

## Chapter 1 : Animation Presents The Short History Of The Great Wall Of China

*It took millennia to build, but today the Great Wall of China stands out as one of the world's most famous landmarks. This website uses cookies for analytics, personalization, and advertising.*

It is probably the first thing tourists think about when they visit China. People know it is huge and that it protected a kingdom, but many do not know the history behind it and the details of its construction. If you do not have the chance to visit China and read information about the site, then this essay will supplement some of this missed knowledge. In the following paragraphs, I will breakdown the history of the Great Wall and hopefully you will gain insight into this important country and its ancient times. By 8th century BC, the Chinese were already building massive walls to fortify borders. In the Warring States period, the states of Qin, Wei, Zhao, Qi, Yan, and Zhongshan built walls to keep out attackers and to show where their borders were. These walls were commonly made out of earth, gravel, and wood. Out of the Warring States period emerged the victorious King Zheng of Qin, who had defeated his aggressors and vied to unify China. He was crowned the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty in BC, and his initial order of business was to take down existing border walls in his empire that were meant to divide. However, he did not consider the walls to be a fixed construction: As you can imagine, the Qin Wall was difficult to construct without modern equipment. They did their best to use local materials from mountains and the earth. Sadly, today, there are only a few sections of the original Wall that still stand today. The exact length is not known due to a lack of records, and up to a million lives were lost as workers did their best to build this landmark. Once again, the cost of lives was great, but they saw it as essential in order to keep northern invaders out of the empire. However, in the Tang AD and Song AD dynasties, not much was done to defend against attacks in the north, and further work on the Great Wall was not put much attention to. It was not until the Ming dynasty in the 14th century that the Great Wall truly flourished, though. When the Ming dynasty suffered a defeat by the Oirats at the Battle of Tumu, and the Ming could not push the Mongolian threat after many attacks, they decided to build a new part of the Great Wall in the north in the Ordos Desert. The Ming also went for stronger construction materials, such as bricks and stone compared to mostly earth. With some Mongolian attacks happening now and then, the Wall was continually being reinforced. Military general Qi Jiguang repaired and reinforced the north side of the Wall, and made an additional 1, watchtowers all the way from Shanhaiguan Pass to Changping Great Wall of China. Though the Mongols were a major threat to the empire from its beginnings, in the Ming dynasty, the Manchu were also gaining ground. They are an ethnic minority of China, and they began to try to seize control of Ming power around With successive battles, the Manchu overcame the Great Wall in to conquer land with the help of Li Zicheng a rebel leader against the Ming dynasty. From this intense event, the Qing dynasty was formed AD and was the last imperial dynasty of China. When this occurred, the further construction of the Wall came to a halt. Hundreds of battles and several wars were waged around and within its borders. The Wall stretches not only through land, but also through the many dynasties of the ever-developing China. Retrieved October 24, Burbank, Jane; Cooper, Frederick Empires in World History: Power and the Politics of Difference. The Great Wall of China. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies. Karnow, Mooney, Paul and Catherine A Guide to Man-made Landforms. Great Wall of China. Archived from the original on March 9,

## Chapter 2 : Great Wall of China - HISTORY

*The history of the Great Wall of China began when fortifications built by various states during the Spring and Autumn ( BC) and Warring States periods ( BC) were connected by the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, to protect his newly founded Qin dynasty ( BC) against incursions by nomads from Inner Asia.*

