

26 AGUSTOS 1991

ilim dalı: İTİM

madde: Çağatay Han

- A. Br. : c. 11, s. 289
- B. L. : c. 18, s. 2538
- F. A. : c. , s.
- M. L. : c. 11, s. 118
- T. A. : c. 18, s. 317-318

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19 İUL 2007

Çağatay Hanı

325. O'KANÉ, Bernard. Chaghatai architecture and the tomb of Tughluq Temür at Almaliq. *Muqarnas*, 21 (2004) pp.277-287. [Xinjiang.]

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2138 PAUL, J. Scheiche und Herrscher im Khanat Çağatay. *Der Islam*, 67 (1990) pp.278-321

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"QAGHATAI HANLIĞI"

-Çağatay Hanlığı-  
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ABBAS el-AZZAVİ, et-TA'RİF bi'l-MÜERRİHİN,  
ŞARKİŞAT ENSTITÜSÜ (KA 1710) 1957, BAĞDAD.

210- عهد الجنائية (تيمور و اخلافه)

Tabib, "Cenghis Khan," s. 133-156



Chaghāniyān fell under the sway of the Saljūqs (Ibn al-Athīr, 10/34).

In the 6th/12th century, with the decline of Saljūq power in Khurāsān, Chaghāniyān was ruled by the Ghūrids under Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad (r. 558–588/1163–1192) (Jūzjānī, 387). By the end of the 6th/12th century, Chaghāniyān had declined, and the geographer Yāqūt (3/393) merely repeats al-Maqdisī's account without adding any new or eyewitness material. However, we know that following the death of Chingīz Khān (d. 624/1227) his conquests were divided among three of his sons, and the Chaghāniyān region fell under the dominion of Chaghatay and his successors (Bartol'd, *Sochineniia*, 3/559).

In the 8th/14th century, Ḥamd Allāh Mustawfī gives a brief account of Chaghāniyān and, echoing the works of earlier geographers, says it was a vast land with numerous villages and many mountains whose people were mainly Muslims (p. 259). The lush grasslands of the Surkhān Daryā basin remained important to the nomadic people of the region, and after the Mongol conquest of Chaghāniyān the influx of nomadic tribes, especially the Uzbeks, gradually transformed the demography of the region, with the Uzbek population outnumbering those of Iranian origin (see Bartol'd, *Sochineniia*, 3/559).

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Chaghatāy Khān, also Jaghutāy and Jaghātāy, was the second son of Chingīz Khān by his first wife, Börte Üjin (Rashīd al-Dīn, 1/94). Juwaynī (1/29) writes, 'By this wife Chingiz-Khan had four sons...who were to the throne of the kingdom as its four pedestals...For each of these Chingiz-Khan had selected a special office. To Joshi, the eldest, he assigned the hunt and the chase...; while to Chaghatai, who came next to him, fell the administration of the *yasa* and the law, both the enforcement thereof and the reprimanding and chastisement of those that contravened it. Ögetei [Ögedey] he selected for [all that called for] understanding and counsel and for the administration of the kingdom; and Tolui he promoted to the command and organisation of troops and the equipment of armies.' Chaghatāy was thus to

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## Chaghatay Khān, son of Chinggis Khān

**Chaghatay Khān** (r. 624–42/1227–44) was Chinggis Khān's second son by his chief wife, Börte, and the ancestor of the Chaghatayid *khāns* who ruled Central Asia until 771/1370 and Moghulistan (eastern Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan, and Xinjiang) until 1088/1677. With his brothers Jochi and Ögödei, Chaghatay took part in his father's campaigns in northern China (607–12/1211–6) and in Central Asia, conquering Utrār (616/1219) and Khwārazm (617–8/1220–1), and building bridges and roads in Central Asia to facilitate further Mongol advances. He lost his favorite son, Mö'etuken, in Bāmiyān in 617/1221. In 618–9/ 1221–2 Chaghatay helped his father and brothers defeat the last Kh'ārazmshāh, Sulṭān Jalāl al-Dīn, on the Indus river. He was then sent in pursuit of the sultan but failed to find him. In about 622/1225–6 he returned to Mongolia with his father and brothers and, in the following year, took part in Chinggis Khān's last campaign, against the Tangut people of northwestern China.

Chinggis Khān allocated to Chaghatay four thousand (or eight thousand) troops, under various commanders, including Tīmūr's ancestor Qarachar. He also assigned him the area stretching from the borders of the Uighur lands to the Oxus, approximately the territory previously ruled by the Qara Khiṭāy, although Chinggis Khān and, later, the representatives of the Great Khān (Mongolian, Qa'an) administered the sedentary parts of this region, and local dynasties retained their authority even in Almalīq, a city in the Ili valley (near Yining, in northern Xinjiang), next to which was Chaghatay's *ordo* (*urdu*, camp, mobile court).

After his father's death, Chaghatay was the main supporter of his younger brother, Ögödei, Chinggis Khān's nominated heir. He played a major part in Ögödei's enthronement and followed him in campaigning against the Jin dynasty in northern China but later spent most of his time at his court on the Ili river or with the Qa'an in Mongolia, acting as Ögödei's main advisor. Despite the sources' emphasis on the close relations between the two brothers, there was some tension, espe-