The First Emperor Selections From The Historical Records Oxford Worlds Classics

ONCE UPON A TIME IN CHINA...a 13-year-old boy became its first emperor and built the longest wall in the world. In this book, discover why he started building The Great Wall, how he made China the biggest country on earth and what treasures he hid in his secret tomb. Find out how he became one of the most important people in Chinese history? and how China was named after him.

More than 22 centuries ago, in China's northwestern Shaanxi province, the first Qin emperor was buried in a magnificent tomb surrounded by an army of some 7,000 terra-cotta soldiers. This lavish volume offers a detailed look at that astonishing army, and the life and times of the man whose resting place it guards. Combining photographs taken expressly for the book with essays by leading experts, this is both a profile of a legendary figure and an unprecedented view of a spectacular archaeological site.

The rise of Qin and the military conquest of the warring states -- The First Emperor and the Qin empire -- Imperial tours and mountain inscriptions -- The First Emperor's tomb: the afterlife universe -- A two-thousand-year-old underground empire.

The acclaimed historian and author of Caesar presents "a first-rate popular biography" of Rome's first emperor, written "with a storyteller's brio" (Washington Post). The story of Augustus' life is filled with drama and contradiction, risky gambles and unexpected success. He began as a teenage warlord whose only claim to power was as the grand-nephew and heir of the murdered Julius Caesar. Mark Antony dubbed him "a boy who owes everything to a name," but he soon outmaneuvered a host of more experienced politicians to become the last man standing in 30 BC. Over the next half century, Augustus created a new system of government—the Principate or rule of an emperor—which brought peace and stability to the vast Roman Empire. In this highly anticipated biography, Goldsworthy puts his deep knowledge of ancient sources to full use, recounting the events of Augustus' long life in greater detail than ever before. Goldsworthy pins down the man behind the myths: a consummate manipulator, propagandist, and showman, both generous and ruthless. Under Augustus' rule the empire prospered, yet his success was constantly under threat and his life was intensely unpredictable.

The Terra Cotta Army is one of the greatest archaeological discoveries ever made. Over seven thousand life-size figures of warriors and horses were interred in the mausoleum of the first emperor of China—and each figure was individually carved. Weaving together history and a first-hand account of his experiences in China, John Man tells the fascinating story of how and why these astonishing figures were created in the third century BC, and how they have become a symbol of China's history, culture, and society.

Our imaginations are sparked by the compelling findings unearthed at Lintong near Xi'an, capital of modern-day Shaanxi Province. There the grand mausoleum and its thousands of guardian Terracotta Warriors and horses stand as testimony to the extraordinary legacy of China's First Emperor, Qin Shihuang. Equally significant in shedding light on the days of the Qin state and its evolution from a tribe of the western frontier to a dominant superpower are numerous recent archaeological finds from the region of present-day Gansu and Shaanxi provinces. In Beyond the First Emperor's Mausoleum: New Perspectives on Qin Art, twelve leading scholars of early Chinese art and culture from China, Europe, and the United States share their perspectives on recent archaeological discoveries related to Qin dynasty culture and history.

"This catalog accompanies the exhibition Terracotta Army: Legacy of the First Emperor of China, organized by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts"--

From Kwame Mbalia and Prince Joel David Makonnen comes an Afrofuturist adventure about a mythical Ethiopian empire. Sci-fi and fantasy combine in this epic journey to the stars. Yared Heywat lives an isolated life in Addis Prime -- a hardscrabble city with rundown tech, lots of rules, and not much to do. His worrywart Uncle Moti and bionic lioness Besa are his only family... and his only friends. Often in trouble for his thrill-seeking antics and wisecracking sense of humor, those same qualities make Yared a star player of the underground augmented reality game, The Hunt for Kaleb's Obelisk. But when a change in the game rules prompts Yared to log in with his real name, it triggers an attack that rocks the city. In the chaos, Uncle Moti disappears. Suddenly, all the stories Yared's uncle told him as a young boy are coming to life, of kingdoms in the sky and city-razing monsters. And somehow Yared is at the center of them. Together with Besa and the Ibis -- a game rival turned reluctant ally -- Yared must search for his uncle... and answers to his place in a forgotten, galaxy-spanning war. Including Illustrations Of The Many Artefacts Of The Chin Period That Have Been Uncovered, Together With Detailed Ground Plans And Cross-Sectional Views Of The Three Main Pits, This Is The Definitive Work On The Spectacular Findings At Mount Li, Tomb Of China'S First Emperor.

