

ABOUT QUEEN BIBIKHANOM OF TEMUR

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Abstract: The article also discusses the reign of the Timurids, who liberated our homeland from the Mongols, united it, made a great contribution to world civilization, and created a unique second Renaissance. One of them is Takina Hatun, the mother of Amir Temur, one of the respected ladies of the land of Kesh, and the other is Sahibkiran Amir Temur's close associate, his faithful wife Saraymulkhanim (Bibikhanim). This article also attempts to provide information about the owner of high intelligence or the Timurid princess Bibikhanim, based on certain sources.

Keywords: Maveronnahr, Amir Temur, Timurids, Takina Hatun, Saraymulkhanim (Bibikhanim), Amir Husayn, Ko'ragon, Samarkand.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Vatanimiz Movarounnahrni mo'g'illardan ozod qilgan, uni birlashtirgan, dunyo sivilizatsiyasiga katta hissa qo'shgan, o'ziga xos ikkinchi Rennesansni yarata olgan Temuriylar saltanatida ham bo'lgan. Ulardan biri Amir Temurning onasi, Kesh yurtining obro'li bekalaridan hisoblanmish Takina Hotun bo'lsa, ikkinchisi Sohibqiron Amir Temurga yaqindan yelkadosh bo'lgan, uning vafoli yori Saroymulkxonim (Bibixonim) dir. Mazkur maqolada ham Yuksak aql-zakovat sohibasi yoxud temuriy malika Bibixonim haqida ma'lum bir manbalarga tayangan holda ma'lumot berishga harakat qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Movarounnahr, Amir Temur, Temuriylar, Takina Hotun, Saroymulkxonim (Bibixonim), Amir Husayn, Ko'ragon, Samarqand.

Аннотация: В статье также рассматривается правление Тимуридов, которые освободили Мавераннахр от монголов, объединили его, внесли большой вклад в мировую цивилизацию и создали свой второй Ренессанс. Одной из них была Такина Хатун, мать Амира Темура и одна из уважаемых женщин земли Кеш, а другой — Сахибкиран, близкая помощница и верная спутница Амира Темура, Сараймулькханым (Бибиханым). В статье также предпринята попытка предоставить информацию о высокоинтеллектуальной женщине или царице Тимуридов Биби-Ханум на основе конкретных источников.

Ключевые слова: Мавероннахр, Амир Темура, Темуриды, Такина Хатун, Сараймулькханым (Бибиханым), Амир Хусейн, Корагон, Самарканд.

All the immortal monuments on earth, all the great discoveries and inventions that have radically changed the life of mankind, masterpieces of classical art and literature, examples of courage and heroism are the products of the intellect, potential and spiritual courage of mankind.

If we look at world history, we can see what exemplary deeds people with an extremely strong sense of courage in their hearts and souls have done for the people, the homeland, without sparing themselves in the cause of justice and truth, even in any difficult situation[1]. It is precisely because of the spiritual qualities of such people that noble feelings, sacred and great concepts are still stable in the world.

In particular, such unique people were also in the reign of the Timurids, who liberated our homeland Transoxiana from the Mongols, united it, made a great contribution to world civilization, and created a unique second Renaissance. One of them was Takina Hatun, the mother of Amir Temur, one of the respected ladies of the land of Kesh, and the other was Sahibkiran Saraymulkkhanim (Bibikhanim), a close associate of Amir Temur, his faithful wife.

Saraymulkkhanim was a princess born in 1341, the daughter of Kazan Khan, one of the Mongol khans of the Chigatai ulus. Saraymulkkhanim was not yet six years old when Kazan Khan was overthrown and executed. When the princess reached adulthood, in 1355 she was married to Amir Husayn, the grandson of the ruler of Movarunnahr, Amir Qazaqan. In 1370, Sahibkiran Amir Temur defeated Amir Husayn in battle and married four women from his harem, including Saraymulkkhanim.

