

Qin shi huang

Literature, Russian Literature



Qin Shi Huang Qin Shi Huang was the emperor of China in 221 BC and played a pivotal role in reforming China to a strong position in the world. He was born in 259 BC and lived for forty nine years after dying of natural causes in 210 BC. During his time he passed major economic and political reforms which helped to unify China and increase its strength. During the time that he was born, China was under the rule of Warring States and it was during this period that Qin Shi Huang was the king of a Chinese state known as Qin. He was one of the strongest kings in those times and was known for his just policies. At the age of 12 he was made the king of Qin with a regent. He learned about the powers at a very early age and knew how to handle political affairs ever since. After 9 years he was able to assume full power and declare himself as the king of the state. He was able to unify China during his times by making several attempts on the feudal states that were created in those times. He launched an assault against the kings of these feudal states and was finally able to defeat all of them at the age of 38. With the help of several allies he unified China and proclaimed himself the first emperor of the Unified China. His struggle to unite China is still remembered and he is considered one of the greatest kings of all times. After Qin Shi Huang took over the unified China it was important that he maintained his stance all over. In order to do so he had to take several measures through which he was able to successfully abolish the feudalist system of China. With the help of his ally Li Si he passed a bill to abolish the feudalism existing in China and declared the unification of China under one emperor. A central government was created and he made himself the head of the government. He created the posts of commanders for different territories and also

assigned governors to these territories. However all these territories were accountable for their affairs to the central government and hence the powers rested with Qin Shi Huang. A person was made accountable to check on the affairs of the territories that were created and the person had to report to the central government regarding the policies that were being implemented. Thus an administrative system was formed all over China with the help of the powers of Qin. He also imposed economic reforms which helped the China to develop into a better state. The canals and roads were developed by Qin so that the branches of military could be extended all over the state. Moreover the currency and other measurements such as weights were introduced in the economical reforms of the country by Qin. A script was unified for China under the rule of Qin and this script was used for many years. In his times Qin conquered many regions during his time and fought many tribes in the northern region. In 210 BC Qin Shi Huang died on an expedition of Eastern China reportedly of pills that were given to him by the doctors of his court. Qin Shi Huang was a great leader who took many steps for the betterment of China. The feudalist system in China was creating problems for the whole country and this was abolished with the help of the first emperor. The economic reforms that he implemented were helpful in building the links of the country and the states. Military and other factions were made stronger by Qin Shi Huang and this proved to be a great source of power for Qin. He used his expertise in administration to implement the administrative reforms in China. This administration was seen to be followed over the years after his death because of its uniformity. Moreover governors and military commanders could be sacked at the discretion of the central government

and this shows the strength of the government. After the death of Qin Shi Huang his dynasty could not last much longer because the second emperor was not as strong as Qin Shi Huang. He suffered from revolts and later on died during these revolts. The leadership skills of Qin Shi Huang are still remembered till date. References Top of Form Wood, Frances. China's First Emperor and His Terracotta Warriors. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2008. Print. Top of Form Man, John. The Terra Cotta Army: China's First Emperor and the Birth of a Nation. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo Press, 2008. Print. Bottom of Form Bottom of Form