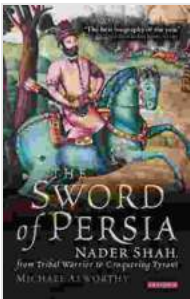


Nader Shah: From Tribal Warrior to Conquering Tyrant

Early Life and Rise to Power

Nader Shah was born in 1688 in Khorasan, Persia (present-day Iran). He came from a humble background, with his father being a shepherd from the Afshar tribe. However, Nader exhibited exceptional martial skills and leadership qualities from an early age.



Sword of Persia: Nader Shah, from Tribal Warrior to Conquering Tyrant by Michael Axworthy

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 5728 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 368 pages



In 1729, Nader joined forces with Tahmasp II, the exiled Shah of Persia. Together, they launched a successful campaign to restore Tahmasp to the throne. Nader's military prowess and strategic brilliance played a crucial role in their victory.

Conquests and Empire Building

After consolidating his power in Persia, Nader embarked on a series of ambitious military campaigns that expanded the Persian Empire to its greatest extent since the days of Alexander the Great.

- **1736-1738: Conquest of Afghanistan and India**

Nader led his army into Afghanistan, defeating the Ghilzai Afghans. He then invaded India, crushing the Mughal Empire in the Battle of Karnal in 1739. He plundered Delhi and returned to Persia with immense wealth.

- **1739-1740: Conquest of Central Asia**

Nader turned his attention to Central Asia, conquering the Khanates of Khiva and Bukhara. He also defeated the Kazakh and Uzbek tribes, extending his empire to the Aral Sea.

- **1743: Conquest of Ottoman Iraq**

Nader marched against the Ottoman Empire, capturing Baghdad and Mosul. He defeated the Ottoman forces in the Battle of Kirkuk, securing control over Ottoman Iraq.

- **1744-1745: Conquest of Armenia and Georgia**

Nader invaded the Caucasus, conquering Armenia and Georgia. He forced the Ottoman Empire to cede control over these territories in the Treaty of Kars.

Personality and Tyrant

Nader Shah was a complex and contradictory figure. He was a brilliant military strategist and a skilled diplomat. However, he was also known for his ruthless and tyrannical ways.

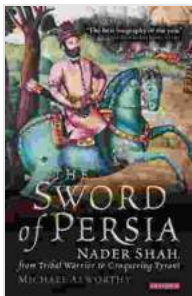
Nader's brutality was evident in his treatment of his subjects. He demanded absolute obedience and punished any perceived disloyalty with extreme violence. He also had a paranoia of conspiracies and ordered the execution of countless innocent people.

Assassination and Legacy

Nader Shah's reign ended abruptly in 1747 when he was assassinated by his own bodyguards. The motives for his murder remain unclear, but his violent and oppressive rule had alienated many of his followers.

Despite his tyranny, Nader Shah left a lasting legacy on Persia and the Middle East. He restored the Persian Empire to its former glory and created a vast and powerful kingdom. His military conquests and administrative reforms had a profound impact on the region.

However, Nader Shah's reputation as a tyrant also cast a shadow over his achievements. He is remembered as both a brilliant conqueror and a cruel oppressor, a complex and enigmatic figure who left an indelible mark on history.

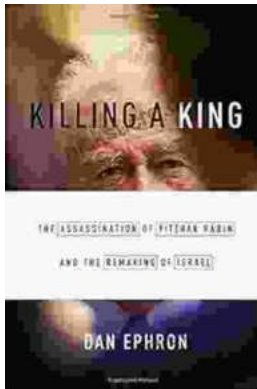


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