

26 Ekim 2023

Ögeday Han

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Ögödei

Ögödei (also Ögedey, Arab./Pers. Hükütāi, Ügitāi, Ükitāi, Ch. Wokuotai, 窩闊, r. 626–39/1229–41) was Chinggis Khān's (Ghengis Khan, d. 626/1229) heir and the first Chinggisid ruler to have assumed the title of *qa'an* (Turk. *qaghan*, "supreme ruler"). He was the conqueror of the Jin dynasty and of Eastern Europe and the consolidator of the institutions of the United Mongol Empire (602–57/1206–59). He was Chinggis Khān's third son from his chief wife Börte Fūjin. The *Yuanshi* claims Ögödei died at the age of fifty-six; it is plausible that he was born around 580/1185 (Song Lian, 2:37; cf. de Rachewiltz, *Secret history*, 1:410–11). Little is known about his education, although sources mention Chinggis Khān appointing tutors to teach his sons the Uyghur script and language (de Rachewiltz, *Turks*, 284). Ögödei participated in the military campaigns of his father, among them the campaign against the Jürchen Jin in 607/1211 and the western campaigns of 615–7/1219–21, specifically the conquest of Ütrār (Juvaynī, 64) and Gurgānj, the Khwārazmian capital (Juvaynī, 99).

Ögödei is praised for his benevolence, good temper, and generosity, which played a major part in his choice as Chinggis Khān's successor (Song Lian, 2:37, Juvaynī, 158–9; note that Jüzjānī, 381–3, and al-Harawī, 131–7, stress Ögödei's kind attitude towards Muslims), although the sources also recall his love for alcohol, which eventually cost him his life (de Rachewiltz, *Secret History*, 1:217, §281; Allsen, *Alcohol*, 5–7). He aimed to revive Mongolia in terms of trade and agriculture (for example, see Rashīd al-Dīn, *Jāmi' al-tawārīkh*, 1:691–2, 699). Ögödei was chosen by Chinggis Khān in an attempt to select the least controversial successor either before heading to the Khwārazmian campaign of 615/1219 (de Rachewiltz, *Secret history*, 1:186–8, §255) or before his last campaign against the Tangut Xi Xia in 624/1227 (Rashīd al-Dīn, *Jāmi' al-tawārīkh*, 1:539). After an interregnum of two years, Ögödei was enthroned in the vicinity of the Kerulen River in Mongolia on 30 Ramadān 624/13 September 1229 (Wang Guowei, 520).

Ögödei continued the Mongol expansion. He completed the conquest of the Jürchen Jin in the late winter of

s. 147-150