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

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Geographical locations of Xi’an and Luoyang
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
Aerophoto and ground plan of the Lishan necropolis for the First Emperor of Qin. Late 3rd century BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.
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, 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
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.
Assimilation of a Terracotta Figures Workshop, Lishan Necropolis.

Stamps of workshop

Worker’s tomb epitaph
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.
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.
Excavation photography of water fowls from Pit 0007, Lishan Necropolis.

Assimilation 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.
Horse groom from stable pit, Lishan Necro-polis. Fired clay, originally painted, h. 65 cm. Late 3rd c. BCE, Qin dynasty. Lintong, Shaanxi province.
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
City of Chang’an.
7th-10th c. CE.
Tang Dynasty.
Xi’an, Shaanxi province.

Diagram of a royal city from ancient ritual texts after Eastern Han.
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.
Xuanzang (c. 602-664)
Caitya Hall. 1st century CE, Kushan Period (1st-3rd century CE). Rock-cut cave, h. 15 m. Karle, India.
Luoyang
Major (earliest) capital in Chinese history

Geography, history, city structure

Historical sites from the Xia(?), Sui and Tang period
Erlitou jue cup and temple site
(2100-1800 BCE?), Yanshi, Henan
Luoyang during the Eastern Han period (2nd century CE)


Luoyang during the Sui dynasty (6th century CE)
Grand Canal

Jiangnan region

Hangzhou

Luoyang
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.
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.
Temple layout
Bodhidharma