

## Mughal empire family tree pdf

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Wikipedia list Item must not be confused with Mongol emperors. Shahanshà "H of Hindustan Ã~'Ã> à m Ã~'Ã~§ã> uu u Ã~â³Ã~§Ã m Imperial Seal and the 1857 lastbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1837 à ¢ 21 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1837 à ¢ 21 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbahadur Mughal Shah flag II28 September 1857 Detailstylehis Imperiale MajestyFirstÃ, Monarchbaburlanstã, Monarchbaburlan Shah IIformation 20 April 1526BOLITION 21 SEPTEMBER 1857RESIDENCE AGRA FORT (1526Ã ¢ 1639) Red Fort (1639Ã ¢ 1857) Emperors Appointerhereditary Mughal (or Moghul), built and ruled The Mughal Empire In the Indian subcontinent, which mainly corresponds to the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. The Mughals began to govern parts of India from 1526, and since 1700 he established most of the sub-continent. After that they have declined quickly, but nominally ruled territories until 1850. The Moghul were a branch of the timurid dynasty of Fergana (in modern Uzbekistan), was a direct descendant of tamerlano (generally known in western nations, like tamerlano) and also affiliated with Gengis Khan through Timur marriage to a princess Genghisid. Many of the next Mughal emperors had significant Indian and Persian Rajput descent through double alliances as emperors were born for Rajput and Persian princesses. [1] [2] Akbar, for example, was half-Persian (his mother of him was of Persian origin), Jahangir was half Rajput and Quarto-Persian, and Shah Jahan was for three quarters Rajput. [3] During the reign of Aurangzeb, the empire, as the largest economy in the world, a value of more than 25% of the world's GDP, checked almost the entire Indian subcontinent, which extends from Chittagong to east of Kabul and Baluchistan To the west, Kashmir to the moment was estimated between 110 and 150th, millions (a quarter of the world population), on a territory of over 4 bis million square miles). [5] Mughal power quickly decreased during the 18th century and the last emperor, Bahadur Shah II, was laid in 1857, with the establishment of the British Raj. [6] Portrait Empire Mughal Group of Mughal rulers, from Babur to Aurangzeb, with the Mughal ancestor Timur sitting in the middle. On the right: Shah Jahan, Akbar and Babur, with Abu Sa'id of Samarkand and the son of Timur, Miran Shah. Left: Aurangzeb, Jahangir and Humayun, and two other children of Timur, Miran Shah. Left: Aurangzeb, Jahangir and Humayun, and two other children of Timur, Miran Shah. Left: Aurangzeb, Jahangir and Humayun, and two other children of Timur Umar Shaykh Muhammad and Sultan. Created C.Ã ¢ 1707Ã ¢ 12 The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur, a prince and timurid sovereign from Central Asia. Babur was a direct descendant of the Timurid of Emperor Tamerlano for part of mother. [7] Extromised by its ancestral domains in Sheybani Khan Turkistan, the 14-year-old Prince Babur shot in India to satisfy the ambitions of him. [Necessary quote] He settled Kabul and then constantly driven south to India by Afghanistan through the Khyber pass. [7] Babur's forces occupied most of North of India, after his victory in Panipat in 1526. [7] concern about wars and military campaigns, though, did not allow the new emperor to consolidate earnings He had done in India. [8] The establishment of the empire became evident under the son of him, Humayun, who was sent to exile in Persia by rebels. [7] Humayun's exile in Persia established diplomatic relationships between Safavids and Moghul tennis, and led to the growing Asian Western cultural influence in the Moghul Court. [necessary quote] The restoration of the Mughal rule has begun after the triumphant return of Humayun from Persia in 1555, but he died from a soon after. [7] Humayun's son, Akbar, greeted the throne under a regent, Bairam Khan, who helped consolidate the Mughal empire in India. [9] Through war and diplomacy, Akbar was able to extend the empire empire directions, and controlled almost the entire Indian subcontinent north of the Godavari river. [10] It has created a new class of leaders loyal to him, implemented a modern administration, and encouraged cultural developments. He has increased trade with European trading company. [7] The historic Indian erally Abraham wrote that foreigners were often struck by the fabulous wealth of the Mughal court, but the glittering actually darker court HID, ie about a quarter of the empire's gross national product was owned by 655 families, while hunting tigers, which he considered as a religious experience Akbar grew disillusioned with Islam, and came to embrace a syncretistic mixture of Hinduism and l' Islam. [12] Akbar allowed the freedom of religion to the court with him, and tried to solve the socio-political and cultural differences in his empire by establishing a new religion, Din-i-Ilahi, with strong characteristics of a sovereign worship. [7] He left his son a state internally stable, which was in the midst of its golden age, but soon signs of political weakness would emerge. [7] The son of Akbar, Jahangir, "was addicted to opium, neglected affairs of state, and came under the influence of rival cliques court. [7] During