

Xi'an and Luoyang: Their History and Sites of Interest

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Geographical locations of
Xi'an and Luoyang

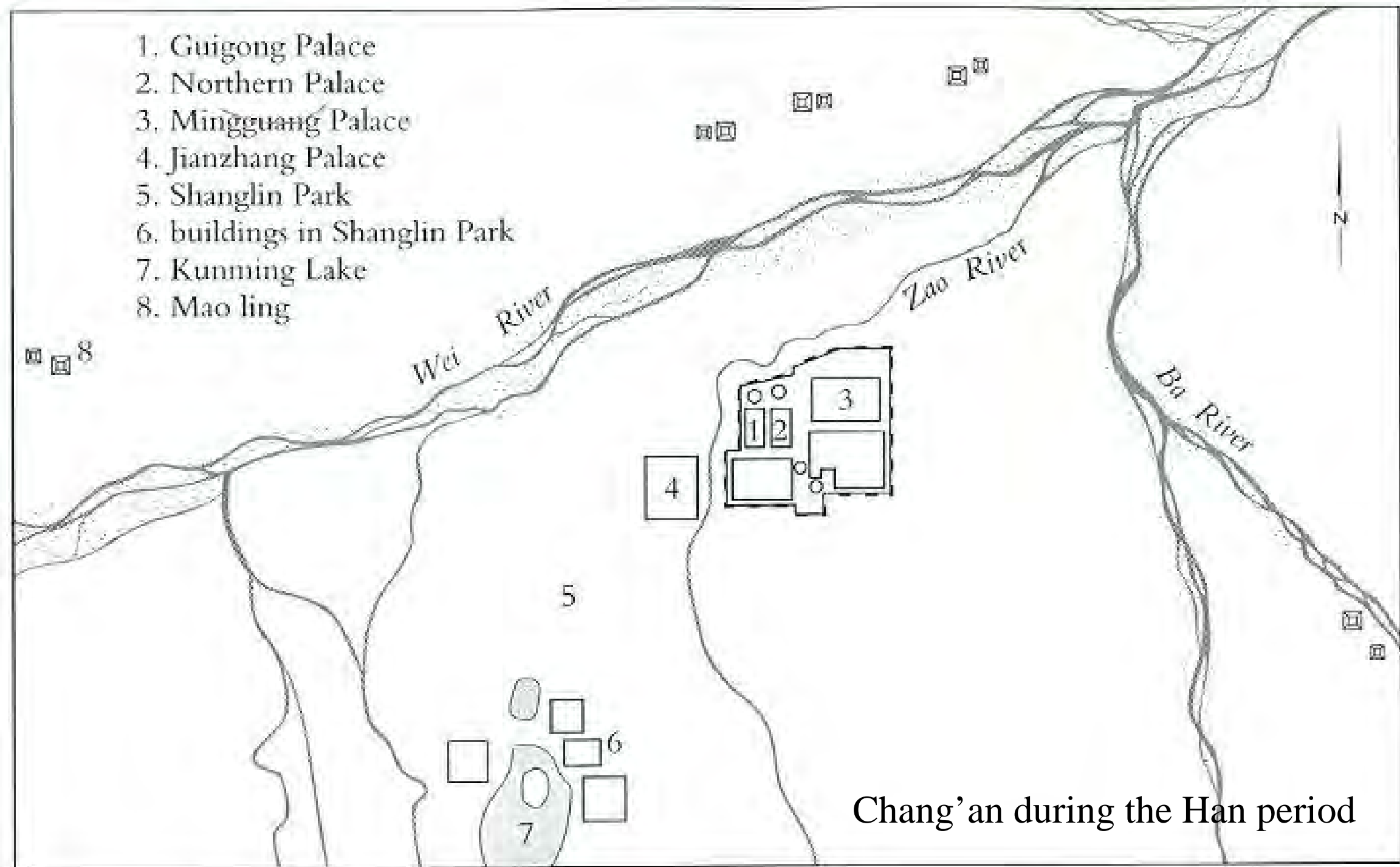
西安 Xi'an

Known as Chang'an (Lasting Peace)
during the Han to Tang period.

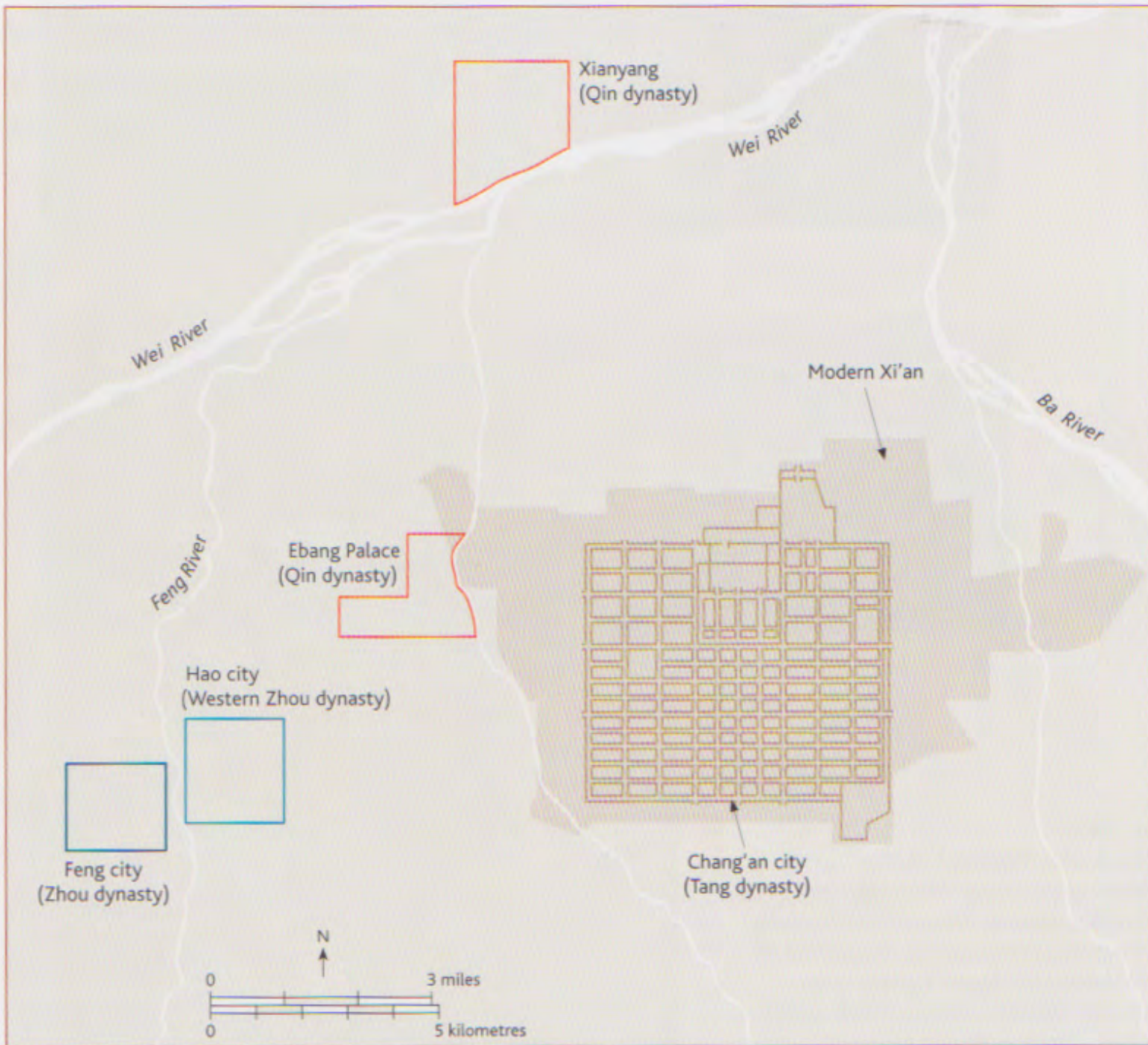
Geography, history, city structure

Historical sites from the Qin, Han and
Tang period

1. Guigong Palace
2. Northern Palace
3. Mingguang Palace
4. Jianzhang Palace
5. Shanglin Park
6. buildings in Shanglin Park
7. Kunming Lake
8. Mao ling



