

Masjid Nasir Al Mulk

Of the origin of Mahmud's surname Begra or Begarh/Begarha are belived to be either: 73c49150f6

Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah 'The Ruler by the Order of God'), was the sixth Fatimid caliph and 16th Ismaili imam (996–1021). the mother of Sitt al-Mulk, one of the most famous women in Islamic history, who had a stormy relationship with her half-brother al-Ḥākīm and may have Abu Ali al-Mansur (Arabic: أبو علي المنصور, romanized: Abū ‘Alī al-Manṣūr; 13 August 985 – 13 February 1021), better known by his regnal name al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah (Arabic: الحاكم بأمر الله, romanized: al-Ḥākīm bi-Amr Allāh, lit. Al-Hakim is an important figure in a number of Shia Ismaili sects, such as the world's 15 million Nizaris and 1–2 million Musta'lis, in addition to 2 million Druze 73c49150f6

Mahboob Ali Khan Clarke worked closely with an Indian tutor, Navab Agha Mirza Sarvar al-Mulk, who shared in supervising the Nizam's education and ultimately became Asaf Jah VI, also known as Sir Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Siddiqi (17 August 1866 – 29 August 1911), was the sixth Nizam of Hyderabad. society". He ruled Hyderabad State, one of the princely states of India, between 1869 and 1911 73c49150f6

Mahmud Begada He is considered the greatest and most renowned Sultan of Gujarat. He titled himself, Sultan al-Barr, Sultan al-Bahr, Sultan of the Abu'l Fath Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah I (Gujarati: મહમુદ શાહ અબુલ ફાઠ નસીરુદ્દીન મહમુદ શાહ), more famously known as Mahmud Begada, was the Sultan of the Gujarat Sultanate from 1459 until his death in 1511. name was Abu's;l Fath Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah I. Raised to the throne at the young age of fourteen, he successfully conquered Pavagadh, Junagadh and Dwarka. He established Champaner as the capital. He is known by his surname Begada. He was born Fat's;h Khan or Fateh Khan 73c49150f6

An-Nasir Muhammad was the third son of Sultan Qalawun and the brother of Sultan al-Ashraf Khalil. He was born in Cairo at Qal'at al-Jabal (Citadel of the Mountain). His father Qalawun was of Turkic origin from a Kipchak tribe, and his mother Ašlūn was the daughter of a Mongol notable named Šaktāy. Qalawun... 73c49150f6

Nizam of Hyderabad Nizam is a shortened form of Niẓām ul-Mulk (lit. 'Administrator of the Realm'), and was the title bestowed upon Asaf Jah I when he was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan by the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar. Nizam is a shortened form of Niẓām ul-Mulk (lit. In addition to being the Mughal viceroy (Naib) of the Deccan, Asaf Jah I was also the premier courtier of the Mughal Empire until 1724, when he established an independent realm based in Hyderabad, but in practice, continued to recognise the nominal authority of the emperor. Kalyana-Karnataka region of Karnataka). 'Administrator of the Realm's;), and was the title bestowed upon Asaf Nizam of Hyderabad was the title of the ruler of Hyderabad State (now part of the Indian state of Telangana, the Marathwada region of Maharashtra, and the Kalyana-Karnataka region of Karnataka) 73c49150f6

Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad bin Tughluq. 73c49150f6 An-Nasir appointed loyal non-Mamluks to senior military positions and removed officers whose loyalty he doubted. He annulled taxes and surcharges imposed on commoners for the benefit of the emirs and officials. He appointed Emir Ibn al-Waziri as the head of the Court of Justice to fight corruption. 73c49150f6

Gujarat Sultanate The kingdom was established in 1394 when Muzaffar Shah I, the governor of Gujarat, declared independence from the Tughlaq dynasty of Delhi. by Farhat-ul-Mulk. In 1391, Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad bin Tughluq appointed Zafar Khan, the son of Wajih-ul-Mulk as governor of Gujarat and conferred The Gujarat Sultanate or Sultanate of Gujarat was a late medieval Indian state in Western India, primarily based in the present-day state of Gujarat 73c49150f6

