

PSR analyzes the real reason leading to the demise of the Qin Empire

Ziyan Zhang

School of Economics and Management, Chongqing Jiaotong University, No. 66 Xuefu Avenue, Haitangxi Street, Nan'an District, Chongqing, 40074, China

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Abstract: With the discovery of archaeology, the violent rule of the Qin Dynasty is not in line with the facts, such as the fictional products of descendants such as the Alfonso. Even though the Qin Dynasty's laws were harsh, many political slogans against the Qin Dynasty also had many problems. This paper firstly uses CITESPACE software to analyze the shortcomings of the academic community based on the principle of measurement statistics, and discusses it on this basis. Next, the establishment of the pressure-state-response model (PSR), based on the theory of social class contradictions and the many shortcomings of the class itself, explores the real cause of the demise of the Qin Empire, and finally concludes that the Qin Empire died of improper treatment of class issues. Based on the conclusion of the class contradiction, this paper puts forward some opinions and suggestions on the historical thoughts and research fields of some scholars.

1. Research status

In order to analyze the current development of the Qin Dynasty politics in the academic circles, I used the method of metrological statistics to search 895 documents in the CNKI literature database with the Qin Chao politics as the key words and import the documents into the Citespace literature search software for analysis.

I intercepted the literature information from 1997 to 2019 and set the threshold to 5, and finally got the analysis of the academic situation shown below:

By analyzing the above figure, we can easily find that the current academic view of Qin politics still stops at inertial thinking. The same is true of the education that contemporary people received from childhood. The Qin Dynasty was simply given the Qin Dynasty such a definition: the Qin Dynasty promoted the political line led by the legalist ideology, advocated the use of force and brutal politics, and placed the world in dire straits. Finally, the violent Qin was overthrown under the counterattack of the peasant uprising army representing justice. This idea has now become one of the most accepted arguments in the explanation of the demise of the Qin Empire.

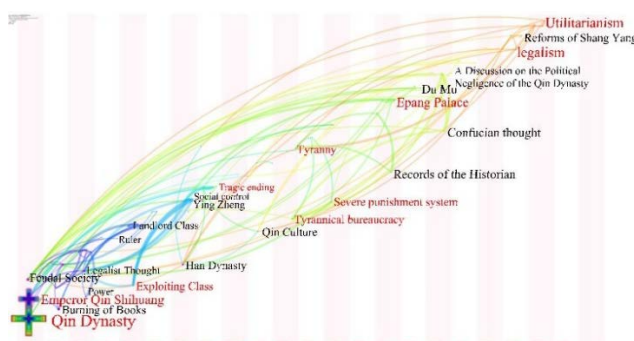


Figure 1: Analysis of academic situation development

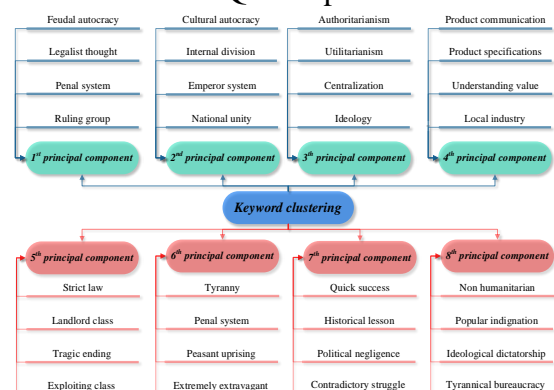


Figure 2: Eight principal components cover indicator map

In addition, in order to quantitatively analyze the academic research on the history of the Qin Dynasty in the past 12 years, I have clustered the literature by means of metrological statistics, finally, this paper uses the keyword clustering to get the eight principal components and their

corresponding contribution rates (as shown in Figure 2). By analyzing the keywords in the eight principal components, it is not difficult to find that most of these keywords are derogatory. By combining the keywords, we can draw a description of the Qin Empire: the development of the country with eagerness and quick success, the ruling class with extreme luxury, and the violent national system.

