

Rome, qin and ming empires essay

[History](#), [Empires](#)



The Rome Empire rose from a small town in Italy to become the center of a vast empire. Its rise was associated with various war conquests, civilization that was taking place in the region as well as their attitude. They established strong government that was able to meet the needs of people (Grout 44). On the same, they had a strong religion that played an importantly role in bringing people together. On contrary, Qin Dynasty Empire rose to be a superior state in China in terms of economic, political and social growth. This empire was able to conquer other states in the event of war in China.

Therefore, it was in a position to unify China for the first time. This made it more powerful as it established a strong army through the use of technology such as combat and horses archers. The emperor, Qin, was very cruel but efficient in leadership. This way, he was able to bring China under a central control. The empire became strong such that a new empire would rise from the ruins of the former dynasty. Lastly, Ming dynasty rose to power in the era of international trade and growth of urban economic centers in China (Gascoigne 240). In fact, silver played a great role in economic growth of the empire. This is due to the fact that a lot of silver entered China from various states in the world due to growth of international trade.

The three empires declined because of various factors. Firstly, the decline Rome Empire was associated with various changes that were being made by the emperor in the name of development. For instance, they moved the capital from the city of Rome setting new ones at Nicomedia and Constantinople. These strategies were not enough for the progress of the empire hence resulted into its reduced significance. Secondly, the decline of Qin Empire is normally associated with various uprisings by the peasants.

This resulted into the rise of anti-Qin military forces such as Xiang Yu and Liu Bang who supported the uprising by the peasants. This made the Qin forces weak and unable to continue uniting China under the same conditions. The empire began to lose support especially with the rise of other dynasties in the region (Lewis 21). Contrary to the two dynasties that fell because of power wrangles, Ming dynasty mainly fell because of natural disasters among other factors such as shrank in international trade that made it hard for the empire to survive as it mainly relied on international trade with Europe and Japan.

Lastly, the three empires fell because of different factors. The Rome Empire fell because of the split into eastern and western empire. This resulted into differences in leadership where different empires assumed power (Grout 18). In this case, the eastern empire became the Byzantine with its capital at Constantinople and the western part was mainly centered in Italy. On the other hand, the fall of Qin Empire is inked with the death of Qin who by then was holding the empire together. The fall of Ming Empire was associated with various epidemics that befell the empire such as crop failure, tax increment and famine (Gascoigne 36). This resulted into lack of central control of the Ming administration. It did not have any means to come up with solutions for the problems that were facing its people.

Works Cited

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