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THE QUEENS WHO RULED IN THE HISTORY OF THE MONGOLS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the reigning queens in Mongol history. Through the works of foreign researchers, an attempt was made to analyze and reveal the information about the origin of qualifications, the acquisition of power, the similarity of the politics with European queens, and the management of the state.

Keywords: Merket, regent, empire, congress, mission, Temuchin, Ogul Gaymish, tribe, Dorogena, Oelun, Guyuk Khan, khan, Oktoy, Sorxaxtani, Kipchaks, French, Catherine II, Elizabeth I, religion, social policy, administration, emperor.

Introduction. Great Mongols were ruled by many khans in history. Naturally, they were distinguished by their strength, intelligence, state management skills, and military leadership. But it is noteworthy that sometimes the queens took the power into their own hands. We have mostly heard about Timurid, Baburi, and Ottoman queens. But we have little information about female rulers ruling in the Mongol Empire, which occupied huge borders. In this article, focusing on this topic, we will briefly analyze how the mothers or wives of the Mongol khans took power and managed it.

The purpose of the study. Through this article, the purpose of this article is to shed light on the little-studied Mughal maliks and their official and regent leadership.

Research materials and methods. Methodological methods such as historical-analysis, analysis-synthesis, periodical-chronological, rationality were used in the article.

Result and discussion. First of all, let's turn to Oelun, the mother of the great Khan Genghis Khan, the founder of this huge empire. In Genghis Khan's life, his mother was one of his most trusted people. As for Oelun's personality, according to the "Mysterious Story of the Mongols" he came from the Olkhonut tribe. Oelun, the most beautiful maid of the tribe, married Chileda, the leader of the neighboring Merkit tribe. But Yesugei, Genghis Khan's father, takes Oelun by force.[1]

Thus Genghis Khan's father Yesugei Bahadir and Oelun get married. Around 1155, their first child was born. This was Genghis Khan, the founder of the future Mongol Empire. Instead of information, it is worth mentioning that when Temuchin was born, he was born with a blood clot as big as a knuckle in his right hand. It was considered a prophecy for a great future.[2]

As a result of the death of Genghis Khan's father in 1171, Oelun was forced to protect his children and power. He did not give to anyone what was rightfully his and his children's. In addition to her five children, Oelun took care of her late husband's youngest wife and his two sons.[3] The widow strongly defended her family's position and managed to maintain power. Also, Oelun is remembered by the Mongolian people as the first woman who rebelled against the old rules of the nomadic society and violated the laws of the steppe, described in the chronicles.

In fact, the main reason why Genghis Khan became powerful, brave and brave was his mother. Genghis Khan did not ignore his mother's advice and instructions even when he came to power. The entire Mongolian people recognized Oelun's wisdom. Mongolian women especially respect her as a saint. Powerful queens like Oelun were found in the Mongol Empire. One of them was Doregena, the mother of Moghul Khan Guyuk.

As for the mother of Moghul Khan Guyuk Khan, she was from the Merkit tribe. "During the conquest of the Merkits by the Mongols, Doregena, the daughter of Hudu, the eldest son of Tokhtabeka, was given to Oktoy," it is stated in the sources.[4] Doregena was the mother of Oktoy's five sons. In this way, his position also increased. However, the death of Oktoy in 1241 changed the situation in the country. According to the rule, his eldest son Guyuk should sit on the throne. But at this time, Guyuk was busy with the Kipchaks and did not return from his attack on them. At the time of the struggle for the throne, the preservation of power had already become a matter of state importance. At the same time, Doregena was the mother of the princes who had the right of khanate. Therefore, he took over the management of state affairs until the main congress was held.[5] Sources say that Doregena was a very intelligent and capable woman. He controlled all the affairs of the state with his own elegance and cunning and won the trust of his relatives by sending various gifts.

Apparently, Doregena Khatun was also a cunning diplomat. He managed his four-year regency through skillful politics. The huge empire was held by his unique rule until his son came to power.

After Guyuk Khan returned from the Kipchak campaign, a congress was called and Doregena handed over power to his son. But three months later, Doregena Khatun died. As a symbol of respect for Guyuk Khan's mother, the country was ordered to call her "The Good Empress" (Zhao - Tzi Huang Hou) instead of her name.[6]

In the history of the Mongols, strong, intelligent and political princesses did not always take the regency. Usually in such cases the regents took power by force. One of such regent queens was Ogul Gaymish. Doregena was the wife of Guyukkhan, the bride of Khatun. She was the mother of Guyukkhan's 2 sons - Khoja ogul and Naku, as well as 3 daughters. After the death of Guyuk, this queen of the Merkits came to power temporarily.[7] Historians usually remember Ogul Gaymish's activities in connection with the French ambassadors. Morgan states: "When Andrew arrived at Eljigildegis residence in 1249, he found that the political situation in the Mongol Empire had changed. Khan died in 1248 and the empire was ruled by his widow, Ogul Gaimish, until the new Great Khan took power. King Louis sent his ambassadors to Ogul Gaimish's residence in Central Asia. Ambassadors were not received there in a friendly manner. Ogul Gaimish chose to interpret this embassy mission as an acknowledgment that the French should submit, and sent them back with the following words: "Bring tribute or be punished".[8]

It can be concluded that Ogul Gaymish's attitude towards the French ambassadors, his disdain for them, is evidence of his bad diplomatic policy. Also, the act of becoming a strong regent like his mother-in-law Doregena was combined with

a feeling of jealousy. During his 3-year regency, the state power became much weaker.

