

Temuri Queens Strengthening Diplomatic Relations

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Abstract. In the article, based on historical sources, the conclusions about the life path of Amir Temur and the women of the Timurid dynasty, especially the princesses, some of their activities on the political and social front, and their role in the development of diplomatic relations are presented.

Key words: Timurid queens, diplomatic relations, Saray Mulk Khanim, Gavhar Shod Beg, Shodmulk Khotun, Khanzoda Beg, Jahonoro Beg.

Introduction

As we scroll through the history of ancient times, we can see that along with men, the names of women of great courage have been glorified in all spheres of social life. From among women, passionate rulers, wise advisers, accomplished sages, excellent scientists, eloquent poets and clever art historians have grown up. For example, Tomaris, the ruler of the Massagets, Zinovia, the ruler of ancient Palmyra, Isabella, the Spanish queen, and Tamara, the Armenian princess, were the mature political rulers of their time. Although such women rulers, scientists, poets and sages are counted on the fingers of the West, they can be found in many countries of the East. Let's list some of the women belonging to Temur and the Timurid dynasty: Saray Mulk (1341-1408, Bibikhanim), the wife of the great Sahibqiron Amir Temur (1336-1405), Gavhar Shod Begim, the wife of Shahrukh Mirza (1377-1447) in Herat. 1379-1457) Shod Mulk Khotun (1387-1411), the beloved wife of Khalil Sultan Mirza (1384-1411), Khadicha Begim (1451-1511), the wife of Sultan Husayn Boykara (1438-1506), the daughter of Umar Sheikh Mirza (1456-1404). Khanzoda Begum (1477-1544) is one of them.

Literature Analysis

Studying the diplomacy of Amir Temur's era is of great importance in our broader understanding of the history and essence of our national statehood. Sources and historical evidence Amir Temur's diplomacy prioritizes peace, mutual respect, compassion for his adversary and creating opportunities for him, valuing the ambassador even in difficult circumstances, strict adherence to the rules of diplomacy, inviolability of human life, and humanism. indicates that it was Until now, the unique role of women in diplomatic relations has not been studied separately. Also, the study of the way of life of medieval women, their position in society and family, and their participation in everyday life remains one of the current topics.

It is explained by the rare occurrence of information about women in historical sources and their recognition as "second-class" persons in most cases. At the same time, the available information does not fully reveal to us the origin and activities of women who left a mark in history. That is, the information provided in the sources is often incomplete, which creates difficulties for the researcher. In a certain sense, the above-mentioned circumstances do not allow us to study the life and activities of medieval women in a systematic, periodic way.

The data show that women participated directly and indirectly in internal and external diplomatic relations. The first complete information on the issue of the influence of women on domestic diplomatic relations is given in Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama". The author specifically emphasizes that Orda Khotun was the reason for the violation of the agreement (agreement or mutual agreement) between Amir Temur and Amir Husayn in 1365-1366.

Research Methodology and Empirical Analysis

In the course of studying this issue, we considered it permissible to think successively about the general life activities and partly political views of the Timurid queens.

Lady Saray Mulk was born in 1341. Saray Mulk was five years old when Kazan Khan was dethroned and executed. When Ms. Saray Mulk reached adulthood, in 1355, Amir Husayn, the grandson of the ruler of Movarunnahr, Amir Kazakhstan, married her.

According to historical sources, Mrs. Saray Mulk was a highly perceptive, shrewd, enterprising and intelligent woman of her time, who was also outstanding in the field of politeness. Mrs. Saray Mulk was a humanitarian, patriot, well aware of the country's political, social, economic and cultural life, and participated in the affairs of the kingdom with her wise advice. He paid particular attention to knowledge and enlightenment, and patronized the aspiring sciences. Lady Saray Mulk often accompanied Amir Temur during his military campaigns. According to the unanimous information of the historical sources, Sarai Mulkhonim, a very smart entrepreneur, took an active part in solving some of the problems that arose in the management of the kingdom with her wise advice.