Chang'an during the Han period



Chang'an during the Zhou, Qin and Tang period

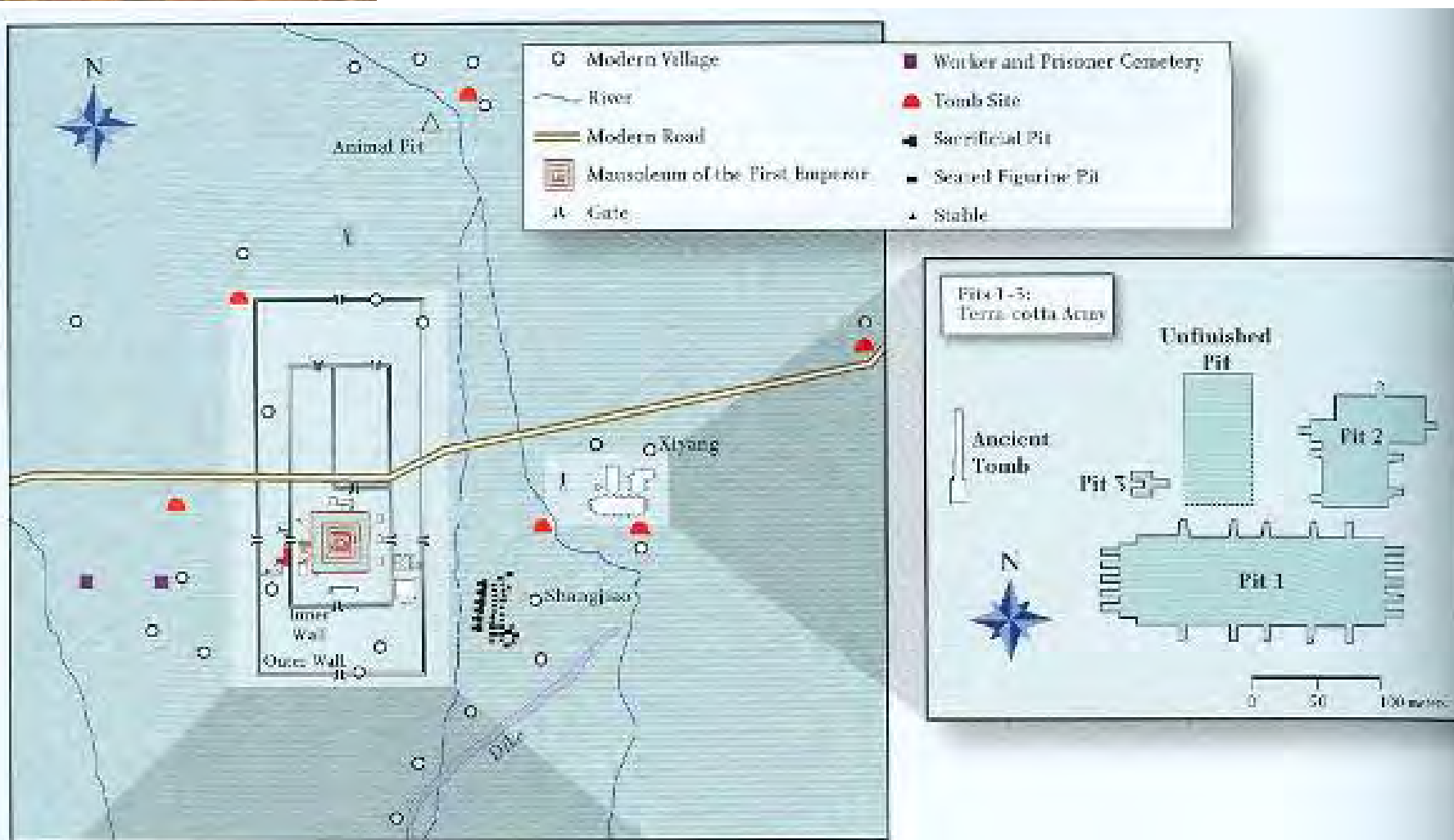
The Warring States of China

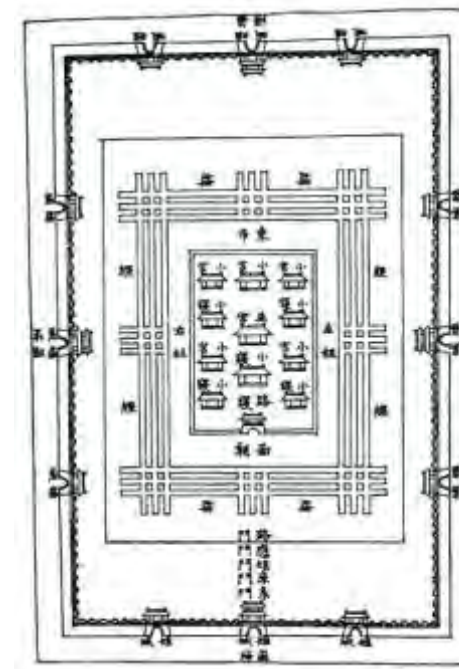
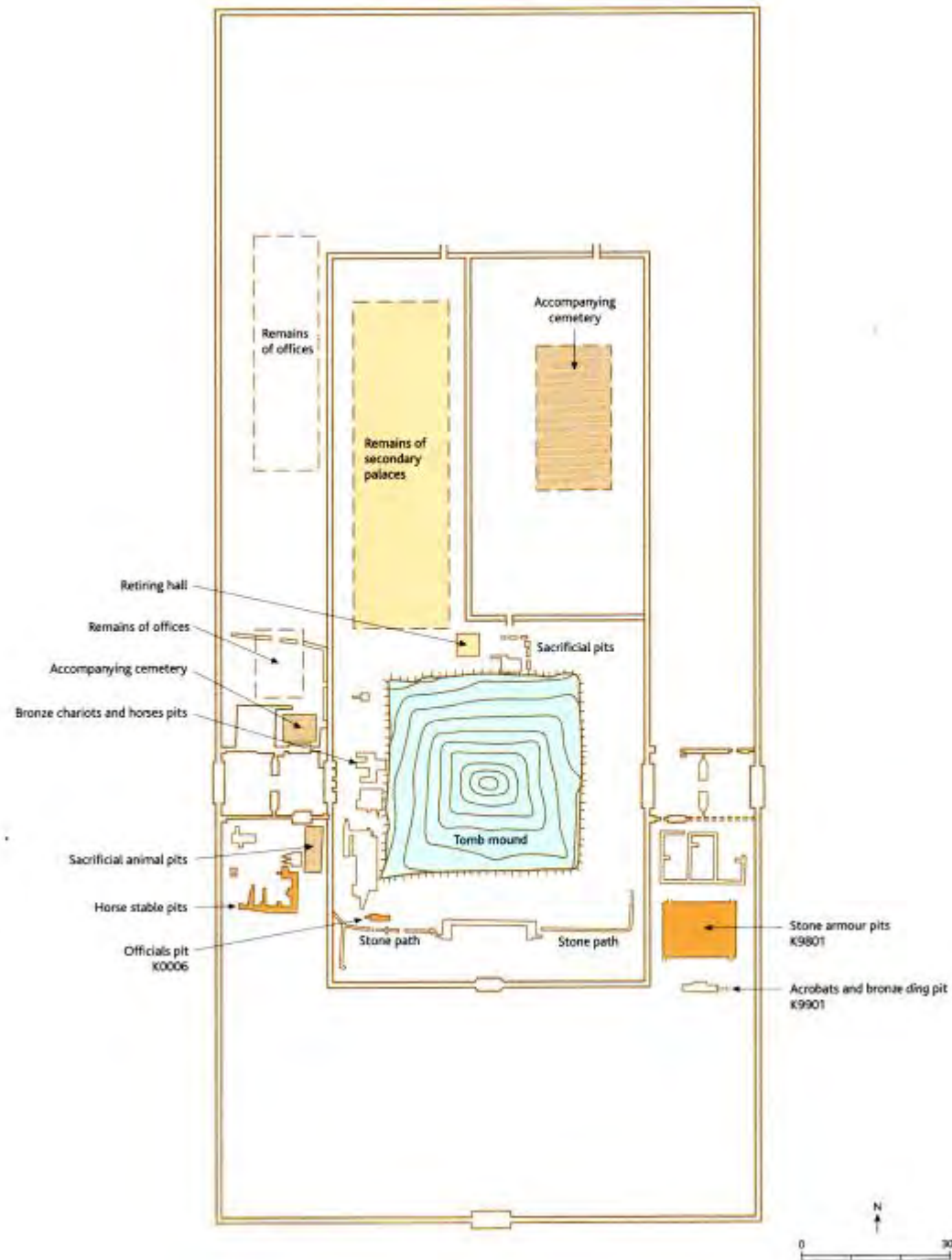
c. 260 BCE





Aerophoto and ground plan of the Lishan necropolis for the First Emperor of Qin. Late 3rd century BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.





Idealized city

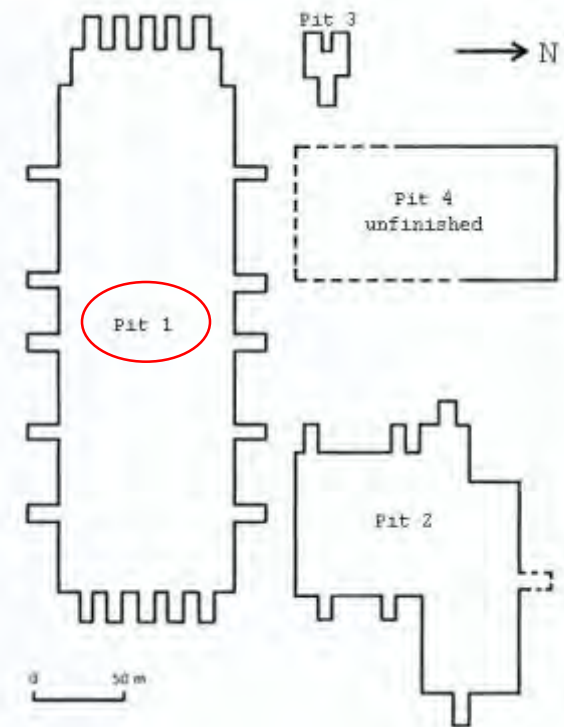
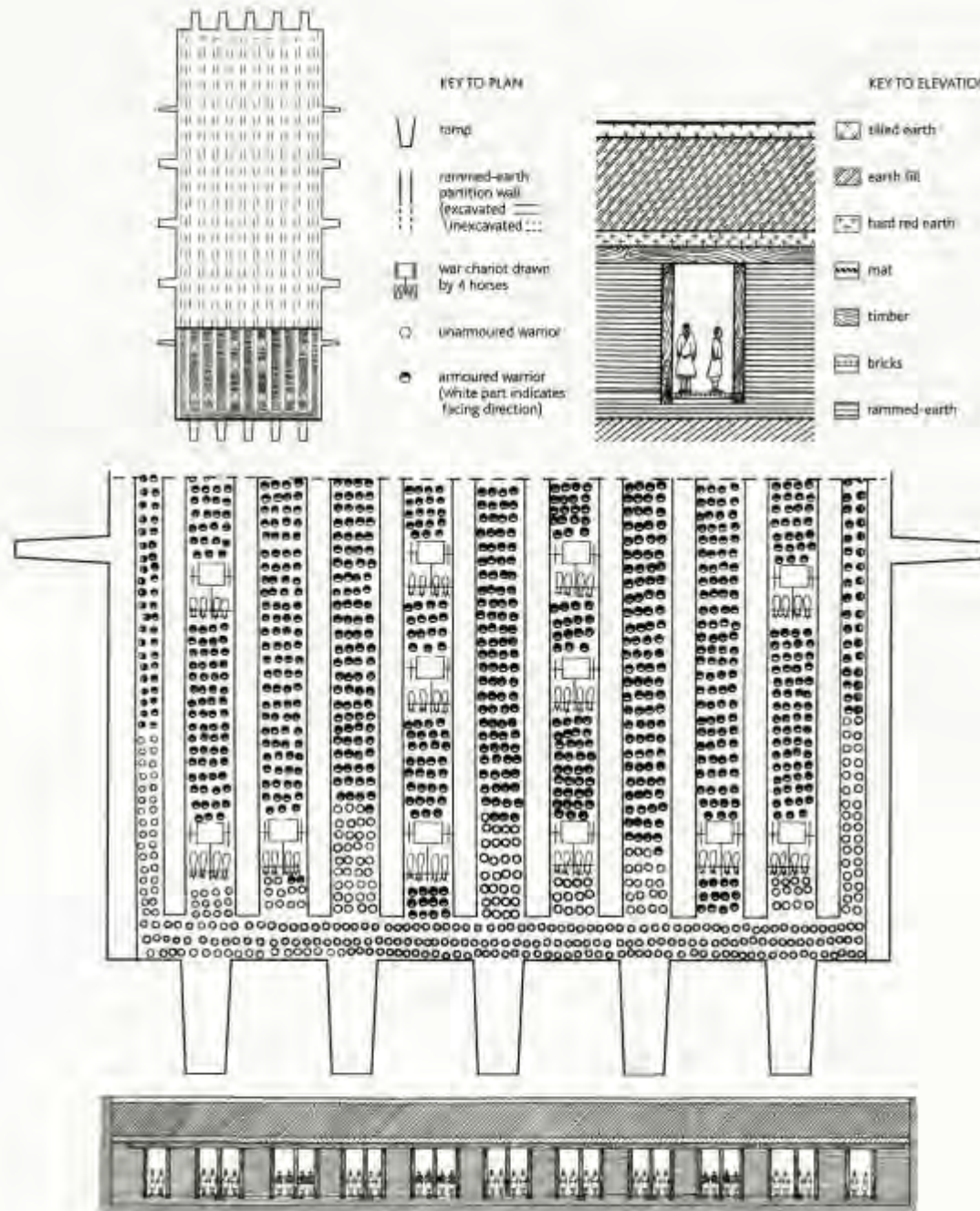
Lishan Necropolis. L. of outer wall, 2800 m. Late 3rd Century BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province



Terracotta Army of Qin in the overall layout of Lishan Necropolis. Late 3rd Century BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province

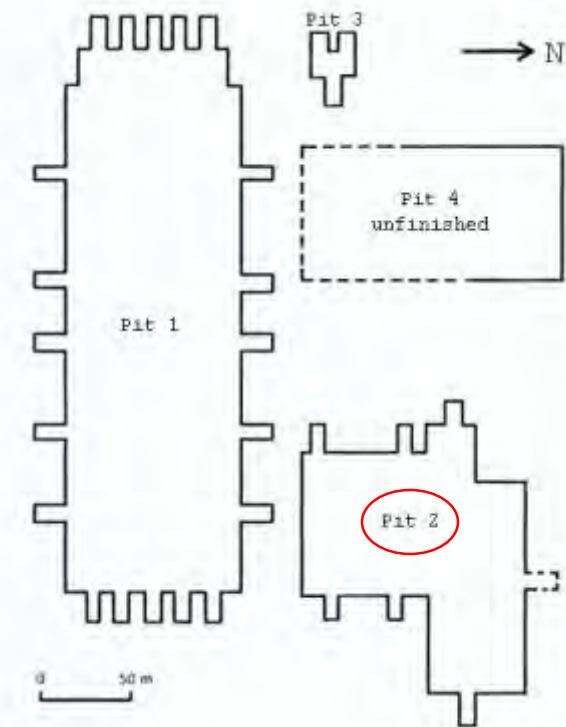
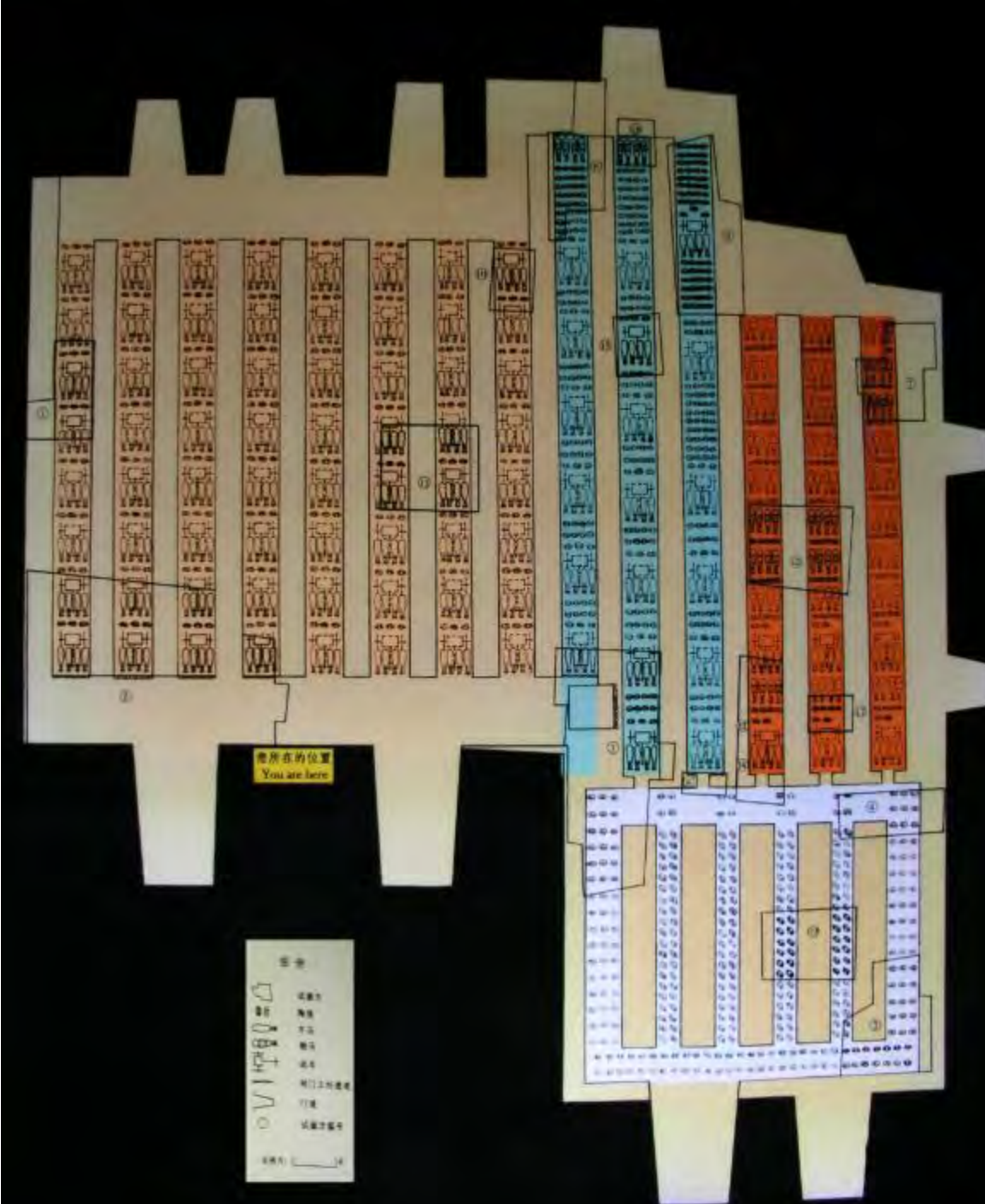


Terracotta Army of Qin, Pit 1, Lishan Necropolis. L of pit. 230 m. Late 3rd century BCE., Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.



Terracotta Army of Qin, Pits 1-4

Terracotta Army of Qin, Pit 1



Terracotta Army of Qin, Pits 1-4

Terracotta Army of Qin, Pit 2.