Another regent queen was Sorkhaxtani, who was the mother of Munke and Kublai. She was the youngest daughter of Jah Gambu, Wang Khan's brother. After the defeat of the Kereites, Genghis Khan gave Sorkhakhtani in marriage to his youngest son Tuli.[9] In this way, Sorakhtani became a member of the great Mongolian empire. After the death of her husband Tuli in 1232, she took over the administration of power. Sorkhaxtani, who was ready to do everything for his son Munke to sit on the throne, protected his family from quarrels between different empires in 1230-1240. He placed his relatives in high positions of power. He kept control in his hands by manipulating his enemies against each other.[10] As a result, his son Munke managed to take the throne. Like other regents, Sorakhtani ruled the empire relying on diplomacy. While in power, he paid attention to the comprehensive development of the state.

In different countries and in different centuries, the government was in the hands of women, just like the Mongol state. For example, the policies of the queens who ruled in European countries can be compared with the policies of the above-mentioned queens. Although they lived and ruled in different centuries, certain similarities are noticeable in the administration. In particular, if we take the Queen of England Elizabeth I (1558-1603), during her 45-year reign, she made a great contribution to the rapid development of England and becoming a leading country in the world. During his tenure:

- 1) The borders of the state expanded and developed;
- 2) The economy was developed;
- 3) Many successes were achieved in sea trade.

England even became the "queen of the seas". Also, Elizaveta I was progressive in social politics, as was Doregena Khatun, the mother of the Moghul Khan Guyuk Khan. The queen ascends the throne in difficult circumstances. He needed broad support, communication, and the help of all levels of society.[11] For this reason, he pays special attention to social policy. Doregena preferred to rely on ministers and consult with them to solve important state affairs, such as Khatun, and to keep Council members on his side. For both of these princesses, the interest of the state was above all else, and because of this, they were able to become symbols of patriotism for their people.

In terms of power, Elizabeth I may be a step above Doregena's letter. However, their policies in some management issues are closely related to each other.

In history, there are kings and queens, princesses and princes whose political path is really similar. As mentioned above, they are separated from each other by the time and country they lived in.

The powerful emperor of the late Middle Ages, Catherine II, was one of the powerful politicians who expanded the borders of Russia and had her own way of ruling. A number of reforms were implemented during his time, including:

- 1) The borders of the empire expanded significantly to the west and south;
- 2) Major changes were made in the management system;
- 3) Attention was paid to the promotion of culture and art.

Another important point is that Catherine II did not put pressure on Islam. That is, he treated various confessions and their representatives well and announced a policy of religious tolerance. It even legalized the right of Bukhara immigrants based in Russia to visit the holy places of Islam through the territory of the empire. [12] Also, one of the Mongolian queens who followed the same policy and supported the Islamic religion was the wife of Sorakhtani. During his regency, he, like Catherine II, gave a number of freedoms to Islam. According to the sources: "He himself followed the religion of Jesus, but he sent gifts to imams and sheikhs. He tried to restore and strengthen Muhammad's faith. The proof of the truth of this claim is that he donated a thousand silver balish to build a madrasa in Bukhara." [13] It can be seen that Ekaterina II and Sorakhtani paid special attention to the religion of Islam and showed respect to its representatives. The important thing is that both of them do not believe in this religion, but they have created conditions for those who believe.

Summary. Analyzing the above sources and literature, it is possible to make such a conclusion. In the Great Mongol Empire, women, who were strong and skillful diplomats of their time, sometimes held power, and it was with their support that the next powerful Mongolian khans sat on the throne. It should be emphasized that the strong and militant women of the East can easily compete with the queens of Europe. It is no exaggeration to say that these queens, who set an example for their people in the past and tried to unite them, left a great foundation stone for future generations.

As a matter of fact, such strong diplomats as the above-mentioned princesses, who protect their family and power, were not found only in the Mongolian state. Such women can be found in every corner of the world, both in the past and in the present. There are not only big countries, but also those who fight for their families even today.

It can be said that the rule of the Mongolian queens was no less than the rule of the powerful queens of Europe. Their actions for their family and children are not only a regent, but also a symbol of courage and bravery for the women of the Mongolian people. Today, women are trying to be active and progressive in every field. At the core of these actions is the soul of each nation's ancestors. Just as Oelun, Doregena, Borte, Sorkhachtani are symbols of courage and strength for Mongolians, for us, for the great Uzbek people, patriotic women like Tomaris, Bibikhanim, and Nodirabegim are growing every day. provides a unique inspiration for the younger generation.

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