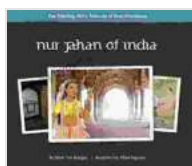


Nur Jahan: A Visionary Empress in the Mughal Court



Nur Jahan of India (The Thinking Girl's Treasury of Real Princesses) by Shirin Yim Bridges

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 3997 KB
Print length : 24 pages
Screen Reader: Supported



Nur Jahan, born Mehr-un-Nissa, was a remarkable figure in Indian history. She was the beloved wife of Emperor Jahangir and played a pivotal role in the Mughal Empire during the early 17th century. Known for her beauty, intelligence, and political acumen, Nur Jahan was a true trailblazer and an inspiration to women everywhere.

Early Life and Marriage

Nur Jahan was born in 1577 in Kandahar, Afghanistan. Her father, Mirza Ghiyas Beg, was a Persian nobleman who served in the Mughal court. Nur Jahan inherited her father's intelligence and ambition, and she received an excellent education. She was well-versed in poetry, music, and astronomy, and she was also a skilled calligrapher and painter.

In 1611, Nur Jahan married Emperor Jahangir. The couple's love and devotion for each other was legendary. Jahangir was so enamored with Nur Jahan that he gave her the title "Nur Jahan," which means "Light of the World." Nur Jahan became Jahangir's trusted advisor and confidante, and she played a vital role in the affairs of the empire.

Political Influence

Nur Jahan was not content to be merely a consort to the emperor. She was a shrewd politician and played an active role in the Mughal court. She advised Jahangir on matters of state, and she often acted as a regent when

the emperor was away on campaigns. Nur Jahan also wielded considerable influence over the appointment of officials and the distribution of patronage.

One of Nur Jahan's most notable achievements was the construction of the Nur Jahan's Tomb in Agra. The tomb is an architectural marvel and is considered one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture. Nur Jahan also oversaw the construction of several gardens and palaces, including the Shalimar Gardens in Lahore. These gardens were renowned for their beauty and were a testament to Nur Jahan's patronage of the arts.

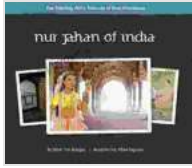
Legacy

Nur Jahan died in 1645, just a few years after the death of Jahangir. She was buried in the Nur Jahan's Tomb, which she had designed herself. Nur Jahan's legacy as a powerful and influential empress has endured for centuries. She was a visionary leader who left an indelible mark on the Mughal Empire. Her story continues to inspire women around the world who strive to make a difference in their own lives and communities.

Nur Jahan was a truly extraordinary woman who lived a life of adventure, love, and power. She was a devoted wife, a skilled administrator, and a patron of the arts. Her legacy as a visionary empress and a role model for women continues to inspire and empower people to this day.

To learn more about the fascinating life of Nur Jahan, read the book "Nur Jahan: A Visionary Empress in the Mughal Court" by The Thinking Girl Treasury.

Buy the book on [Our Book Library](#)



Nur Jahan of India (The Thinking Girl's Treasury of Real Princesses) by Shirin Yim Bridges

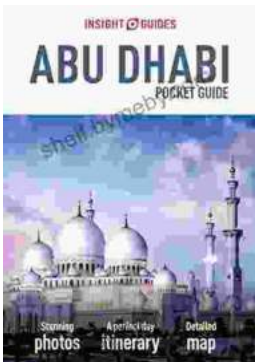
★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 3997 KB

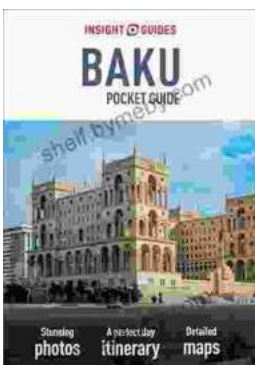
Print length : 24 pages

Screen Reader : Supported



Uncover the Enchanting Pearl of the Arabian Gulf: Insight Guides Pocket Abu Dhabi Travel Guide Ebook

Escape to the opulent realm of Abu Dhabi, a mesmerizing fusion of tradition and modernity nestled on the azure shores of the Arabian Gulf. Our Insight...



Insight Guides Pocket Baku Travel Guide Ebook: Your Pocket-Sized Guide to Unlocking Baku's Hidden Gems

An Enchanting Journey Awaits Welcome to Baku, a captivating metropolis where East meets West, and ancient traditions blend seamlessly with modern...