Qin Shi Huang (???, 259 BCE -210 BCE) was an ancient Chinese politician, strategist and a reformer. He defeated the six Warring States (Han, Zhao, Wei, Chu, Yan and Qi) and completed the political unification of China for the first time. For the first time in Chinese History, he established a unified, multi-ethnic country with the centralized power. As a founder of the powerful Qin Dynasty (221 BCE -207 BCE), he was the first monarch in China to be called an emperor. The so-called "first emperor", Qin Shi Huang Di, laid the basic structure of China's political system for the coming two thousand years. The book, Chinese History 4, a Chinese reading practice book, presents a broad and simple overview of the life of Qin Shi Huang. In the accompanied book chapters, you'll learn the life and legacies China's first emperor. The volume, 14th in the Mandarin Chinese Reading Series, includes both the Chinese text (simplified characters) and pinyin. With about 900 unique characters, the volume would be suitable for the beginners, lower intermediate and advanced level Chinese language learners (HSK 1-6). Overall, the Mandarin Chinese Reading Series offers you a variety of elementary level books (Level 1/2/3) to learn Chinese culture as well as practice Chinese reading fast. Paperback Edition: https://www.amazon.com/dp/1672939097 Kindle Edition: https://www.amazon.com/dp/B082GQ8ZKP The book has 10 chapters in the following order: Chapter 1: Early Life of Qin Shi Huang (??????????) Chapter 2: Basic Facts about Qin Shi Huang (??????????) Chapter 3: Ying Zheng Becomes the King of Qin (?????????) Chapter 4: Early Reign of Qin Shi Huang (???????) Chapter 5: Consolidation of Powers (???????) Chapter 6: China's Unification (????????) Chapter 7: Qin Shi Huang's Pursuit of Immortality (???????????) Chapter 8: The Fall of the Qin Dynasty (????????) Chapter 9: Tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang (???????) Chapter 10: The Mysterious Tomb (???????) The history of China is complex-perhaps more complex than that of other nations. The ethnic groups that compose China go back to prehistoric times, and each group lent its own color to the enormous nation. It is not like a diluted mixture of all its cultures; rather, it is a collage. "The terra cotta army of Qin Shihuangdi, the First Emperor of China (r. 221-210 BC), is one of the most spectacular finds in world archaeology. It was discovered by chance in 1974 - a garrison in battle-ready formation, spread across a number of pits. Here were life-sized warriors made over two thousand years ago from fired clay: cavalry, archers, and infantry; lowly foot soldiers and high ranking officers; figures of varying ages, with different hairstyles and facial expressions and seemingly representing every racial group in China - more than 6,000 in all." "But who was this powerful Emperor of the Qin Dynasty who needed such an army to guard him in the afterlife? How were the figures made? How could they have been manufactured on such a vast scale? Beautifully illustrated and based on the latest research,

this little book provides a perfect introduction to what has often been described as the eighth Wonder of the World."--BOOK JACKET.

In 1974, near Xi'an in central China, villagers chanced upon what has become one of the world's most astonishing archaeological finds--an 8,000-man army in battle-ready formation, each warrior a life-size figure in pottery made over 2,200 years ago.

This carefully crafted ebook: "Classic of History (Part 1 & 2: The Book of Thang & The Books of Yü)" is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. Originally called Shu (Book), The Classic of History got the name in the Han Dynasty, meaning a book of previous generations. It is China's earliest compilation of documentary records related to events in ancient history of China. Since the Han Dynasty, The Classic of History has been regarded as a classic on feudal Chinese politics and philosophy. It served as both a textbook for the emperors and an authoritative and classic code that children from noble families and scholar-bureaucrats must follow. The Classic of History had a great impact in Chinese history. Confucius (551–479 BC) was a Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and philosopher of the Spring and Autumn period of Chinese history.

Opera

This book presents an overview of Qin Shi Huangdi's life, as well as his influence on history and the world.