Ahmad Shah Bahadur When Ahmed Shah Bahadur came to power, the Mughal Empire was in decline. Born to Emperor Muhammad Shah, he succeeded his father to the throne in 1748, at the age of 22. Furthermore, his administrative weakness eventually led to the rise of the usurping Imad-ul-Mulk. Muhammad Shah had bestowed upon Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah I's son, Mir Ahmad Ali Khan Siddiqi Bayafandi, the title Nasir Jung, Later, Mughal Emperor Ahmad Shah Ahmad Shah Bahadur (Persian: احمد شاه بهادر, 23 December 1725 – 1 January 1775), also known as Mirza Ahmad Shah or Mujahid-ud-Din Ahmad Shah Ghazi, was the fourteenth Mughal emperor from 1748 to 1754

Due to the long coast of Gujarat, Muslim presence on its shores has been recorded since the 8th century due to economic and cultural reasons.

Life

As a young Prince Ahmad developed a weakness for women, though this was restricted under his father's supervision....

History

Background

Early life

Literary...

Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq His reign ended upon his death in 1325 when a pavilion built in his honour collapsed. During his reign, Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq founded the city of Tughluqabad. Kafur dispatched Ayn al-Mulk Multani to crush a rebellion in Gujarat, but was killed soon after, while Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq Shah (Persian: غياث الدين تغلق شاه), also known as Ghazi Malik (غازی ملک; died 1 February 1325), was the Sultan of Delhi from 1320 to 1325. record of Tughluq opposing Kafur during this period. The 14th-century historian Ibn Battuta claimed that the death of the sultan was the result of a conspiracy against him. He was the first sultan of the Tughluq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate

Early life

Early life

As a Prince, he defeated Ahmed Shah Abdali in the Battle of Manupur in 1748, Ahmed Shah Bahadur inherited a much weakened Mughal state as emperor for six years, but left all affairs of state to rivalling factions. He was deposed by the Vizier Imad-ul-Mulk and later blinded along with his mother. He spent the remaining years of his life in prison and died in 1775.

Gujarat remained free from interference of Muslim rulers except for the expedition of Mahmud Ghazni against the Somnath Temple in 1024; the defeat of Muhammad of Ghor by Chaulukya King Bhima II of Aṇahilavāḍa (now Patan, Gujarat) in about 1178; the Ghurid campaigns in 1172 and 1197; and the avenging sack of Aṇahilavāḍa and defeat of Bhīma...

His full name was Abu'l Fath Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah I. He was born Fat'h Khan or Fateh Khan. He titled himself, Sultan al-Barr, Sultan al-Bahr, Sultan of the Land, Sultan of the Sea.

He was born in 1725 to the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah and his consort Qudsia Begum. Decentralization during his father's reign, the Maratha Wars and the blow from Nadir Shah's invasion had initiated the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Jameh Mosque of Isfahan It is one of the largest and most important monuments of Islamic architecture in Iran. The mosque is the result of continual construction, reconstruction, additions and renovations on the site from c. 771 CE to the end of the 20th century. The function of this domed chamber is uncertain. Although it The Jāmeḥ Mosque of Isfahān or Jāme' Mosque of Isfahān (Persian: مسجد جامع اصفهان Masjid-e-Jāmeḥ Isfahān), also known as the Atiq Mosque (مسجد عتیق) and the Friday Mosque of Isfahān (مسجد جمعه), is a historic congregational mosque (Jāmeḥ), located in Isfahan, Iran. dome was constructed on the north side of the mosque by Nizam al-Mulk's rival Taj al-Mulk. The Grand Bazaar of Isfahan can be found towards the southwest wing of the mosque. It has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2012

In 1509, the Portuguese Empire wrested Diu from the Sultanate in the Battle of Diu. The Mughal emperor Humayun attacked Gujarat in 1535 and briefly occupied it, during which Bombay, Bassein and Daman would become a Portuguese colony, thereafter Bahadur Shah was killed by the Portuguese while making a deal...

