Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex]

1 | Qing in the 1500s, But also other things

#flo #disorganized

- · Akbar's rule of the Mughals
 - · Tried to align his subject's interests to the Mughal's interest
 - Goal was to maintain adequate compensation and preventing officials form unjust enrichment by overtaxing the peasants who could then not work on government projects
 - · Directed administration to award land revenue salary instead of assigning land
 - · Value of government official based on cost w.r.t. operating military men
 - a local commander = 500 men
 - a provincial government = 5000 men
 - First model of separation of powers between government and military
 - · Prevented financial corruptiona
 - · Made constant transfers and deferrals
 - · Prevented passing on of wealth to offspring
 - · His minister, Todar Mal, made tax collection proportional to value generation
 - So bad crop year could pay less tax
 - · Prevented overluxuriation and benefitted peseants
 - Favored appointement of native born over foreign due to pledges of loyalty to Mughal state: promoting religious indignity
- CLAIM: Melded together Mughal and indigenous elites
 - Encouraged intermarriage
 - · Reformes aimed at selling Mughal to other people
 - · All official appointments are treated as gifts from the emperor
 - · Gave grants to Muslim and Hindu cultural institutions
 - · Supported the arts and sciences
- · Akbar made empire popular by pimping it up
 - Improved living quaters
 - Regulation of school
 - · System of laws
 - Challenged the patriarchy and improved the role of woman
 - · Discouraged child marriages and encouraged remarrying of widowns
- Intended all of his social reform to support his object of sulh-i-kul => universal harmony. (Not a fan
 of raison d'etat, I see)
- · The Porchuguese
 - · Acted as middlemen between Venitians, Arabs, and Turks
 - · Traded spices and cotton
 - · Served as foundation of Western medicines
 - · Invaded port of good hope in Africa
 - · Disguised as Muslim traders

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