With its overwhelming length, a variety of materials such as stone, brick, rammed earth, and wood, and rich historical values, The Great Wall is more than a tourist attraction to China. Shaped like a huge dragon, the Great Wall has wind up and down through deserts, mountains, grasslands, and plateaus. Its estimated length is 21, kilometers or 13, miles from east to west of China. Some sections of the Great Wall are now in relics or have vanished since it was built around 2, years ago. Nevertheless, The Great Wall of China continues to be one of the most grand and visited attraction all over the world due to its intricate architecture and historical abundance. The total length when all the dynasties are combined would be 21, It extends from Hushan in Liaoning to Jiayuguan in Gansu. It has an artificial wall with 6, Other parts of the Ming Great Wall are beacon towers 5, , watching towers 7, , platforms 3, , and ruins 1, It took a 5-year archeological survey and the assistance of modern measuring techniques to gauge the total length of the Wall. Surprisingly, the announced total measurement is twice the number of the initial estimates. Its relics can be found in 15 provinces and regions of China. Walls, trenches, towers, fortresses, and other relics are approximately counted at 43, Lost Portion of the Great Wall. Because of the natural erosion and human activity, the wall gets shorter every day. There were those who destroyed the wall to build modern construction while other people removed and took home some bricks for their personal use. This has greatly affected the length of the wall and was only addressed in with the implementation of the Protection Regulation. Due to restorations, the length of the Great Wall is fairly increasing. There are renovations being done in different sections located in Hefangkou and Xishuiyu among others. There were also discoveries that contributed to the increased length of the wall. An example would be the 40 km find in Jixian County, Tianjin. It was discovered in as part of the Ming Wall. Another one is the discovery of a wall measuring Sections of Great Wall With the immense length of the Wall, it winds over deserts, grasslands, and mountains. The final destination of the wall would be the Bohai Gulf. Moving up and down from Jiayuguan Pass in the west to Hushan Mountain in Liaoning in the east, the Wall touches over ten provinces and cities. Many of which were built in Some of the notable sections are: Badaling Great Wall “ It is the most popular and best-preserved section. Most of its stairs are not steep and has handrails. It also has cable cars and pulleys. Simatai Great Wall “ This section is partially restored. It is the only portion of the wall that is opened for night tour. Huanghuacheng Great Wall “ It is the only section of the Wall that is beside a lake. Because of this, it is one of the top destinations for a hiking tour in the Great Wall. The Lupiguan Pass, a solid pass that runs across the Baihe River, was damaged and destroyed due to weather and human activities. Mutianyu Great Wall “ Also a well-preserved section of the wall, Mutianyu is a less crowded tourist spot with breathtaking natural scenery. Jinshanling Great Wall “ This portion of the wall has a complete defensive system. It is composed of barriers, battlement walls, holes for shooting, blocking walls for horse, and other effective defense outlets. The Remnant Great Wall is a witness to the structure of Great Wall, the biggest military defense construction in history. It is a solid lock encircling a valley. It also has various old buildings, towers and temples. Though never reconstructed, its crawling wall and watchtowers still reflect the glory of the past. The steps in Shuiguan Wall are steeper than the usual, especially in the eastern portion. The relics also served an essential role in the early military defense. Dunhuang Great Wall “ Dunhuang was built using local sands and plants instead of stones and bricks. Relics of old ports and beacon towers can be found on the desert as mounds, these were used for military and cross-border training purposes. Yangguan Great Wall “ This section is famous for its defense line. This is also a gateway for trade between central and west China. Shandan Great Wall “ This portion of the wall has caught the attention of some environmental groups due to its bare earth walls. Lands near the wall were developed into farmlands in which heavy equipment was used causing vibrations on the wall. Jiayuguan Great Wall “ Rammed earth was the material used in building Jiayuguan Wall giving it a dominant hue of yellow.

It has played an important role in ancient trading, connecting China to Central Asia and Europe. It used to be a fierce battlefield and rich trading gateway between merchants. Juyan Fortress of Great Wallâ€” Served as an ancient defensive barrier, the Juyan Fortress was a vital passage that connected the central and western regions. Hebei â€” There are also numerous relics of Great Wall that are located in Hebei specifically in the eastern, northwestern, and southwestern portion of the province. Its tactical location made it hard for the enemies to attack the Chinese. Banchangyu Great Wall â€” Anyone can be captivated by the beauty of Banchangyu Wall due to its precipitous and authentic built. It is hanging on the crests of a mountain and has a slope of around 80 degrees. It served as the entrance to the mainland. It used to be considered as the starting point of the Great Wall since it is where the Wall meets the sea. It was submerged due to the construction of the Panlong Lake. This is because it is the first mountain that the Great Wall climbs from the northern part of the country. It had four gates and complicated structures. There are five forts that form a circle. Each fort is capable of defending itself from their enemies alone. Wulonggou Great Wall â€” The walls in Wulonggou are made of piled-up stones. Its watchtowers, on the other hand, are made of blue bricks. It is a well-preserved section and has never been restored nor repaired. Inner Mongolia â€” It has the most numerous Great Wall relics among the provinces. Sadly, some of the relics have died out while many remains were destroyed. Gaoque Fortress â€” The meaning of Gaoque in English is high gate towers. Its name then was taken from the two dark red peaks on each die of the Chagan Valley. These peaks look like two gate towers when you see it from afar. Jilu Fortress â€” This was used as a military stronghold during wars. This fortress is one of the best-preserved sections and was developed for tourist attraction purposes. Liaoning â€” Recently, Liaoning is considered as the eastern beginning of the Great Wall. When seen from afar, the two towering peaks look like two tiger ears pricking up into the sky. It means that the three lines of the Great Wall come together in Zhuizishan. Great Wall in Ningxia â€” This section has a total length of 1, kilometers with watchtowers, beacon towers, and 25 forts. The highly recommended relic in Ningxia is the Sanguankou. Shaanxi â€” The total length of the Great Wall built in Shaanxi is more than 2, kilometers. Though many of its sections are already gone, some relics were found in Huayi, Dali County, and Hancheng. This section holds the biggest watchtower along the Great Wall. Shanxi â€” Many remains of the Great Wall are located here since it is considered as a point of battle. The walls here have inner and outer parts, the inner wall being used as a second line of defense. It also has a pass that has two gates and three administrative offices. There are also temples that you can visit in and around the Guguan Pass. The reason is its great construction and magnificent natural masterpiece. Datong Great Wall â€” You can find many wall relics in this section that are well-preserved. Niangzi Pass literally means a pass guarded by women. Pingxing Pass â€” The name indicates a vase-shaped pass because of its vase-like terrain. This is another portion of the wall that was significantly used as a military defense in history. Ningwu Pass â€” It sits in the central area of the Shanxi province and served as the garrison headquarters. Tianjin â€” Most of the walls in Tianjin are stone-structured except the Huangyaguan Pass which is made out of bricks. It has an overall system for defense which includes walls, terraces, fire towers and fortresses. It has both solid and hollow watchtowers with different shapes, from rounds to squares. Taipingshai Great Wall â€” It has six watch towers which include one battlement, one barbican, and one shortcut that can lead you to the Great Wall. It also has watchtowers with varying shapes.