Al-Nasir Muhammad During his first reign, he was overthrown by Kitbugha and al-Shuja'i, and during his second reign by Baybars I and Sayf al-Din Salar. Al-Malik an-Nasir Nasir ad-Din Muhammad ibn Qalawun (Arabic: الملك الناصر ناصر الدين محمد بن قلاوون), commonly

known as an-Nasir Muhammad (Arabic: الناصر Al-Malik an-Nasir Nasir ad-Din Muhammad ibn Qalawun (Arabic: الملك الناصر ناصر الدين محمد بن قلاوون), commonly known as an-Nasir Muhammad (Arabic: الناصر محمد), or by his kunya: Abu al-Ma'ali (أبو المعالي) or as Ibn Qalawun (1285–1341) was the ninth Mamluk sultan of the Bahri dynasty who ruled Egypt between 1293–1294, 1299–1309, and 1310 until his death in 1341. During his third reign, he had Baybars executed to suppress further insurgency 73c49150f6

Histories of al-Hakim can prove controversial, as diverse views of his life and legacy exist. Historian Paul Walker writes "Ultimately, both views of him, the mad and despotic tyrant (like Germanic and Roman despots) irrationally given to killing those around him on a whim, and the ideal supreme ruler, divinely ordained and chosen, whose every action was just and righteous, were to persist, the one among his enemies and those who rebelled against him, and the other in the hearts of true believers, who, while perhaps perplexed by events, nonetheless remained avidly loyal to him to the end." Appraisals of the more controversial accounts of al-Hakim's life and rule have earned him such monikers as "the... 73c49150f6 Tughluq belonged to the Qara'unas, a Mongol tribe from Central Asia. His ancestry is widely discussed in the sources, which differ in detail but not in substance. Contemporary and later authors such as Ibn Battuta and Shams-i Siraj Afif describe him in broader terms as a Turk or Mongol, situating his lineage within the wider Turkic world. Several sources indicate that Tughluq's family had become established in Hindustan: his father served under Balban, and his mother belonged to the Hindu Jat community of the Punjab. Firishta thus portrays the Tughluqs as a mixed Turk-Jat lineage. 73c49150f6 The Asaf Jahi dynasty was founded by Chin Qilich Khan (Asaf Jah I), who served as a Naib of the Deccan sultanates under the Mughal Empire from 1713 to 1721. He intermittently ruled the region after Emperor Aurangzeb's death in 1707. In 1724 Mughal control weakened, and Asaf Jah became virtually independent. The titular Nizams fought with the Marathas since the 1720s, which resulted in the Nizam paying a regular tax (Chauth) to the Marathas. The Nizam later accepted British suzerainty after the defeat at Kharda and supported... 73c49150f6

Gujarat under the Delhi Sultanate He conquered the Kingdom of Gujarat which had been under the rule of the Vaghela dynasty under Karna II and established Muslim rule in Gujarat. Soon the Tughluq dynasty came to power in Delhi whose emperor carried out expeditions to quell rebellion in Gujarat and established their firm control over the region by the end of the century. In 1391, Sultan Nasir ud din Muhammad Shah III appointed Zafar Khan, the son of Wajih-ul-Mulk as governor of Gujarat and Gujarat, a region in western India, fell under the Delhi Sultanate following repeated expeditions under Alauddin Khalji around the end of the 13th century. Following Timur's invasion of Delhi, the Delhi Sultanate weakened considerably so that the last Tughluq governor Zafar Khan declared himself independent in 1407 and formally established the Gujarat Sultanate. necessary, expel Farhat-ul-Mulk 73c49150f6

Following Timur's invasion of the Delhi Sultanate, Delhi was devastated and its rule weakened considerably, leading Muzaffar Shah to declare himself independent in 1394, and formally established the Sultanate in Gujarat. The next sultan, his grandson Ahmad Shah I, moved the capital to Ahmedabad in 1411. His successor Muhammad Shah II subdued most Rajput chieftains. The prosperity of the sultanate reached its zenith during the rule of Mahmud Begada. He also subdued most Gujarati Rajput chieftains and built a navy off the coast of Diu. The greatest territorial extent was achieved under Bahadur Shah. 73c49150f6 == Names == 73c49150f6

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