WINNER OF THE 1973 NATIONAL BOOK AWARD By the Author of Stoner In Augustus, his third great novel, John Williams took on an entirely new challenge, a historical narrative set in classical Rome, exploring the life of the founder of the Roman Empire. To tell the story, Williams turned to the epistolary novel, a genre that was new to him, transforming and transcending it just as he did the western in Butcher's Crossing and the campus novel in Stoner. Augustus is the final triumph of a writer who has come to be recognized around the world as an American master.

This title was first published in 1975.

Unifier or destroyer, law-maker or tyrant? China's First Emperor (258-210 BC) has been the subject of debate for over 2,000 years. He gave us the name by which China is known in the West and, by his unification or elimination of six states, he created imperial China. He stressed the rule of law but suppressed all opposition, burning books and burying scholars alive. His military achievements are reflected in the astonishing terracotta soldiers—a veritable buried army—that surround his tomb, and his Great Wall still fascinates the world. Despite his achievements, however, the First Emperor has been vilified since his death. China's First Emperor and His Terracotta Warriors describes his life and times and reflects the historical arguments over the real founder of China and one of the most important men in Chinese history.

He found Rome made of clay and left it made of marble. As Rome's first emperor, Augustus transformed the unruly Republic into the greatest empire the world had ever seen. His consolidation and expansion of Roman power two thousand years ago laid the foundations, for all of Western history to follow. Yet, despite Augustus's accomplishments, very few biographers have concentrated on the man himself, instead choosing to chronicle the age in which he lived. Here, Anthony Everitt, the bestselling author of Cicero, gives a spellbinding and intimate account of his illustrious subject. Augustus began his career as an inexperienced teenager plucked from his studies to take center stage in the drama of Roman politics, assisted by two school friends, Agrippa and Maecenas. Augustus's rise to power began with the assassination of his great-uncle and adoptive father, Julius Caesar, and culminated in the titanic duel with Mark Antony and Cleopatra. The world that made Augustus—and that he himself later remade—was driven by intrigue, sex, ceremony, violence, scandal, and naked ambition. Everitt has taken some of the household names of history—Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Antony, Cleopatra—whom few know the full truth about, and turned them into flesh-and-blood

human beings. At a time when many consider America an empire, this stunning portrait of the greatest emperor who ever lived makes for enlightening and engrossing reading. Everitt brings to life the world of a giant, rendered faithfully and sympathetically in human scale. A study of power and political genius, Augustus is a vivid, compelling biography of one of the most important rulers in history.

Around the third century BC, Ying Zheng, king of Qin, became the first emperor of China. He had new ideas and made new laws. He built big palaces - and a great wall. But life was difficult for his people and dangerous for the emperor. So he took an army with him into the next world. Live from the Crypt is a hilarious information series with an undead chat show format where ghostly historical figures are interviewed by the crew of the show about their lives and experiences, featuring quirky illustrations, comic strips and Q&A-style text. In this volume, the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, talks about his ruthless rule and the gigantic burial site, including the world-famous Terracotta Army, which he had commissioned for his death.

Was The First Emperor of China a Unifier or destroyer, law-maker or tyrant? "Ying Zheng was born to rule the world, claiming descent from gods, crowned king while still a child. He was the product of a heartless, brutal regime devoted to domination, groomed from an early age to become the First emperor of China after a century of scheming by his ancestors. He faked a foreign threat to justify an invasion. He ruled a nation under 24-hour surveillance. He ordered his interrogators to torture suspects. He boiled his critics alive. He buried dissenting scholars. He declared war on death itself."--Back of book.

The First EmperorSelections from the Historical RecordsOxford University Press Receiving an anonymous note containing an unfamiliar web address, former government operative Cotton Malone logs on to discover Cassiopeia Vitt being tortured by a mysterious perpetrator who orders Cotton to deliver an unknown object. By the best-selling author of The Templar Legacy. Reprint.

The tomb of China's First Emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi, is guarded by an army of more than 6,000 life-size terracotta warriors. Doubtless many untold treasures and secrets are sealed in the unopened burial chamber—and perhaps a deadly river of mercury, too. Young archaeologists will delight in learning about this famous ruler and his quest for eternal life. They'll find out how the latest technology is being used to reveal more about the tomb's contents while preserving its artifacts. Beautifully vivid photographs complement the intriguing text, while a timeline aids in summarizing key historical details.

