crafting those warriors are preparing clay, building statute, craving details, drying process, making the head, and firing process. From the first step, as making clay, they use yellow clay with grit and resemble for further uses. The second part builds a statue using the coiling strip to resemble the statues and made from the feet from the bottom as 10 centimeters per day. The torso is the heart part of the body, and how they resemble the part with the arm parts. Then it uses the bamboo strip to crave and making the head of the body. It goes in the firing process. It

assembles is the sample of the inspiration for artists throughout the world. The technique is similar to how Italian making the dough for pizza and the lantern. The most fundamental of making these warriors statues were the coiling method. It is the process of crafting the layer of dirt to clay to the statues that lived for 2000 years. It is possible that it was made for a long time because the necropolis' quantity and size were big and hard to resemble at one time. From the related article, the daughter of the king has introduced the idea of gender preference that men controlled all of the aspects of China, and it was the innovation and idea that bring individuality to all people. It is the political side of the world's idea, which led just last 200 years ago. The statues' color gets dark over time because of the temperature and humidity that impacted each statue's color. From the picture, the eyes of the statues were still uncrated because the unknown reason. It is one of the masses created by China's people, and it was crafted over two thousand years ago. They were made of chariots and servants to serving the emperor afterlife. It made for his most significant for resembling the country together.

My opinion on Asian art in China represented the most remarkable people on the most massive and elongate structures humans had ever made. China's arts were massive, and the historical effect inspired the people from the past's most significant contribution made as symbols to society. It was the golden age of China and its people. It represented the important historical places in the world. It carried stories and memory and thought through History of itself.

Unearthing the Importance of the Life-Sized Terracotta Warriors

<https://mymodernmet.com/terracotta-warriors/>

Making the Warrior: The Qin Terracotta Soldiers in *Age of Empires*

<https://www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2017/terracotta-warriors-age-of-empires>