

# World history and main aspects of confucianism

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## World History And Main Aspects Of Confucianism

Confucianism cannot be alienated from Chinese history. Confucianism played a major role in the determining the shape of Chinese system both in terms of politics and culture. Riggs (2006) indicates that Confucianism revolved around making the society a conducive place for human habitation through inculcating good behavior among the society members. This religion aimed at teaching the virtues of good behavior to the members of its society. On a lighter note, Confucianism aimed at coming up with a perfect community that revolved around the ruled adhering to the set rules by the rulers. With time Confucianism developed as a state cult; its leaders became the most powerful in the empire. As a result of the Confucianism, the Han Dynasty developed with its basics reducing the Chinese populace embrace the basics of concepts of Confucianism.

On another angle, world religion led to the rise and fall of states in the world. A notable empire that emanated from religion is the Mongolian empire. This empire was influenced by Christianity, Islam and Buddhism. This empire is dated back to the 13th century when the Genghis Khan ruled. The Mongolian empire is said to stretch as far as Central Europe. In this case, it is justified to argue that religion has the ability to expand states from the example of Mongolian empire. Studies indicate that the Mongolian empire is one of the empires that expanded with a great magnitude.

However, religion has been credited with the ability to obliterate an empire. In as much as religion has been renowned for its ability to reunite states. Other studies depict the complete opposite of this fact. This can be proven from the Aztec state that received a lot of oppositions from other states that did not accept the fact that the state saw its way to the top through human  
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sacrifice. An collaboration of the religious terms with the socio- economic and political aspects led to the failure of the Aztec empire.

The contribution of Christianity has also created numerous responses in regard to rise and fall of empires. In the case of empires in Europe, Christianity contributed a great mile towards weakening existing dynasties in Europe. In the case of Spain, the country took part in wars that were instigated by varying religious beliefs. Most of the rivalries that came up as a result of conflicts resulting from Christianity included wealth disparities and territorial expansion. However, the religion saw an expansion of other empires such as Rome and Mughal Empire, (1556-1707).

Islam religion also saw an expansion of empires and states, but Christianity took over the some of the areas that had been conquered by Muslims before. A notable example is the Iberian Peninsula specifically the Al-Andalus areas which through constant competition of power, soon came under the leadership of the Christian leadership.

The Ottoman Empire is also a result of the expansion of religion. The founder of that religion is referred to as Osman, who captured the Byzantine Empire in the mid 1500s and rebuilt it. With the destruction of the churches, he believed that Islam would be beneficial in reuniting the empire. By 1520 to 1566, the empire had spread to almost the entire part of southern Russia as well as North Africa, while on the eastern part, the empire stretched to the Persian Gulf.

Conclusively, it is justified to argue that religion can either contribute to the rise and fall of empires as indicated in the discussion above.

References

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