White: archers with *nu* crossbows

Pink: chariots

Blue: chariots and infantry

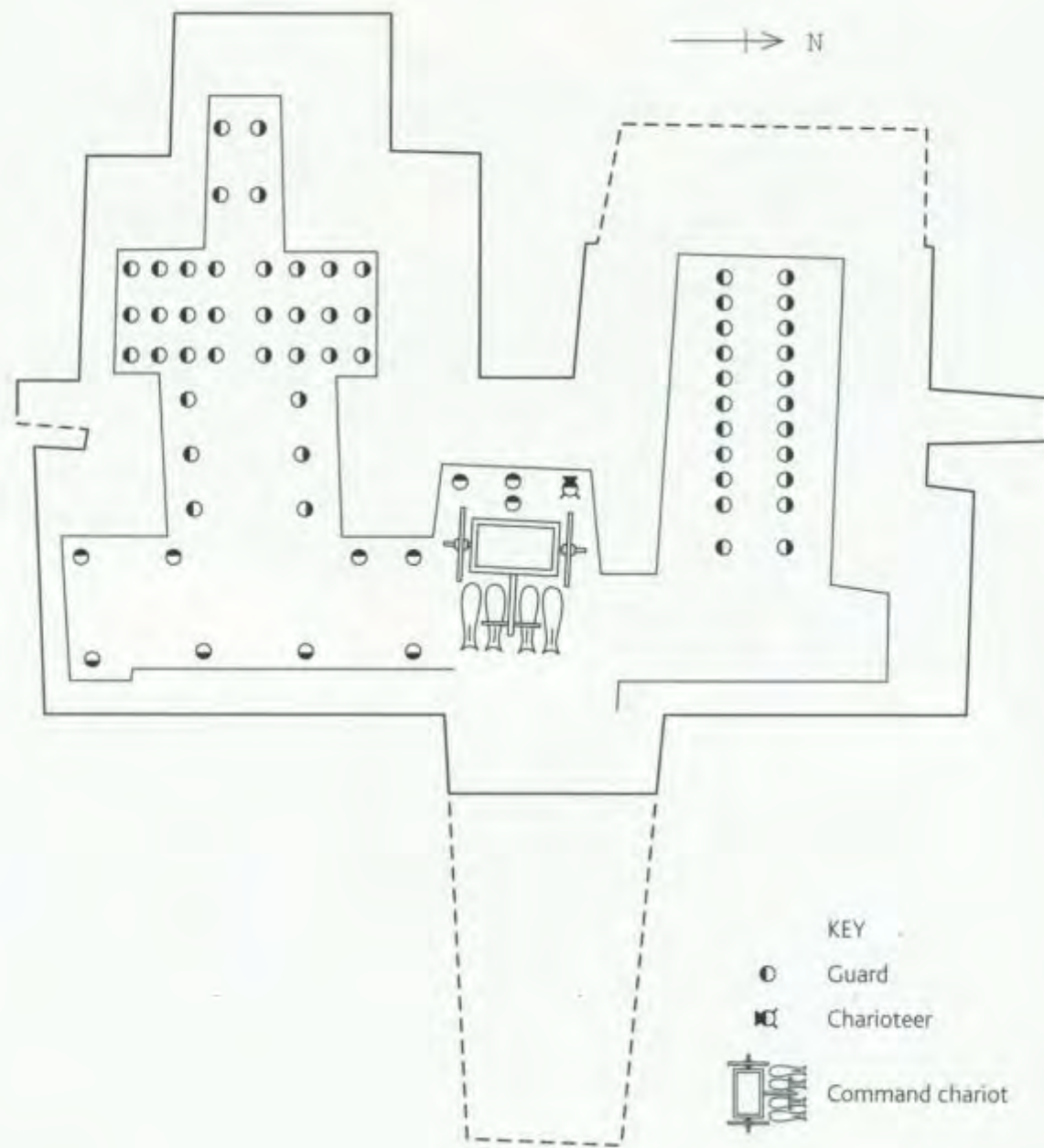
Red: chariots and cavalry



Terracotta Army of Qin, Pit 2, Lishan Necropolis. L. of pit, 96 m. Late 3rd century BCE., Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.



Armored General from Pit 2
and colored restoration,
Lishan Necropolis



KEY



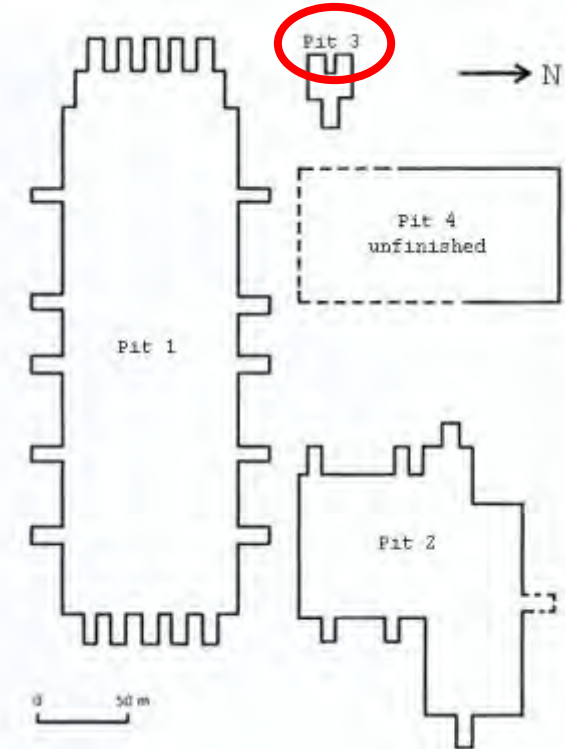
Guard



Charioteer



Command chariot



Terracotta Army of Qin, Pits. 1-4

Terracotta Army of Qin, Pit 3



Terracotta Army of Qin, Pit 3, Lishan Necropolis. L. of pit, 28.8 m. Late 3rd century BCE., Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.



Cross-section of a Terracotta Infantryman, Lishan Necropolis.

Stamps of workshop



Worker's tomb epitaph

Assimilation of a Terracotta Figures Workshop, Lishan Necropolis.



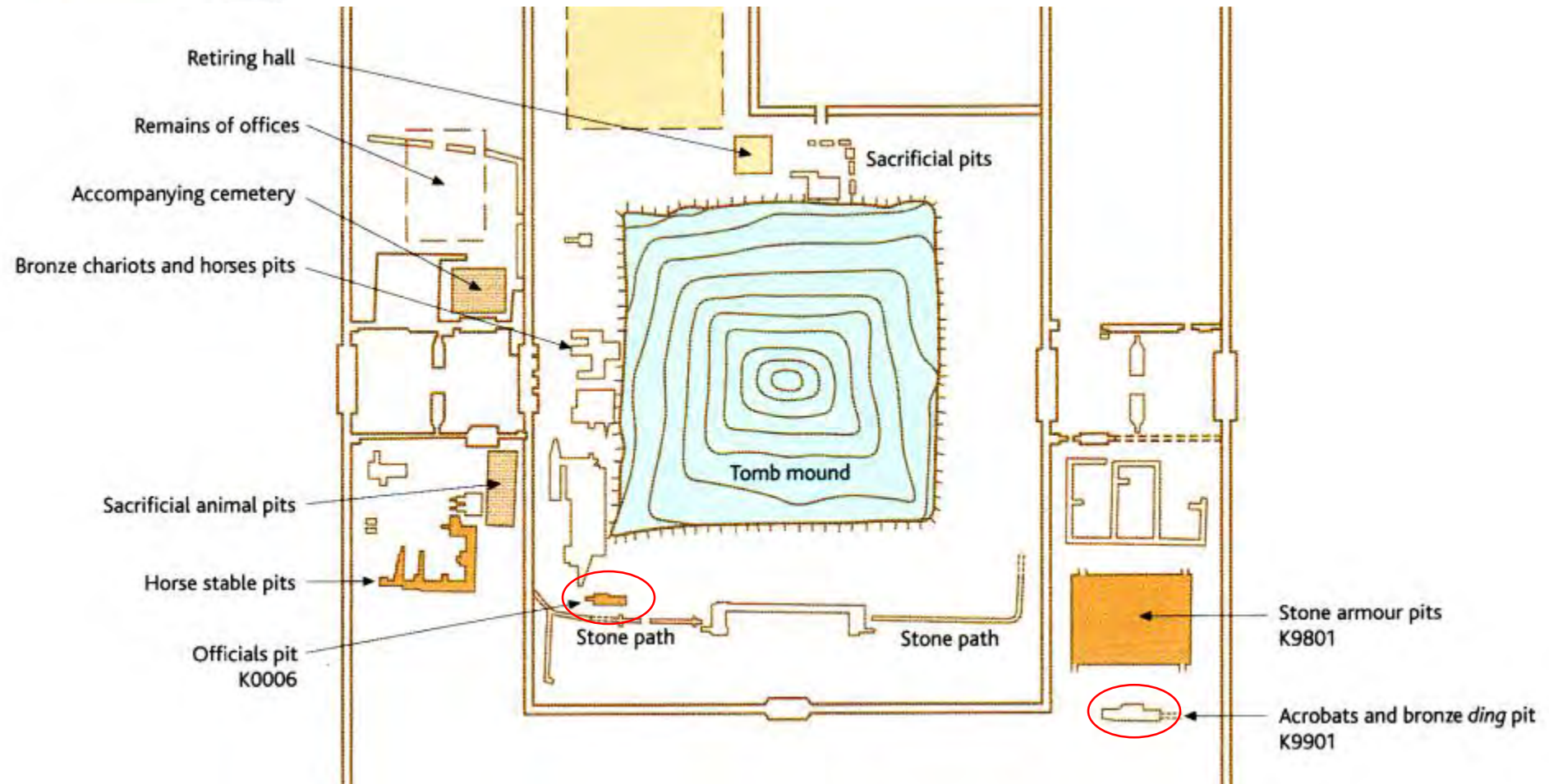
Various facial features, hairdos and hand positions of terracotta soldiers from the necropolis of the First Emperor of Qin

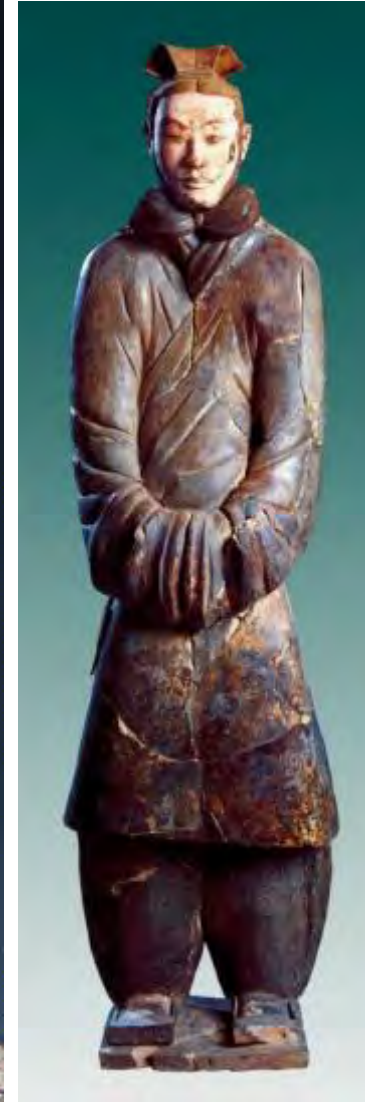


Tombs of craftsmen in the overall layout of Lishan Necropolis. Late 3rd Century BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province



Officials Pit 0006 and Acrobats Pit 9901 in Lishan Necropolis.





Scrape knife
and stone

Official from Pit 0006, Lishan Necropolis. Fired clay, originally painted, h. 184 cm. Late 3rd century BCE., Qin dynasty. Lishan Necropolis. Lintong, Shaanxi province.



