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Saliha dilaşub sultan

Haberler Saliha Dilaşub Valide Sultan kimdir? Sultan İbrahim'in Eşi ve II. Süleyman'ın Annesinin Hayatı ve Ölümü... Saliha Dilaşub Sultan, Osmanlı Devleti'nin on sekizinci padişahı II. Süleyman'ın Annesinin Hayatı ve Ölümü... Saliha Dilaşub Sultan'ın Kökeni tam olarak bilinmese de Sırp asıllı olduğu düşünülmektedir. İşte Saliha Dilaşub Sultan hayatı hakkında bilinenler... İçeriğin Devamı Aşağıda Reklam Saliha Dilaşub Sultan hayatının çoğunu eski sarayda geçirmiş ve oğlu 2. Süleyman'ın 1687 yılında tahta çıkmasıyla Valide Sultan unvanını almıştır. Saliha Dilaşub Sultan'ın oğlu Süleyman 4 yıl tahtın sahibi olmuştur. 2. Süleyman tahta çıktığında 45 yaşındadır. Süleyman'ın babasının hüküm süresi ise 8 yıldır. Öte yandan 2. Süleyman'dan önce Avcı Mehmed 39 yıl boyuncu hüküm sürmüştür. İşte kısaca Saliha Dilaşub Sultan'ın hayatı ve ölümü... İçeriğin Devamı Aşağıda Reklam HayatıKökeni tam olarak bilinmez. İddialara göre Sırp asıllıdır ve asıl adı da Katerina'dır. Saray'a girdikten sonra Padişah İbrahim'in ikinci eşi olmuştır. Saliha Dilaşub Sultan'ın oğlu, II. Süleyman 15 Nisan 1642 tarihinde İstanbul'da dünyaya gelmiştir. 8 Ağustos 1648 tarihinde Sultan İbrahim tahttan indirildikten sonra eski saraya vollanmış hayatının büyük çoğunluğu orada geçirmiştir. Öğlu II. Süleyman'ın 8 Kasım 1687 tarihinde tahta geçmeşiyle o da Valide Sultan olarak saraya dönmüştür. Ölümünden 2 yıl sonrada oğlunun hüküm süreşi sona ermiştir. Ölümünden 2 yıl sonrada oğlunun hüküm süreşi sona ermiştir. Süleymaniye Camii'ndeki Kanuni Sultan Süleyman türbesindedir.Padişah İbrahim'in ÇocuklarıIV. MehmedII. SüleymanII. AhmedŞehzade OrhanÜmmü Gülsüm SultanAtike SultanAtike SultanAtike SultanAtike SultanAtike SultanAtike SultanBican Sultan Keşfet ile Aşub, and was the first favourite of Sultan Ibrahim before Telli Hümaşah Sultan, this is exemplified bu the fact that Ibrahim's Haseki Sultans received all 1,000 aspers a day. Saliha Dilaşub was described as a simple hearted woman of unruly character. After the deposition and death of Sultan Ibrahim Saliha Dilaşub along with the her fellow consorts and other members of Ibrahim's entourage were sent to the old palace. She was hoping that the conflict between the first wife of Ibrahim, the Ukrainian Hatice Turhan, and the mother of the sultan Mahpeyker Kösem Sultan would change her fortune in that she became mother of the sultan herself. Kösem Sultan was planning to kill her daughter-in-law and dethrone her grandson Sultan Mehmed IV (1648-1687) with the help of some high officers in the veniceri corps, and to place Sehzade Suleiman, the son of Saliha Dilasub, on the throne. However, a slave girl from the Harem warned Hatice Turhan who managed to strangle her mother-in-law with the help of the eunuchs in the Harem. This brought Saliha Dilasub 39 years of imprisonment in the Old Palace. In 1687 Mehmed IV was deposed and the throne was overtaken by Suleiman II, the son of Sâliha Dilasub and she became the next Valide sultan. Saliha Dilasub Sultan was the wife of Ottoman Sultan Ibrahim I and Valide Sultan to their son Sultan Suleiman II. Her origin is unknown. In some of the Ottoman chronicles she is called Asub, and was the first favourite of Sultan Ibrahim's Haseki Sultans received all 1,000 aspers a day. Saliha Dilaşub was described as a simple hearted woman of unruly character. After the deposition and death of Sultan Ibrahim Saliha Dilaşub along with the her fellow consorts and other members of Ibrahim, the Ukrainian Hatice Turhan, and the mother of the sultan Mahpeyker Kösem Sultan would change her fortune in that she became mother of the sultan herself. Kösem Sultan Mehmed IV (1648-1687) with the help of some high officers in the yeniçeri corps, and to place Şehzade Suleiman, the son of Saliha Dilaşub, on the throne. However, a slave girl from the Harem warned Hatice Turhan who managed to strangle her mother-in-law with the help of the eunuchs in the Old Palace. In 1687 Mehmed IV was deposed and the throne was overtaken by Suleiman II, the son of Sâliha Dilasub and she became the next Valide sultan. Haseki Sultan and Valide Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Saliha Dilaşub SultanSarcophagus of Saliha Dilaşub Sultan inside the Süleymaniye MosqueValide Sultan of the Ottoman EmpireTenure8 November 1689 - 4 December 1689 PredecessorTurhan SultanSuccessorEmetullah Rabia Gülnuş SultanHaseki Sultan of the Ottoman Empire(Imperial Consort)Tenure1642 - 8 August 1648PredecessorAyse SultanSuccessorEmetullah Rabia Gülnuş SultanBornc. 