

- **Protection: People were rewarded for telling on others.** He set up a spy system. He urged people to spy on each other, at work, and at home in their village or neighborhood. If people turned in lawbreakers, they were rewarded. If they did not, they were executed. It was a simple system, and it worked very well.

This organizational system gave him great power. That power allowed him to make huge changes. Qin knew that to unify China there had to be big changes. Most of his laws had something to do with protection.

THE GREAT WALL: He made people work as laborers on the wall without pay. The Zhou had built pieces of the wall here and there, to protect parts of their dynasty. Qin began a huge project to connect the various pieces into one huge wall, to protect China from the Mongols in the north. People who worked building the wall were not paid for their labor. They did not have a choice. This project continued long after his death for many hundreds of year until the wall was over 3700 miles long.

LAND OWNERSHIP: He took land away from thousands of nobles. He did not want noble families rising up against him. Anyone could own land, as long as he paid the land tax. Anyone who argued with him was either buried alive or put to work building the Great Wall.

STANDARDIZATION: He introduced one system of weights, measures, money, written language, laws. To unify China, Qin knew it was essential to have one system of weights and measures, of money, and of a standard written language. He minted coins. He announced the weights and measures system that would be used, along with the written language that was acceptable in Qin times. Nobody argued with him. If they did, they would be buried alive or sent to the wall to labor. Qin also announced a new law code that applied to everybody and he introduced law enforcement to enforce these laws.

THE PEASANTS: The people had two jobs—farming and weaving (making silk.) Those who sought to make money from crafts and trade would be seized and made into slaves and sent to work on the wall. If they were lazy, they would be made into slaves or sent to work on the wall. In Qin's dynasty, you had to do your job, and do it well, or you would be put to work doing something you could do, like be a slave or work on the wall.

EDUCATION / BOOK BURNING: He persecuted scholars and destroyed books. Qin did not believe in any education for the common man. The more people study, the less time they will have to grow food. Education was time away from growing food. Thus, education and the teachings of Confucius were bad. Useless books were burned. Useless books were defined as any book except those about medicine, agriculture or prophecy. Over 400 scholars who refused to turn in their books were buried alive or sent to the wall to work. Censorship is the control of what people read, write, hear and see. Qin practiced total censorship.