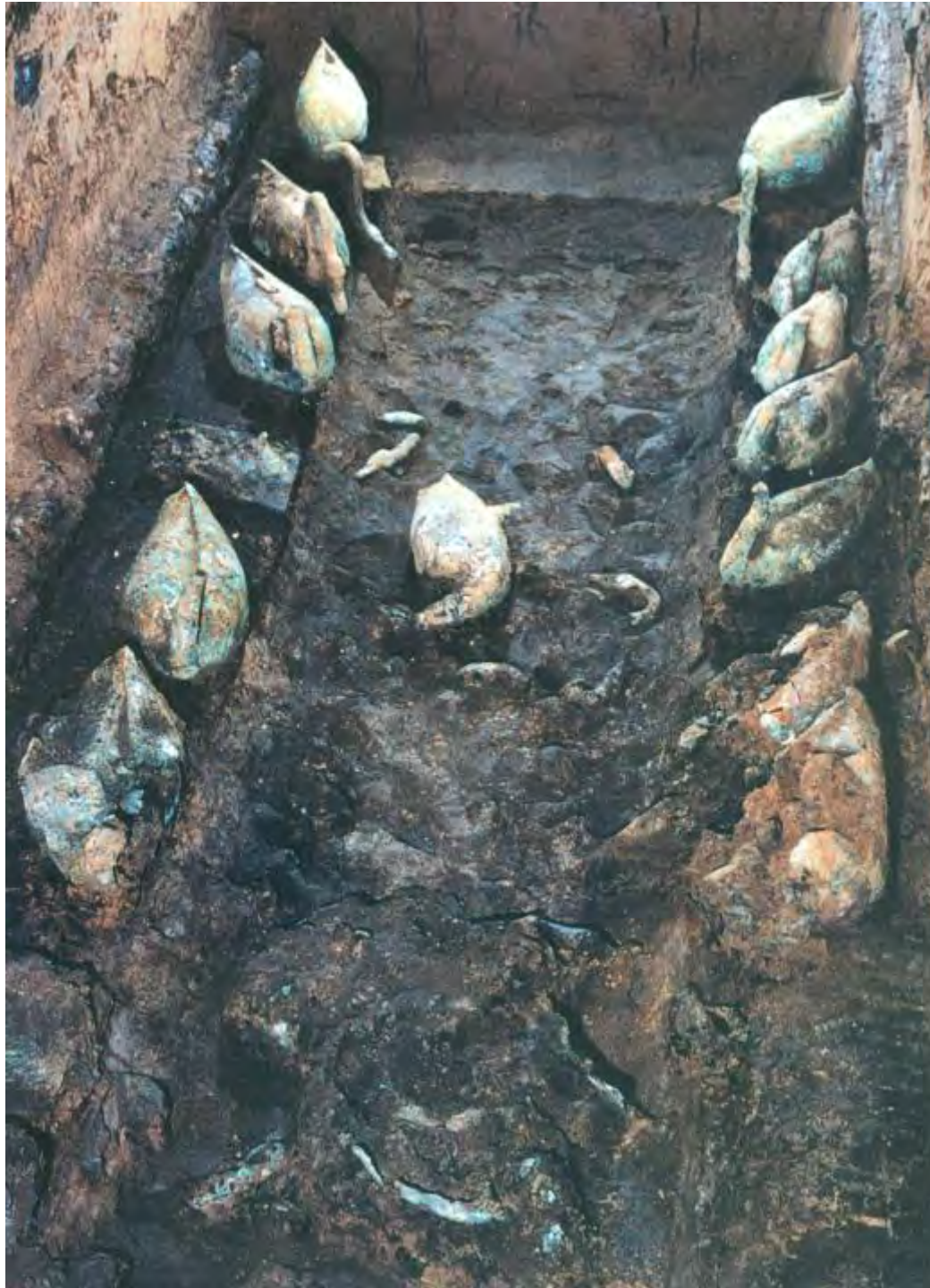
Acrobat Entertainers from
Pit 9901, Lishan
Necropolis. Late 3rd
century BCE, Qin dynasty.
Fired clay, originally
painted, h. 178 and 171 cm.
Lintong, Shaanxi province.



Bronze birds and musicians Pit 0007 in the overall layout of Lishan Necropolis. Late 3rd Century BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province

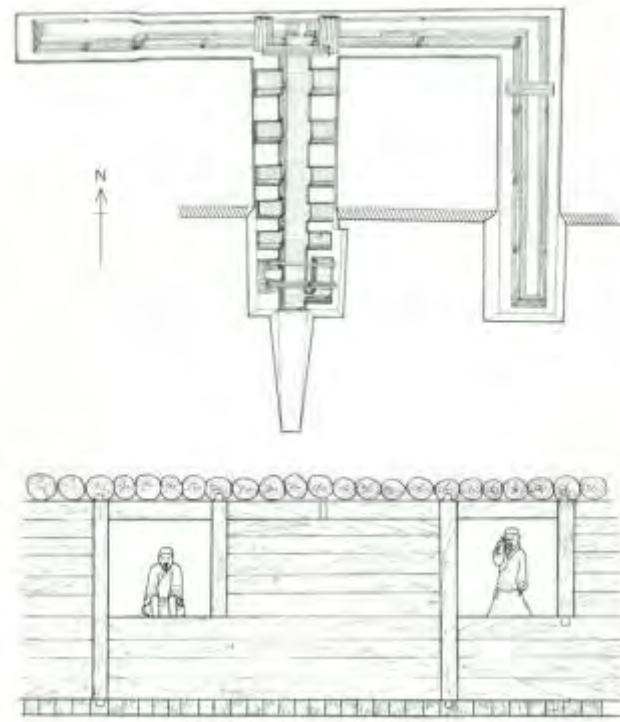


Crane from Pit 0007, Lishan Necropolis. Bronze, originally painted, h. 71 cm. Late 3rd century BCE., Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.



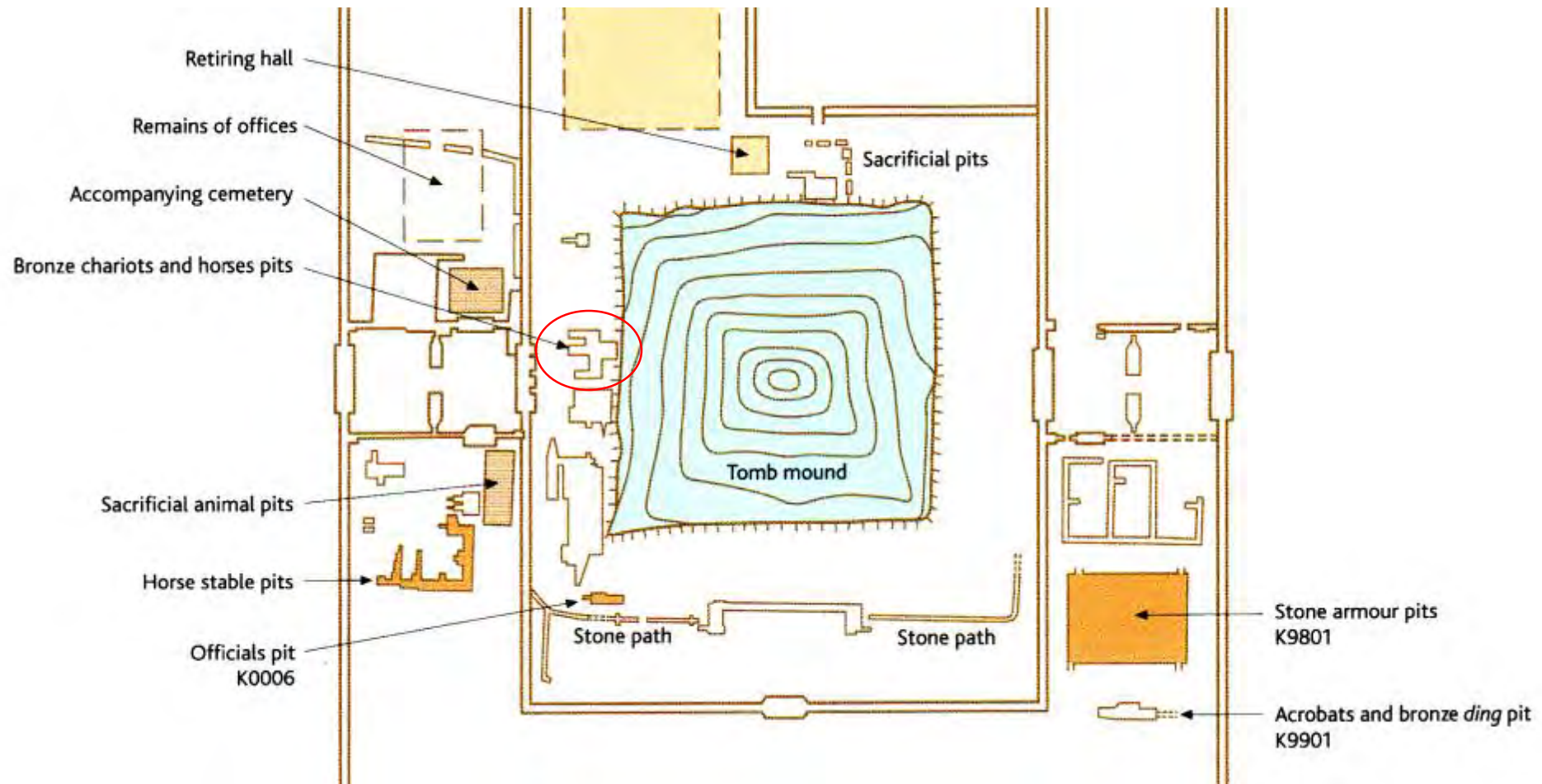
Assimilation of Pit 0007

Excavation photography of water fowls from Pit 0007, Lishan Necropolis.



Layout and cross-section of Pit 0007

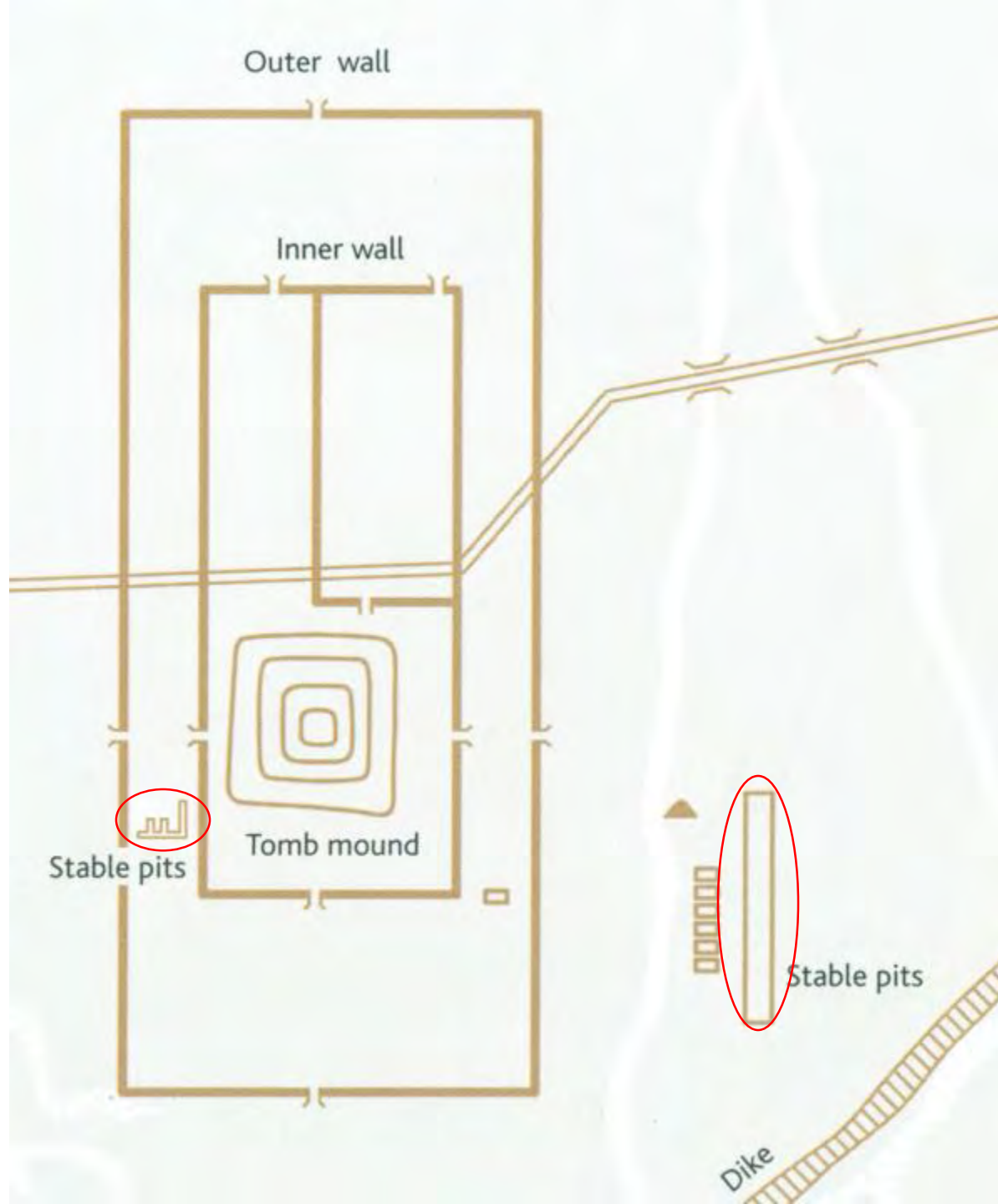
Musician from Pit 0007, Lishan Necropolis.
Fired clay, originally painted, h. 112 cm. Late
3rd c. BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi
province.



Bronze chariots and horses Pit in Lishan Necropolis. Late 3rd Century BCE, Qin dynasty.
Lintong, Shaanxi province



Bronze chariot No. 2 from the Lishan Necropolis. Painted bronze inlaid with gold and silver, h. 106 cm. Late 3rd century BCE., Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.



