



**Nur-ud-din Mohammad Khan Salim, 4th Mughal Emperor**



## Jahangir Summary

Jahangir was the son of the **third Sultan** of the **Mughal Sultanate** i.e. Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar. Jahangir was born in 1569 in Fatehpur Sikri. Because Akbar had more faith than Sheikh Salim Chishti, because of this, Akbar also named his son Noor Uddin Mohammad Salim Jahangir. Jalaluddin was born from the stomach of the same Rajput wife of Akbar, who is known in history as Jodha Bai.

## Jahangir Facts

**Born** 30 August 1569, Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh

**Death** 28 October 1627, Rajouri, Kashmir

**Wife** Nur Jahan > Koka Kumari Begum > Saliha Banu Begum > Khas Mahal > Kanwal Rani Begum > Zohra Begum > Sahib Jamal > Malika Shikar Begum > Jagat Gosain > Shah Begum

**Parents** [Akbar](#) > [Mariam-uz-Zamani](#)

## History of Jahangir

Jahangir was the son of the third Sultan of the Mughal Sultanate i.e. Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar. Jahangir was born in 1569 in Fatehpur Sikri. Because Akbar had more faith than Sheikh Salim Chishti, because of this, Akbar also named his son Noor Uddin Mohammad Salim Jahangir. Jalaluddin was born from the stomach of the same Rajput wife of Akbar, who is known in history as Jodha Bai.



Akbar had brought up Jahangir very well, Jahangir used to be a good poet as well as mastered many subjects, but Jahangir's biggest weakness was alcohol. Because Salim was very fond of alcohol, it is said that Akbar had announced before his courtiers that after my death, the next Sultan of my sultanate would be Salim, that is why in 1605, as soon as Akbar died. Soon after that, in 1605, Salim had sat on the throne of the Mughal Sultanate, as soon as Salim took over the power of the Mughal Sultanate, he kept his name Jahangir and by this name he became famous forever in history.

Jahangir ruled India for 22 years and it is said that these 22 years had passed with great happiness and peace for the people living in India, but the surprising thing is that in these 22 years, Jahangir ruled in the first few years. Of. Otherwise, for the rest of the remaining years, Jahangir was the emperor for the name of the entire Sultanate, she used to handle the entire Sultanate, whose name was Nur Jahan.

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### Jahangir Marriage

Before marrying **Nur Jahan Salim**, there was a widow woman whom Jahangir had married in 1611. It is said that Jahangir had fallen in love with her to an extent, due to which Jahangir was always ready to accept every decision of Nur Jahan but Friends, now the question is that why did the greatest Sultan of India i.e. Jahangir marry a widowed woman and after all what was so special about Nur Jahan that Jahangir used to love her more than the limit, all the historians about the marriage of Jahangir and Nur Jahan.

Tells different types of stories, some historians believe that at the time when **Mughal Sultanate Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar** was sitting, at that time Noor Jahan used to stay in Akbar's palace with his entire family, but suddenly 13-year-old Noor Jahan faced It happened to Akbar's son Salim and on seeing him fell in love with Nur Jahan.

But when Akbar came to know that my son Jahangir had fallen in love with Noor Jahan, Akbar started to fear that it was not that Nur Jahan was in the mood to revolt against my sultanate with the help of his daughter. Because he may have wanted to capture the Mughal Sultanate by marrying Nur Jahan to Jahangir. Therefore, Akbar, by insisting on Nur Jahan's father, had married Nur Jahan to one of his Iranian commanders, whose name was Sheridan. With wife, Noor Jahan started living there comfortably.



A daughter was also born to **Sherfagan** and Nur Jahan, who was named **Ladli Begum**, even though Noor Jahan was living a peaceful life in Bengal, but on the other hand, Jahangir had not yet forgotten Nur Jahan. For this reason, exactly 11 years after the marriage of Nur Jahan, when Jahangir became the next Sultan of the Mughal Sultanate after the death of Akbar, he first intended to regain his love. Qutubuddin had sent him to Bengal.

He took out a sword in anger and killed Qutubuddin, but in retaliation, Sherafagan was also killed by **Qutubuddin's** soldiers and after that Nur Jahan was taken prisoner and brought to the royal palace of Agra. It is said that Nur Jahan After becoming a prisoner, she did not show consent to marry Jahangir for a year or two, but gradually when her sorrow kept decreasing, she agreed to marry Jahangir and after that gradually she became Jahangir. She had become the most beloved wife.

But friends, some historians tell this story wrong, they say that the truth is quite the opposite, Jahangir and Noor Jahan never met before marriage, but the story of Jahangir and Nur Jahan's marriage is one of Jahangir's sons. **Khusro** had revolted against him, but Jahangir was successful in stopping his son.

After crushing the rebellion, Jahangir started killing all those people who were with his son Khusro in the rebellion, so Jahangir's son Khusro Among the people who supported Nur Jahan was also a brother, due to which his brother and father were also arrested and Nur Jahan was also taken prisoner and brought to the royal palace of Agra when Jahangir was meeting his prisoners.

