Ok, everybody, today I’m going to share something about the special part of sculpture art in Qin Dynasty with you.

I believe that everyone of you know the mausoleum of the first Emperor of Qin and the terra-cotta warriors. In 1974 the terra-cotta warriors in the mausoleum of the first Emperor of Qin re-appeared in front of people’s eyes and astonished not only the ordinary people but also the experts who have been studying the sculpture around the world.

To tell the truth, however, for decades or centuries people thought that the difference between Chinese and western art is that Chinese put their eye on freehand style while the western on realistic style. Like we can see from these two pictures, the left one shows more about the expression of the creator as we can see from the image that the man was presented to be cute, lovely and have great passion on life. On the contrary, the right one, which is well known as the discobolus or the discus thrower, shows perfectly the details of him, such as the muscles, actions, etc.

What changed people’s thought was just the found of terra-cotta warriors. The terra-cotta warriors were strictly created by the realistic creative techniques, in full accordance with the image of Qin Army, for the volume of them has little difference from the real men and horses, like this horse looks quite real but this one looks quite abstract. So we can conclude that Qin sculpture had reached a fairly high level of realism.

From the perspective of sculpt to see terra-cotta warriors’ specialty, they can be summed up as two words -- “Veracity” and “Variety”.

Now let’s start with the veracity part, which means realness or trueness. As we can see here, the proportion and structure of the warriors are exactly parallel to the reality. If you have a good sight, you will find that he is a High-Ranking Officer, in order words a general, the highest level in the army. He is very tall, up to 195 centi-meters, quite rare even in today’s world. Also, the color of the warriors is quite close to the Qin army though most of them had been oxidized to become grey.

Next let’s focus on the variety part. It refers to many aspects. First, their postures. You can easily tell the identities from there posture, like the left one is a kneeling archer(跪射俑) while the right one is a general. Also, their facial expressions, their hair styles, their beards varies. From all these aspects, you can feel how ingenious and intelligent our ancestors were by using diversified methods to show diverse images.

What about other dynasties? Well, in primitive communes, most of the sculptures we can find now are made from pottery, and the shapes are quite simple. These three pictures are 鹰尊、陶人头、陶猪.

When it came to the Pre-Qin period, the sculpture technique had made great progress. People used Bronze as well as jade to make the sculpts. These two pictures are called 鸮尊 and 象尊. And these two are called 玉人 and 玉鹿.

Next, the Han Dynasty. Strongly influenced by the Taoism, Han people believed that everything was connected with the nature, in which case they do not focus on how it looks like the original object but on how it feels like. So like the horse on the left, and 牛郎织女 on the right.

After Han Dynasty, Buddhism had been wide-spread in China, and many fabulous sculptures are in the presence of the figures of Buddha.

All in all, however, despite the fact that there is much difference among different dynasties, we do witness the great development of Chinese sculpture art and are moved by the people in the ancient time.

That’s all, thank you.