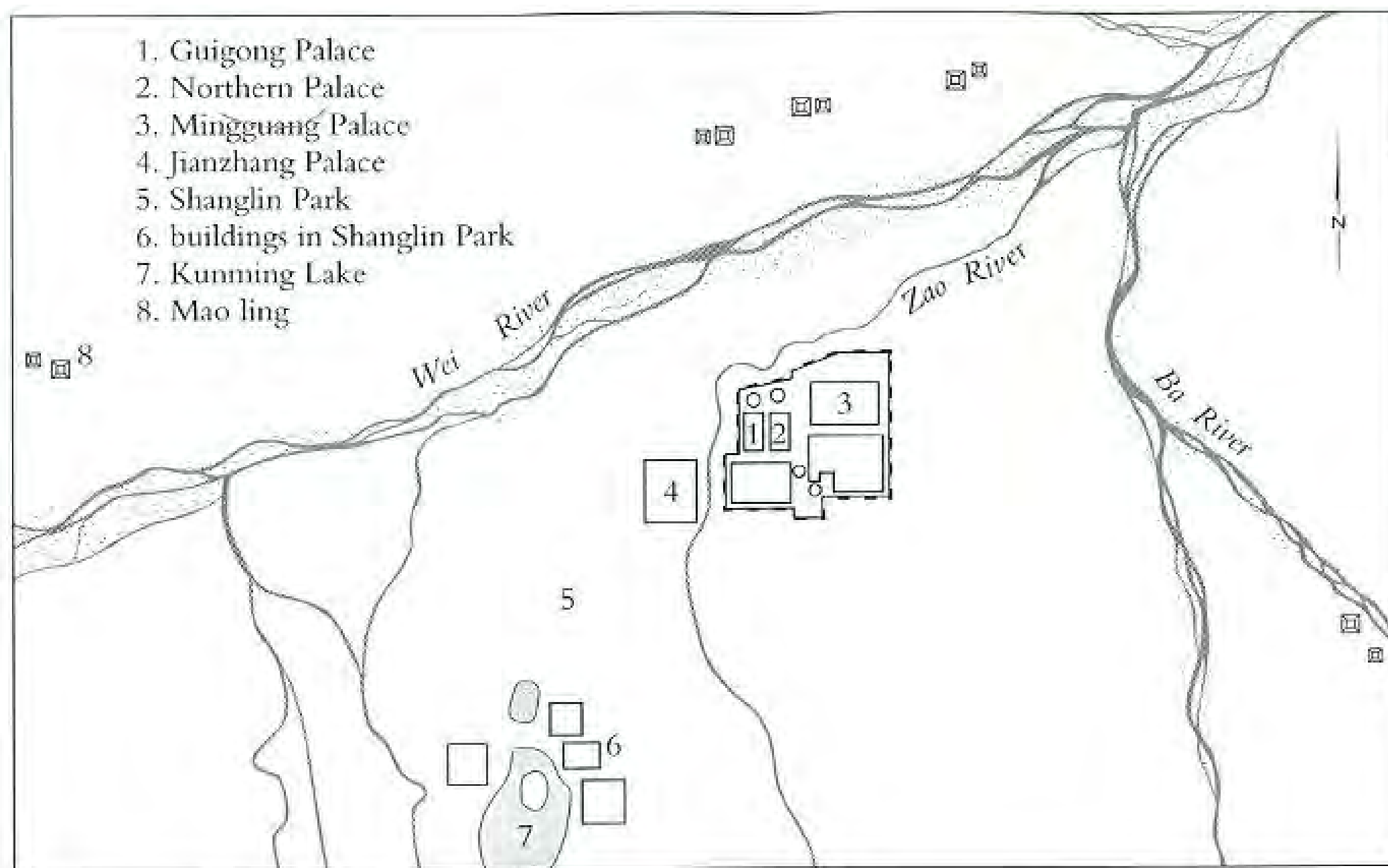
Two groups of stable pits in Lishan Necropolis.



Cross-section view of a stable pit

Horse groom from stable pit, Lishan Necro-polis.
Fired clay, originally painted, h. 65 cm. Late 3rd c.
BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.

1. Guigong Palace
2. Northern Palace
3. Mingguang Palace
4. Jianzhang Palace
5. Shanglin Park
6. buildings in Shanglin Park
7. Kunming Lake
8. Mao ling

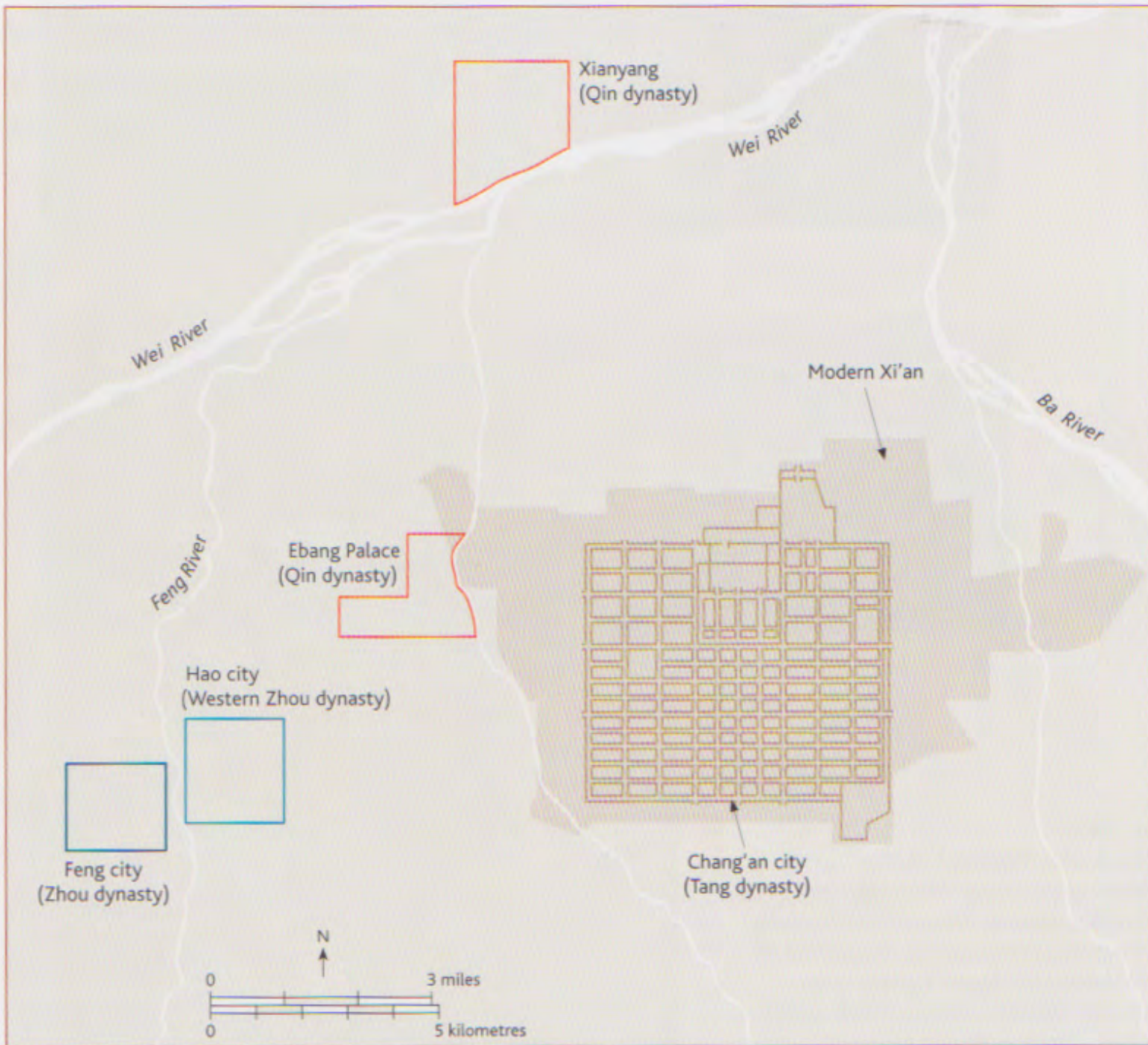


Constructions in Chang'an during Emperor Wu's reign (140-87 BCE). Chang'an, Shaanxi Province.



Cowherd (right, h. 258 cm) and Weaving Maid (left, h. 228 cm), stone, 120 BCE, Western Han, from the site of Emperor Wu's Shanglin Park, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province.





Chang'an during the Tang period and afterwards

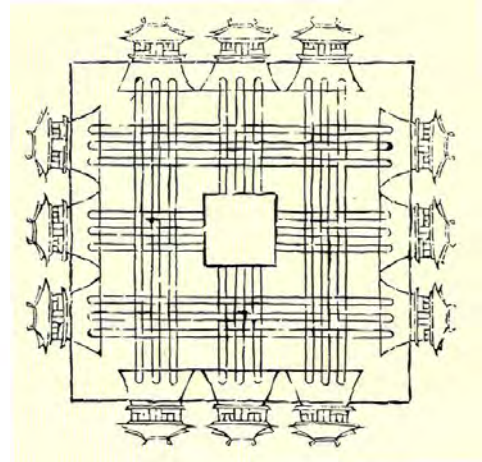
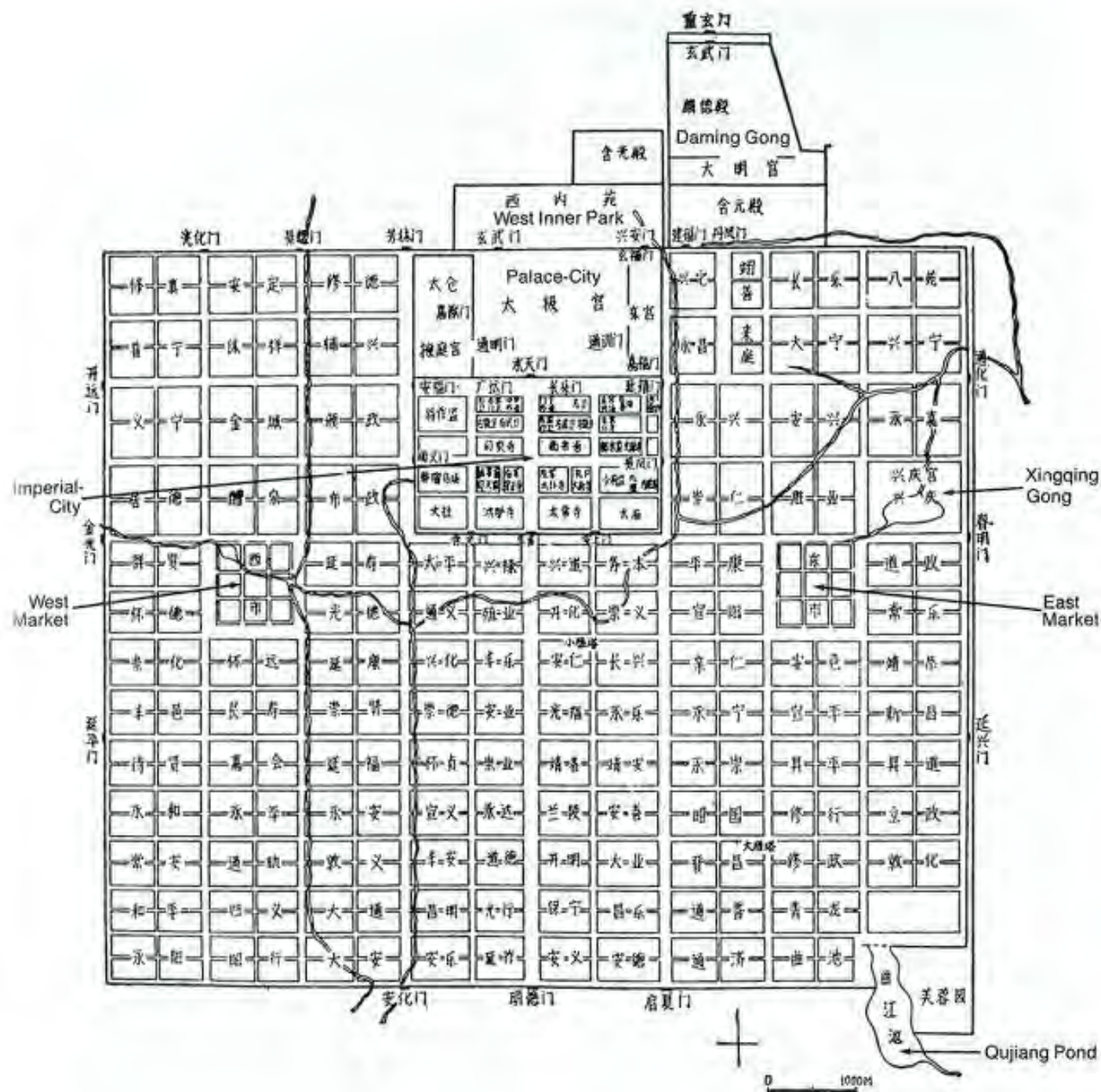


Diagram of a royal city from ancient ritual texts after Eastern Han.

City of Chang'an.
7th-10th c. CE.
Tang Dynasty.
Xi'an, Shaanxi province.

