Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. The thumbprints reveal that individual human workers left personal marks on each piece, suggesting the army was produced by many skilled artisans working in organized workshops rather than by an anonymous industrial process. It shows both the scale of organized labor and the individual craftsmanship involved.

2. The reading says the tomb took 700,000 laborers nearly 40 years to construct. In the case study, Chen Bao's hands are calloused from shaping clay and his lungs are rough from kiln smoke. Workers produced dozens of heads each day, and an overseer checked that no two faces were alike. Most of these workers left no record of their names.

Multiple Choice

1. C

2. B

3. D

Matching

1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E, 5-B

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) 1974, 2) hand, 3) mercury

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Qin Shi Huang was obsessed with immortality and wanted to replicate his empire in the afterlife. A full army made sense because he had used military force to conquer China and believed he would need the same protection in death as in life, reflecting his belief that the afterlife would mirror his earthly reign.

Q2: Standardized interchangeable parts meant that broken weapons could be quickly repaired using replacement components from a central supply. In a large army fighting across a vast empire, this would allow faster resupply and repair in the field — a major logistical advantage over armies using custom-made weapons.

Q3: Sample — Wait: The technology for opening and preserving fragile contents is still developing, and opening the tomb prematurely could destroy irreplaceable artifacts as happened when the warriors' paint flaked off on exposure to air. It is better to wait until proper preservation methods are in place.