After Amir Temur married Saraymulkkhanim, he was honored with the title of "ko'ragon". The phrase ko'ragon is a Mongolian word meaning "son-in-law of the khan". Because Saraymulkkhanim was the daughter of one of the Mongol khans, Sahibkiran was also the son-in-law of the Mongol khan, that is, he took the name "Amir Temur Ko'ragon".

Saraymulkkhanim, a descendant of the Khan, was considered the greatest of all the queens in the harem, and was given the title of "Katta Khanim" or "Bibi Khanim" in the palace. Of course, her unparalleled intelligence, taste, and breadth of thought were the reasons for her deserving such respect.

Historical sources testify that Saraymulkhanim was one of the most intelligent, insightful, enterprising, and beautiful women of her time. Saraymulkhanim was a humanitarian, aware of all the changes taking place in the country, and always set an example with her wise advice in the affairs of the kingdom. Our great grandfather did not have children from Bibikhanim. However, he directly entrusted the upbringing of the princes to the wise and intelligent, great Bibikhanim. Although Amir Temur did not openly obey Bibikhanim, he felt a certain need for her wise advice[2].

As proof of our opinion, we will cite the following incident... During his military campaign against Iran, while besieging Isfahan, Amir Temur found himself in a difficult situation, and the ruler got out of this situation thanks to the wise advice of Bibi Khanum.

It is said that Saraymulk Khanum asked her husband Sahibkiran for permission to build a madrasah for the sake of God at the expense of her savings. After receiving permission from the ruler, she also put

up for sale a pair of diamond earrings that her father had given her, and spent the proceeds on the construction of the madrasah. The ambitious queen often visited the madrasah during the construction process and while the students were studying, and supervised all the work herself.

This structure stood out among the madrasas in Samarkand at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries for its grandeur and grandeur. The most accomplished teachers of their time were appointed to the madrasa, who taught religious and secular sciences to the students. The generous Saraymulkhanim always patronized them.

In addition, the famous Bibikhanim mosque in Samarkand can also be included among such structures. This mosque was built by Amir Temur after his return from the Indian campaign in 1399-1404 in honor of Saraymulkhanim. This unique architectural monument is considered the largest of its kind in Central Asia. The area of its courtyard alone is 63.8x76.0 meters, surrounded by porches and porches. The total area of the mosque is 169x109 meters.

Nowadays, the Bibikhanim Mosque consists of six parts that are not connected to each other, with a high roofed building with a mehram in the upper part of the courtyard, a two-tiered roof of the mosque in the nave, and a minaret that has been preserved separately in the north-west part.

Although the Bibikhanim Mosque is currently under renovation, the exquisite elegance of the luxurious decorations attracts attention. Colorful shapes and patterns testify to the delicate taste and high skill of the masters of that time. After the great disaster that occurred in Utrar on February 18, 1405, Bibikhanim also suffered many sales. Before Amir Temur died, he appointed his grandson Pirmuhammad as the heir to the Samarkand throne. However, Sahibkiran's will was not fulfilled and the Samarkand throne passed into the hands of Khalil Sultan.

The Timurid prince Khalil Sultan, born in 1384, was the son of Mironshah, and he was also raised by Bibi Khanum. Khalil Sultan had won the love and attention of his grandfather with his bravery. However, the prince incurred the wrath of his grandfather in 1404. This was due to Khalil Sultan's marriage to a girl from the "black people" named Shodimulk.

As we follow the development of events, Khalil Sultan, who seized the throne of Samarkand, indulges in pleasures and begins to squander the treasury of the empire. Naturally, the laws and regulations established during the reign of Amir Timur are grossly violated. The reason for this is Shodimulk's active interference in the affairs of state governance. Unfortunately, directly on the advice of Queen Shodimulk-begim, a man of unknown lineage named Baba Turmush is appointed prime minister. Khalil Sultan, with his wife Shadimulk, married his grandfather's faithful wife and beloved grandmother Bibikhanim to a low-born man. Amir Temur's other wives suffered similar fates[3]. It is not surprising that Shadimulk wanted to become the sole queen in Samarkand.