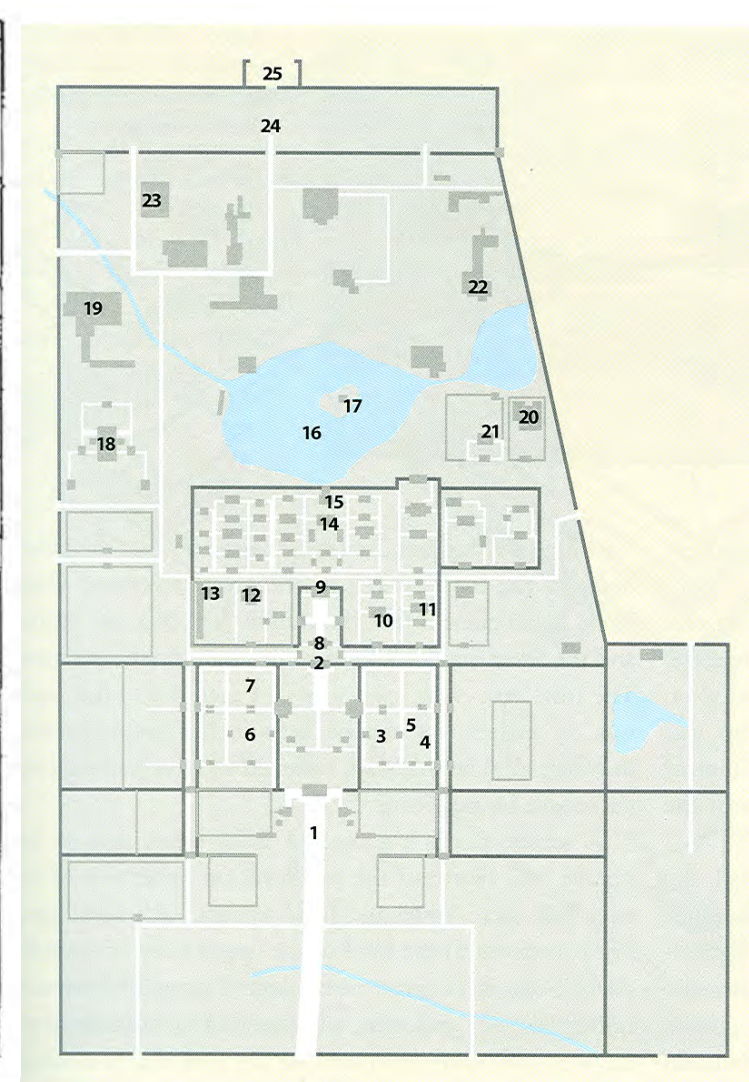
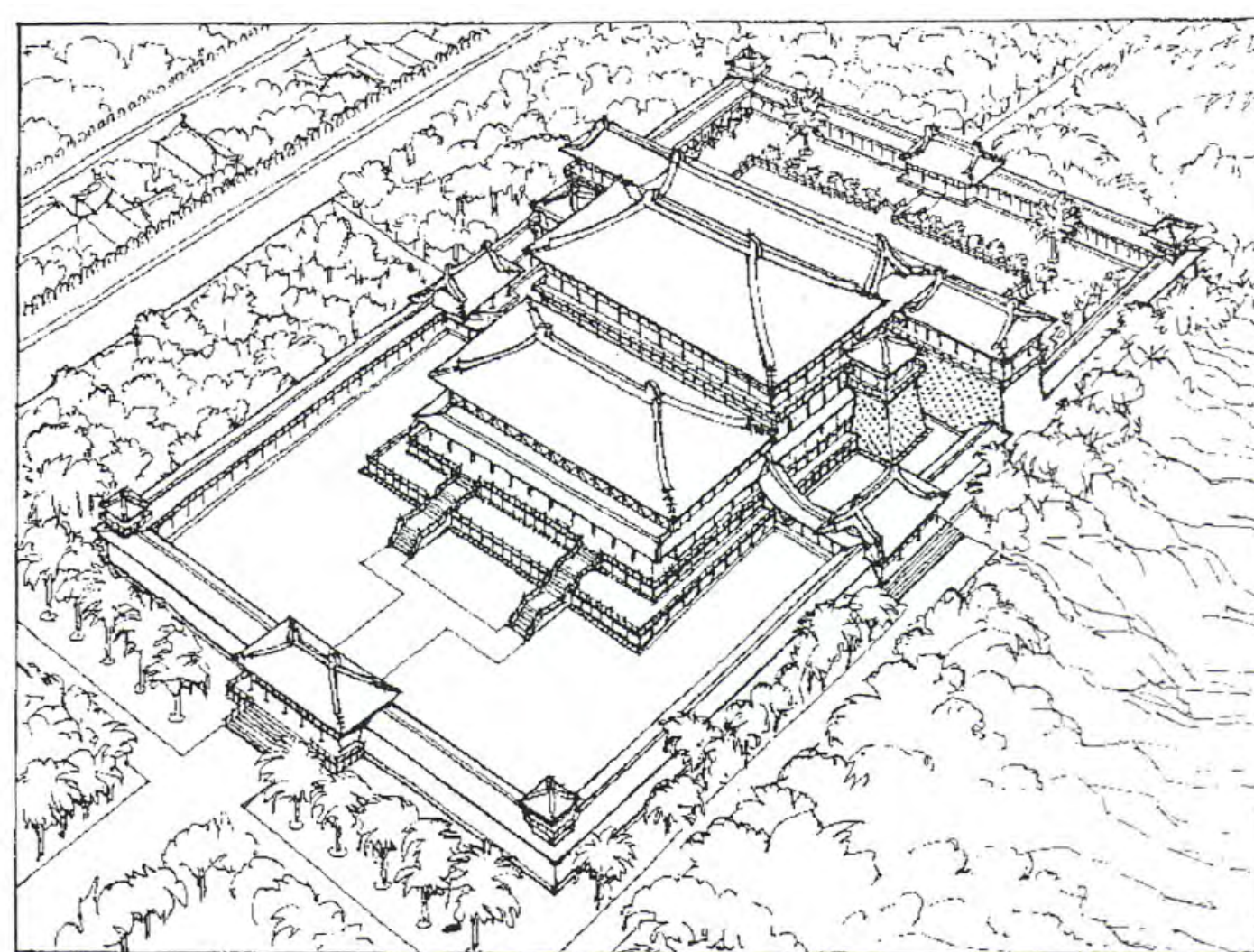
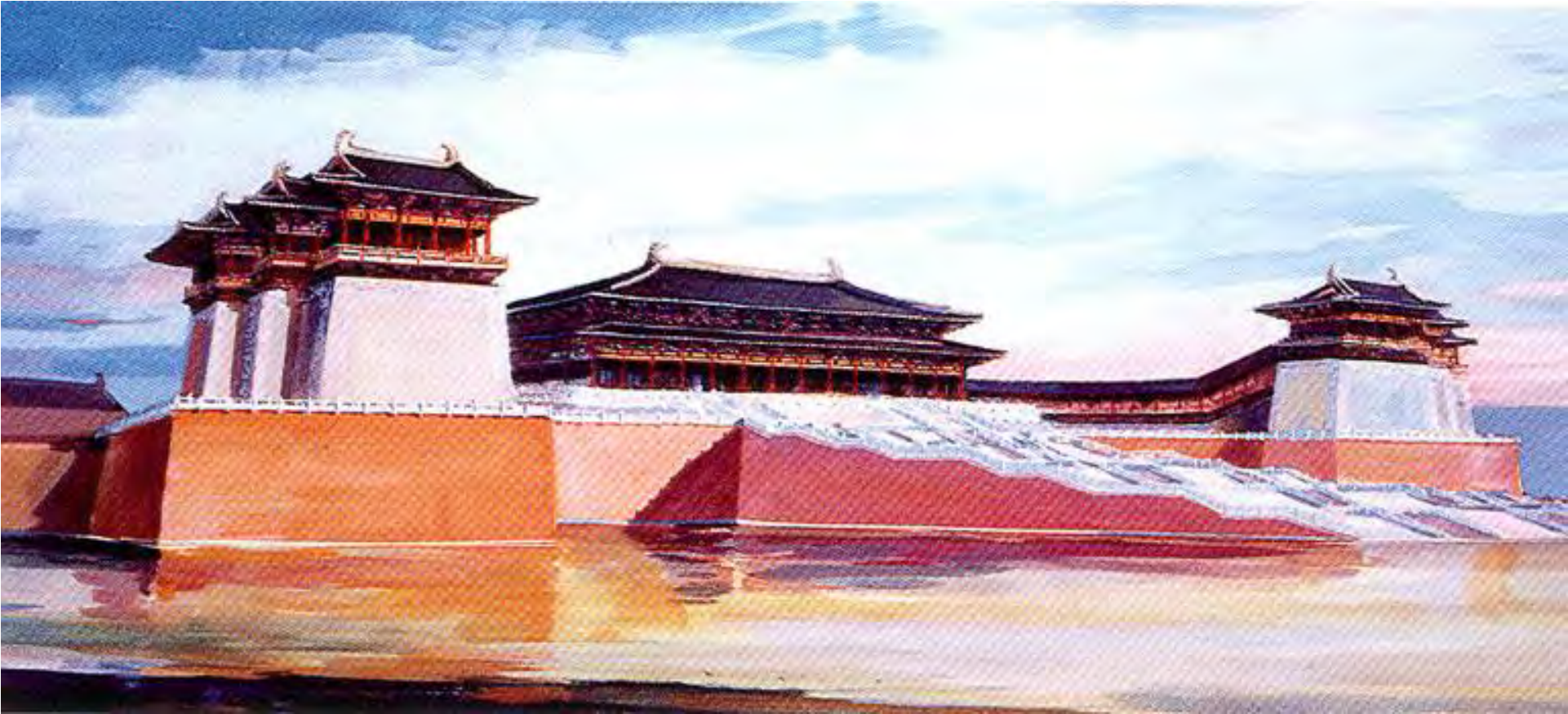


Figure 4.5. Plan of Daminggong, the complex just outside the walls of Changan, the Tang capital

1. Hanyuandian (Enfolding Vitality Hall)
2. Xuanzhengdian (Manifest Government Hall)
3. Chancellery
4. Office of Historiography
5. Institute for the Advancement of Literature
6. Secretariat
7. Department of Palace Administration
8. Zichenmen (Purple Palace Gate)
9. Zichendian (Purple Palace Hall)
10. Bathing halls
11. Warm Chamber Hall
12. Yanyingdian (Prolonged Brilliance Hall)
13. Hanxiangdian (Enfolding Heavenly Virtue Hall)
14. Penglai Hall
15. Hanliangdian (Enfolding Coolness Hall)
16. Taiye Pond
17. Mount Penglai
18. Lindedian (Unicorn Virtue Hall)
19. Taifudian (Grand Happiness Hall)
20. Taihedian (Grand Harmony Hall)
21. Qingsidian (Clear Thinking Hall)
22. Dajiaoguan (Grand Horn Tower)
23. Sanqingdian (Three Clarities Hall)
24. Xuanwumen (Black Tortoise Gate)
25. Chongxuanmen (Double Profound Gate)

Reconstruction of Daming Palace



Reconstruction of Hanyuan Hall at the Daming Palace, Chang'an. late 7th-8th c. CE, Tang. Xi'an, Shaanxi province.



Western paradise of Pure Land Buddhism, from Cave 217, Mogao Grottoes, late 7th-early 8th c., Tang dynasty. Mural painting, Dunhuang, Gansu province.



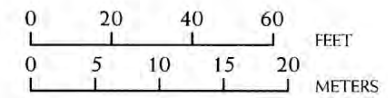
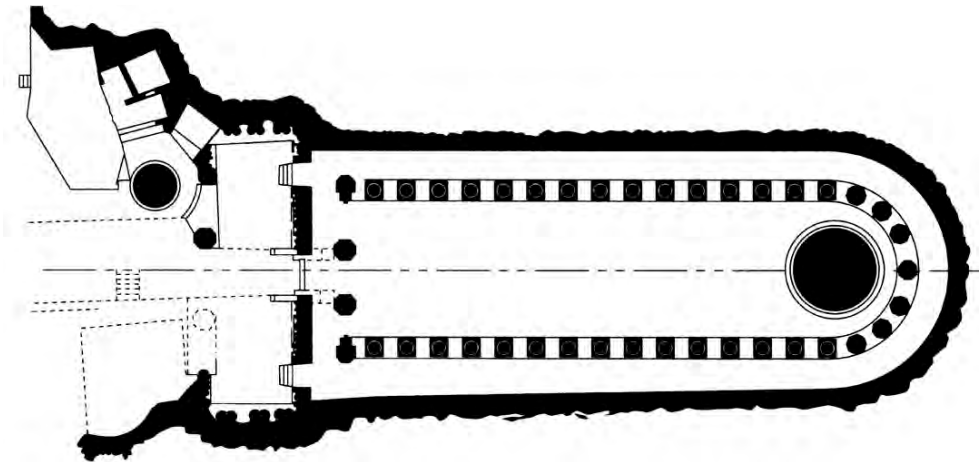
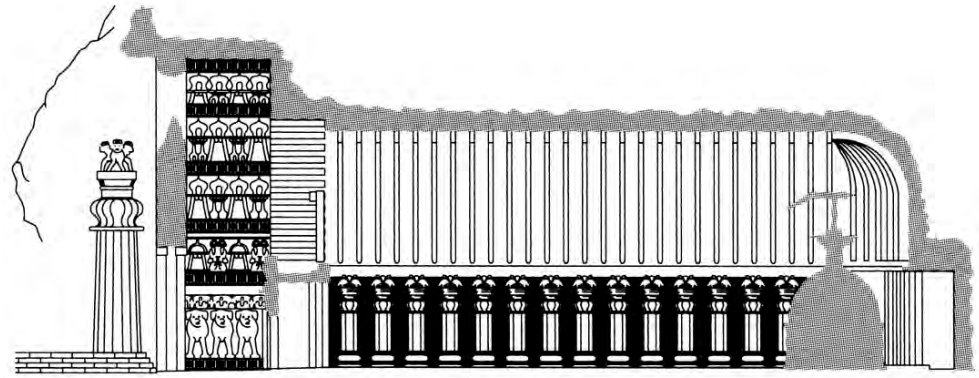
Dayan ta (Greater Goose pagoda)
Chang'an, Shaanxi Province.



Great Ci'an Temple
Chang'an, Shaanxi Province



Xuanzang (c. 602-664)



Caitya Hall. 1st century CE, Kushan Period (1st-3rd century CE). Rock-cut cave, h. 15 m. Karle, India.

