The Terracotta Warriors (also known as the \"Terra Cotta Army\") is one of the greatest archaeological discoveries ever made. Over seven thousand life-size figures and thousands of horses and chariots were buried with the First Emperor of China in the mausoleum of the Qin Emperor, a portion of which was accidently discovered in 1974 by farmers who were digging a well. The second phase of an international, multidisciplinary team of scholars has been investigating the site since 1999, and has conducted three excavation campaigns between 2004 and 2006. The most recent excavations, which were at Pit 2, began in 2011, and more recently, promising new excavations began in Pit 2, with exciting fresh discoveries already announced. The Terracotta Warriors seeks to present the exciting and cutting-edge findings of this ongoing project, providing a full and comprehensive history of the Terracotta Army and its inspiration for future scholarship.

The First Emperor (also known as Qin Shi Huangdi) was the first emperor of China, ruling from 221 to 210 BC. He is best known for having united China, thereby bringing an end to the Warring States period, establishing the system of emperorship, and promoting new methods of excavation and preservation.

The Terracotta Warriors are a group of life-size terra-cotta sculptures of warriors that were buried with the First Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, to protect his tomb in the afterlife. They were discovered in 1974 by local farmers in Xian, Shaanxi Province, China, and are now housed in the Terracotta Army Museum, which opened in 1979.

The Terracotta Army was created to serve as a terracotta army to protect the tomb of Qin Shi Huang. The army consists of thousands of soldiers, cavalry, and chariots, all of which were sculpted on a mass scale by various factories but were subsequently molded to feature their own unique appearances separate of one another. The soldiers were arranged in battle formations based on military rank, allowing viewers to get a sense of what the First Emperor had at his disposal when he fought battles, and the Terracotta Army itself is even organized based on military rank, allowing viewers to get a sense of what the First Emperor had at his disposal when he fought battles.

The Terracotta Army was buried with the First Emperor to protect his tomb in the afterlife. It is believed that the First Emperor wanted his soldiers to protect him in the afterlife, much the same way Egyptian pyramids were built to protect the pharaohs who had them built. The Terracotta Army consists of thousands of life-size figures and thousands of horses and chariots, all of which were sculpted on a mass scale by various factories but were subsequently molded to feature their own unique appearances separate of one another. The soldiers were arranged in battle formations based on military rank, allowing viewers to get a sense of what the First Emperor had at his disposal when he fought battles, and the Terracotta Army itself is even organized based on military rank, allowing viewers to get a sense of what the First Emperor had at his disposal when he fought battles.