

Imagery of the far east

Literature



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Jerry Ciacho April The Lasting Influence of Monumental Chinese

Accomplishments The history of China is extremely opulent and unbroken. Its extensive traditional and national monuments are an important characteristic of China. From its beginning during the ancient period up until Imperial China that lasted for about two thousand years, China has erected great things. Since then, its monumental accomplishments and contributions have affected and changed the world forever.

One of the greatest monumental accomplishments of China is the “ Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses.” It has been a wide reaching attraction and is currently considered as the 8th Wonder of the Ancient World. This group of figures portrays the legion of soldiers protecting the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China. It is possibly the utmost significant archaeological unearthing of all time. These sculpted bands of warriors are matchless. They are life-size figures that were individually shaped in clay. The details on the sculptures are extremely dumbfounding. The sole reason for building this army was to guard the emperor in the afterlife and to make certain he had subjects to reign over. Present approximations are that in the depths enclosing the army, there were more than eight thousand warriors, a hundred chariots with more than six hundred horses, most of which are still buried under. Along with the military figures also include officials, entertainers, and performers.

Qin Shi Huang was also recognized for amalgamating the opposing states into present-day China, and for ruling as the nations first emperor. He is also known for prompting the Great Wall of China’s construction. The evident objective was to barricade barbarians from the north. Considered one of the greatest architectural accomplishments in all of history, this wall was

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exceedingly lengthy, stretching three thousand seventy miles long in total. Construction lasted more than one thousand five hundred years. The emperor forced commoners, peasants, captives, prisoners and even intellectuals to work on this wall without any payment. Roughly 3000 people slaved during its construction. Rocks tumbled on people. Walls gave in. Exhaustion and disease killed many.

In the center of China's capital Beijing, a great palace compound called the Forbidden City exists. It embodies traditional Chinese architecture and has greatly shaped architectural expansions mostly in East Asia. The Forbidden City was the residential dwelling of the emperor. Jin, which means "Forbidden", signified the fact that none could come in or go out of the palace unless permitted by the emperor. For nearly 500 years, it functioned as the home of about 24 emperors. In addition, it was also the ceremonial and governmental center of Chinese administration. It has been the Palace Museum since 1950. It is also one of the biggest and most well preserved palatial compounds in the world. In it are more than a million extraordinarily valued articles. A prodigious quantity indicates the pinnacle of creative and innovative intelligence of those who worked solely for the royal court.

Works Cited

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