Although this historical view seems to be logical, it does not actually stand up to scrutiny. Qin Zheng has no way, the legal family is harsh and so on, and finally guides the Qin Empire to destruction. In order to prove the rationality of this idea, many scholars have cited the three chapters of the Han Empire's covenant to explain why the Han Dynasty, which undertook the Qin Dynasty system, could rule for four hundred years. However, this kind of thinking ignores the particularity of the Qin and Han Dynasties. Therefore, these exaggerated class contradictions in the Qin Dynasty simply summarize the arguments of historical development that are wrong, that is irresponsible to history, and even that it does not respect history.

2. Analysis of the political level of Emperor Qin Shihuang during the years

2.1 Definition of tyranny

John Locke pointed out in "Government Theory" that [1]: Tyranny is the use of power in his hands for the sake of his own personal special interests, not for the benefit of people under this power. Obviously, the politics of Chinese feudal society is different from the politics of Western democratic societies. Even the modern Western rulers are still subject to the law even if they are in power. The influence of China's feudal monarchy autocracy and centralized system is unimaginable in Western society. The idea of "the world is not the kingdom" is by no means self-proclaimed by feudal rulers. Therefore, it is not possible to quote the Western philosopher's definition of government tyranny.

The most direct way to define whether the government implements tyranny is to quantify the degree of acceptance of the ruling class's policies toward the ruling class. However, due to the long time span, the performance evaluation of the Qin Empire government is basically unachievable. Then we can only extract from the literature to reflect the three aspects of the tyranny of the Qin Empire [2]:

- The Shihuangdi over-received the people's strength, greatly developed the civil engineering, and built imperial projects, such as the Afang Palace and the Qin Great Wall;
- The Shihuangdi was ruthless, burning books and burying Confucianism, and imprisoning the ideas of the working people;

Below, we refute the views of the tyrants of the past scholars from the following three aspects.

2.2 Epang Place complex in the hearts of Chinese people

Epang Place Archaeological and Documentation History

As early as 2004, when the Epang Place was not built from the beginning to the end, and there was no archaeological conclusion of the traces of the burning of the Chu people, the academic circles caused an uproar. When the inherent cultural symbols of Chinese children are shocked by reality, a question worthy of reflection by all people has emerged: why a building that does not exist in reality has become a cultural symbol of Chinese culture, so that it has deceived the world for more than two thousand years. .

Although there are countless stories about the so-called magnificent Epang Place in the past dynasties, we can still make reasonable inferences based on the clues in the historical materials. Sima Qian described this in "Historical Records": Epang Place is extremely large and can accommodate tens of thousands of people. The posterity's description of Epang Place is also based on the description in the historical record. However, in order to make the development of history full of drama and twists and turns, many scholars will ignore the description of the second half of the "Historical Records": Epang Place was not built; the Emperor was ready to re-name the palace when it was built. However, we have always called it Epang Place since ancient times, which means

that Epang Place was built during the reign of Emperor Qin Shi. Coincidentally, this is the official history book "Han Shu".

Since Epang Place has not been built, it is nonsense to cast Epang Place. It can be said that in the minds of future generations, it is more natural and convincing to say that Epang Place is built to lead to the death of the country. The effect is more natural and more convincing than "unfinished, but leading to the death of the country." Over time, when people read the historical materials, it is easy to overlook the nuances of the history books, and even add their own imagination as a modification on the basis of historical facts and determine that the things in their own ideas must be correct. Today, Qin Chao was detained with a brutal hat.

2.3 Enlarged Burning Book Confucianism

In the thirty-four years of the First Emperor, at the grand court banquet, the civil servants who came from Qi State slammed the feudal social system with fierce rhetoric and tried to refute the irrationality of the feudal society through the absurd old ideas. Revisiting this matter, the paper draws the following conclusions:

It is the infidelity of the rulers to slam the feudal system that represents the advanced civilization through the publication of unremarkable retro remarks.

The more I saw the shackles of the Shang and Zhou dynasties and the inhumane exploitation and oppression of the underlying slave class, and even wanted to reset the people in dire straits, it was an infidelity to the people.

