HOW TO USE AUGMENTED REALITY

– STEP 1 –
Get The Franklin Institute Terracotta Warriors Exhibition Augmented Reality mobile app. Available for both iOS and Android, you can download the free mobile app from www.fi.edu/mobile.

– STEP 2 –
Select Terracotta Warriors Exhibition Augmented Reality on the app home screen to begin. Point your camera at a photo of a terracotta warrior on this printout to launch an interactive statue. Follow the instructions on the screen.

– STEP 3 –
Share! Tap the camera icon to take a photo of the image on your screen. Images will automatically be saved to your mobile device’s camera roll, and you can share them to Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter.

BONUS!
Select Mobile Warrior: Create Your Own Army on the app home screen to pose the warriors in your own environment, at The Franklin Institute or around the world.

HIGH-RANKING GENERAL
Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 1
Emperor Qin Shihuang’s mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi’an
DISCOVERED IN 1980
The highest-ranking officers, armored generals were larger in size and had more elaborate armor and distinctive headgear. In real life, the tail feathers of a pheasant would have adorned the general’s cap. These hats were only for officers of the highest ranks.

ARMORED INFANTRYMAN
Qin dynasty (221–206 BCE) | Pit No. 2
Emperor Qin Shihuang’s mausoleum site, Lintong, Xi’an
DISCOVERED IN 1978
Every family in the Qin empire was connected to the military. The First Emperor required one male from each household to serve. These ordinary people populated the infantry, both armored (heavy) and unarmored (light), making up the bulk of the fighting force. Military service during the Qin dynasty could be dangerous, but it also provided opportunities for young men to increase their status through military achievement.
Knee-length padded coats provided some degree of protection for standing archers. These nimble soldiers surrounded their comrades in formation and were first into battle. The Qin army’s archers fired in unison from different angles to ensure a continuous assault on the enemy.

Heavy armor protected kneeling archers and their shoe treads provided traction on the battlefield. This archer crouches poised to take aim and fire. Crossbows required less training to use, were faster to load, were more powerful, and shot farther than long or composite bows.

A centralized and efficient administrative system was essential for maintaining order in the Qin Empire. The First Emperor relied on his officials to oversee the administration of his vast and diverse territory. Every individual and every ounce of grain was tracked through a careful record-keeping system. This official figure, along with several others, was found near 24 horse skeletons and a chariot. He may have played a role in the oversight of the imperial stables.
The people of the Qin kingdom were renowned horsebreeders, enabling them to become the first warring state to use cavalry in battle. Compared to chariots and infantry, cavalry could navigate terrain with speed and agility and may have been critical to Qin’s military success.

Using cavalry in battle was a strategy the Qin adopted from steppe nomads in the fourth century BCE. Well-suited to rugged terrain, cavalrymen would have served as scouts and raiders. The armor of this cavalryman only goes to his waist, making him lighter and more flexible than more heavily-armored infantry.

The Bureau of Music was responsible for providing entertainment for the emperor. Figures found with the bronze birds originally were thought to be musicians; however, more recently some scholars have begun to consider that they may be of individuals feeding the birds or even weaving nets to catch fish.