

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 overluxuriant 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
 - Traded spices and cotton
 - Served as foundation of Western medicines
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