the reign of his son Jahangir, Shah Jahan, the splendor of the Mughal court has reached its peak., as exemplified by the Taj Mahal the cost of maintaining the court, though, began to exceed the income that comes in [7] Shah Jahan, accompanied by his three children: Dara Shikoh, became regent in 1658, following his father's illness. [citation needed] Dara supported a religion and syncretic culture Hindu and Muslims. With the support of Islamic orthodoxy, however, the younger son of Shah Jahan fully recovered from his illness, no one else has been a war of succession for the throne between Dara and Aurangzeb, the empire gained political strength again, and became world's biggest economy, more than a guarter of world GDP, but its establishment of the Sharia has caused huge controversy. Aurangzeb's empire expanded to include a huge part of South Asia. At its height the kingdom stretched to 3.2 million square kilometers, including parts of what are now India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. [13] but after his death in 1707, "many parts of the empire were in open revolt." [7] attempts to Aurangzeb to regain ancestral lands of his family in Central Asia have not been successful, while the success of his conquest of Deccan region has proven to be a Pyrrhic victory that costÃ<sup>2</sup> empire heavily in both the blood and the treasure. [14] A further problem for Aurangzeb was the army was always based on the landed nobility of northern India that provided the cavalry for the campaigns, and the empire had nothing equivalent to the body of the Ottoman Empire Janissaries . [14] The long and costly conquest of the Deccan had severely dented the "successful aura" surrounding Aurangzeb, and by the late 17th century onwards, the aristocracy become increasingly willing to provide forces to the empire's wars as the prospect of being rewarded with land as a result of a successful war it was seen as less and less likely. [14] In addition, the fact that at the end of of the Deccan, Aurangzeb was very selective awarded some of the nobles families with lands confiscated in the Deccan had left those nobles that no receipts confiscated lands as a reward and for which the conquest of the decree cost had dear, feeling strongly unhappy and little willing to participate in further more The son of Aurangzeb, Shah Alam, repealed his father's religious policies, and tried to reform the administration. "However, after the death of him in 1712, the Mughal Dynasty sank in the chaos and violent faides. In the year 1719, only four emperors later rose to the throne". [7] Akbar Shah II and the four sons of him during the reign of Muhammad Shah, the empire began to break, and vast extensions of central India passed by Mughal to Maratha hands. Mughal war was always based on heavy artillery for sieges, heavy cavalry for offensive operations and horsemores for skirmishing and raids. [14] To check a region, the Moghul had always tried to occupy a strategic fortress in some region, which would be served as a nodal point from which the Mughal Army would emerge to face any enemy who challenged the empire. [14] This system has been not only expensive, but also a bit of the inflexible army as the assumption was always the enemy would have to withdraw into a fortress besieged by or can engage in a set of pieces decisive battle of annihilation in the open field . [14] Marathas Indì were experienced riders who refused to engage in a set of pieces decisive battles, but rather engaged in guerrilla campaigns, a raid war, ambush and attacks against Mughal feeding lines. [14] Marathas were able to take the Mughal sprouts through a storm or formal siege did not have the artillery, but constantly intercepting supply columns, they were able to hunger mughal to the submission. [14] The subsequent Mughal commanders refused to adapt their tactics and develop a strategy of counter-insurrection of the case, which led to Moghul to lose more and more ground to Maratha. [14] The Indian countryside of Nadir Shah of Persia culminated with the sack of Delhi and shattered the remains of the power of Mughal and prestige, as well as capturing the imperial treasure, thus drastically accelerating his decline. Many of the Empire © Lites now tried to check their business, and stood up to form independent kingdoms. The emperor Mughal, however, continued to be the highest manifestation of the emperor as a sovereign of India. [15] [16] In the coming decades, the Afghans, Sikh, and Marathas fought against the other and Mogol, just to demonstrate the fragmented state of the Empire. Emperor Mughal Shah Alam II Useless attempts to reverse the Mughal decline, and eventually had to ask for the protectors in Delhi, a state of things that continued until after the Second Anglo-Maratha war. Subsequently, the British East India Company became the protectors of the Mughal dynasty in Delhi. [16] After a crushed rebellion which nominally led in 1857 ¢ 58, the last Mughal, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was placed by the British, which then assumed the formal control of a large part of the old empire, [7] which marks The beginning of the British Raj. List of Mughal Emperors Portrait Name Name Birth Birth Reign Death Note! M BurÃ $\sim$ â Ã $\sim$  Â $\sim$   $\sim$  