

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 from 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 corruption
    - 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 peasants
  - Favored appointment 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
  - Reforms 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 quarters
  - Regulation of school
  - System of laws
  - Challenged the patriarchy and improved the role of woman
  - Discouraged child marriages and encouraged remarrying of widows
- Intended all of his social reform to support his object of *sulh-i-kul* => universal harmony. (Not a fan of *raison d'état*, I see)
- The Portuguese
  - Acted as middlemen between Venitians, Arabs, and Turks
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