## Chapter 3 : Ancient China for Kids: The Great Wall

*Since it was first built in the 2nd century BC, China's dynasties have added to the Great Wall of China, but has the wall really protected the country from This website uses cookies for analytics.*

Manchuria, unmarked, is to the east of Inner Mongolia. The conflict between the Chinese and the nomads, from which the need for the Great Wall arose, stemmed from a difference in geography. The 15" isohyet marks the extent of settled agriculture, dividing the fertile fields of China to the south and the semi-arid grasslands of Inner Asia to the north. Although this allowed them to expand into the lower reaches of the Yellow River valley, [8] such extensive waterworks on an ever-increasing scale required collective labour, something that could only be managed by some form of bureaucracy. Walled cities grew up around the granaries for reasons of defence along with ease of administration; they kept invaders out and ensured that citizens remained within. Likewise, according to this model, walls not only enveloped cities as time went by, but also lined the borders of the feudal states and eventually the whole Chinese empire to provide protection against raids from the agrarian northern steppes. As animal herds are migratory by nature, communities could not afford to be stationary and therefore evolved as nomads. According to the influential Mongolist Owen Lattimore this lifestyle proved to be incompatible with the Chinese economic model. For these needs, the nomads had to turn to the settled societies to get grains, metal tools, and luxury goods, which they could not produce by themselves. If denied trade by the settled peoples, the nomads would resort to raiding or even conquest. Mongolia to the north, Manchuria to the northeast, and Xinjiang to the northwest. On the southern side Inner Mongolia, this pressure brought the nomads into contact with China. Although the Yellow River formed a theoretical natural boundary with the north, such a border so far into the steppe was difficult to maintain. As such, control of the Ordos remained extremely important for the rulers of China: When Chinese state control became weak, at various points in history Manchuria fell under the control of the pastoral nomads and forest tribes of the area, including the Jurchens and the Manchus. The most crucial route that links Manchuria and the North China Plain is a narrow coastal strip of land, wedged between the Bohai Sea and the Yan Mountains, called the Shanhai Pass literally the "mountain and sea pass". In addition to the Shanhai Pass, a handful of mountain passes also provide access from Manchuria into China through the Yan Mountains, chief among them the Gubeikou and Xifengkou Script error. China proper is connected to this area by the Gansu Corridor, a narrow string of oases bounded by the Gobi Desert to the north and the high Tibetan Plateau to the south. The poem tells of a king, now identified as King Xuan r. The rule of the Eastern Zhou dynasty would be marked by bloody interstate anarchy. With smaller states being annexed and larger states waging constant war upon one another, many rulers came to feel the need to erect walls to protect their borders. The State of Qi also had fortified borders up by the 7th century BC, and the extant portions in Shandong province had been christened the Great Wall of Qi. In the process, he constructed the northernmost fortified frontier deep in nomadic territory. In the north, the state of Wei and the Yiqu built walls to protect themselves from Qin aggression, but were still unable to stop Qin from eating into their territories. During the reign of King Zhaoxiang r. As a result, an estimated total of Script error of Qin walls including spurts extended from southern Gansu to the bank of the Yellow River in the Jungar Banner, close to the border with Zhao at the time. The walls were erected sparingly where natural barriers like ravines and rivers sufficed for defence, but long fortified lines were laid where such advantageous terrains did not exist. Often in addition to the wall, the defensive system included garrisons and beacon towers inside the wall, and watchtowers outside at regular intervals. Nicola Di Cosmo points out that the northern frontier walls were built far to the north and included traditionally nomadic lands, and so rather than being defensive, the walls indicate the northward expansions of the three northern states and their desire to safeguard their recent territorial acquisitions. These conquests, combined with the Legalist reforms started by Shang Yang in the 4th century BC, transformed China from a loose confederation of feudal states to an authoritarian empire. With the transformation, Qin became able to command a far greater assembly of labourers to be used in public works than the prior feudal kingdoms. General Meng Tian erected walls beyond the northern loop of the Yellow River, effectively linking

the border walls of Qin, Zhao, and Yan. Concurrent to the building of the frontier wall was the destruction of the walls within China that used to divide one warring state from another – contrary to the outer walls, which were built to stabilize the newly united China, the inner walls threatened the unity of the empire. Although the walls were rammed earth, so the bulk of the building material could be found in situ, transportation of additional supplies and labour remained difficult for the reasons named above. The Cambridge History of China posits that "for every man whom Meng Tian could put to work at the scene of actual construction, dozens must have been needed to build approaching roads and to transport supplies. At the time, the young men being drafted were forced to haul boats and barges loaded with baggage trains upstream to sustain a steady supply of food and fodder to the front. Commencing at the departure point a man and his animal could carry thirty zhong about Script error of food supply, by the time they arrived at the destination, they merely delivered one dan about Script error of supply. When the populace had become tired and weary they started to dissipate and abscond. The orphans, the frail, the widowed and the seniors were desperately trying to escape from their appallingly derelict state and died on the wayside as they wandered away from their home. People started to revolt. Before killing himself, Meng Tian expressed regret for his walls: This then was my offense. Owen Lattimore concluded that the whole project relied upon military power to enforce agriculture on a land more suited for herding, resulting in "the anti-historical paradox of attempting two mutually exclusive forms of development simultaneously" that was doomed to fail.

