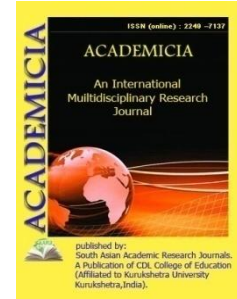




**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01794.8**

**THE TIMURIAN QUEEN**

**Qodirova Mamlakat Muminovna\***

\*Senior Teacher,  
 Department of History of UZBEKISTAN

**ABSTRACT**

*Temurids: a dynasty ruled by Movarounnakh, Khorasan, India in 1370-1858 years. Asochisi Amir Temur. Temurids, the era of Temurids-a dynasty that ruled the centralized great kingdom, founded in the Middle Ages by sahibkiran Amir Temur. Over the years, Gulbadanbegim has found a reputation among the palace princesses as a literate, virtuous woman. Gulbadanbegim received the highest decree by his nephew Akbarshah when he was over 60 years old to write a historical work expressing the reign activity of his grandfather Boburshoh and father Humunshoh. The journey, which began in the first days of January, ends in March, finally declares that it reached Agra on the 27th day of June. Babur by nature was a kind, open-hearted volunteer person in relation to women, children. In this regard, it should be noted about Gulbadanbegim's life that when he was seventeen years old, he was married to Khizr Khujakhon, one of Humayun Mirzo's officials. From the master Khizr a son named Saadatyar comes to the world.*

**KEYWORDS:** Angels, Timurids, History, Sarvkad,

**INTRODUCTION**

It is known to us that in the history of Uzbek statehood there are many wise and intelligent princesses, who have grown up among women.

It is also worth mentioning the names of Gulbadanbegim, the daughter of Babur Mirzo, and zebunisu, the grandson, from such pure, believing, intelligent women. Especially it is necessary to admit that boburshah was very kind, loved the Afghan roses, he chose the names of his daughters: Gulchehra, Gulbadan. The name of Gulbadanbegim among the temuriyadeh princesses is described as a special glorified, a scientist, a whole of faith, a pious woman. Gulbadan's name is not left behind the veil of history, like his mothers, but is remarkable for the fact that he remained on the pages of history as the most modest, wise woman in the palace of

the baburids. He was born in 1522-1523-th year in Kabul from Begim to Dildor Agha, the third wife of Boburshah. From the Hindol and Gulba were the children of one mother.

Serious attention was paid to the upbringing of princes and princesses in the palace of boburshah. At school, boys and girls were taught together with boys. They were taught by ite'dodli Mudarris and otinoyis. Those who were engaged in various classes, horseback riding, horseback riding. Gulbadanbegim was also given attention to the fact that science was enlightened from the time of youth. His upbringing was entrusted to the chief of the palace, Mohimbegim. A woman named Sarvkad, a talented storyteller of the palace, told beautiful fairy tales, narratives, folk songs with interest.

Along with religious knowledge, secular knowledge was taught, and the Holy Quran was memorized. Over the years, Gulbadanbegim has found a reputation among the palace princesses as a literate, virtuous woman. Gulbadanbegim received the highest decree by his nephew Akbarshah when he was over 60 years old to write a historical work expressing the reign activity of his grandfather Boburshoh and father Humunshoh. Therefore, in obedience to the decree of the Lord, Gulbadanbegim begins to write "humorist". This decree was also issued to two more people — the close officials of Humayun, Ore oftobachi and Minister Sheikh Boyazid.

Gulbadanbegim describes the "humorist" in a concise, fluent, simple, understandable language. When his father passed through the world of Boburshah, he was eight years old. Explaining the events that have been preserved in his memory, he humbly testifies to events that say "I am ojiza", "I am right". After the conquest of the throne of Kabul, he became the Shariah four wives of Boburshah, and their elder Mohimbegim was a science-enlightened, wise, beautiful woman. Therefore, Babur really loved and appreciated this beautiful queen. In 1507-th year from Mohimbegim came to the world of the heir to the throne - the eldest child Humoun. About this from gulba: the receipt of the Kabul and the coming of Humayun to the world Allah blessed, he writes. When Humayun was twelve years old, special people were engaged in his upbringing, like all the shahzadas, according to the udum in the palace of the temurids. Because it was the heir to the throne. Babur gave Humayun the rule of the Badakhshan region. In historical data, Mohimbegim had no children other than Humayun, even when they were young, they lost sight of the untimely world. The departure of the lonely son from his bosom was much more severe for the chief Queen.

It should be noted one thing in this place that in many sources it is noted that the children born of the temurian princesses quickly died due to various diseases, especially in the baburians, died prematurely due to diarrhea, which was exacerbated by the Indian soil. Bobur receives a letter from Mohimbegim, a pallada that fights for the borders of India. Malika said in the letter that kundoshi asked Dildorbegim to give him his upbringing, whether he had a child or a son. Bobur mirzo agrees to the Queen's disappointment. Dildorbegim sees the son. In honor of the conquest of a great land in India, he was called an Indian.