After the Vietnam Incident, Emperor Qin Shi's way of burning down the orthodox Confucian classics warned the world of the ruthless and self-suppressing ruthless Confucianism and the fallen slavery class that these corrupt ruins embraced. Burning a book is a customary means of maintaining political stability and promoting ideological unity, but it has been nailed to the shame of history forever. The initiators of the book are the descendant slave-class and the later generations of Confucianism guided by the orthodox Confucianism. Classic literati scholar.

Because the historical records of the Confucianism incidents are few and far between, the authenticity of the Confucianism incident remains to be verified. Moreover, according to the only words in the historical records, the object of the pitted Confucianism is not directed to the scholar Hanlin who studied Confucian classics, but the Fangsheng Warlock who used the abduction and deception to make a living. As for why the Fangsheng Warlock is crowned in the name of Confucianism, the result is self-evident, and it must be the public opinion propaganda of the class enemy of the Qin Empire.

2.4 Neglected historical truth

To a certain extent, scholars have a one-sided understanding of the meaning of Jia Sheng, and it is not cruel to do not be benevolent. Cruelty is a sign of the intensification of contradictions caused by the excessive exploitation of the underlying people by the new landlord rulers. The failure of Shi Renyi is that the politics pursued by the Qin Empire failed to satisfy the needs of the various classes for the new regime. According to historical records, the early political dynasty of the Qin dynasty even won the love of the people and satisfied the needs of the exploited class for life. The most direct class that does not use Renyi to cause dissatisfaction is the slave class in the old era and the intellectual class that was imprisoned by the old times. These two types of people are also the leading factors leading to the demise of the empire. The following will focus on the discussion.

2.5 Summary

Based on the three aspects of the theory, this article takes the contemporary perspective as a starting point, dialectically analyzes the Epang Place in the real history, the law of the Qin Dynasty, and the incident of burning the book and confucianism, and explains the historical perjury, which illustrates the academic practice of the Qin Empire. The policy is that the definition of tyranny is inaccurate and one-sided. Finally, by citing the clues in the notes of some ancient scholars, I tried to prove that the political situation in the Qin Empire was different from that of historians and reflected the irrationality of the so-called "reasonable" historical ideas. However, this article does

not deny that Qin's political line does not contain the color of tyranny, but aims to prove that the leading factor leading to Qin's death is not the implementation of tyranny.

3. Analysis of the cause of the demise of the Qin Empire based on the PSR model

3.1 PSR model analysis

By means of force, Qin has carried out the transformation of the former feudal society dominated by feudalism, making it a feudal society dominated by the county system. However, after only fifteen years, the Qin Empire completely went down to death under the double blow of internal and external troubles. It became a case in which few advanced civilizations in Chinese history were replaced by backward civilizations. The process of the rise and fall of the Qin Empire was the social three. The result of the game between the major contradictory subjects (the emerging landlord class, the fallen old slave-class and the peasant class transformed from the slave class, as shown in Figure 3).

Therefore, if we want to study the rise and fall of the Qin Empire in depth, we must not neglect the relationship between the various contradictory subjects within the society. Only by clearly defining and analyzing the contradictory relationship can we further understand the changes of society and the development of the times.

Therefore, I use the pressure-state-response (PSR) model to analyze the interaction and internal relations between the three major contradictions in the Qin Empire, in order to achieve a reasonable and comprehensive analysis of the cause of the demise of the Qin Empire (as shown in Figure 4).

