

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TEMURIAN QUEENS TO THE PROSPERITY OF CULTURAL LIFE IN THE EXAMPLE OF GAVHARSHODBEGIM

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the development of science during the Timurid period and the role of the Timurid princesses in the analysis of historical sources and scientific literature. In particular, Gavharshodbegim's active policy in public administration, as well as her contribution to the development of science is highlighted.

KEYWORDS: Gavharshodbegim, Shahrukh Mirzo, Timurid princesses, science, Mahdi Ulyo, madrasa, architectural structures, QavomiddinSherozi.

INTRODUCTION

Not only men but also women play an important role in governing the country. The names of Mary and Elizabeth, members of the famous Tudor dynasty, are often mentioned in Western sources. Although the names of women in the East are not often mentioned in history, they are often mentioned in sources. But at the same time, it is appropriate to recognize the life activities of women in the East in the past and their important role in public administration. This is because at a time when gender equality is a controversial issue, it is important for historians to study the activities of women rulers, warriors and other women who have played an important role in the life of the state and society. There were women in the Timurid kingdom who deserved such recognition. Usually, when we say Timurid princesses, of course, most people think of Saraymulk (Bibikhanum). But it is also worth noting that in addition to the Saroymulk, there are many other queens. In particular, Gavharshodbegim, Shodimulkbegim, Hadichabegim, Khonzodabegim and Gulbadanbegim were among the representatives of the kingdom.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Many historians associate the political and cultural life of Shahrukh Mirza, the fourth son of Amir Timur, with Princess Gavharshodbegim. According to some sources, the queen is also glorified

by the name of Mahdi Ulyo - "supreme swing" (supreme princess), which is usually given to princesses who are the mothers of the crown prince. She may also have been given the title because of her active participation in political life as the wife of the ruler.

There are various theories about the date of Gavharshodbegim's birth. For example, one of the historians, Azamat Ziya Gavhashodbegim, assumes that the date of birth of Shahrukh and his son Mirzo Ulugbek was between 1377 and 1380, depending on the dates of birth (1377 and 1394, respectively). Historian Turgun Fayziyev says that Gavharshodbegim was born in 1379 and married Shahrukh Mirzo in 1394. Gavharshod Beg was the daughter of Giyosiddin Tarkhan, who later strengthened his marriage by marrying his other daughters, Nigor aga and Saodat aga, as well as the princess, to Pirmuhammad mirza and Rustam mirza, the sons of Timur's son Umarshaikh. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post.

Gavharshodbegim presents three princes and two princesses to Shahrukh Mirza. The eldest son - Ulugbek Mirzo Koragon (Muhammad Taragay 1394-1449), the middle son Boysungur Mirzo (1397-1433) and the youngest son and Muhammad Joki Mirza (1401 -1445).

When we think of Gavhashodbegim, it is important to note that she is distinguished from other princesses by her subtle delicacy, unparalleled beauty, deep thinking, entrepreneurship and perseverance. Undoubtedly, the advice of Shahrukh Mirzo Gavharshodbegim was also needed in public administration. For example, Shahrukh Mirza's hesitation to appoint a crown prince until the end of his life can be seen in his kindness to the queen's grandson, Aloud Davla Mirza. The main reason for the queen's decision is that the appointment of a worthy successor, rather than the accession of one of her children to the throne, will play a decisive role in the future of the country. In particular, one of the most worthy candidates, Mirzo Ulugbek, preferred to contribute to the development of science and enlightenment rather than the rule of the empire. Historical sources confirm that Gavharshodbegim was active in the affairs of the kingdom during the reign of a ruler like Saroymulkhanim. In particular, while Shahrukh Mirza was marching to Iraq and Azerbaijan, Mahdi Ulyo Gavharshodbegim remained in Herat, while Prince Joghi assisted the brave princess in the affairs of the kingdom. It is clear that the ruler expressed confidence in the policies of the Mahdi Ulyana in public administration. Therefore, before the trip, the princess is appointed as the head of dorulsaltana affairs. The queen also had a special ring-seal. This ring-shaped almond-shaped silver was made of silver in 1457 in Herat and is a shining example of Timurid handicrafts. The ring-seal is now housed in the Treasury at the

Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. The ring-seal belonging to the princess is the only monument left by Gavharshodbegim to this day.