According to Ibn Arabshah, in 1408 Shadimulk secretly led the poisoning of Bibikhanim[2].

We know that the opening of the Timurid library in Samarkand took place in June 1941. This expedition was organized on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the wedding of the great enlightener Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi, in order to further study the history of the era in which the poet lived and to once again check the accuracy of historical sources. When this expedition was organized,

academician T.N. Kori-Niyozzi was appointed as its leader, and the expedition included L.V. Oshanin, A.A. Semyonov, V.N. Kononov, B.N. Zasibkin, M.M. Gerasimov, V.A. Shishkin, and a film crew led by N.A. Kim and many assistants to film the process. It is said that the film crew shot 100 thousand meters of film.

The expedition members will work directly at the mausoleum from June 16 to June 24. Along with the opening of the Temurid Mausoleum in Samarkand, the government commission will also carry out work that was not included in the plan of the anniversary committee in order to study the history of the Timurids in more depth. One of these efforts was the opening of the tombs in the Bibikhanim tomb.

On June 21, 1941, a group of scientists working in the Temurid tomb also began research in the Bibikhanim tomb next to the Amir Temur mosque. Scientists managed to open two stone coffins here. The stone coffins were carved from solid gray marble and had lids to close the mouth tightly. It should be noted that there are no inscriptions on the walls of the tomb or on the lids of the stone coffins. This makes it difficult to obtain historical information about those buried in the tomb. The stone coffins containing the bodies were opened twice for various purposes, in 1871 and 1928. The first stone coffin was placed on the northern shelf of the chamber, measuring 196 centimeters long and 72 centimeters wide. When the lid of the coffin was opened, it contained pieces of gauze and bundles of cotton. When these were removed from the coffin, bones were visible. The head of the body was directed to the north. The body inside the stone coffin was lying in a disorderly, jumbled position. Anthropologists determined that the body had been thoroughly mummified before burial. The remains of mummified muscles were also scattered irregularly inside the coffin. Scientists who carefully examined the remains of the body inside the first stone coffin came to the conclusion that it belonged to a younger woman. The bones of the excavated historical figures were brought to the Samarkand Medical Institute, where they were examined by anthropologist L.V. Oshanin, and then placed in boxes for shipment and sent by train to Tashkent. On June 25, all the cargo arrived in Tashkent and was transferred to the Alisher Navoi Literature Museum. The work on the study of the bodies of the Timurids was completed by the fall of 1942.[4] A special commission under the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR decided to rebury the bones of the Timurids in their original place.

In 1941, scientists who opened the tombs in the Bibikhanum tomb determined that one of the two tombs belonged to an elderly woman and the other to a younger woman. The bones of the first and relatively younger woman to be opened belonged to Bibikhanum, while the bones of the older woman, according to academician Yahyo Gulyamov, belonged to Bibikhanum's mother, the wife of Kazan Khan. According to the scientist, opposite the huge mosque built by Timur, there was also a madrasah built in honor of Bibikhanum's mother. The ruined building now known as the Bibikhanum Mausoleum was part of this madrasah. According to the historian Muhammad Sharif Samarkandi, when Abdulla Khan conquered Samarkand, he destroyed the "Madrasai Khanum" opposite the Jame Mosque, only the khilkhana here survived. Based on the skull of Bibi Khanum, anthropologist M. Gerasimov created a documentary image of her. In our opinion, it is better not to have seen this image than to have seen it, because this image does not even remotely resemble the image that most people imagine when they think of Bibi Khanum [5].

In conclusion, it can be said that Muslim women have always been a force to be reckoned with in all walks of life. We have only glimpsed how wise and intelligent they were in the person of Bibi Khanum.

Indeed, studying history is our duty. The purpose of studying the past is not just to browse through it, but to learn the right lessons from it and gain experience. The legacy of our great ancestors always leads us to goodness and encourages us towards noble goals.

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