The History of China

 China’s political beginnings originated with the creation of slavery. Two of its larger empires, the Huang Empire and the Yan Empire united and began to right against the Yao Shun Empire. When the fighting in one area had stopped, prisoners were taken and were made to work for the empire that had captured them. This marked the beginning of the slavery policy, wherein if you capture an enemy, you have the right to make him work for you. Slavery continued through a long period of time, Through the Empires, from soldiers and farmers alike, came thousands of slaves.

 The Empires were groups or warring nations constantly fighting for control of China. Early on in this period, The Xia Empire ruled much of China, but as every great nation shall rise to power, so will the greatest nations fall at the hands of a smaller and weaker one. The Shang Empire defeated the Xia Empire sometime in the 16th century BC. As in every other nation’s government, corruption would play a great role in the outcome of the nation. This was a leading cause to the fall of the Shang Empire, to the Xi Zhou Empire during the 11th century. Slavery continued to flourish even after a thousand years as more and more wars were fought and more and more people were being captured by the conquering nations.

 However, empires don’t last forever. Eventually they fall and collapse into another type of national rule. For the longest time, China had been ruled by empires, once united they began to seek for a new method of ruling, and for a short time, democracy was the leading method. But It wasn’t long for the impoverished China to seek something more practical, or what they thought would be more practical. This would soon lead to Communism.

 Communism in China took over almost immediately after World War II. By the Chinese, it was named Gong Chan Dang. It was started by the pressure from the surrounding nations to conform to their nation’s piers, such as Soviet Russia. The idea behind communism is for everything to improve at a similar rate and to provide more equality among the people of China. But thanks to corruption, the rich became richer, and the poor became even poorer. Leaders of this New Communist Party in China stated that they were different from the European Communists and that this was the best for the people, that the poor would have more money and they rich would not change. But quite the opposite happened when corruption struck down the innocent and hurt the weak and defenseless even more.