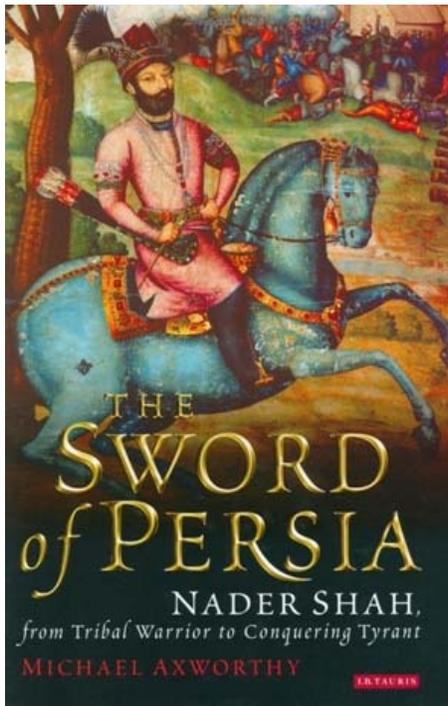


#1357 America as Media-Persia, II – The Peacock Throne, part 4, The Conquering of the Mogul Empire by Persia’s Nader Shah in 1739, and the taking of the Peacock Throne from India to Iran

The Peacock Throne is plundered from India and taken to Iran. The Peacock Throne upon which the Mogul emperors sat was seized along with other plunder when the Iranian conqueror Nader Shah invaded the Mogul Empire in 1738, capturing Delhi, India, in 1739. The throne was brought back to Iran.

Here is how Wikipedia details Nader Shah’s invasion of India:



In 1738, Nader Shah conquered Kandahar. In the same year he occupied Ghazni, Kabul, and Lahore. He then advanced deeper into India, crossing the river Indus before the end of the year. He defeated the Mughal (Mogul) army of Muhammad Shah within the span of one month at the Battle of Karnal and triumphantly entered Delhi where he had the Khutba read in his name, February 24, 1739. In the rioting that followed, more than 30,000 civilians were killed by the Persian troops, forcing Muhammad Shah to beg for mercy. In response, Nader Shah agreed to withdraw, but Muhammad Shah paid the consequence, handing over the keys to his royal treasury and losing even the Peacock Throne to the Persian emperor. Although the number of civilian casualties was great, Indian historians agree that it was the only way to avoid the spread of riot and the loss of India to the Persians. The Peacock Throne thereafter served as a symbol of Persian imperial might. Among a trove of other fabulous jewels, Nader gained the famous diamonds Koh-i-Noor and Darya-ye Noor (while Koh-i-Noor implies “Mountain of Light,” Darya-ye Noor means “Sea of Light” in Persian). The Persian troops

left Delhi at the beginning of May 1739. Nader’s soldiers also took with them thousands of elephants, horses, and camels, loaded with the booty they had collected. The plunder seized from India was so rich that Nader stopped taxation in Iran for a period of three years following his triumphant return.

After Nader Shah was assassinated in 1747, the original Peacock Throne was destroyed in the chaos that ensued. [Another source says that it was lost in warfare with the Kurds, who apparently dismantled it and distributed the precious stones and metals.] **The Peacock Throne, however, continued to remain the symbol of the Persian, or Iranian, dynasty.** Later reproductions of the original Peacock Throne were made for subsequent Shahs of Iran, notably Fath Ali Shah, who reigned from 1797-1834. The dazzling chair-like throne used by the Pahlavi Shahs at their respective coronations in 1926 and 1941 was a reproduction from the Kajar Dynasty.

Key Understanding: *The Peacock Throne remained the symbol of the Persian, or Iranian, emperors. Even after the original Peacock Throne that was stolen from the Mogul Empire and taken to Iran was destroyed, the Peacock Throne continued to remain the symbol of the Persian, or Iranian, emperors, and the term “Peacock Throne” was used as a general term to describe the same.*

*Daniel 2:31-32 (KJV) Thou, O king, sawest, and behold a great image. This great image, whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; and the form thereof was terrible.
32 This image's **HEAD WAS OF FINE GOLD** [Babylon], **HIS BREAST AND HIS ARMS OF SILVER** [Media-Persia], **HIS BELLY AND HIS THIGHS OF BRASS** [Alexander the Great's Greece],*



The Shah of Iran and the Peacock Throne

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