

# Examples of Tours

There are many different types of tours! Here are a few examples:

### Photographic Tours

Photographic tours take people to historical sites to take photos. These historical sites can be indoors or outdoors. Visitors can take photos with artifacts or places of historical significance. For example, you can take an a photographic tour outside to see Aztec ruins in Mexico or inside the Vatican in Rome.



### Adventure Tours

Adventure tours involve going to places of historical importance using fun and exciting transportation. An adventure tour could include horseback riding to a burial ground or taking a white water rafting trip through the Grand Canyon. Adventure tours make learning about history fun!



### Safari Tours

Safari tours involve learning about animals, people, and places by riding and walking around the area. Usually, people ride in jeeps or trucks to visit places that have a lot of wildlife and beautiful scenery. Places like Africa and Australia have a lot of safari tours because the wildlife there is so interesting and an important part of the culture.



## Creating an Tour

### Step 1: Create an Adventure Part of the Tour

The Imperial China artifacts are found inside the tomb of Emperor Qin. It is your job to come up with a way that people can get to the tomb. Use a box or other item to represent the tomb. Then, pick one of the following ways for people to arrive outside the tomb.

#### Zip line

A zip line is a long cable that moves people from one end of the cable to the other.

Below are the requirements for creating your zip line:

- Platforms for people to stand on before and after they ride the zip line.
- Cable that is at least 16 inches long that is attached to both sides of the platform.
- Trolley for people to hold on to while people are carried along the zip line.  
Your trolley must be able to move along the cable you create.



#### Hot Air Balloon

A hot air balloon has a type of aircraft that transports people in a basket through the sky. The balloon-shaped object on top of the basket is called an envelope. The hot air balloon moves by heating air inside the envelope with a powerful flame. The heated air makes the hot air balloon float!

Below are the requirements for creating your hot air balloon:

- A basket to carry people.
- An envelope that is at least 12 inches tall.
- Strings that attach the the envelope to the basket.



#### Waterslide

A waterslide is a long slide that lets people slide down into a pool of water.

Below are the requirements for creating your waterslide:

- Slide must be at least 12 inches tall and be made of water-proof materials.
- Slide must not go straight down; it must include loops or curves.
- There must be a pool at the bottom of the slide next to the tomb.



### **Step 3: Create an Educational Part of the Tour**

After visitors take the adventure part of the tour, they will arrive at the tomb to view the artifacts. Visitors are excited to learn about the artifacts and what they can tell us about Imperial China.

#### **Choose 3 artifacts from the Imperial China Artifacts handout:**

Artifact #1:

Artifact #2:

Artifact #3

#### **Then, create a presentation! Your presentation must include the following components:**

- A brief description of each artifact.
- What you think the artifact suggests about Imperial China.
- What other questions you have about the artifact.

#### **Your presentation can be in following formats:**

- Lecture style: You will need a large sheet of paper or poster board to write out your descriptions and claims. Cut out the sources and put them on the paper/poster to display them.
- Technology style: You will need a tablet or iPhone. Have your teacher download the sources onto the computer, tablet, or iPhone.
- Other style: Come up with another way to present information to your visitors. You will need to get approval from your teacher before moving forward.

# Imperial China Artifacts



This is a terracotta sculpture of a horse found in the tomb of the first emperor. Terracotta is a type of clay. In Imperial China, soldiers would ride into battle on horseback. This gave them an advantage over soldiers who were on foot.

These are two bird sculptures that were discovered in the Emperor's tomb. Archaeologists believe they might have been used as symbolic burial goods. Burial goods are objects that are buried with the dead. Some burial objects are meant to help people in the afterlife. Other archaeologists believe these birds were meant to decorate the inside of the tomb so it looked like a Chinese landscape, with animals, rivers and hills.



This is a terracotta warrior that was discovered in the Emperor's tomb. This warrior was sculpted to look like he is wearing his military uniform. There are 8,000 of these warrior sculptures that were discovered in the tomb! Some archaeologists believe that these warriors were made to protect the Emperor in the afterlife. These archaeologists believe that the Emperor wanted to be protected by his army while he was alive as well as after he died.



# Imperial China Artifacts



This is one of the chariots that was discovered in the tomb. Chariots were used to carry multiple soldiers and weapons into battle. Some archaeologists believe that the chariots and horses show how large and powerful the Emperor's military was.



This is a gold clasp that was part of a belt. Gold objects like these were common burial goods in Imperial China. This clasp was discovered in the Emperor's tomb. Because the clasp is made out of solid gold, some historians believe that this clasp shows how wealthy and powerful the Emperor was.



This is a bronze ding. A ding is similar to a metal caldron. Dings were used in religious ceremonies to hold the bodies of sacrificed animals. This ding weighs 450 pounds! Dings had to be very large so they could hold the body of a whole animal that would be killed as a sacrifice. These sacrifices were made to honor people's ancestors or family members. Some historians believe that dings were also used to hold and cook food!



These are two terracotta sculptures of acrobats that were discovered in the tomb. Archaeologists believe that these acrobats were sculptures that represented the real-life entertainers who worked for the Emperor. Some archaeologists believe that the Emperor wanted entertainment in the afterlife.