Our gadgets, appliances, and cars are sleeker and more elegant than they've ever been; in our free time, we trawl the internet for pictures of flawless minimalist interiors; and even the great industrialist of our time—Steve Jobs—is admired more for his visual savvy than his technological inventiveness. And yet with Instagram and Pinterest at our fingers and great design more available—and more affordable—than ever, we've had no guidebook to this ever-fascinating field. Though it's an inescapable part of our lives, there has been no single book that could, in one fell swoop, tell us everything we need to know about design. Enter Hello World. The design critic for the International Heard Tribune, Alice

Rawsthorn has spent many years reckoning with the history of design and with its place in contemporary life, and Hello World is the extraordinary summation of her research and reporting. Rawsthorn takes us on a trip through design that ranges across continents and centuries, and wherever she goes, she discovers inspiring, thrilling examples of resourcefulness, inventiveness, and sheer vision. From the macabre symbol with which eighteenth-century pirates terrorized their victims into surrender, to one woman's quest for the best prosthetic legs, to the evolution of the World Cup soccer ball, Hello World describes how warlords, scientists, farmers, hackers, activists, and professional designers have used the complex, often elusive process of design to different ends throughout history. Hailed as a "rapid-fire and illuminating ode to contemporary design†? (Telegraph) and "an extremely readable tour of the subject†? (Financial Times), Hello World is a major work that radically broadens our understanding of what design can mean, and explains how we can use it to make sense of our ever-changing universe. Reprint. Originally published: 2007. Reissued 2009.

In the 3rd century BC, what we now know as China was divided into many states. This was called the "Warring States Period." Civil war was rampant, and eventually the number of states was reduced to seven. Of these, the state of Qin on the western border was despised as the most barbaric and weakest of all the states. There, a boy of thirteen became king and his name was Ying Zheng. The young man found men to fight for him, and at the age of twenty, he began a war of conquest defeating all the other states. He completed this by his thirty-eighth year. On his ascension to ruling the country, Ying Zheng adopted the name First Sovereign Emperor of Qin (Qin Sh Huangdi). His vision created the foundation of what we call China. We remember him by his huge unopened tomb, the terra cotta army that he buried, and major sections of the great wall of China that he built. He was also responsible for some of the largest water projects of all time. Qin's dynasty did not last, but his influence remains a part of China to this day. To learn the astonishing story of how one man changed the world, read the extraordinary novel based on his life, Ying Zheng: The First Emperor. Chronicles the life of the first emperor of China from his birth in 259 B.C. to his death in 210 B.C.

The Historical Records or Shiji is a vast history of the Chinese world from its beginnings up to the late second century BC. Its author, the Grand Historiographer Sima Qian (c. 145-86 BC), is the most famous Chinese historian and a great writer whose work has powerfully influenced Chinese and other Far Eastern literatures. The Historical Records is an immense and complex work. This translation concentrates on the vital but short-lived Qin dynasty, which unified China in 221 BC and created the vast empire that lasted until 1911. The introduction is aimed at bringing the history to a general audience, offering a lucid examination of Sima Qian in the tradition of history writing and placing the Qin dynasty in its wider historical context. This accessible new translation by one of the foremost scholars of Classical Chinese is supplemented by an index, map, and clear notes.

One of the most famous rulers in Chinese history, the Yongle emperor (r. 1402–24) gained renown for constructing Beijing's magnificent Forbidden City, directing ambitious naval expeditions, and creating the world's largest encyclopedia. What the

Emperor Built is the first book-length study devoted to the architectural projects of a single Chinese emperor. Focusing on the imperial palaces in Beijing, a Daoist architectural complex on Mount Wudang, and a Buddhist temple on the Sino-Tibetan frontier, Aurelia Campbell demonstrates how the siting, design, and use of Yongle's palaces and temples helped cement his authority and legitimize his usurpation of power. Campbell offers insight into Yongle's sense of empire—from the far-flung locations in which he built, to the distant regions from which he extracted construction materials, and to the use of tens of thousands of craftsmen and other laborers. Through his constructions, Yongle connected himself to the divine, interacted with his subjects, and extended imperial influence across space and time. Spanning issues of architectural design and construction technologies, this deft analysis reveals remarkable advancements in timber-frame construction and implements an arthistorical approach to examine patronage, audience, and reception, situating the buildings within their larger historical and religious contexts.

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