

Essay on asian history

[Religion](#), [Islam](#)



Arguably, in order to bring out a comparison and contrast of Qing China with Mughal in regards to governmental organization, economic development, and social structure, we should use the rule of law for their consequent histories. Notably, both Qing china and Mughai India were dictatorial empires that nevertheless used the rule of law to make their own self-government. In contrast, India as a state was under the empires and rulers from various parts of the world.

While in Qing China, British rule followed for almost 100 years and it only had a few viceroys at that time. In regard to economic development, India is underdeveloped, but still holds the dominance in cultural values as well as heritage especially regarding the past. On the other hand, Qing China has grown to be among the most economically empowered states. Muslim empire and British empire had a lot of influence in Mughai India, that is British empire ruled for over 100 years, whereas Muslim empire took control for 250 years and above.

In terms of governance, china is ruled by a communist, while Mughai India has a democratic form of governance. Economically, India is an underdeveloped country trying to solve its basic infrastructural issues and china is one of the highly developed nations in the world. Socially, The Muslim rulers in China made a variety of cultural advancements whose existence is still there in the country whereas British rule in India, focused on the development of industries and trade.

The “ The Three Great Unifiers” were three men that ended Japan’s period of warring and ushered in a long period of tranquility and stability. These three

men are Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, as well as Tokugawa Ieyasu. As a matter of fact Japan developed a centralized regime so as to create unity among its people and to enhance change in the community.