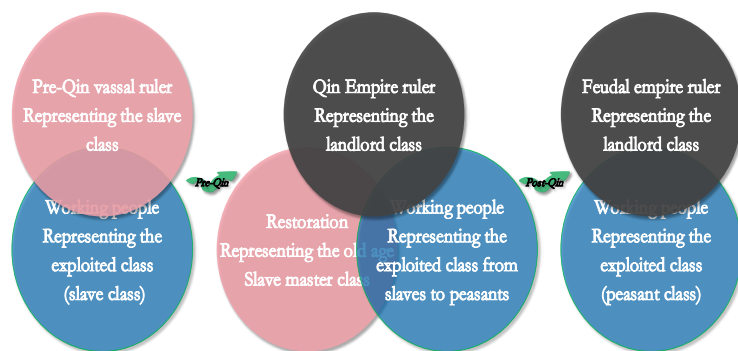


Figure 3: Flow chart of the evolution of the three-party class

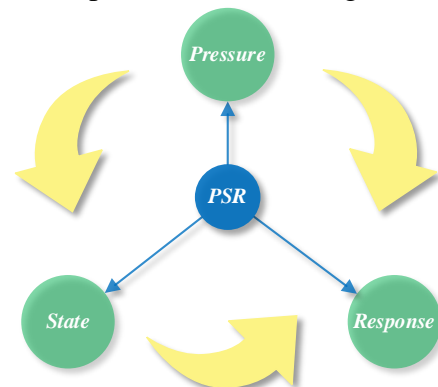


Figure 4: PSR model diagram

Indicators of pressure:

- ✚ The limitations of the era and class of the Qin Empire.
- ✚ The lack of political belief in the Qin Empire itself.
- ✚ The incompleteness of the way in which the rulers of the Qin Empire dealt with class contradictions.

Indicators of state:

- ✚ The restorationism gradually penetrated into the interior of the imperial ruling class.
- ✚ The restorationism transfers the spearhead of class contradiction to the landlord class.
- ✚ The restorationism continues to maliciously intensify the contradiction between the landlord class and the peasant class.
- ✚ Revolutionism's thorough retaliatory political liquidation of the landlord class.
- ✚ Faced with internal and external attacks, the Qin Empire rulers chose to sit still.

Indicators of response:

- ✚ The peasant class resisted the exploitation and oppression of the ruling class of the Qin Empire.
- ✚ The forces of the main class of the pre-Qin slaves made a comeback.

- ✚ The peasant class questioned the rationality of the feudal system under the guidance of political thoughts.
- ✚ The Qin empire went to destruction under the pressure of internal and external troubles and double-class forces.

3.2 The game of the three-party contradictory subject

3.2.1 The imperial system promoted by the rulers of Qin has the limitations of the times

As the first unified and unified feudal empire in the history of Chinese civilization, the feudal system that Qin Shihuang Emperor pushed was unprecedented in the history of the Central Plains. So the rulers have no experience to talk about, and each of their decisions will be historical innovation. At the same time, Emperor Qin Shi failed to solve the problem of rationally solving the contradictions of the old times, causing the reformist ideas to permeate continuously. At the same time, the power of the old class was not weakened in the true sense. When the contradictions between the old and the old classes broke out, the Qin Shi emperor only It is possible to use the coercive means to maintain the unity of ideas through the burning of books and verses. Therefore, on the one hand, the Qin Empire lacked the ideological level of political beliefs, and on the other hand, due to the inherent contradiction between the rulers and the underlying people in the feudal society, the shortcomings that led to the weak mass base of the new landlord class were exposed, so utilitarian It is difficult for the empire of the empire to have the masses of the people The limitation of the times requires that the Qin Empire must take every step carefully, because every step of the journey will become a teacher or a precept for the future generations.

3.2.2 The imperial system promoted by the Qin rulers has class limitations.

Since the rulers of the Qin Dynasty became the masters of the Chinese civilization, the contradiction between the old slave-class and the exploited and oppressed people was passed on to the landlord class, despite the bottom The working masses were transformed from the slave class to the peasant class. However, the class nature of its exploitation and oppression remained unchanged, which also determined the irreconcilable contradiction between the Qin rulers and the working people. Fortunately, the Emperor Qin Shi emperor enlightened, even if the people lacked political beliefs, at least under the rule of the first emperor, there was a scene of peace and prosperity. At this time, the slave-owning class of the old era could only attack the feudal system in their eyes that "had not been long-lasting" through the nonsense political paradox. Since the feudal system promoted by the ruler objectively conforms to the interests and needs of most of the ruled, the rulers of the peace era and the ruled are both in the same position, so the main social contradictions of the Qin Shi Emperor period are still the fallen slave owners. The contradiction between class and the emerging landlord class and the peasant class.

