

# Why was the tomb of Qin Shihuang discovered but still a mystery?

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Qin Shi Huang was born in 259 BC. In the year of Qin Shihuang 13 years old, as soon as he became king of the Qin Dynasty, he immediately ordered the construction of a tomb for himself in Lam Dong District, Shaanxi Province. But only until 221 after the Sun, when Qin Shihuang unified China, the new construction was focused entirely. More than 700,000 employees across the country worked for more than 38 years to complete, only a few years after his death.



As recorded in the history book of the epic letter of a Han historian named Sima Qian, the tomb of Qin Shi Huang contains everything an emperor needs for "life after death" like "the palace palaces." radio for one hundred officials "; countless precious artifacts, precious jewels; The army, the lady, the eunuchs were cast of clay statues.

Qin Shihuang's grave is said to be surrounded by liquid mercury rivers because he believes that mercury can help people live. In order to protect the tomb, the traps can shoot arrows at anyone who dares to intrude on his resting place that is located everywhere. The whole tomb is covered by trees that look like a hill.



In 1974, a group of well-trained farmers in Lam Dong district, Shaanxi province, dug up a statue of soldiers made of terracotta sized like real people. It marked an important milestone for the discovery of one of the greatest archaeological sites of all time.

After 40 years of continuous work, archaeologists found about 2,000 statues of terracotta soldiers, each with its own characteristics from clothes and hair to facial expressions. But according to experts, they estimate a total of 6,000 to 8,000 earthenware statues are buried with Qin Shihuang.



Until now, scientists have yet to touch the central tomb, where the palace contains the body of this king.

If you want to excavate the rest of the tomb, archaeologists must overcome deadly traps mentioned in the records, no one knows if they are still active after 2000 years. In addition, mercury is also a risk factor for anyone who dares to enter the tomb without proper protection.



Although the technology is now very developed, it is still not possible to handle the entire underground tomb complex, as well as preserve excavated artifacts.

For example, when archaeologists dig up the first statues of terracotta army 40 years ago, they once had a bright paint, but when exposed to air and sunlight the paint faded. and peeled quickly. Thankfully, experts have found a way to preserve the statue shortly afterwards.

Perhaps archaeologists will not dare to risk excavating this tomb in the near future when we do not have more advanced technologies.

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