



### Armored infantryman

鎧甲步兵俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Armored infantrymen are similar to the light infantry but wear body and shoulder armor. Their hands are positioned to hold a lance (left hand) and a crossbow (right hand). They wear their hair in a topknot covered by a soft cap that ties at the back.



### Armored general

鎧甲將軍俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Distinguished by his commanding pose, head-dress, armor, and ribbons of rank, the general is the highest-ranking and most impressive of all the terracotta warriors. Only nine generals have been found to date.



### Armored military officer

中級軍吏俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

The hat, tied under the chin, identifies this warrior as a member of the officer class.

Compared to the general, he is smaller, his facial expression less severe, and his pose slightly hesitant, showing a clear hierarchy. His raised left hand originally held a weapon.



### Standing archer

輕裝立射俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Standing archers have been found only in Pit 2, where they occupy the outer perimeter as a defensive force. They wear lightweight, unrestrictive garments, and their hair is braided and piled into a topknot. The stance indicates the act of shooting a crossbow.



### Armored kneeling archer

鎧甲跪射俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Positioned at the front of the unit in Pit 2, the kneeling archers protect the cavalry and chariots. They are equipped with shoulder and body armor and wear their hair braided and swept up in a topknot. Note the articulation of the tread on the sole of this archer's shoe.



### Light infantryman

輕裝步兵俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

The light infantryman is distinguished by the absence of armor. He wears a simple, folded robe with full sleeves and a belt over short trousers. His hair is tied in a topknot. His right hand once held a weapon such as a crossbow.



### **Chariot horse**

車馬俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Chariot horses were deployed four abreast. Virtually nothing of the wooden war chariots they once pulled has survived except bronze chariot fittings and fragments of harnesses. The round opening in the side of each life-size horse let heat escape to prevent the hollow clay sculptures from cracking during firing.



### **Charioteer**

鎧甲禦手俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

Equipped with body armor and a headdress identifying him as a member of the officer class, the charioteer stands with arms outstretched, originally holding reins. Chariots pulled by horses have been found in Pits 1, 2, and 3.



### Cavalry horse

鞍馬俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

The cavalry horse figures have a saddle and are slightly taller and longer than the chariot horses. They are approximately life-size. Remnants of harnesses and other tack have been recovered from Pit 2. Stirrups were not in use at the time.



### Cavalryman

騎兵俑

Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE)

Terracotta

Qin Shihuang Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum

The cavalry figure wears short armor over a pleated robe for ease in riding and a soft cap tied under his chin. His clasped right hand originally held the reins of his horse; the position of his left hand suggests he may have held a weapon.