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Mid Term Essay

Desire For Power

The desire for power has made many people grow and advance in the world. Desire for power is when people try and gain control of other people from uncommon human behavior. It happens everywhere, people run for office to gain power and to share their beliefs, people try and become the best sport players because it's all about power. These examples are obviously not uncommon acts of human behavior but it can become a uncommon act in many circumstances such as, Spain has tried to gain power through roads, people will get rid of a whole group to have total power, Hitler was doing many harsh things because he wanted power too. These things have happened over a long period of time and have showed that the desire for power has really affected cultures, civilizations, races, even beliefs. Shi Huangdi, Genghis Khan, and Adolf are all examples of the desire for power can affect these things. This is a significant issue because people should not have an unequal amount of power. If there is an unequal amount of power then many issues will occur.

"The Records of the Grand Historian, Sima Qian." Has showed us that Emperors will take out a whole group to still maintain power in their kingdom. The person who these people looked up to or their majesty Shi Huangdi and his "burning of the books - 213 BCE" showed us that he thought they were a threat, from slandering laws to judging them. He burnt the books so that his laws still had power. Shi Huangdi didn't stop there, he also executed scholars because he felt them as a threat to his power. 460 rebellious Confucian scholars were buried alive in a common grave because of different beliefs and power. "Execution of scholars - 212 BCE" This

affected the beliefs and ideas of people and made people not want to study older things. Shi Huangdi was able to gain and maintain his power again because of the drastic measures he took. But because of the measures he took the people who believed in him definitely looked at him a different way, they probably wouldn't like him to tell them what to do because of the harsh measures he takes.

Genghis Khan was a ruler of the Mongols, he used superior military techniques to conquer most of Asia. This made him a big fighting force and the other countries noticed and had to prepare because he was so powerful. His desire for power made him conquer most of Asia, he was able to invade Korea, Vietnam, ETC because he had the desire for power, it made him do unnatural things. He even started the China war in 1236 because he wanted power. His desire for power made many civilizations have to fight to protect themselves. His tangent lasted many years from 1206 to 1368. His impact affected many people and villages, many lost power. "Genghis Khan (1162 - 1227)" This power is a perfect example of uncommon human behavior. A mentally stable person would never put people and cultures and civilizations through this kind of horrible act.

In 1938 a very awful but important piece of history occurred. In 1930 and 1940s the Nazis took control of Germany. "1938 - The Nazi SS in a Parade." The Nazis were led by Adolf Hitler who was out to start the perfect race. He killed many people because of what he believed in. His desire for power was to gain the perfect race so that he could conquer Germany. This desire for power made him do unthinkable things, his fear allowed for more power, so he was able to conquer a lot of Germany.

The desire for power has made many people grow and advance in the world for the good or bad. The desire for power has made Hitler advance, Genghis Khan, and even Shi Huangdi. These are all examples in history that the desire for power has had. What about today? The desire for power happens today, like when a candidate runs for president. He or she wants to express their ideas. Nowadays it isn't as scary as past events but it is still a scary thing if it gets out of hand. This issue is still significant because if people let one person have too much power he/she could become unstoppable. It can be stopped with a civilized society, laws, and a democracy, one person would not choose what would happen so that all people could be equal. Equal means that there is no difference in power and hopefully less conflict. This has proven to be an issue in past events so why not try and prevent it?