"I was two years old when his mother brought me up," Gulba recalled. So it becomes known that Mohimbegim kundoshi Dildorbegim brought up his two children. It seems to us that from time immemorial in the palace of the temurids, the noblemen were given the upbringing of the great princesses on the instructions of sahibkiran. For example, Shahrukh Mirzo has two children: Ulugbek is assigned to my Saraymulkhanim, and Ibrahim Sultan is assigned to the District Agha. Such udum is also three in the baburians.

According to the tradition of that period, high education, manners, royal dress, strict demand for Muslim women were introduced in the Palace of Baburshah typical of the timurian princesses. Babur also stood in the process of conquering India, sending many Indian dancers to Kabul to serve the palace princesses. They danced at various events in the musical tone, performed songs. When Babur settled in India, he issued a decree on the transfer of his harem in Kabul to Agra. About this Gulba said: "a year after the abstract of Rona Sanga, my mother Mohimbegim comes to India from Kabul. I come to see my father with whom the king is also righteous," he recalls. The severe road torment, which the palace harem had forgiven for six months from Kabul to India, in gulba "Humayunnoma" describes in detail the suffering. The journey, which began in the first days of January, ends in March, finally declares that it reached Agra on the 27th day of June. Babur by nature was a kind, open-hearted volunteer person in relation to women, children. Tired of a long journey, the Palace welcomes the people with longing. Gulbadan padari when he first saw the buzrukvorini is quite a gift, he is surprised.

"Ul Hadrat anchaga hugged me and took me to his knees, and I felt so happy at these moments of humiliation, it's hard to imagine," he writes. It was at this time that Gulba had descended from him at the age of six.

Two years later, jannatmakon's father, Boburshoh, died. This is how he tells the story.

From Delhi comes the news that Humayun is seriously unwell "his condition weighs much more". "When I heard this message, My mother-in-law was impatient," she writes. After that, Mohimbegim left for Delhi. "They quickly brought humour through the river to Agra. The crown prince's condition was much more frightening. As soon as the King came and saw the patient, the faces of Nurani were covered with sorrow and feelings of alam," Gulbadan wrote. No matter how hard the palace healers tried, Babur Allah, who saw that his child's condition was getting worse, gave his life to him.

After that, the taboos of Babur Mirzo began to escape. And humour mirzo recovered. Two or three months passed, the pain became increasingly severe. After that, they immediately sent a letter to their son Humayun Mirzo. "The man arrived quickly. Seeing with his qiblaah, he saw the heavy condition of his father and cried.

Where is the Indian "king of O'sal bed"? What is he doing? Ah, alas, a thousand times a thousand was forced to say sorry. But more like himself did not mention the name of the Comron. Soldier did not remember Mirzo"

In this regard, it should be noted about Gulbadanbegim's life that when he was seventeen years old, he was married to Khizr Khujakhon, one of Humayun Mirzo's officials. From the master Khizr a son named Saadatyar comes to the world. About them Gulbadanbegim in the "humorist" almost does not say anything. Only on one place did they mention their names. In the seventh, eighth years of his reign, humayunshah received a decree to move the capital from Agra to Delhi.

In the "humorist" the rhetorical phrases, the words do not meet. Like the work "Abulfazl", it is admirable to praise the king that it is written without the words of praise, loud.

Gulbadanbegim's desire to fulfill his pilgrimage as an Islamic woman and a pure woman was his dream. In 1576, in cooperation with several palace princesses, he leaves the Akbar Palace and goes on a trip. At this time he was more than 50 years old. Akbar gave his consent to this work,

having secured all the expenses, road safety during the pilgrimage. The distance of the road, taking into account the risks, was guarded by special sarbos. The pilgrims will go a long and hard way and finally arrive at Mecca. They live in Arabia for three and a half years and perform Hajj four times.

In 1582, they return to eson-Aman Agra after a long seven-year separation.

Gulbadanbegim did not have a chance to see the years of Khurram's reign, which became famous for the name of the fifth generation of the baburians Shahjahan. He lost sight of this mortal world with malaria at the age of eighty. This incident happened two years before the death of Akbarshah. The faithful uncle Akbarshoh took Gulbadanbegim's coffin over his shoulder and lifted it up.

The image of malika Gulbadanbegim, the beloved daughter of Bobur, a pure believer, a faithful woman, who has decorated our history through her historical work “Humayunname”Dec, is valued by the fact that she has taken a strong place in the historical jewelers.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE:**

1. <http://www.marifat.uz/marifat/ruknlar/fan/5349.htm>
2. <https://uforum.uz/printthread.php?t=7392&pp=40>
3. <http://shah-xtb.zn.uz/2016/04/02/temyriy-malikalar/>
4. Tuxliev, I. S., Qudratov, G'. H., & Pardaev, M. Q. (2010). Tourism planning. Textbook, Tashkent, 208.
5. Tuxliyev, I. S., Hayitboyev, R., Ibodullaev, N. E., & Amriddinova, R. S. (2010). The basics of tourism: A handbook. Samarkand: SamISI.<https://brclip.com/rev/темурий + princesses/>