大唐三藏聖教序

太宗文皇帝製



弘福寺沙門懷

仁集晉右將軍

王羲之書



蓋聞二儀有像顯

覆載以含生四時無

形潛寒暑以化物是

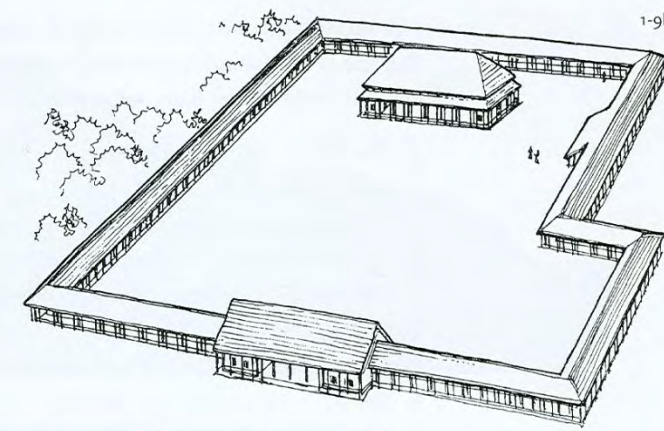
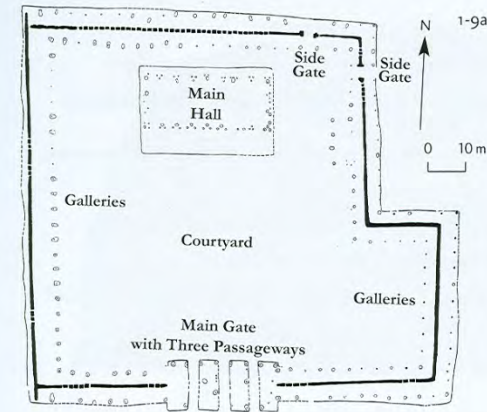
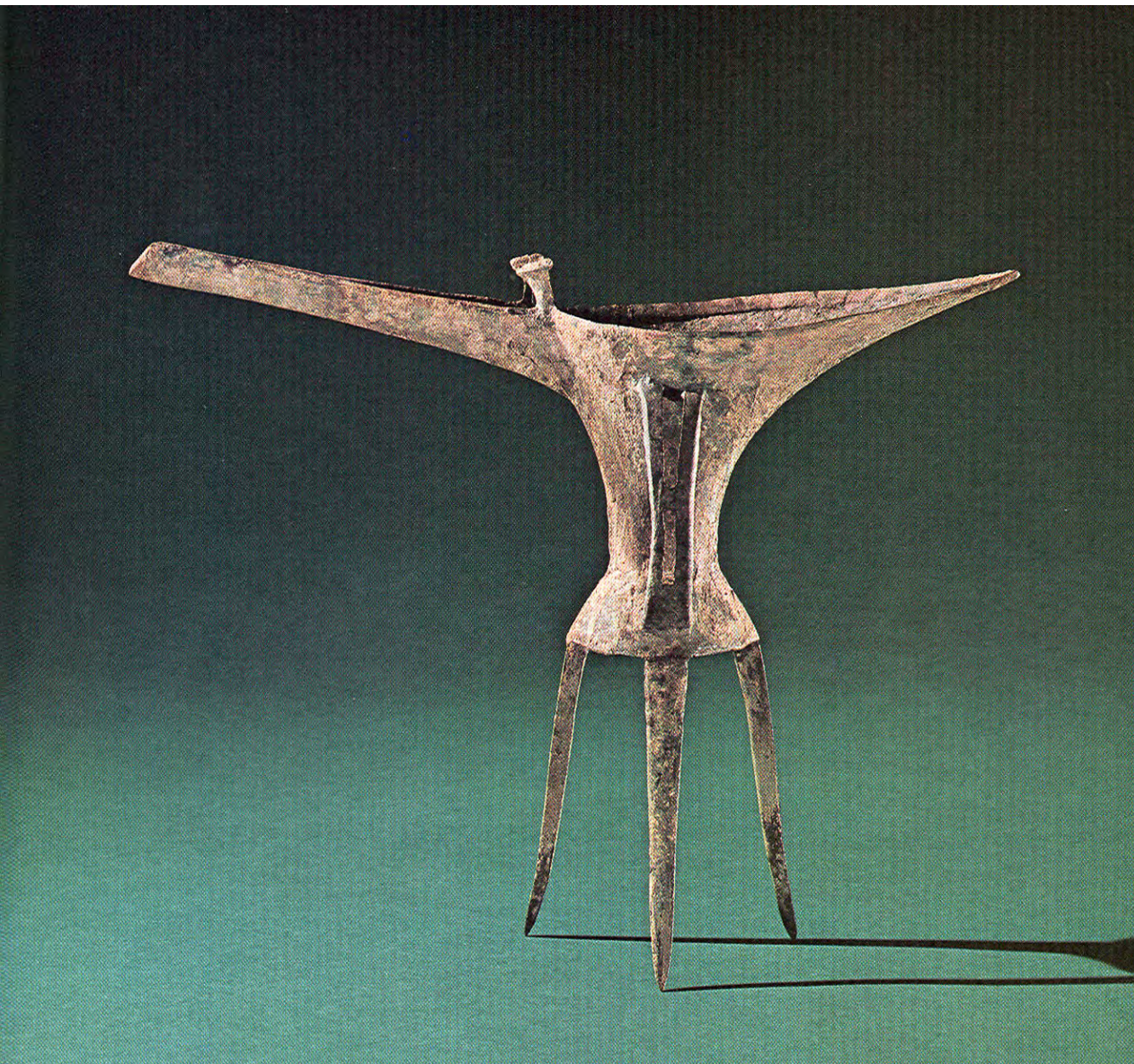
以窺天鑑地育萬

洛阳 Luoyang

Major (earliest) capital in Chinese history

Geography, history, city structure

Historical sites from the Xia(?), Sui and Tang period



- 1-9
a. Plan of Palace 1. Erlitou culture. Erlitou, Yanshi, Henan province. (Adapted from Zhongguo shehui 1995d, inside back cover)
b. Conjectural reconstruction of Palace 1. (Adapted from Yang Hongxun 1987, 75)
c. Foundation of the main hall of Palace 1 (West to East view)

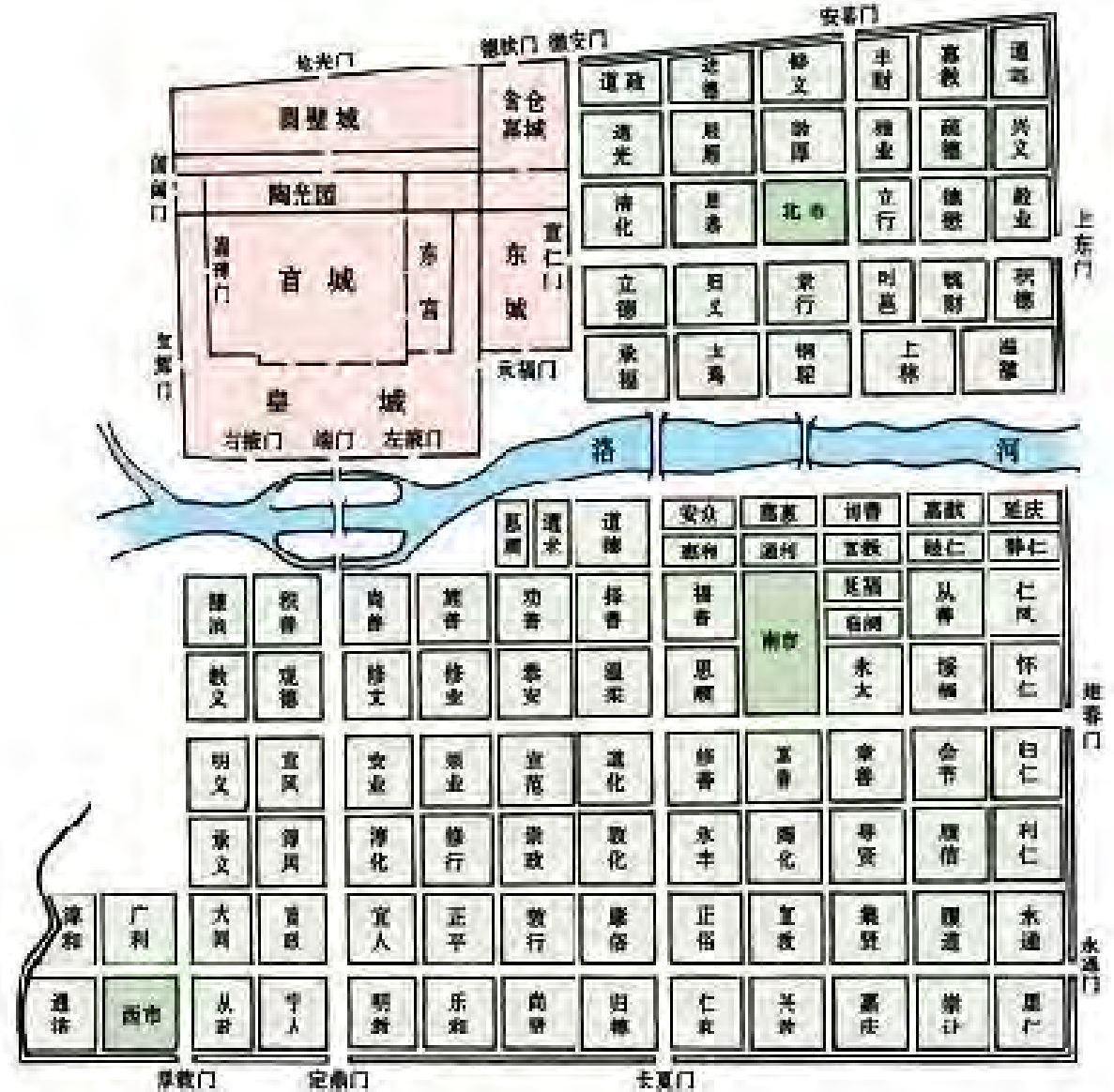
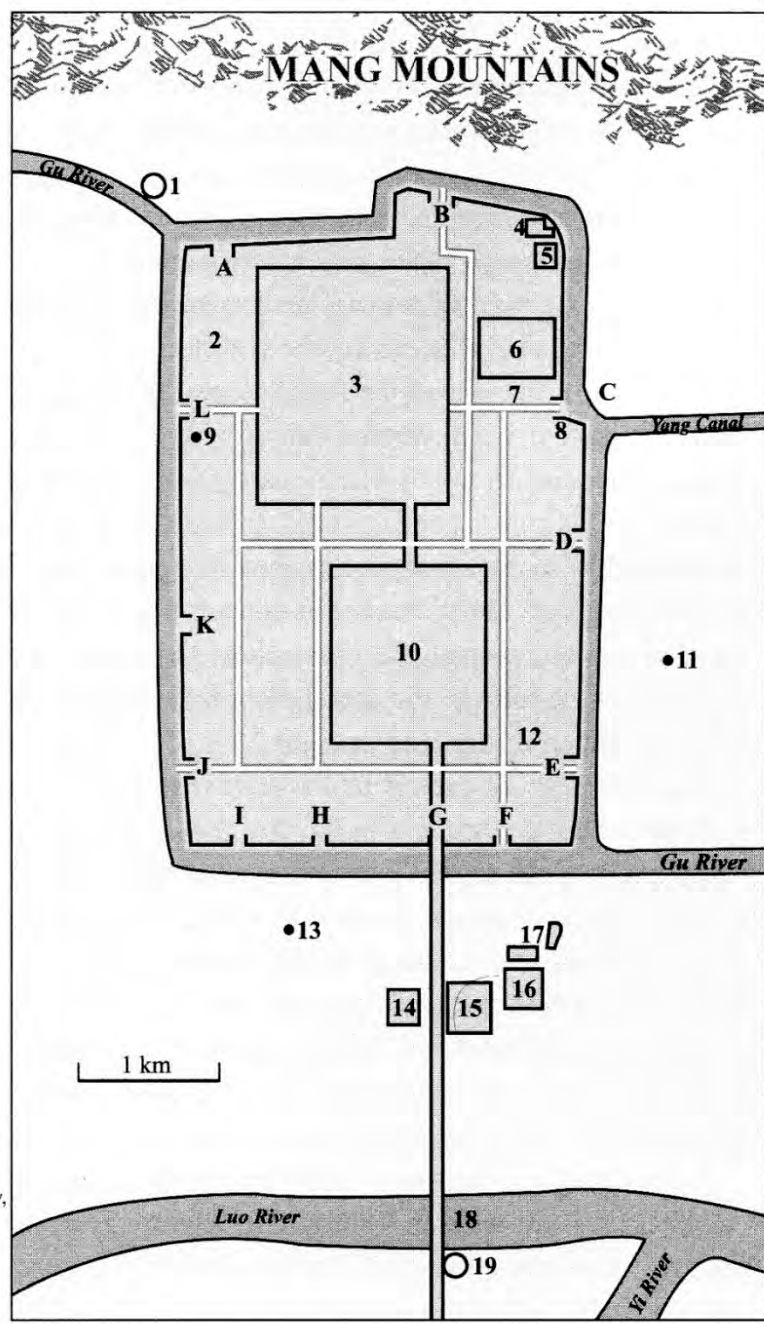


Erlitou *jue* cup and temple site
(2100-1800 BCE?), Yanshi, Henan

1. Altar of the Earth
2. Imperial Garden
3. Northern Palace
4. Grand Granary
5. Armory
6. Yong'an Palace
7. Altars of the Gods of Grain and Soil
8. Stone Bridge
9. Gold Market
10. Southern Palace
11. Horse Market
12. Chief government offices
13. Southern Market
14. Numinous Terrace
15. Bright Hall
16. Biyong
17. Grand Academy
18. Pontoon Bridge
19. Altar of Heaven

- A. Xia Gate
B. Gu Gate
C. Shangdong Gate
D. Zhongdong Gate
E. Mao Gate
F. Kaiyang Gate
G. Pingcheng Gate
H. Yiaoyuan Gate
I. Jin Gate
J. Guangyang Gate
K. Yong Gate
L. Shangxi Gate