*The Great Wall of China is a barrier fortification in northern China running west-to-east 13, miles (21, km) from the Jiayuguan Pass (in the west) to the Hushan Mountains in Liaoning Province in the east, ending at the Bohai Gulf. It crosses eleven provinces/municipalities (or ten, according).*

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In exchange for peace, the Han offered tributes along with princesses to marry off to the Xiongnu chiefs. These diplomatic marriages would become known as heqin, and the terms specified that the Great Wall determined to be either the Warring States period Qin state wall [52] or a short stretch of wall south of Yanmen Pass [53] was to serve as the line across which neither party would venture. By the reign of Emperor Wu r. After a botched attempt at luring the Xiongnu army into an ambush at the Battle of Mayi in BC, [58] the era of heqin-style appeasement was broken and the Han—Xiongnu War went into full swing. In this way, Wei Qing reconquered the irrigable lands north of the Ordos and restored the spur of defences protecting that territory from the steppe. The garrisons of the watchtowers on the wall were supported by civilian farming and by military agricultural colonies known as tuntian. Behind this line of fortifications, the Han government was able to maintain its settlements and its communications to the Western Regions in central Asia, generally secure from attacks from the north. Despite high tensions between the Xin and the Xiongnu resulting in the deployment of , men on the Great Wall, no major fighting broke out beyond minor raids. The civil war ended with the Liu clan on the throne again, beginning the Eastern Han dynasty 25— Defense works were established to the east of the Yanmen Pass, with a line of fortifications and beacon fires stretching from Pingcheng County present-day Datong through the valley of the Sanggan River to Dai County, Shanxi. The Ordos region, northern Shanxi, and the upper Luan River basin around Chengde [69] were abandoned and left to the control of the Xiongnu. There are ambiguous accounts of the Jin rebuilding the Qin wall, [72] but these walls apparently offered no resistance during the Wu Hu uprising, when the nomadic tribes of the steppe evicted the Chinese court from northern China. What followed was a succession of short-lived states in northern China known as the Sixteen Kingdoms, until they were all consolidated by the Xianbei-led Northern Wei dynasty — The two walls formed the basis of the double-layered Xuanfu — Datong wall system that protected Beijing a thousand years later during the Ming dynasty. Two stretches of the stone-and-earth Qi wall still stand in Shanxi today, measuring 3. The route of the Qi and Zhou walls would be mostly followed by the later Ming wall west of Gubeikou, [76] which includes reconstructed walls from Qi and Zhou. The new walls proved insufficient in when Ishbara Qaghan avoided them by riding west to raid Gansu and Shaanxi with , archers. In as many as , men are recorded as involved in the construction. In — he sent over a million men to build a wall from Yulin to near Huhhot [72] to protect the newly refurbished eastern capital Luoyang. With the economy strained and the populace resentful, the Sui dynasty erupted in rebellion and ended with the assassination of Emperor Yang in Taizong scoffed at the suggestion, alluding to the Sui walls built in vain: History of the Song dynasty Han Chinese power during the tumultuous post-Tang era was represented by the Song dynasty —, which completed its unification of the Chinese states with the conquest of Wuyue in Turning to the north after this

victory, in the Song eliminated the Northern Han , ultimate successors to the Later Jin, but were unable to take the Sixteen Prefectures from the Liao dynasty. This agreement, among other things, required the Song to pay tribute to the Liao, recognized the Song and Liao as equals, [90] and demarcated the Songâ€™Liao border, [91] the course of which became more clearly defined in a series of subsequent bilateral agreements. This trench, between 15 and 20 metres 49 and 66 feet in width and depth, proved an effective defence, but in the Tanguts caught the Song patrollers off guard and filled the trench to cross the Old Wall. For the next two and a half centuries, the Great Wall played no role in Han Chinese geopolitics. After the Tang dynasty ended in , the northern frontier area remained out of Han Chinese hands until the establishment of the Ming dynasty in . During this period, non-Han " conquest dynasties " ruled the north: Liao dynasty frontier[ edit ] In , the Khitan chieftain Abaoji succeeded in getting himself appointed khaghan of all Khitan tribes in the north, laying the foundations to what would officially become the Liao dynasty. The benefits will be everlasting" â€™ and so construction continued unabated. Radiocarbon analysis showed that they were constructed from to . The walls were as tall as 2. They were built with mud and saxaul a desert shrub in one section, and dark basalt.