However, when the regime of the Qin Empire fell into the hands of the Emperor of the Second World, it was impossible to escape the catastrophe. Since the beginning of the emperor, the restoration forces have been devastated and ready to attack. The Qin Empire was destroyed and attacked: on the one hand, it completely penetrated into the center of the empire's rights, and constantly intensified the contradiction between the landlord class and the peasant class through various extreme means. This is the most typical of Zhao Gaoqian Qin. As a descendant of the ruling class of Zhao, Zhao Gao seeks the trust of the Qin Shi Emperor by means of illusion and eventually seizes power through political means. After the upper rank, Zhao Gao carried out a thorough political counterattack against the ministers who supported the emerging social system and transferred the social contradictions to the landlord class by thoroughly inspiring the contradiction between the landlord class and the peasant class, and finally achieved the goal of revenge for the Qin Empire. Therefore, Zhang Taiyue believes that Qin died in the "striking of the inside, the six countries are still surviving."

On the other hand, the accumulation of strength is bound to regain the power that once belonged to them. As an important part of the anti-Qin forces, the decline of the slave-owning class to the anti-Qin armed forces is not only the military forces, but also the ideological line guidance.

Eventually, with the peasant uprising in full swing, social contradictions were completely intensified. The historical pseudo-proposition of "Qi Qin" has become a true proposition, and the Qin Empire cannot make a practical saving policy after the contradictions intensify because of its class limitations. In the end, the Qin Empire can only perish in the class contradictions, and all these are not dominated by the Qin rulers, but the rulers bear the crimes of the ages.

4. Conclusion

Due to the implementation of the feudal social system dominated by the county system, the old-age slave-owner class became the target of the attack by the rulers. In addition, because the rulers did not reasonably deal with the contradiction between the old class, they used the opportunity to make a crazy move, and it is necessary to overthrow the rule of the Qin Empire. However, the Emperor Qin Shi's mastery of the landlord's class in the tripartite game has always occupied an absolute superiority by virtue of his talents and absolute majesty. Therefore, the main contradiction in the early stage of the country is still the contradiction between the landlord class and the old slave class.

It was not until the time of Emperor II that the old class made full use of the limitations of the era and class of the Qin Empire. The concrete manifestation was that on the one hand, the ruler used the gap of insufficient force to penetrate into the landlord class and gradually eroded the backbone of the landlord class. On the other hand, by accumulating their own strength at the grassroots level and using the limitations of the times and classes, they quickly intensified the contradictions between the peasant class and the landlord class. As a result, the Qin Empire went to the demise of the double class contradictions and forged the historical illusion of "the tyrannical Qin has no way", making the Qin ruler a complete scapegoat.

The last blow to the Qin Empire was the peasant army with the absolute color of the slave-owner class of the old days. After the tripartite game, the peasant class took the stage of history and became the new landlord class with the support of the slave-owner class of the old era. At the same time, in order to avoid repeating the same mistakes, the new landlord class finally chose to compromise with the slave-owner class. In the old days, the slave-owner class indirectly overthrew the Qin Empire, which had taken away their interests, and succeeded in seeking sufficient power and interests in the new empire. This political system of later generations was a parallel system of the county and became synonymous with historical retrogression. . If the defeat of the king is the basis of history, in this three-party game, the Qin Empire has become an absolute loser. This is a case in which advanced civilization was subverted by backward civilizations - advanced civilizations sit on the river but Because it did not reasonably handle the relationship between the three major classes in China, the reason was that the Qin Empire did not correctly understand the power of class enemies. Therefore, the six countries were shattered, and the non-military unfavorable war was not good. The disadvantages were in the Qin Qin, and the Qin State broke the non-army against the bad war.

Contemporary scholars should try to avoid confirmatory deviations when examining history. It is this accumulation of confirmatory deviations that makes us fall into the trap of social engineering, and we have become accomplices. A country and a nation can only hope if they dare to accept their past, be brave in their own ideals, beliefs and roads, and continue to learn to reflect and correct.

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