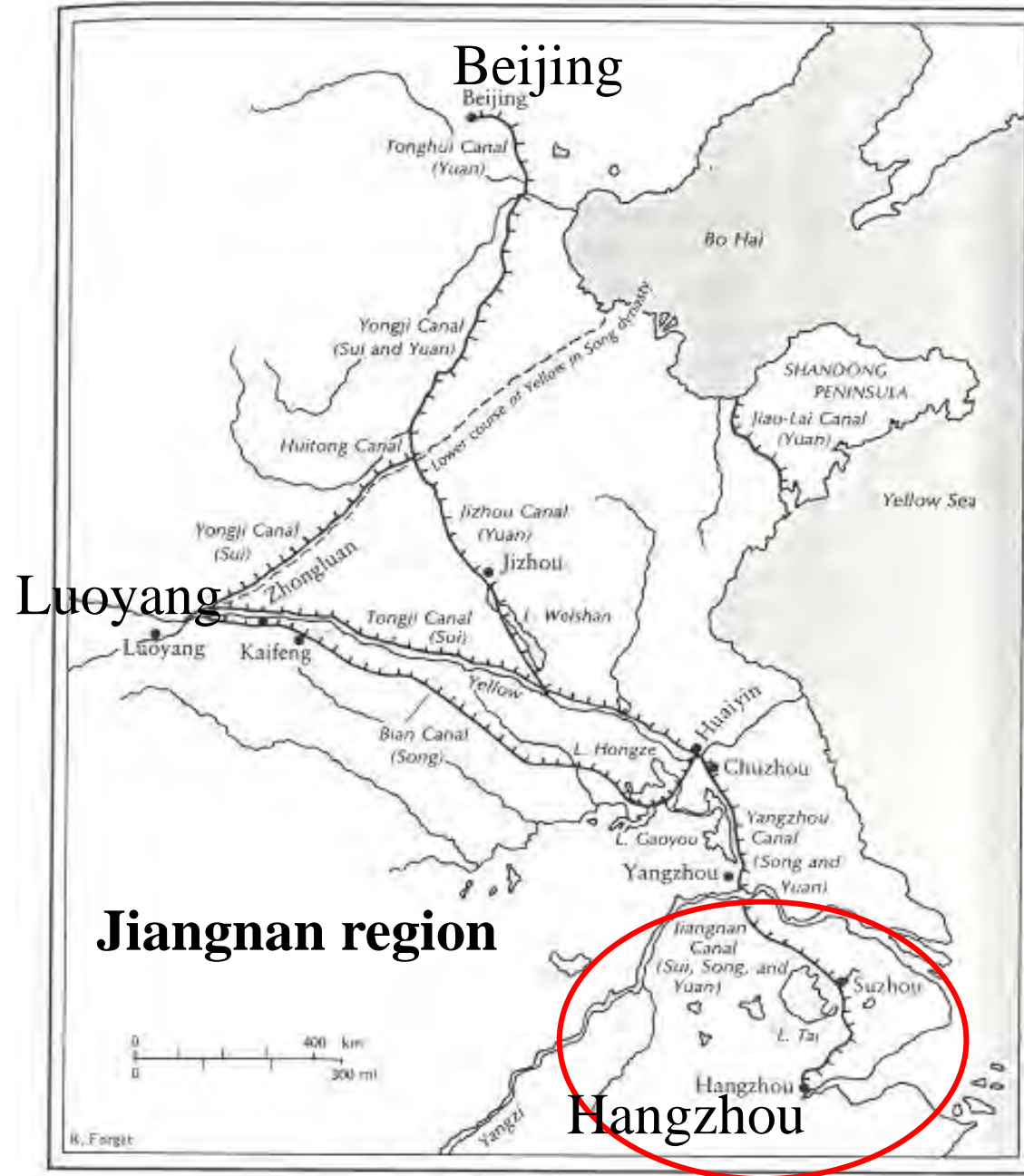
After Wang Zhongshu, *Han Civilization*, tr. K. C. Chang (New Haven: Yale University, 1982) and Hans Bielenstein, "Lo-yang in the Later Han Times," *BMFEA* 48 (1976), pp. 3-142.



Luoyang during the Eastern Han period (2nd century CE)

Luoyang during the Sui dynasty (6th century CE)

Grand Canal



Empress Wu 武后

Wu Zetian 武則天

r. 684-705

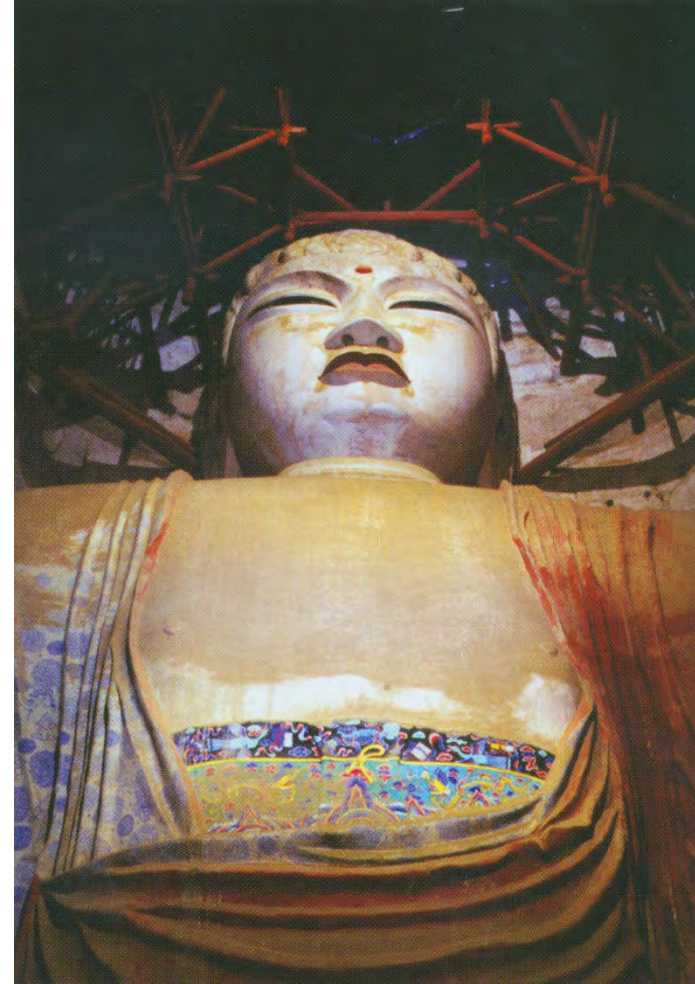




Fengxian Shrine, Longmen Grottoes, 675 CE, Tang dynasty. Luoyang, Henan Province, China.



Comparison of the Fengxian colossal Buddha (left) and the Preaching Buddha from Sarnath (right, buff sandstone, h. 160 cm, Gupta period, c. 475 CE).



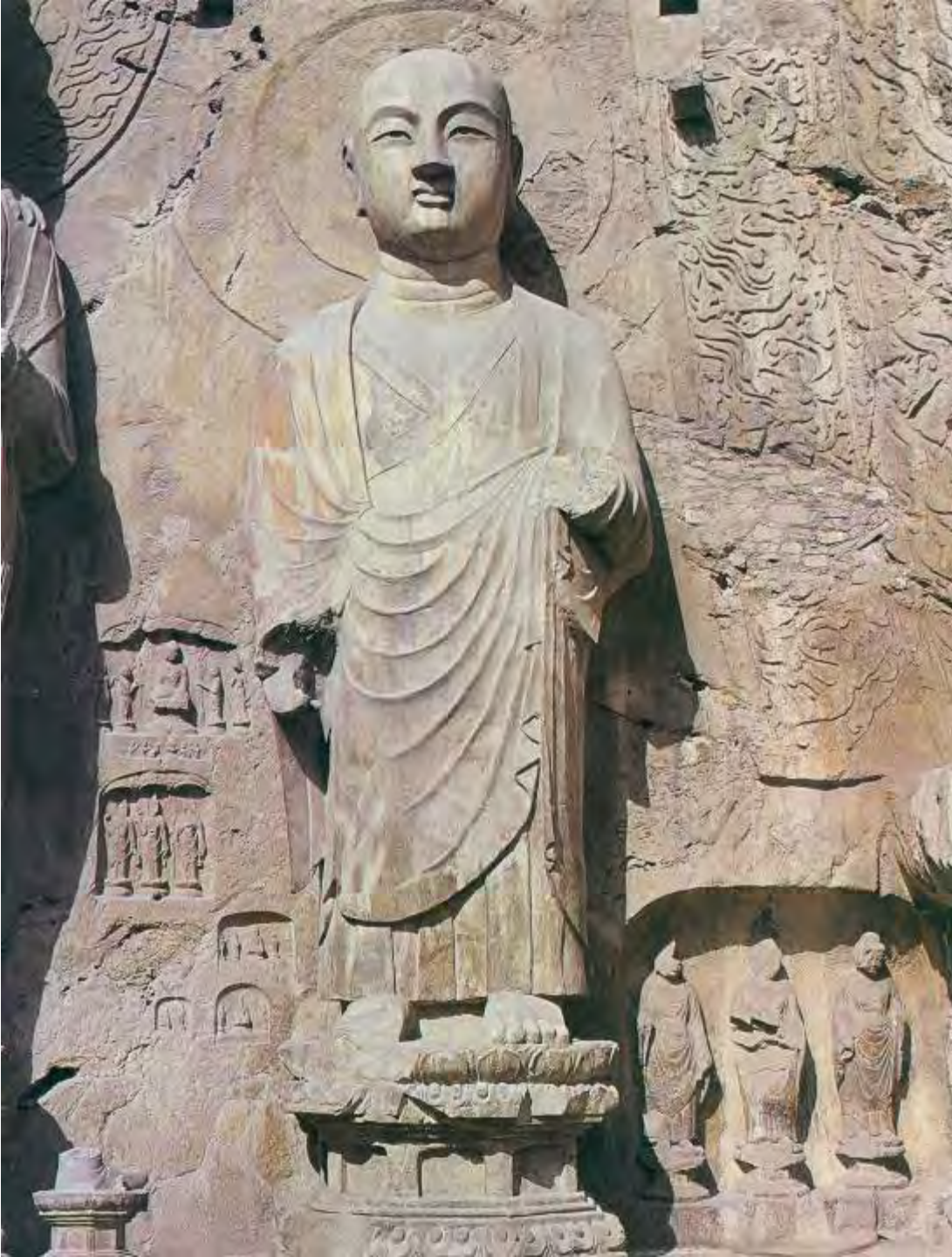
The Great Buddha at
Dunhuang, Tang Dynasty



(From left) Guardian, lokapala, Manjusri, Ananda, the Great Buddha, stone carving on cliff face. completed c. 675 CE, Early Tang. Fengxian Shrine, South-west wall, Longmen Grottoes, Luoyang, Henan Province.



(From right) Guardian, lokapala, Samantabhadra, Kasyapa, the Great Buddha, stone carving on cliff face. completed c. 675 CE, Early Tang. Fengxian Shrine, North-West wall, Longmen Grottoes, Luoyang, Henan Province.



Ananda, stone carving on cliff face. completed c. 675 CE, Early Tang. Fengxian Shrine, North wall, Longmen Grottoes, Luoyang, Henan Province.



Lokapala (left) and Guardian (left), stone carving on cliff face. completed c. 675 CE, Early Tang.
Fengxian Shrine, North wall, Longmen Grottoes,
Luoyang, Henan Province.



Shaolin
Temple



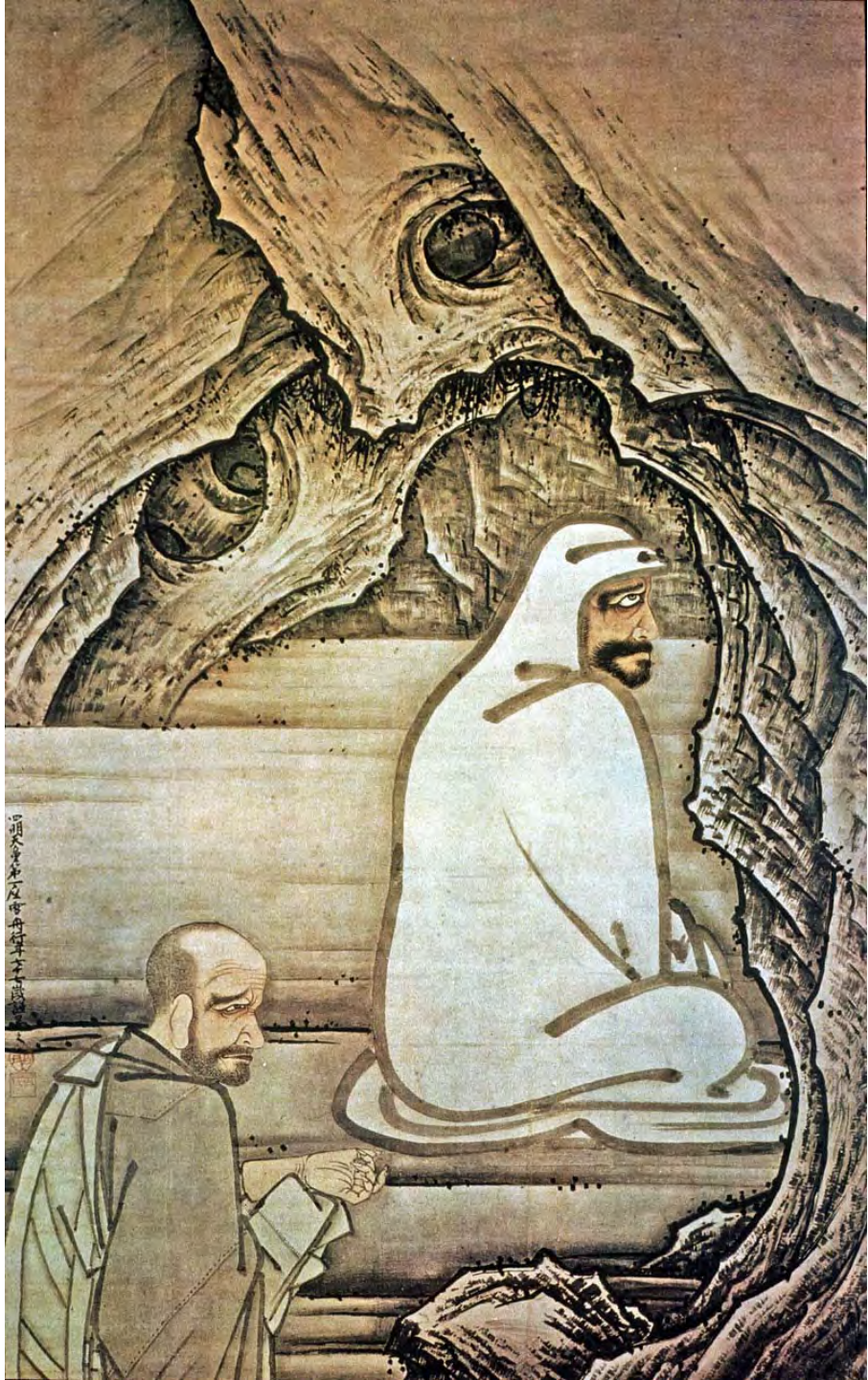


Temple layout









Bodhidharma