**Chapter 5 : Elaborating on the History and Timeline of the Great Wall of China**

*The history of the Great Wall is said to have started from the Spring and Autumn Period ( - BC). Over the following 2, years, more than 20 states and dynasties played a part in its construction. The accumulative length of the wall exceeds 21, km (13, mi). In BC, Emperor Qin.*

Hire Writer Introduction I foremost went to China last twelvemonth to analyze for a semester. The feeling I had when I arrived at that place, was something that can non be explained in words. I felt frightened because I was so little in such a large city. Back so, I did non recognize what this experience would intend to me. After analyzing a semester in a metropolis near Shanghai, I decided to travel to see Beijing, the great capital of China. There, I had the chance to see the Great Wall and I was impressed by its enormousness, hence my ground for taking this subject for my concluding paper. This colossal wall began to lift in the ninth century. The people who dominated the cardinal fields, for illustration, the center and lower basin of the Yellow River, decided to support themselves from the onslaughts of the northern small town with a wall that joined the walls, the beacons and palaces located along the boundary line and from which they could watch the motions of the enemy. In the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States, between and BC, the feudal Godheads lived locked in eternal wars to accomplish hegemony. The most powerful Godheads defended each other with walls that rose landforms advantage of boundary line countries. The formidable defensive barrier therefore formed, traversing the mountains of the northern boundary line, served to drive the onslaughts of the mobile cultural groups mounted on horseback, from the Mongolian steppes. At that clip, the length of the Great Wall was good over stat mis. The Han Dynasty, replacement to the Qin, was lengthened to more than 10 kilometres. Over the following old ages, the entire length of the different subdivisions of the Great Wall reached more than 50 kilometres, plenty to circle the Earth length. Today when we talk about the Great Wall, we frequently refer to the constructed during the Ming Dynasty It starts at the Jiayu Pass in western Gansu Province, through 9 states, municipalities and independent parts, and ends on the Banks of Yalu River in the northeasterly state of Liaoning. Its length is 7, kilometres, or 14 thousand Li, hence besides known as the Great Wall of 10, Li. The wall, built with immense bricks, masonry, crushed rock and loess, has a tallness of about 10 metres. The breadth of the top between 4 and 5 metres, leting the coincident measure 4 equestrians and therefore facilitated the motion of combat units such as the conveyance of grain and arms. Inside the walls were stepss and corridors taking to the doors. The wall was punctuated by towers that were used to hive away arms and cereal for the remainder of the soldiers and as a safety in clip of war. It is besides used as beacons to warn of the presence of enemy fire or fume signals. Of class, today the Great Wall no longer meets any military map. But its arresting architecture has won and continues to win the bosom of many people. The beauty of the Great Wall is manifested in its stateliness, its strength, its illustriousness and its naturalness. Seen from a distance, the high wall extends along the ridges of mountain ranges clearly following the silhouette of a elephantine winging fire Drake, shut up position, the powerful entreaty of your fabulous study, formed by enforcing stairss, walls that appear to travel in sensed zigzag and steep ups and platforms. In one word, a comeliness. To the historical and cultural value of the Great Wall we can add besides the touristry value. The Chinese frequently say: The many caputs of province and authorities who have visited China are no exclusion. Several well-preserved subdivisions have become points of tourer involvement, which every twelvemonth attracts s of visitants. It has besides come to incarnate the rich history of the Chinese people, declarative mood of their strength and ability as a state. This Wall has come to stand for quintessential Chinese attributes in modern-day society and it is cardinal to how China defines itself. It is a set of walls, as I said before, built periodically over s of old ages by different dynasties for changing intents. The Great Wall, crystallisation of wisdom, difficult work, blood and perspiration of s of workers in ancient China, has worthily survived over a thousand old ages of vicissitudes. Her ageless Martial and timeless entreaty have become a symbol of the spirit of the Chinese state. Since , the Great Wall is considered a universe heritage. Chapter one The history of The Great Wall Year of building The history of the Great Wall began in BC during the Qin dynasty when were foremost built 5, stat mis in two phases from four to six old ages B. During the 2nd phase,