December 1530 26 December 1530 (47 years) Agra, India founded the Humayuna empire>  $\tilde{A}^{\text{m}}$   $\tilde{A}$ Humayun was overturned in 1540 from Sher Shah Suri of the Suri dynasty but returned to the throne in 1555 after the death of Islam Shah Suri (Son and Sher Shah's successor AKBAR-I-AZAM  $\tilde{A} \sim \hat{A} \sim \tilde{A} \sim \tilde{A}$ 31 July 1658 22 January 1666 (74 years) Agra, India under his kingdom, l'Empire Mughal has reached the pinnacle of its cultural splendor. [19] Although a capable military commander, Shah Jahan is remembered above all for the architectural achievements of him. The kingdom of him inaugurated the golden age of Mughal architecture. Shah Jahan commissioned numerous monuments, the most well-known of which is the Taj Mahal of Agra, in which his favorite wife is buried, Mumtaz Mahal. Alamgir IÃ~ $\hat{A}^{1}$   $\tilde{A}^{1}$   $\tilde$ 3 March 1707 3 March 1707 (aged 88) Ahmednagar, India His mother was Persian Mumtaz Mahal. He was married to Safavide Princess Dynasty Dillaras Banu Begum. He established Islamic law throughout India. After his death, his younger son azam Shah became the king (for 3 months). [20] Muhammad Azam Shahu uo or Ã-ÂṣÃ-â¹ãâ à ™  $\tilde{A}\sim \tilde{A}\sim \tilde{A}$ punjab sikhs. Jahandar Shahã $\sim$ â $\neg$ Ã>Ã $\sim$ §Ã $^{m}$  Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$ çâ§Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$  â $^{m}$  Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$ çâ§Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$  â $^{m}$  Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$ 7 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{m}$  OU Ã $^{m}$  Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$  Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$  Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$  Ã $\sim$ â $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 8 $^{c}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahandar Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahadur Shah Bahadur Ã $^{m}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jahadur Shah Bahadur  $^{m}$ 9 Mu'izz-UD-DIN Jah influenced by its great Visir Zulfikar Khan. Farrukhsiyar  $\tilde{A}^m$   $\tilde{A} \sim \hat{a} \pm o\hat{A}$   $\tilde{a} \times \tilde{a} \times \tilde{$ 1719 6 June 1719 (19 years) Agra, India laughed of Syed Brothers as mediators of power. Shah jahan iiã~'ã~â§ã> Ã~â¸Ã> Ã~â§ã × Ã~ã§ã × brothers. Muhammad Shahu OU or  $\tilde{A} \sim \tilde{A} \sim \tilde{A}$ the process. The invasion of Nader Ski of Persia suffered in 1739. He was the last emperor to possess effective control over the empire. Ahmad Shah BahadurÃ~â§Ã~à M or Ã~§Ã~â¯Ã~ ± 23 December 1725 Delhi, India 29 April 1748ã, à ¢ 2 June 1754 1 January 1775 (49 years) Delhi, India Mughal Forces defeated by marathas in the battle of Sikandarabad. Alamgir IIa  $\sim$  â 1 â 4 Å  $\sim$  â 5 Å  $\sim$  â 6 Å  $\sim$  â Jahan İİİà~'Ã~â§ã> Ã~â¶Ã» Ã~§Ã  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ Ã~â§ã> Ã~§Ã  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ à  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 4 u u ali gauhar Ã $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 8 u u ali gauhar Ã $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 8 4 Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã Ã  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 9 u u ali gauhar Ã $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 8 4  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 8 4  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 9 u u ali gauhar Ã $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 8 4  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 8 4  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ 9 4  $^{\mathbb{R}}$ Delhi, India 10 October 1760ã,  $\tilde{A}$  ¢ 31 July 1788 November 19, 1806 (aged 78) Delhi, India defeated in the battle of Buxar. Jahan Shah Iv $\tilde{A}$  ~ $\hat{a}$ \$ $\tilde{A}$ \$  $\tilde{A}\sim \hat{a}\tilde{A} \sim \tilde{A}\sim \hat{a}\tilde{A} \sim \tilde{A}\sim \hat{a}\tilde{A}\sim \tilde{A}\sim \hat{a}\tilde{A}\sim \tilde{A}\sim  1788Ã, à ¢ 19 November 1806 19 November 1806 19 November 1806 3, 28 September 1807 28 September 1837 (of age between 77) Delhi, India according to Kingdom. AKBAR SHAH IIIà ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã ×§Ã ×§Ã ×§Ã ×§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ~§Ã > OU à ± à ~§Ã > OU à ~§Ã > OU à ~§Ã > OU Ã ~ Polena under British protection. Bahadur Shah IIãâ "ã>  $\tilde{A} \sim \hat{A} \tilde{A} \sim \hat{A} November 1862 (87 of Etã) Rangoon, Myanmar Last Emperor Mughal. Projected by the British and was exiled in Burma after the War of Independence 1857. Note: the Mughal Emperor practiced polygamy. Furthermore their wives, they also had a number of concubines in their harem, which produced children. This makes it more difficult to identify all the children of each emperor. [23] Family tree See also: List of mothers of the Mughal Emperor Mughal See also (disambiguation) Timurid Family tree Empire emblem Mughal History of Power, 1300a 1800, pag 105, Cambridge University Press ^ Mohammada, Malika (1 January 2007). 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