1627Unknown [1][2]Died4 December 1689(1689-12-04) (aged 61-62)Edirne Palace, Edirne, Ottoman EmpireBurialSüleymaniye Mosque, IstanbulConsort ofIbrahimIssueSuleiman IINamesTurkish: Saliha Dilaşub SultanOttoman Turkish: آشوب سلطان, "the devout one" and "queen bee's heart"; c. 1627 - 4 December 1689), also known as Aşub Sultan or Aşube Sultan, was a consort of Ottoman Sultan Ibrahim and Valide Sultan to their son Suleiman II.[4] T origins of Saliha Dilaşub are not known.[1][2] As per custom she came to the Ottoman Imperial Harem via the Ottoman slave trade. She became the first concubine of Ibrahim after his rise at the throne and on 15 April 1642, gave birth to her only certain son, Şehzade Suleiman (the future Suleiman II) and she became the second Haseki after Turhan Sultan, mother of Mehmed, Ibrahim's first son. During Ibrahim's reign her stipend consisted of 1,300 aspers a day.[5] He also gifted the incomes of Bolu Sanjak to her.[6] She was described as a simple-hearted woman of lively and cheerful character.[3] After the deposition and death of Sultan Ibrahim in 1648, his eldest son, Mehmed IV, born by Turhan Sultan and only three months older than Suleiman, ascended the throne, after which Saliha Dilaşub settled in the Old Palace. This brought her thirty-nine years of imprisonment in the Old Palace. [7] In 1651, the conflict Turhan Sultan and Kösem Sultan, mother of Ibrahim, could have changed her fortune in that she could become the Valide Sultan herself. Kösem was planning to kill her daughter-in-law and dethrone Mehmed with the help of some high officers in the yeniceri corps, and to place Sehzade Suleiman on the throne, because Kösem thought that he and his mother were more controllable. However, Meleki Hatun warned Turhan, who managed to strangle her mother-in-law with the help of the eunuchs in the Harem in 1651. Saliha Dilaşub herself was spared from execution since she was not suspected in plotting against Turhan and Mehmed. [8][9] In 1672-1673, she created an endowment at Istanbul.[10] In 1687, Mehmed was deposed and the throne was overtaken by Suleiman, and Dilaşub became the next valide sultan.[11] In July 1688, she followed her son to Edirne, reuniting with him after 39 years of separation, in which she was only allowed to see him twice a year on the occasion of festive celebrations. Her son honored her with a splendid settlement procession and the awarding of a large number of precious jewels, including a pair of pearl and diamond earrings.[12] Mausoleum of Suleiman the Magnificent in Süleymaniye Mosque, Istanbul. She died in the Edirne Palace on 4 December 1689, having been ill and bedridden for a year. She was buried in the mausoleum of Suleiman II (Topkapı Palace, Istanbul, 15 April 1642 - Edirne Palace, Edirne, 22 June 1691, buried in Süleymaniye Mosque, Istanbul). Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. It is not known for sure if she had other children, but, if Saliha Dilasub was indeed Ibrahim's first concubine, she was probably at least the mother of his eldest daughter as well: Safiye Sultan (Istanbul, 1640 - ?). She married Baki Bey, son of the Grand Vizier Hezarpare Ahmed Paşah by his first wife. Buried in Ahmed I's mausoleum, Blue Mosque. In the 2010 Turkish historical film Mahpeyker: Kösem Sultan is portrayed by Turkish actress Gökcan Gökmen. [13] In the 2015 Turkish historical non-fiction TV series Muhteşem Yüzyıl: Kösem, Saliha Dilaşub Sultan is portrayed by Turkish actress Ece Güzel.[14] Ottoman family tree Women in the Ottoman Sultans Asub Sultan, Asub Sultan or Asube Sultan (15] ^ a b Alderson, Anthony Dolphin (1956). The Structure of the Ottoman Dynasty. Oxford: Clarendon Press., p.83 ^ a b Sakaoğlu 2008, pp. 253"Saraya ne zaman alındığı ve milliyeti bilinmeyen Dilâşûb, Sultan İbrahim'in ilk hasekilerindendir." ^ a b Uluçay 2011, p. 96. ^ Peirce, Leslie (1993). The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire. Oxford University Press. p. 108. ISBN 0-19-508677-5. ^ Thys-Şenocak, Lucienne (2006). Ottoman Women Builders: The Architectural Patronage of Hadice Turhan Sultan. Ashgate. p. 89. ISBN 978-0-754-63310-5. ^ Resimli tarih mecmuasi. Iskit Yayinevi. 