

Mughal Dynasty

The Mughals were a dynasty of kings of India that ruled from 1458 to 1799. The dynasty was founded by a succession of emperors, and ruled until its decline.

They are best known for their role in the Mysore wars, which is referred to as the first war of independence.

They were the last dynasty to rule in India, until the British conquered India in 1858. It is the only dynasty that has held sway over India until then. This dynasty is known as Muhurat (or Mudejar) and their capital is Mhow. In the past, the rulers of Mihirpur were known to refer to themselves as "Muhuris" (meaning "people of the land"), and used the same title throughout their rule. However, Mowdhas (literally "the people") is a title they used only when they were in power, not when ruling. Mhalas, or the ruling nobles, were never called "Mohurs" or "Humbars", but were called Mhulis. Many of their kings and princes also came to be known by the title "Kumbhalar", which means "great king".

In 1750, after the death of Nawab Akbar, Akbarnath (known as Akbas) became the ruler of Bengal and the southern part of Rajasthan, with his capital at Mowshera. He was followed by his brother Nawabs Akmal and Baji. Akbal's son, Shah Alam II, became Moshav (an administrative division) in 1765. After Shah's death, his son Shah Jahan II succeeded his father in Mokantpur, a district of Lucknow. During his reign, LuckNow became a Mikhasar (subdivision of a moshala) with Makhdoom Shahi as its ruler. When ShahJahan was assassinated in December 1783, he was succeeded by Akbars (who was later killed by Mian Mir).

During Akhbar's reign (1775-1785), Mursi was the chief of Delhi and a vassal of Akkulok.

The Mothur dynasty ruled Delhi for six years, from 1775 to 1800. Among their successors were Nawabi Mir Mir, Nawal Khan, Mirza Saifuddin Khan and Mir Ali Khan. Nawakot Mir was known in