the wall was built along the Yellow and the Tao River, at the same time being built 44 metropoliss and established 44 administrative units. The population brought in these metropoliss had provided the care and the enlargement of the wall. During the Han Dynasty, its length reached 10, kilometers. Only few subdivisions of the impressive building of Han Dynasty had been kept until today. The new subdivision of the Great Wall dates from the Ming Dynasty, and in old ages, the emperors opened 50 topographic points in which people had the chance to work. The wall, during the Ming Dynasty, crossed nine states and independent parts by mensurating The first 1 was rammed Earth, an old building technique, used in the loess tableland from Datong to Jiayuguan and in Inner Mongolia. In kernel, the rammed Earth was prevailing. Other types used were adobe, rock, brick and drop. It is besides said that the Great Wall of China is the largest graveyard in the universe, because during its building more than 10 million workers died and were buried at that place. If were taken all the bricks that were used to construct the Great Wall of China during the Ming Dynasty, the Chinese could construct a high wall that can give five bends to Earth. The chief trouble was that, to accomplish a strategic advantage, they had to took advantage of the terrain bring forth accidents , and in the tops of the mountains were localized munitions that could keep a good surveillance of the land, and at that place was where soldiers lived and where they had commissariats and armaments. The stuffs they used were different and depended on what could be used in each country they built. The Qin and Han was built chiefly with dirt, clay, reeds, wood and rocks. The Ming, 15 centuries subsequently, used clay bricks and carven rocks. In some subdivisions of the Wall, to attest the quality of the bricks, each maker imprinted his seal on them, and the day of the month of bringing. Rock pavers were cut and shipped from distant preies, some of them came to weigh a ton and were up to 3 metres. The Ming built in two phases: The base was wider than the top. Then were built garrisons and crenelations where guns were placed. To forestall eroding by rain, a whole drainage system was devised. The boring work, the hapless diet, the whether, and the enemies that continually kept coming, affected the workers. It is estimated that Ming took advantage of workers. The nomads attacked and broke the defences in many parts of the Wall, but he had already fulfilled the undertaking of directing the dismay to the topographic point where the ground forces was placed. They had a system of fume signals in detailing the onslaught and how many enemies were destroyed. Later, the Ming, in add-on to smoke signals, had used a codification for guns to give the dismay. The wall has a tallness between seven and 10 metres. Its base steps about seven metres and six upper manus. The floors were paved utilizing a mixture of rock and howitzer, supported by tree short pantss rollers arranged in several beds. A wall is interrupted at some points so they can hold defence points, to which the soldiers could withdraw if necessary. Each tower has alone and hard steps to entree in order to confound the enemy. The barracks and administrative centres were located at greater distances. In add-on to its defensive map, the Great Wall played an instrumental function as a mean of communicating and commercialism opening the doors of China to the Western universe. The stuffs used are those available around the edifice. Near Beijing was used limestone and was besides used granite or fired brick. That made the wall really immune to impacts of siege arms. Defense The Great Wall is non merely a wall, but a defense mechanism system that integrated assorted walls, watchtowers and towers of fire for describing under the control of military degrees defined. It was assigned a commanding officer, describing straight to the National Ministry of Defence. About one million military personnels were deployed along the Great Wall to continue the state. During 2, old ages of building of the wall, the Chinese people learned a batch about defense mechanisms harmonisation with the topography and location of military forces, edifice stuffs, etc. The format of the walls varied depending on the topography and defense mechanism demands. In the strategic transitions, the walls were really high and solid, although they were low and narrow in high and steep mountains to cut down the costs in money and labour. In some topographic points like Juyongguan or the Badaling subdivision, general regulation, the walls have seven to eight metres in tallness, four to five metres thick at the top and six to seven meters down. Inside the upper portion, there is a parapet of a meter barrier which prevented the soldiers fall, niches two meters high, every bit good as holes for pull or throw stones. In the strategic subdivisions, the upper portion is blocked by a series of cross walls to forestall the enemy to mount. During the dynasty of the Ming, General Qi Jiguang, celebrated for get the better ofing Nipponese plagiarists, improved the defence of the wall system, by adding towers, watchtower and the warehouses for

arms and weaponry. Base on ballss are defensive strategic points throughout the wall. Fire coverage towers constituted one of the indispensable constituents of the defence system and an effectual agencies of conveying military information. During the Ming, sounds of detonation were added to heighten the consequence. As a defense mechanism system, the Great Wall crosses mountains, comeuppances and prairies, drops and rivers and harmonizes its construction to the complexness of the topography. It is a wonder of ancient architecture. The wall remained standing, so, for a long clip. Under the great Han dynasty became a great topographic point for the conflicts against the Huns, China utilizing projectiles countless ground forcess. During the following dynasty, the Chinese generals seized the immense wall as a base from which to come on in Hun Mongol heartland in Central Asia. That was the great migration of Germanic peoples. The building whose being had produced such effects spread over continents, merely partly protected China, and from its diminution in the 13th century was less protected. When in succumbed the Mongol dynasty in China under force per unit area from the Chinese reserves and riders steppe retreated to Central Asia, one of the first tasks the new Ming dynasty aimed strictly Chinese, was the Reconstruction of the enforcing wall. Qin and Han Dynasties Pages: Legalism Censors â€¦ Ch. Sui dynasty C. The doctrines were replaced by Confucian Philosophy.

*The Great Wall of China is a series of fortifications made of stone, brick, tamped earth, wood, and other materials, generally built along an east-to-west line across the historical northern borders of China to protect the Chinese states and empires against the raids and invasions of the various nomadic groups of the Eurasian Steppe with an eye to expansion.*