Gavhar Shod Begum was the beloved elder wife of Shahrukh Mirza, the fourth son of Amir Temur. She was the daughter of Ghiyaziddin Tarkhan, one of the Chigatai nobles. It is said that Ghiyaziddin Tarkhan's grandfather Kushlik was once a servant of Genghis Khan. he was on his horse and saved him from death during a battle. Since then, this generation has been worthy of high attention and respect in Chigatoy ulus. According to historical sources, Gavhar Shod Begum was a woman of high taste, intelligence, entrepreneur, good-natured, single-minded determination, and excellent in the field of husn. Shahrukh Mirza, religious by nature, spent most of his time in prayer and reading books. Sultanat and devan affairs were managed by Oktam and his entrepreneur wife Gavhar Shod Beg.

Daughter of Khanzada Begum Umar Sheikh Mirza (1456-1494), sister of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur Mirza. He was born in Andijan in 1478. His mother, Mrs. Qutlugh Nigor, was the daughter of Tashkent Khan Yunus Khan. After the execution of Shaibani Khan, Khanzada Begum returns to Kabul, the palace of her brother Zahiriddin Muhammad Baburshah. Soon his son Hurrambek also dies. As a result of her intelligence and entrepreneurship, Khanzoda Beg gained high attention among the queens of the palace. Khanzada Begum served as an adviser in the court of Baburshah and his heir to the throne, Humayun.

Aqila Jahan Oro Beg was adept at solving conflicts between siblings, even between father and brother Aurangzeb. Her reputation in the palace increased, and gradually her mother, Mumtaz Mahal Beg, began to occupy the position. Already, Jahan Oro Begum helped her father with useful advice in the management of affairs of the kingdom, domestic and foreign policy, and diplomacy. He had great interest and enthusiasm for architecture and landscaping works similar to his grandfather Baburshah. Consequently, the design (project) of the mosque built in Agra belongs to Jahan Oro Beg. He built caravansary in Delhi, Surat, Ambola, Behal and Panipat, and in Lahore he created a large and peaceful garden. Jahan Oro Beg organized financial assistance to the poor and needy in the country and built houses for the poor. He also built a wonderful garden called "Pari Mahal" (Palace of Fairies) in Kashmir, dug Alimarlan Khan's stream in Shahkhanabad and built a decorative pond. It is known from history that Jahan Oro Beg also used his pen in the field of science. For example, there is the work "Risoley Sahibiya" (Treatise on Friendship).

Gulbadan Begum Zahiriddin is the third daughter of Muhammad Baburshah from his wife named Dildar Begum. Gulbadan Begum was born in Kabul in 1523. His mother's real name was Saliha Sultan Begum, and she was the daughter of Sultan Mahmud Mirza, uncle of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur Mirzoping. Gulbadan Begum's father was brought up by his elder mother, Humayun Mirza's mother Mohim Begum, according to the decree of the king Babur. Mohim Begum Babur was the most beloved elder wife of the king, the most intelligent and learned among the wives of the ruler. Therefore, in 1525, Mohim Beg took Gulbadan Begum under his care. Begum Gulbadan sincerely respected both her mothers. In his work, he refers to his mother as "Dildar Begum" and Mohim Begum as "my majesty".

Results

Timurid princesses were actively involved not only in domestic but also in international diplomatic relations. We can find out about it through the information of the Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo. In particular, in 1402, princesses such as Saray Mulk Khanim (Bibikhanim), Tuman Agha, and Khanzoda Begim took part in the ceremony of welcoming ambassadors from countries such as Egypt, Turkey, Mongolia, China, and Spain. Saraymulkhanim and Khanzodabegim organized a special party in honor of the Spanish ambassador and received the ambassador's recognition.

It is observed that women actively participated in the socio-political life of the society during the era of Shahrukh and Mirza Ulugbek. In particular, the daughter of Sultan Uwais from the Testar region, Sultan Dandi sent ambassadors to Shahrukh in 1414 and expressed her obedience to him.

Conclusion

In a word, in the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids, women took an active part in the socio-political and economic life of the society, no matter what class they belonged to. The establishment of a large centralized state by Amir Temur, trade and diplomatic relations established with many countries of the world became an important factor in this. These processes also affected women's lives and encouraged them to act more actively.

Information Used

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