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Bibliographical sources
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Persian adventurer
Saadat Khan, also
called Burhan-ul-Mulk,
was appointed the
Nazim of Awadh in
1722 and he
established his court in
Faizabad near

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Lucknow. The Nawabs of Lucknow were in fact the Nawabs of Awadh, but were so referred to because after the reign of the third Nawab, Lucknow became the capital of their realm, where the British station Residents ('diplomatic' colonial Agents) from 1773.

Awadh - Wikipedia

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In 1722 the Persian adventurer Sa'adat Khan was appointed the Nawab of Awadh, establishing his court in Faizabad. He was from a Shia Muslim dynasty of Nishapur who not only encouraged the existing Persian-language belle-lettrist activity to shift from Delhi, but also invited, and received, a steady stream of scholars, poets, jurists,

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architects, and painters
from Iran.

Awadh - IBWiki

Until 1722 (formally until 1819) Awadh was a province of the Mughal Empire. From 1722 to 1856 the Nawab of Awadh was a ruler in his own right. In 1856 Awadh was annexed by British India (the East India Company) and formed the Province of Awadh. In 1877 the

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Provinces of Agra and Awadh were merged to form the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, after independence renamed Uttar Pradesh ().

WHKMLA : History of Awadh

Awadh was one of the Mughal successor states that arose after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. In 1722, the minister of Awadh,

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Burhan-ul-Mulk, took over the region's administrative control, although it remained nominally under the domain of the Mughal empire until 1819. The British presence at the Awadh court dates to 1764, after Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah's defeat at the hands of the East India ...

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The Nawab of Awadh or the Nawab of Oudh / ' aʊ d / was the title of the rulers who governed the state of Awadh (anglicised as Oudh) in north India during the 18th and 19th centuries. The Nawabs of Awadh belonged to a dynasty of Persian origin from Nishapur, Iran. In 1724, Nawab Sa'adat Khan

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established the Oudh State with their capital in Faizabad and Lucknow

Nawab of Awadh - Wikipedia

The founder of the Awadh nawabi, Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan (r. 1722 - 1739), was a Khorasani Persian who belonged to the celebrated Saiyyad family of Najaf. He made his career serving first the Saiyyid

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Brothers, then deserting them in favour of the Mughal emperor, Farrukhsiyar, and thereafter betrayed him too and defected to the invading Nadir Shah in 1739.

The History of Ayōdhyā and the Rāma Janmabhūmī Dispute - I ...

Sources . Literary works of Professor Syed Hasan Askari

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have been referenced
by academics,
historians, researchers,
and scholars in their
respective publications
in addition to
honorable
acknowledgements by
individuals, ... Religion
and State in Awadh,
1722-1859", 1989.

Professor Syed Hasan Askari I Sources

Persian adventurer
Saadat Khan, also

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called Burhan-ul-Mulk, was appointed the Nazim of Awadh in 1722 and he established his court in Faizabad [3] near Lucknow. The Nawabs of Lucknow were in fact the Nawabs of Awadh, but were so referred to because after the reign of the third Nawab, Lucknow became the capital of their realm, where the British station Residents ('diplomatic' colonial

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Agents) from 1773.

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**Awadh - WikiMili,
The Best Wikipedia
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This book makes an extensive study of the art and culture of Awadh during the Nawabi period (c. 1722-1856), with a focus on the city of Lucknow. The work takes up evidence available in a variety of primary and secondary sources, especially in

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Chapter: (p.94)

Chapter 3 The
Zamindars, the Madad-
i Ma'ash Holders and
Mughal Administration
in Awadh c. 1707-1722
Source: The Crisis of
Empire in Mughal North
India Author(s):
Muzahpar Alam

**Zamindars, the
Madad-i Ma'ash
Holders and Mughal**

...

Saadat Ali Khan (b. c.

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1680 - d. 19 March 1739) was the Subahdar Nawab of Awadh from 26 January 1722 to 1739, and the son of Muhammad Nasir. At the age of 25 he accompanied his father Muhammad Nasir and joined the final campaign of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb against the Maratha in the Deccan, where the Mughal Emperor honorably awarded him the title

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Khan Bahadur for his
steadfast services.

**Saadat Ali Khan I |
Military Wiki |
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Saadat Khan also called Burhan-ul-Mulk a Persian adventurer was appointed the Nazim of Awadh in 1722 and he established his court in Faizabad [1] near Lucknow. The Nawabs of Lucknow were in fact the Nawabs of Awadh, but were so referred to

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because after the reign
of the third Nawab,
Lucknow became the
capital of their realm.

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The Nawab of Awadh
or the Nawab of Oudh
(IPA: /'aʊd/) was the
title of the rulers who
governed the state of
Oudh or Awadh in India
during the 18th and
19th centuries. The

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Nawabs of Awadh belonged to a dynasty of Qara-Qoyunlu origin from Nishapur. Saadat Khan (1722-1739) became the first Nawab of Awadh in 1722. He was a Mughal wazir and the founder of the state of Awadh.

Nawab of Awadh - Simple English Wikipedia, the free

...

In 1722, the minister of Awadh, Burhan-ul-

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Mulk, took over the region's administrative control, although it remained nominally under the domain of the Mughal empire until 1819. The British presence at the Awadh court dates to 1764, after Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah's defeat at the hands of the East India Company at Buxar.

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The region of Awadh is considered to be the center of Ganga-Jamuni culture. Sham-e-Awadh. Sham-e-Awadh is a famous term popular for glorious evenings in Awadh capitals Faizabad and later in greater extent to Lucknow even today the evening of Lucknow is unique. Awadh was established in 1722 AD. with Faizabad as its capital.

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Saadat Khan also called Burhan-ul-Mulk a Persian adventurer was chosen as the Nazim of Awadh in 1722 and he established his court in Faizabad near Lucknow. The region of Awadh was known as the granary of India and was important advantageously for the control of the Doab,

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the rich plain between
the Ganga and the
Yamuna rivers.

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