



The Role Of Women In The Diplomatic Relations Of The Timurids

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about the special approach of Amir Temur and the Temurid princes to women's issues, as well as their specific policies. Sources created during the Timurid period state that some events are characterized by the participation of women, in particular, that these women belonged to different social strata of society, among whom the upper class women took the lead.

KEYWORDS

Politics, diplomatic relations, humanism, ambassadors, princesses.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the diplomacy of the Amir Temur period is of great importance in our broader understanding of the history and essence of our national statehood. Sources and historical evidence show that in Amir Temur's diplomacy peace, mutual respect, compassion and great opportunities for his opponent, respect for the

Ambassador in any difficult situation, strict adherence to the rules of diplomacy, inviolability of human life, humanism prevailed. To date, the specific place and role of women in diplomatic relations has not been specifically studied. The study of the lifestyle of medieval women, their position in society and the family,

their participation in daily life also remains one of the current topics.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This is explained by the fact that historical sources contain very little information about women and that they are often recognized as “secondary” individuals. However, the available data do not fully reveal to us the origins and activities of women who have left their mark on history. That is, the information presented in the sources is often fragmentary, which creates difficulties for the researcher. The above circumstances, in a sense, do not allow us to study the lives and activities of medieval women in a systematic, periodic way.

But the period of Amir Temur and the Temurids is an exception. Because compared to other periods, the sources of this period are distinguished by the fact that they provide much broader information about women. Of course, this can be explained by the fact that Amir Temur and the Temurid princes paid special attention to the issue of women, and, so to speak, their own policy. In the sources created during the Timurids, some events are characterized by the participation of women. In particular, these participating women belong to different social strata of society, among whom upper class women occupy a leading position.

The data show that women were directly and indirectly involved in internal and external diplomatic relations. The first full account of the influence of women on domestic diplomatic relations is given in Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's “Zafarnama”. The author emphasizes that the violation of the treaty (agreement or mutual agreement) between Amir Temur and Amir Hussein in 1365-1366 was caused by the Horde woman.

The Ottoman Empire played a special role in Amir Temur's unique policy and diplomatic

relations. According to researchers, Amir Temur and Yildirim Boyazid, a representative of the Ottoman dynasty, tried to resolve all political issues peacefully until the Ankara War of 1402. Therefore, he repeatedly sent ambassadors to the Ottoman Empire. But every time Yildirim Boyazid responded rudely to Amir Temur's letters. In particular, the historian Ibn Arabshah (1389-1450) provides an interesting piece of information. According to him, when the Turkish Sultan Yildirim Boyazid sent a letter to Amir Temur, he said: “... if you do not come (to us), let your wives be three. If you come to my country and I run away without a decisive war against you, then my wives will be divorced three times.” According to the author, Amir Temur reads the place where the women are mentioned in the letter and concludes. Because in the state of Amir Temur, insulting or insulting women were a great crime and a sin. Even the women of the upper class in this period were referred to by a different phrase, without mentioning their real names. In particular, this can be exemplified by the fact that they are called madam, begim, aga / aga, bekach or a second name. According to the Arab traveler Ibn Battuta, women and men close to the Turkish sultans were also referred to as “Aga”. The word “Ago” means “great” in Turkish. When a girl is born, she is referred to by expressions such as “veiled child”, “adornment owner” or “mastura”.

In his diary, the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo spoke about the relationship between Amir Temur and the Turkish sultan, saying that Yildirim Boyazid would find Amir Temur anywhere and take him prisoner, and swore to marry his eldest wife. It is worth noting that some of the information provided by the Spanish ambassador is based on oral stories that are far from the historical truth and spread among the people. As mentioned above, Amir Temur never treated women with disrespect. For example, Emir Sheikh Nuriddin captured the treasury and wives of Yildirim Boyazid, who was in Bursa

during the Ankara war. Amir Temur sent them with his servants to Yildirim Boyazid.

Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo says that on their way to Samarkand, they stopped at a place called Salugar Sujassa, where they were met by a woman. This woman is the wife of a local priest, who pays homage to the apostles and entertains them. Interestingly, the woman eats with the ambassadors.

Another example from history. Although the rulers of Egypt killed the ambassadors of Sahibkiran, according to the rule “there is no death for the ambassador”, Baysak, who came from there, took pity on the ambassador, who did not go to such humiliation even if there was an opportunity to kill him. Angered by the actions of the Egyptian ruler, Amir Temur did not write a reply letter to the ambassador, stating: “Whoever sent you does not deserve to be treated well, I do not deserve to send him a letter. But tell him that I will follow him in your footsteps, and that the claws of my lions will cling to your skirt, so that he may flee or settle down. Whichever of them he chooses (to flee or to stand), let him prepare as many cavalymen as he can” [1, pp. 239-240].

Timurid princesses took an active part not only in domestic but also in international diplomatic relations. We can find out from the information of the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo. In particular, princesses such as Saroymulkhanim (Bibikhanim), Tuman aga, Khonzodabegim will take part in the ceremony of welcoming ambassadors from Egypt, Turkey, Mongolia, China and Spain in 1402. Saraymulkhonim and Khanzodabegim will hold a special reception in honor of the Spanish ambassador and will be recognized by the ambassador.

During the reigns of Shahrukh and Mirzo Ulugbek, women also took an active part in the socio-political life of society. In 1414, for example, Sultan Dandy, the daughter of Sultan

Uvays from the province of Testar, sent envoys to Shah Rukh to express his obedience to him.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, women took an active part in the social, political and economic life of society, regardless of class. An important factor in this was the establishment of a large centralized state by Amir Temur, trade and diplomatic relations with many countries around the world. These processes also affected women's lives and encouraged them to act more actively.

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