There was another important aspect of the queen that set her apart from other princesses. While Princess Saroymulkhanim only met Amir Temur, Gavharshodbegim also presided over the ceremonies of welcoming the influential representatives of the Timurid dynasty under the direction of Shahrukh. Gavharshodbegim also took an active part in organizing the weddings of the Timurid princes. In particular, the participation of the queen in the organization of the wedding ceremony of Mehr Nigor aga, daughter of the Mongolian khan Shami Jahann, and Mirza Muhammad Jogiy in the Garden of Zogan was invaluable.

In many cases, Shahrukh Mirza consulted with his wife in the affairs of the kingdom. At such times the princess was actively involved in the administration of the kingdom. There is historical evidence that he was active in political life in the 1840s. For example, in 1444, when Shah Rukh Mirza was seriously ill, he tried to ascend the throne of his grandson Aloud Davla Mirza.

At that time, Mahdi Ulyo was a regular sponsor of science, enlightenment and creative work for the development of the country's cultural life. Of course, the role of the ruler Shahrukh Mirza is unique.

In particular, Shah Rukh was a religious man, a fanatic. Nevertheless, under the direct influence of his wife Gavharshodbegim, his sons Boysungur and Ulugbek, he turned to science. During the reign of Shah Rukh, a number of luxurious and huge buildings were built in Herat: Musallo ensemble, Gavharshod mausoleum, Harjird madrasah and others were erected. The contribution of the famous architect and painter of his time Qavomiddin and his students Imamiddin and Giyosiddin to the development of architecture in Khorasan is invaluable. All the construction work during the reign of Shahrukh was under the guidance and participation of these masters.

It is impossible not to mention the architect Qavomiddin Sherozi in the cultural life of the Timurid Empire. This is because during the reign of Shahrukh Mirza, this architect took an active part in the construction of almost all the mosques, madrasas, khanaqahs and baths he built.

During Gavharshodbegim's lifetime, Shahrukh Mirzo completed the construction of an architectural complex named after him. Unfortunately, the princess was buried in her architectural complex in Herat after her grandson was abducted on the orders of Sultan Abu Said Mirza.

Such an architectural monument was built in two places. One of them was built in the center of Mashhad (Iran) in 1405-1419 in honor of Gavharshodbegim, the wife of the ruler of Herat Shah Rukh Mirza, and QavomiddinSherozi participated in the construction of the mosque. There are four rooms on four sides of a large courtyard with a porch, the south of which is large and domed. It can be accessed through a huge roof with a tower. The top of the towers is decorated with a cage. The mosque is decorated with elegant and beautiful colored tiles. On the north side of the mosque is the mausoleum of Imam Reza, on the east side is the madrasa, and on the west side is the city caravanserai, which is connected to the mosque by a corridor.

In early September 1418, Shahrukh Mirza visited the Ali ibn Musa Riza Madrasa in Mashhad. During the pilgrimage, Shahrukh Mirza hangs a chandelier made of three thousand shekels of gold on the dome of the mausoleum. Then he will visit the mosque built by Gavharshodbegim. Inspired by the building built by the Princess, Shahrukh Mirza ordered to build a palace and a garden around the complex.

Hazrat Mahdi (as) was well aware of the role of science and enlightenment in the development of the country. That's why he often left the ruler behind. Proof of this is the fact that their children and grandchildren are acquainted with science. Shahrukh Mirza's other wife, Princess Milkat Oga, is also to be commended for her efforts. He also built a madrasa in Herat, a hospital called Dorushshifo, a khanaqah called Dorulhadis, two baths, and a large, large rabot foundation between Darayi Zangi and Childukhtaron, nine miles from Herat. Prince Aloud Davla Mirza built a hospital. At the same time, private owners and wealthy people were allowed and encouraged to build on a charitable basis.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, after Timur's death, the cultural life of the Timurid empire flourished during the reign of Shah Rukh. Not only the ruler but also his children and princesses Gavharshodbegim and Milkat aga are directly involved in these processes. After all, Princess Gavharshodbegim is often active in the development of the country and urges the ruler to do the same. As mentioned above, it was precisely because of the Queen's program for scientific and cultural development that Shah Rukh supported her. And her children will grow up to be leaders in science. Today, in order to perpetuate the name of Gavharshodbegim, the Gavharshodbegim University of Information Management was established in 2010 in Kabul, Afghanistan, which provides great opportunities for higher education, especially for women.

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