

## THE ROLE OF PRINCESSES IN THE HISTORY OF THE TEMURIY'S STATE

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**Abstract:** *this article examines the role of the Temuriys' princesses in the history of the state. It also provides information about many talented princesses of that era, based on historical sources. As we read the pages of history telling about ancient times, we witness that in many areas of social life, the names of women, along with men, their great courage and incomparable talent, have been glorified for a long time. Since ancient times, women have emerged as powerful rulers, great politicians, and wise thinkers.*

**Keywords:** *beka, princess, harem (the private living place for the wives of sultans), ulus (citizens), Tukalkhonim.*

## РОЛЬ ПРИНЦЕСС В ИСТОРИИ ГОСУДАРСТВА ТЕМУРИЯ Нурмаматов Ж.К.<sup>1</sup>, Абдуллаева М.О.<sup>2</sup> (Республика Узбекистан)

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**Аннотация:** *в данной статье рассматривается роль Темурийских принцесс в истории государства. Это также предоставляет информацию о многих талантливых принцессах той эры, основанную на исторических источниках. Читая страницы истории, рассказывающие о древних временах, мы видим, что во многих сферах общественной жизни имена женщин, наряду с мужчинами, их мужество и несравненный талант, прославлялись долгое время. С древних времен женщины стали влиятельными правителями, великими политиками и мудрыми мыслителями.*

**Ключевые слова:** *бека, принцесса, гарем (частное место жены султанов), улус (горожане), Тукалхоним.*

Speaking about Uzbek national women heroes, a good example is the great leader Toumaris. We can cite such examples again and again. In particular, the princesses of the Great Temuriys' Empire, founded by Amir Temur, are no exception. In the sultanate of Amir Temur, along with wise princes, there were also princesses, who were highly skilled politicians and wise counselors. Historical sources indicate that the Temuriys' princesses were the most intelligent, clever and prestigious women of their time. In particular, among them were the wife of Amir Temur's beloved wife - Saroy Mulk Xanum, the mother of Mirzo Ulugbek - Gavharshodbegim, Gulbadanbegim, and Shod Mulk Khotun. They left an indelible mark on the history's ornamented pages and were, in time, the closest adviser to the ruler. One of the most respected ladies of the Temuriys' sultanate was Saroy Mulk Xanum, the beloved wife of Amir Temur. Saroy Mulk Xanum was the daughter of Kazankhan, one of the Mongol khans of the Chigatai ethnic group, and is believed to have been born in 1341.

Based on historical sources, Saroy Mulk Xanum was one of the most intelligent women of her time, unmatched in intelligence, and unique in her beauty. Because of these qualities, she was one of the few people whom the Great Temur respected. In the days of Amir Temur and the Temuriy's, her authority was so great and her reputation was so high that she became known as "Bibikhanim" ("The Great Lady"). Saroy Mulk Xanum was a woman who incorporated all the characteristics of Oriental women. Therefore, it is likely that Saroy Mulk Xanum was superior to all women in the Sahibkiran's Harem, both in terms of intelligence and beauty. She was well aware of the socio-political, economic and cultural situation of the people. Saroy Mulk Xanum, with her wise advice on running the country, helped Amir Temur.

According to sources, Saroy Mulk Xanum was a politician, a humane, generous woman, actively involved in ruling the government, sponsoring social and cultural construction in the country, especially the students. It is well known that the period of Amir Temur and the Temuriys' is characterized by large-scale construction and architectural works in Uzbek statehood. Of course, in the country, the activities of Saroy Mulk Xanum was also very important in such constructions. Along with Amir Temur, his wife Saroy Mulk Xanum also contributed to the Temuriys' Empire becoming the largest empire of its day. In all sorts of problems in the administration of the Sultanate, Saroy Mulk Xanum stood beside Amir Temur and impressed Amir Temur with his wise advice. Even during military campaigns, Saroy Mulk Xanum often accompanied Amir Temur. Amir Temur, in his political and military affairs, seemed to disregard the advice Saroy Mulk Xanum, but he needed some insight and entrepreneurship. In addition, Saroy Mulk Xanum was also present at Amir Temur's meetings with foreigners. At one of the receptions,

the Spanish ambassador, R.G. Clavijo, who had the opportunity to observe Saroy Mulk Xanum, described her as follows: “ Saroy Mulk Xanum was wearing a golden long, with a sleeveless red silk dress, kissing the ground... fifteen women were carrying the skirt of this dress ... the face of Saray Mulk Xanum was covered with white thin cloth, and she was wearing a red hat and a slippery slope to her shoulders. Her black hair was very beautiful on her shoulders. A large number of noble women held the cap on her head. In total, about three hundred women were watching Saray Mulk Xanum. ” With such magnificence, Saray Mulk Xanum entered Amir Temur's reception and sat on the throne below the ruler. Then Clavijo writes, "Tukalkhanum and other princesses appeared and sat in their place. This in turn indicates that Saray Mulk Xanum was the principal wife (Bibihonim) of the Amir Temur harem, a prominent figure in the palace. In addition to being a devoted wife to the Amir Temur, Saray Mulk Xanum also had a family of descendants.

She was a loving and caring mother to the princes. Although Amir Temur did not have a son from Saray Mulk Xanum, he entrusted her with the care of many of his sons and grandchildren. Unfortunately, the fate of Saray Mulk Xanum was as tragic as the state of Amir Temur. As a result of the struggle for the throne, which began after Amir Temur's death, Saray Mulk Xanum was the victim of an assassination attempt.

There were many talented women in the Temuriy's era, such as Saray Mulk Xanum. One of the talented and wise women of the Temuriys' sultanate was Gavharshodbegim, the eldest wife of Shohruh Mirza. Gavharshodbegim was a keen mind and a talent like Saray Mulk Xanum. She had a high degree of control over the country. Gavharshodbegim's contribution to the fair policy of Shohruh Mirza was also significant. It is not an exaggeration to say that Shohruh acted on the advice of Gavharshodbegim in ruling the kingdom, of course.

Hafiz Abru described her as follows: "She was the beginning of the happiness, there is no ending of her charity works, the lider of prestigious women, the sponsor of religion, the purity of Islam and Muslims, the refuge of the poor people. During the last years of his life, Shohruh Mirzo devoted himself to religion and engaged in greater worship, the fate of the kingdom was in the hands of Gavharshodbegim. Unfortunately, Gavharshodbegim lost some of the above qualities, lost his career through the promotion, and created the ground for the country's crisis. Of course, during this period, the country had flourished and much work had been done, but by this time, the country was in decline. The struggle for the throne among the princes was due to the wrong policy pursued by Gavarshodbegim. As a result, the Shohruh's state became even more vulnerable. Later, it became a prey of the hostile enemy, and Gavharshodbegim died tragically at the hands of the enemy. During the reign of Amir Temur and Temuriys', not only the queen in the palace, but also

the common folk women played a great role. Historical literature records the presence of women in special units in the Temuriys' army. In the Temur and Temuriy's times, the sense of patriotism in the hearts of people was so strong that even women were engaged in battle, as was the case in the age of Toumaris. Ibn Arabshah, who saw this with his own eyes, writes: "There were women among the Temur's army who were brave in the confrontation with the enemy...". From the foregoing, we can conclude that in the case of a great nation like the Temuriys', women played an important role.

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