



TS HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA





Hamida Banu Begum (Maryam Makani) Wife of Second Mughal Emperor Humayun

Hamida Banu Begum Early Wife

Hamida Banu Begum also known as (**Maryam Makani**) was born in 1527. Her father, **Shaikh Ali Akbar Jami**, a Shia Mughal Prince, **First Mughal Prince Hindhal Mirza**, and the youngest son **Babur**, Ali-Akbar-Jami. Hamida Banu Begum Her mother is **Mah Afroz Begum**. First marriage Hamida Banu Begum to Ali-Akbar-Jami in Paat Shidh, As suggested by her lineage, Hamida was a devout Muslim.

Hamida Banu Begum Facts

Hamida Banu Begum Also known as Maryam Makani

Born	c. 1527 Mughal Empire
Died	29 August 1604 Agra, Mughal Empire (present-day India)
Spouse	Nasir ud-din Muhammad Humayun
Children	Akbar the Great > Bakshi Banu Begum > Sakina Banu Begum



Hamida Banu Begum Meeting with Humayun



Humayun, The Second Mughal Emperor

Hamida banu is a 14-year-old girl and first meets Humayun, **Dildara Begum** (Humayun's stepmother). Mirza used to come to Handel's house for a banquet given by him. from Delhi too. When the family talks about marriage, Hamida and Humayun do not accept each other's marriage. Hamida seemed to be in love with Hindal. Hindal's sister Hamida's close friend Gulband Banu talks about her book Humayun Nama. Which sometimes sees Hamida's own brother's place.



Marriage

They were married at the place where the king had said. They were married in 1541 on Monday (Jumada al-Awwal 948 AH) in Patra (Paat, Dadu District. The marriage benefits Humayun in his political career because he helped the Shia group during the war. After this, it was not until 15 November 1545 (Ramadan 10th, 952 AH) that she saw her son Akbar again. The scene of young Akbar recognizing his mother among a group of women is evident in Akbarnama, Akbar's biography. as depicted. In 1548, he and Akbar accompanied Humayun to Kabul. , year of a perilous journey through the desert, on 22 August 1542.

Hamida's role during Akbar's reign

During Akbar's reign, there were many instances where royal women intervened in court cases to seek pardons for wrongdoers. In May 1545, Sher Shah Suri died, and his son's successor, Islam Shah, died in 1545. The rule of the Suri dynasty disintegrated. November 1545 Humayun returned to India and went back to Kabul. Hours 1555 Delhi on our side, Within one year, he died. 1556 at the age of 47, old forts, In Delhi library feeling down the stairs, Leaving behind a thirteen-year-old heir, Akbar, who would go on to become one of the greatest emperors of the empire. Hamida Banu joined the empire in the second year, 1557, while in Kabul. The painting of Jhangir describes Salim's birth with **Maryam-Makani** sitting with daughter in law and her princes.

TS HISTORICAL



Tomb of Hamida Banu Begum



Humayun Tomb Delhi, India

Hamida Banu Begum was buried in Humayun's Tomb after her death on 29 August 1604 (19th Shahriyar, 1013 Hijri) in Agra, exactly a year before the death of her son Akbar and nearly half a century after the death of her husband, Humayun. She was given the title Mariam-Makani, who lived posthumously with Maryam. He is referred to as "Hazrat" in the court histories of his son Akbar and his grandson [Jahangir](#) and the **Akbarnama** and **Ain-i-Akbari**, both written during the reign of his son Akbar.