1956. p. 229. ^ a b Ulucay 2011, p. 97. ^ Akalin, Esin (October 11, 2016). Staging the Ottoman Turk: British Drama, 1656Đ1792. 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Süleyman'ın annesi ve Sultan İbrahim'in eşiydi.[1] Sâliha Dil-Âşûb Valide Sultan'ın defnedildiği yer olan Süleymaniye Camii'ndeki Kanuni Sultan Süleymaniye Camii'ndeki Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'ın türbesinin dışardan görünümü. Saraya ne zaman alındığı ve milliyeti kesin olarak bilinmemekle birlikte,[1] bazı kaynaklara göre adının Katerina olduğu ve Sırp asıllı olduğu tahmin edilmektedir.[3] I. İbrahim'in 1641'de evlendiği ikinci eşidir. II. Süleyman, Ümmügülsüm Sultan ile Ayşe Sultan'ın annesi ve Üçüncü Haseki olduğu öne sürülmüştür.[3] Sultan İbrahim tahttan indirildikten sonra eski saraya yollanmış hayatının büyük çoğunluğu orada geçirmiştir. Oğlu II. Süleyman'ın 8 Kasım 1687 tarihinde tahta çıkması üzerine, Sâliha Dil-Âşûb Sultan, Osmanlı Devleti'nin Avrupa'da cok masraflı ve uzun sürecek olan Osmanlı-Kutsal İttifak Savaşlarına giriştiği bir dönemde Valide Sultan oldu. İkinci Mohac Muharebesi'nde alınan ağır yenilginin ardından derin bir krize girilmiş ve isyanlar çıkmıştı. Köprülü Fazıl Mustafa Paşa'nın ordudaki komutanlarla ve yüksek rütbeli devlet erkânı ile yaptığı görüşmeler neticesinde IV. Mehmed'in tahtı terk etmesinin böyle bir durumda yapılacak en hayırlı iş olduğu soncuna varıldı. Komutanlar ve diğer devlet erkânı ile yapılan görüşmelerin özeti padişaha sunuldu. Padişah Avcı Mehmet durumu serin kanlılıkla karşıladı ve tahttan inerek yerine küçük kardeşi Sâliha Dilaşub Sultan'ın oğlu Süleyman'ın padişah olmasına rıza gösterdi. Bu yen gelişmelerden sonra II. Süleyman'ın tahta çıkması üzerine, yıllarca Eski Saray'da yaşamış olan Haseki Sâliha Dilaşub Sultan da Valide Sultan olarak Topkapı Sarayı'na geri döndü. Kutsal Roma Cermen İmparatorluğu'nun ilerleven orduları önünde pek büyük başarılar kaydedemeven Bekri Mustafa Paşa'nın 7 Kasım 1689 tarihinde vezîr-i âzamlıktan azledilerek verine 10 Kasım 1689'da Köprülü Fazıl Mustafa Pasa'nın sadrazam olarak atanmasının hemen akabinde hastalanan Sâliha Dil-Asûb Valide sultanlar. hâtunlar. hasekiler. kadınefendiler. Oğlak Yavıncılık. ss. 253-254. ISBN 978-9-753-29623-6. . ^ a b E.J. Brill's First Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1913-1936, Martijn Theodoor Houtsma, 1987 ^ a b "The Imperial House of Osman - 6". 2 Mayıs 2006. Uluçay, M. Çağatay (2011 5.bas.). Padişahların kadınları ve kızları' Ankara: Ötüken. ISBN 9789754378405. Sakaoğlu, Necdet (2008) Bu Mülkün Kadın Sultanları (Vâlide Sultanlar, Hâtunlar, Hasekiler, Kadınefendiler), Oğlak Yayıncılık, ISBN 978-605-08-1616-7 Peirce, Leslie P. (Tr. çev. Ayşe Berktay) (1996) Harem-i Hümayun, İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, ISBN 978-605-08-1616-7 Peirce, Leslie P. (Tr. çev. Ayşe Berktay) (1996) Harem-i Hümayun, İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları ISBN 9789753330480. Peirce, Leslie P. (1993), The Imperial Harem : Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire Oxford: Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-508677-5. (İngilizce) [1]16 Temmuz 2014 tarihinde Wayback Machine sitesinde arsivlendi. Önce gelen:Turhan Hatice Sultan Valide Sultan 8 Kasım 1687 - 4 Aralık 1689 Sonra gelen:Emetullah Rabia Gülnus Sultan " sayfasından alınmıştır Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licenser cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. 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Her son honored her with a splendid settlement procession and the awarding of a large number of precious jewels, including a pair of pearl and diamond earrings.[12] Mausoleum of Suleiman the Magnificent in Süleymaniye Mosque, Istanbul. She died in the Edirne Palace on 4 December 1689, having been ill and bedridden for a year. Istanbul [12][7] Together with Ibrahim, Saliha Dilasub had a son: Suleiman II (Topkapi Palace, Istanbul). Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. It is not known for sure if she had other children, but, if Saliha Dilasub was indeed Ibrahim's first concubine, she was probably at least the mother of his eldest daughter as well: Safiye Sultan (Istanbul, 1640 - ?). She married Baki Bey, son of the Grand Vizier Hezarpare Ahmed Pasah by his first wife. Buried in Ahmed I's mausoleum, Blue Mosque. 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