The eyes suddenly fell on Noor Jahan and at first sight, **Noor Jahangir** liked him so much that he fell in love with her and later she married him, even though either of these two stories of Jahangir and Noor Jahan's marriage The story may also be true, but both the stories prove that Noor Jahan is beyond the limits of Jahangir. She was a lovely wife. Jahangir used to prepare to do anything for his wife Nur Jahan, this was the reason that after marrying Nur Jahan,

Jahangir had handed over the entire system of the Sultanate to Nur Jahan, but Jahangir himself used to say that I had my entire Sultanate as my own. Beloved wife has been handed over to Noor Jahan. Jahangir was very fond of hunting. He used to hunt elephants and lions, while going hunting, he used to take his wife Nur Jahan along with him.

Once upon a time, Jahangir was hunting lions by sitting on an elephant, wherever his wife Noor was riding on that elephant. But suddenly a tiger jumped up and attacked Jahangir riding on an elephant, but before the lion could capture Jahangir, Nur Jahan, who was sitting nearby, attacked the lion with a gun, as soon as the bullet was fired, the lion died there due to which Jahangir's





life was saved from Jahangir, for saving his life, he had thanked Nur Jahan very much, how much he had controlled the Nur Jahan Sultanate,

it can be gauged from the fact that Nur Jahan himself had given his name. Coins were issued in the entire sultanate, although in any sultanate the coins are in the name of the one who is the sultan of the sultanate. Nur Jahan's signature used to be on the place of the signature of the Sultan of the Mughal Sultanate on persuading whatever order was issued by the Mughal Sultanate, no small or big step could be taken in the Mughal Sultanate without the permission of Nur Jahan.

Jahangir's wife Nur Jahan was smart as well as very brave and the evidence of her bravery is found by reading this story of the last days of Jahangir, it is said that in the last days of Jahangir, one of his generals named **Mehbat Khan**. He had rebelled against him. Along with revolting, Mehat Khan had taken Jahangir captive, but Jahangir's beloved Nur Jahan not only defeated Mehat Khan on the strength of his bravery. Rather, he had saved Jahangir alive, but only a few days after this accident, Jahangir had died.

## Jahangir's Reign

[Jahangir](#) was the fourth Mughal emperor of India, who ruled from 1605 to 1627. He succeeded his father, [Akbar](#) the Great, and continued his policies of religious tolerance, administrative efficiency, and expansion of the [Mughal Empire](#).

During Jahangir's reign, the Mughal Empire reached the peak of its power and prosperity. He consolidated the gains made by his father and expanded the empire's territories in the Deccan and in Central Asia. He also maintained good relations with the British East India Company and other European powers, which helped to increase trade and commerce in India.

Jahangir was also known for his *patronage of the arts* and his love for gardens and architecture. He encouraged the development of painting, music, and literature, and his court became a center of cultural and artistic activity. He also built many beautiful gardens and monuments, such as the Shalimar Bagh in Kashmir and the **Jahangir Mahal** in Agra.

However, Jahangir's reign was not without its challenges. He faced several rebellions and uprisings, particularly in the Deccan, and also had to deal with threats from rival powers such as the Safavids and the Portuguese. In addition, his relationship with his own son, Prince Khurram (who later became Emperor Shah Jahan), was often strained, leading to conflicts and intrigues at court.



Overall, Jahangir's reign was a period of stability, prosperity, and cultural flowering for the Mughal Empire, and his legacy continues to be celebrated in India and other parts of the world.

## Death of Jahangir



Jahangir, the fourth Mughal Emperor of India, died on October 28, 1627, in Rajauri, in present-day Jammu and Kashmir, India. He was 58 years old at the time of his death.

Jahangir had been suffering from various health issues, including asthma, and his health had been in decline for some time before his death. According

to his memoirs, **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri**, he fell seriously ill in the autumn of 1627 while on a journey to Kashmir. Despite efforts to improve his health, his condition worsened and he eventually died from a sudden attack of dysentery.

After his death, Jahangir's body was taken to Lahore, where it was buried in the royal mausoleum, Shahdara Bagh. Today, the tomb of Jahangir is a popular tourist attraction and is considered one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture.



## Jahangir Tomb



Jahangir's love was built by Nur Jahan in 1697 AD, a luxurious tomb of Jahangir in Lahore, this tomb of Jahangir is considered one of the top buildings of the Mughals. It is located at Shahdara Bagh in Lahore, Punjab, [Pakistan](#), on the banks of the Ravi River.

### **What was Jahangir known for?**

Jahangir was known for his love for art, culture and nature. He was a great patron of the arts and was himself an accomplished art.

### **What was the name of Jahangir's autobiography?**

Jahangir's autobiography was named "Tuzukh-i-Jahangiri" or "Memoirs of Jahangir".

### **What was the capital of India during Jahangir's reign?**

Agra





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### **Who was Jahangir's wife?**

Jahangir's wife was Nur Jahan, who was a powerful and influential queen and played a significant role in the administration of the Mughal Empire.

