

FIRST POST

Roman empire fall can be attributed to long-term and short-term causes, and many theories have been proposed to be the cause of this empire. Roman empire's influence had continued to have a significant impact even beyond Rome and Italy. Its fall is one of the historical mysteries of the historic area.

The first cause is the attack by Barbarian tribes contributed to the weakness of military power, which resulted from the loss of the lives of many soldiers.

Economic struggles occurred because Rome was being attacked from different forces, and within its territory, it was going through a financial crisis. Oppressive taxation and overspending characterized the financial struggle period.

The empire did not have labor supply after the end of the slave trade, which was their main labor source. The fields could no longer be tilled as before, and craftsmen were not available in the economy.

The empire from the rise of pirates in the Mediterranean disrupting the empire's trade made it lose its impact and influence in Europe. This, in addition to reducing the supply of slaves slowly, weakened its economy.

After the division of the empire, the west and eastern part, although it made governing easier later, it became less effective due to lack of cooperation in dealing with external attacks and, at times, quarreled on resources of the empire.

The empire engaged in overexpansion programs stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the middle east. The vast region could not be easy to govern, led to administrative challenges, communication and transport was a nightmare.

The local rebellions in different parts of the areas where they had expanded made the empire channel most of its funds in military maintenance. The development programs stall, leading to disintegration.

In Rome, corruption became rampant among the government leaders portraying an image of failure and ineffective leadership in the roman empire position. This contributed to the rise in civil war and chaos in the empire.

Christianity and traditional values of the empire began to disintegrate by affecting the original polytheistic religion and other roman value systems.

The Huns arrived, migrating at the same time with barbarian tribes taking over the borders of the empire the oppression of some of these tribes led to tension and hatred of the empire.

Causes of Dazexiang.

The harsh Qin laws which allowed the execution of individuals showing up late for government jobs

Death of their first emperor which led to the new emperor Qin China.

Rainstorms prevented the people from reaching Yuyang which they wanted to defend against their province.

Government harsh laws and mistreatment from the state, people were deciding to defend their freedom.

Social stratification, that kept the peasants working under the pleasure of the rich masters. Peasants were working under the wealthy class.

High taxation imposed by the government on the poor class of society.

Inhumane policies and regulations imposed on the people.

Qin's war of unification contributed to tension and threats to the nation.

The fall of the roman empire was contributed by the increasing corruption and loss of culture among the ruling class, which similarly was taking place in china among the states where the conditions contributed to the uprising. The introduction of the new religion in Rome affected the traditional practice and culture, which, like in China, warring states, contributed to the countries' differences. The political control and harsh rule in both Rome and China contributed to the uprising and weakness of the kingdom. Unlike in Rome, where external enemies attacked the kingdom, the warring states in China were getting resistance from within the states.

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SECOND POST

There are many reasons behind Rome Empire and Qin dynasty fall, which can be divided into distal and proximate reasons or causes. The distal causes of the fall of Qin dynasty are: (1) His rule depended heavily on taxpayers and its constant warfare consumed massive tax revenues, which affected the people's budgets (2) The slavery that was in China and build the Great China Wall, that needed about one million person to get it done (3) His Harsh Laws . The proximate causes are: (1) The harsh Qin laws mandated execution for Chen Sheng and Wu Guang and those who showed up late for government jobs, even though the reason was due to severe rainstorms, This maid Chen and Wu rose up against him. (2) The rebellion of the desperate conscripted workers in 211 BCE.

The distal, and for some is internal, causes of the fall of Rome are: (1) Many defeats for the Rome army by the Germanic tribes (2) In the 180s CE, The death of Marcus Aurelius that marked the end of the period of the good emperors and choosing his son Commodus as a successor, Because Commodus soon proved to be uninterested in the responsibilities that come with being Emperor. (3) Many political chaos shaken the prosperity of the empire and some of them transformed into civil wars. (4) the debase of Rome currency that was posed by past emperors. (5) the Immigrants that lived in Rome, many of them became mercenaries and of course were not interested or loyal in protecting the Empire. (6) In 166 CE, When Lucius Varys and his soldiers returned to Rome, they carried the Antonine Plague that lasted for 15 years and would kill around one tenth of the population of the empire. (7) In 249 CE, the outbreak of the Cyprian Plague that lasted for 13 years, was a big hit to the empire. The proximate causes are: (1) Due to Cicero's The Role of the Roman State, some Roman soldiers who spent years in the military, then returned home to find their families had lost their land to debt. (2) In 364 CE, the commander Valentinian chose his brother as a co-Emperor and separated the east from west that later became permanent. (3) In 476 CE, Barbarians and other tribes attacked Rome many times and for the first time Rome fell.

The major difference between the fall of Rome and the "warring states period" that it seemed like two arrows heading in opposite directions to each other was the union of China's states as one Emperor, and the disintegration of the Emperor of Rome and then ... fall. Both of them were filled up with political chaos and mostly in Rome that some of them turned to civil wars.