Built to withstand the attack of small arms such as swords and spears, these walls were made mostly by stamping earth and gravel between board frames. Intending to impose centralized rule and prevent the resurgence of feudal lords, he ordered the destruction of the sections of the walls that divided his empire among the former states. Stones from the mountains were used over mountain ranges, while rammed earth was used for construction in the plains. There are no surviving historical records indicating the exact length and course of the Qin walls. Most of the ancient walls have eroded away over the centuries, and very few sections remain today. The human cost of the construction is unknown, but it has been estimated by some authors that hundreds of thousands, [24] if not up to a million, workers died building the Qin wall. The Ming had failed to gain a clear upper hand over the Mongolian tribes after successive battles, and the long-drawn conflict was taking a toll on the empire. The Ming adopted a new strategy to keep the nomadic tribes out by constructing walls along the northern border of China. Unlike the earlier fortifications, the Ming construction was stronger and more elaborate due to the use of bricks and stone instead of rammed earth. Up to 25, watchtowers are estimated to have been constructed on the wall. Sections near the Ming capital of Beijing were especially strong. Similar in function to the Great Wall whose extension, in a sense, it was , but more basic in construction, the Liaodong Wall enclosed the agricultural heartland of the Liaodong province, protecting it against potential incursions by Jurchen-Mongol Oriyangan from the northwest and the Jianzhou Jurchens from the north. While stones and tiles were used in some parts of the Liaodong Wall, most of it was in fact simply an earth dike with moats on both sides. Even after the loss of all of Liaodong , the Ming army held the heavily fortified Shanhai Pass , preventing the Manchus from conquering the Chinese heartland. Before this time, the Manchus had crossed the Great Wall multiple times to raid, but this time it was for conquest. The gates at Shanhai Pass were opened on May 25 by the commanding Ming general, Wu Sangui , who formed an alliance with the Manchus, hoping to use the Manchus to expel the rebels from Beijing. On the other hand, the so-called Willow Palisade , following a line similar to that of the Ming Liaodong Wall, was constructed by the Qing rulers in Manchuria. Its purpose, however, was not defense but rather migration control. Possibly one of the earliest European descriptions of the wall and of its significance for the defense of the country against the " Tartars " i. The travelogues of the later 19th century further enhanced the reputation and the mythology of the Great Wall, [48] such that in the 20th century, a persistent misconception exists about the Great Wall of China being visible from the Moon or even Mars. Although Han fortifications such as Yumen Pass and the Yang Pass exist further west, the extant walls leading to those passes are difficult to trace. From Jiayu Pass the wall travels discontinuously down the Hexi Corridor and into the deserts of Ningxia , where it enters the western edge of the Yellow River loop at Yinchuan. Here the first major walls erected during the Ming dynasty cuts through the Ordos Desert to the eastern edge of the Yellow River loop. There at Piantou Pass.

## Chapter 7 : Great Wall - History of Great Wall of China, Exceeding 2, Years

*The Great Wall would be more aptly called the Great Walls - as what remains today is a series of walls left over from several dynastic eras in ancient China. As you'll read below, the Great Wall - from its inception to what we see today - was under various forms of construction for over two thousand years.*

Yuan and Qing To protect their states the princes ordered independent walls be built along state borders. These were like the Great Wall in construction, but on a smaller scale. The small states were joined together by warlords by the beginning of the Warring States Period to form seven large states. Click for the walls of the Qi , Wei , Yan , and Zhao states. Emperor Qin Shihuang ordered that the northern sections of wall on state borders, especially the walls in the northern part of China built by the states of Qin, Zhao and Yan, be joined together to form a unified line of defense against Mongol harassment from the north, the first true Great Wall. It took a million workers 9 years. Other state border walls became obsolete in a unified China and were subsequently eroded or dismantled. When it was finished, the total length of wall exceeded 5, kilometers 3, miles , and became known as the 10,000-Li-Long-Wall one li is 0.5 kilometers. Read more on the Qin Great Wall. It was one of the golden ages of China when the nation was consolidated. The northern fortifications were strengthened and lengthened, with sections of wall running parallel for hundreds of kilometers and interlinking along the Inner Mongolian border. The total length included many branching walls, natural barriers, and trenches. Read more on the Han Great Wall. Other Feudal Dynasties The construction and maintenance of the Great wall continued for nearly all the Chinese feudal dynasties. The Great Wall was built to prevent invasion by northern nations Mongols and Manchu and protect silk road trade. The Great Wall had done a good job of preserving Han China for 1,000 years. Building of the Great Wall, not surprisingly, ceased during the Yuan Dynasty, as China and Mongolia to the north were one. The Ming Dynasty When the Yuan Dynasty collapsed due to civil unrest the Chinese Han once again took control under the command of rebel leader Zhu Yuanzhang , who became the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty. China flourished during the Ming Dynasty and its military might swell. The Great Wall was systematically rebuilt in a year project to prevent further northern invasion. Map showing the key forts on the Ming Dynasty Great Wall. Since then other sections have been restored and opened to the public.

## Chapter 8 : Great Wall of China - Wikipedia

*The Great Wall of China's history began in the Spring and Autumn Period ( BC), was first completed in the Qin Dynasty ( BC), and was last rebuilt as a defense in the Ming Dynasty ().*

Dattatreya Mandal April 3, Simply put, the Great Wall of China would be the largest man-made structure in the entire world if its numerous sections were positioned in a collective manner. Going the numerical route, the sheer volume of the wall structures account for an astronomical 34,, cubic ft or Suffice it to say, the Great Wall deservedly demands awe from us. But beyond just numbers, the Great Wall of China has its incredible legacy, with numerous dynasties and rulers playing their important and sometimes brutal roles, often complemented by interesting engineering and technological innovations. In any case, we wanted to expand upon some of the few features showcased in the animated video that would give us a more comprehensive idea about the sheer scale of the Great Wall of China and the engineering ingenuity behind it. He had united the warring factions of China in BC, and his ambitious aim was to govern a large yet centralized state that could be defended from external threats, especially the Xiongnu nomads from the north. But the Great Wall of China, as we know it, was not completed during such an endeavor. Later dynasties, including the Han till 3rd century AD and the Sui till early 7th century AD , not only repaired but expanded many sections of the wall system. Instigated by their defeat at the Battle of Tumu, the Ming engineers undertook a massive project that encompassed the use of stronger bricks and stone blocks instead of rammed earth. According to some estimates, the Ming were able to construct a whopping 25, watchtowers along the fortification system. And by 16th century, they were further able to add 1, watchtowers “ thus bringing their total addition to an impressive 6, km 3, m of actual wall sections. Interestingly, the Ming are also known for building an extension of the Great Wall known as the Liaodong Wall, and it was supposedly constructed to fortify the agricultural heartland of the Liaodong province from the northern intruders. A wall system that runs from near the Bo Hai Sea northeast of Beijing into the very borders of the unrelenting Gobi Desert, must account for its incredibly lengthy credentials. This astronomical number is actually more than twice the number flaunted by previous assessments. Now once again reverting to estimation, it is said that around , people took part in the construction process, with most of their numbers presumably being allocated during the initial phases of the construction in late 3rd century BC. In fact, during the Qin period, the administration officially gave harsh sentences to convicts that entailed rigorously working and toiling on the wall. The epoch also gave boost to numerous innovations in the field of arts, craftsmanship and even architecture. Pertaining to the latter field, researchers at the Zhejiang university have deduced that the Ming engineers apparently used a special ingredient that endowed the much needed strength to their huge expansions along the Great Wall of China. As Dr Zhang, a professor of chemistry at Zhejiang university, made it clear “ The ancient mortar is a special kind of organic and inorganic mixture. The inorganic component is calcium carbonate, and the organic component is amylopectin, which comes from the sticky rice soup added to the mortar. This amylopectin helped create a compact microstructure, [giving the Great Wall] more stable physical properties and greater mechanical strength. Few sections of this massive engineering feat are yet to be discovered. For example, with the aid of Google Earth, a research team in identified an almost km 62 miles stretch of defensive patchworks in a restricted border area in southern Mongolia. Rising substantially to heights of around 9 ft in some places, these antediluvian works were called the Wall of Genghis Khan. But the researchers on further analysis found that these remnant walls were not in any way related to the famed ruler of the Mongols, but rather served as extensions of the Great Wall of China. The team was specially interested in finding two separate stretches of the wall, with one section composed of wet mud and a woody desert shrub called saxaul, and the other section constructed from black volcanic rock blocks. Intriguingly enough, radiocarbon dating has revealed that the walls were mostly constructed in between the 11th and 12th century AD “ a period which pertains to the Western Xia dynasty. So simply put, this northwestern Chinese kingdom was responsible for adding to the legacy of the Great Wall of China, or was at least instrumental in rebuilding portions of the defensive works that were already founded by the years older Han dynasty. Simple History YouTube

### Chapter 9 : The History of the Great Wall, 2,+ years, 7+ Dynasties

*The Great Wall of China is a monumental landmark in China and the longest structure ever built by humans. Construction on it started more than two thousand years ago and continued, off and on, for.*

The Great Wall of China is a wall that covers much of the northern border of China. If you take the length of the entire wall, plus various branches, it is around 5, miles long! No wonder they call it the Great Wall. The wall was built to help keep out northern invaders like the Mongols. Smaller walls had been built over the years, but the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, decided that he wanted a single giant wall to protect his northern borders. He ordered that a single strong wall be built with thousands of lookout towers where soldiers could guard and protect his empire. The original Great Wall was started by the Qin Dynasty and following dynasties continued to work on it. Later the Ming Dynasty rebuilt the wall. Much of the Great Wall that we know today was built by the Ming Dynasty. The wall was built by peasants, slaves, criminals, and other people that the emperor decided to punish. Soldiers were involved in building the wall and in managing the workers as well. It is estimated that millions of people worked on the wall over the course of over years. Some scientists think that up to 1 million people died while building the wall. People building the wall were not treated very well. Many people were just buried under the wall when they died. What did they build it with? Generally the wall was built with whatever resources were available nearby. The earlier walls were built with compacted dirt surrounded by stone. Much of the later Ming wall was built with bricks. Was it just a wall? The wall was really a fortification to protect the northern border. It was a wall, but also had watchtowers, beacon towers to send signals, and blockhouses to house soldiers. There were soldiers guarding the walls and towers. There were also towns built along the wall to garrison soldiers so they could quickly get to the wall in case of a large attack. It is estimated that over 1 million soldiers guarded the great wall during the height of the Ming Dynasty. Today the walls continue to erode, however historians are trying to protect what sections they can. The height and width of the wall varies over its length. The current wall built by the Ming Dynasty averages around 33 feet tall and 15 feet wide. It is the longest man made structure in the world. Wide moats were often dug outside the wall in flat areas to make an enemies approach more difficult. Smoke signals were used to indicate an attack. The more enemies that were attacking, the more smoke signals they would make. It was named one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Many people say that the Great Wall can be seen from the Moon without aid. However, this is just a myth. The wheelbarrow, which the Chinese invented, no doubt was a great help in building much of the wall. The wall extends through all sorts of terrain, even into the mountains. Its highest point is over 5, feet above sea level. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. For more information on the civilization of Ancient China: