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HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Synopsis of the lectures
for all specialities

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*"History is the useful science, history is the way
of your homeland, and your ancestors' old dream
aimed at perfection. . .
History is the Saint Science "*

Academician M.Kozybaev

Theme 1. Introductory lecture

- 1. The subject, aims and objectives of the discipline "History of Kazakhstan"*
- 2. The sources on the history of Kazakhstan*
- 3. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan*

1) The history is science which is in constant development. Everyone knows the expression: there is no nation without history. The study of historical experience forms historical consciousness, culture, tradition, continuity of generations. The history gives an opportunity to comprehend the scale of what is happening today, it plants the seeds of the future. It is the basis of understanding of the civilization phenomenon, the dialectics of contemporary global problems by a human.

History of Kazakhstan deals with the processes of the mankind origin and development, social relations, the formation and development of states, the social and economic relations, the relationship with neighboring countries and people, the national liberation struggle, the Kazakh steppe tribes' and people's contribution to the world civilization.

History of Kazakh people, and their ancestors, all nations and nationalities living in Kazakhstan today is a component of a world history, its studying is important for the formation of youth historical consciousness.

Today the historical science of Kazakhstan is facing huge and important objectives. One of the major objectives of history of Kazakhstan is promoting of Kazakhstan patriotism. This aim has become one of the main among nominated in the message to the people "Kazakhstan - 2050" by the President of Republic of Kazakhstan, Leader of the Nation N.Nazarbayev.

The patriotism is impossible without the formation of the historical consciousness, conjunctive present society with its past, therefore objective studying of history and its popularization are education's important aims.

2) *Historical sources* are the complex of documents and material culture subjects, directly reflected the historical process, separate facts and taking place events, on the basis of which a notion about definite historical epochis created. Following types of historical sources are existed:

1. *Corporeal (archeological) source.* Historical knowledge about the mankind formation and development stages are formed on the basis of culture monuments researching, left by ancient people.

These include findings from constructions, settlements and burial places of ancient periods. For instance, instruments of labour, weapons, crockery, clothes, dwelling, decoration, sites, carvings, etc.

2. *Written (writing) source.* These includes antique books, chronicles, works of personal origin (memoirs, remembrance) , scientific works, legislative codes, writings, statistical materials, periodicals, diplomatic protocols, diaries and reports of travellers, etc.

3. *Oral (verbal) source.* Oral literature (legends, tales, historical eposes, proverbs and etc) is an ancient form of historical information transmission which existing among all people. Through the oral transmission some details can be distorted and perished.

Written sources can be divided into several groups.

The first group includes written reports of antique authors. Among them there are works of ancient Greek Historian Herodotus (“The History”) and Geographer Strabo (“The Geography”), Roman Historian Pliny, where can be found some data about Saka and Turkic tribes, which inhabited the territory of Kazakhstan in ancient period.

A Chinese dynasty chronicles consist many important materials on the ancient history of Kazakhstan. For example, the reports of Chshan Tsyun, who personally visited Zhetysu in the II c. BC and “The historical reports” of Chinese historian Syma Thyan.

Ancient Persian written sources such as sacred book of zoroastians “Avesta”, Persian cuneiform texts, in particular “The Behistun Inscription of Dariy” (522-486 BC) also includes valuable data about ancient inhabitants of Modern Kazakhstan.

The important group of written sources on the early Medieval history of Kazakhstan were written in Chinese, ancient Turkic, Arabic, Persian and Mongol.

A complex of historical sources about Central Asian population, including Turkic tribes was written in different period in China.

Chinese travelers described Zhetysu, Eastern Turkestan, Issyk-Kul in their works. Among them there are interesting and important recordings of buddhistic monk Hiuen Tsang, who personally visited Western Turkic kaganate in 629. His work is called “Buddhistic records of the Western world”. He describes the Turkic kaganate Palace, the Turkics economy and customs of Zhetysu. He described in details the Western Turkic kaganate capital – the town of Sujab.

The collection of Chinese sources “Western Turkic kaganate. Chinese sources and notions” was published in Urumchi in 2006. There are sources refered to Turkic tribes, for example, “Wei name”, “Zhou name”, “Sui name”, and etc. in this collection.

Two historical legends about the Turkics origin from the She-wolf are in “Zhou name”. This source has information about collision between Bumyn and Juan Juan’s khan Anagui, the formation of Turkic kaganate, the situation after Bumyn, the Turkics economy and customs and the situation during the reign of Mukan kagan.

The important source on history of Turkic tribes are the ancient written monuments found in the Orkhon and the Yenisei pools. Among them there are Kultegin, Bilge khan, Tonukok monuments. They are indigenous. These monuments were translated into German, English, French, Russian, Mongol, and etc. The monuments were located in the steppe spaces on the left Orkhon river banks, 45 km to the north from the ancient town Karakorum, 400 km to the south-west of Mongolia present capital Ulan-Bator. The author of these Ancient inscriptions (the written monuments) is Yollig tegin from Ashina dynasty.

The most important materials on the late Medieval history (the XIII-XVIII centuries) were written mainly in Arabic, Persian, Chagatay, old Uzbek, Russian, old Kazakh languages.

Among them is “Tarikh -i Rashidi” by M. H. Duglati in Persian. The author in the first chapter gives more detailed information about the history of Moghulistan state, its territory, the ethnic structure, the administrative-military structure, way of life, customs, military art, foreign policy and relations with neighbours. In the second chapter M.H. Duglati gives interesting and important information on the history of Eastern “Deshti Qipchaq”: the territory of Kazakh khanate and the features of Kazakh society. The author believes, that Kazakh khanate was formed in 1465/1466.

Within the bounds of the state programme “Cultural heritage” a huge work was done by the R. Suleimenov institute of oriental studies.

The institute published the collections of sources and materials in a few volumes in 2006-2010. For example, “Chinese sources on history of Kazakhstan” in 10 volumes, “Arabic sources on history of Kazakhstan” in 5 volumes, “Persian sources on history of Kazakhstan” in 5 volumes, “Early Turkic sources on history of Kazakhstan” in 5 volumes, “Mongol sources on history of Kazakhstan” in 5 volumes, “Russian sources on history of Kazakhstan” in 10 volumes, “Western sources on history of Kazakhstan” in 10 volumes in Kazakh and Russian.

The most complete information on the Kazakh khanate formation and its development is given in the Persian author Ibn Ruzbikhan (XVII c), Kadirgaly Zhalairi (the beginning of the XVII c.) works, also some data are in the reports by Britan traveler Jenkinson, etc.

There are wide range of written sources, which contain the information, reflecting the historical events and facts of the XVIII, XIX и XX cc. taken place on the territory of Kazakhstan.

They include records (diary, journal) of eye-witnesses who visited Kazakh steppe, tsarist government legislative codes, official person’s messages, correspondence, periodicals of the XIX-XX cc., legal texts and etc.

Thus a source is anything that has been left behind by the past. It might be a document, but it might alternatively be a building or a picture or a piece of ephemera – a train ticket perhaps or a plastic cup. They are called 'sources' because they provide us with information which can broaden our knowledge on the past. Sources only become historical evidence, however, when they are used by a historian to make a point.

3) *Historiography* is one of auxiliary historical science, which researches extent of studying some historical problems, historical events or phenomena. It is totality of the researches devoted to the specific theme, problem and epoch, on the other hand it is the development of methods, approaches, principles of historical researches.

Great contribution to the study of the history of Kazakhstan was made by Russian, Soviet and Kazakh scientists.

An important place among the Russian orientalists has been taken by V.V. Barthold. As the prominent Russian orientalist S.G.Klyashtorny pointed out “his researches on the history of Turkic tribes differ by a wider chronology and a problem range”. V.V.Barthold translated the sources of Persian authors and his works are devoted to Arabic invasion, towns of Zhetysu, Karahanids state and etc. He is the author of the basic researches “History of Turkestan”, “Studies of Semirech’e history”.

The successor of V.V.Barthold’s researches on the ancient and medieval history of Turkics was A.Bernshtam. His works mainly covered socio structure of the Great Turkic kaganate, including the forms of government, the system of successor to the throne, the ruler’s titles and etc.

The problems of the origin, the ethnic history, the ethnical genesis of ancient Turkic tribes, the Turkic states formation, widely covered in the works (monographic studies) of L.Gumilev, M.Artomonov, S.Malov, S.G.Klyashtorny, B.Kumekov, S.Kinayatuly, A.Dauletkhan, S.Syzdikov and others.

The monographic studies on the late period belong to the Russian historians. The Russian historians took up careful studying of separate problems of Mongolian states, Juji ulus, Golden Horde.

Huge work was done by V.V.Barthold (1869-1930). He published “Studies of Semirech’e history” in 1898, which covers the history of the region in the period of Mongol ulus and Chagatay in the structure of Moghulistan. V.V.Barthold is also the author of basic research as “Turkestan in the Mongol invasion period”.

Next important monography on the history of the Golden Horde belongs to B.O. Grekov and A.I.Yakubowski “The Golden Horde”, published in 1937. This research is in fact the first resumptive work on history of the Golden Horde. The monography consists of three parts. The first part “The formation and development of the Golden Horde in the XIII-XIVcc” includes 8 chapters, the second part “The Golden Horde and Russia” – 7 chapters and third part “Disintegration of the Golden Horde”- 5 chapters. The monography covers all history of the Golden

Horde, from the Mongol invasion, the formation of the Golden Horde and to disintegration of the Golden Horde.

Multitude works on the history of the Golden Horde were published, among them the researches M.G.Safargaliev, N.L. Yegorov, G.F. Feodorov- Davidov and other researchers. They studied the problems of economy, social structure, political history, historical geography of the Golden Horde.

The problems of development of the proper Kazakh state system, the history of Kazakh khanate in the XV-XVIIcc., ethnical genesis of Kazakh, way of life, economy, customs, religion, ethnical and tribal structure of Kazakh zhuzes were the subject of many researchers. Among them there were Russian researchers P.I.Richkov, I.G.Georgi, I.N. Berezin.

The first basic research on the geography, the history and ethnography of Kazakh nation is the work by A.I. Levshin (1797-1879). It is called “Description of the Kirgiz-kazachih or Kirgiz-kaisazkih hordes and stepps”, published in 1832. This work consists of three parts. The research widely covers natural conditions of life of Kazakh nation. Especially important are the materials about living customs, religion, economic and social and culture life of Kazakh people. A new edition of his research was republished in Almaty in 1996.

Next important monography on the late medieval history of Kazakhstan is the research in 4 volumes of the prominent orientalist N.V.Veljaminov-Zernov (1830-1904). The work is called “The researches about Kasimov tsars and princes”. The author in series stated the history of the Kazakh khanate, gave his opinion about the formation of the Kazakh khanate, covered foreign policy-relationships of Kazakh khans. He is the first, who used original materials from oriental sources. Among them there were such sources as the works of M.H.Duglati, K.Zhalairi, Zahir - ad din Batur and Hafiz Tanish.

The problems of ethnical genesis of Kazakh nation, the Kazakh zhuzes formation, ethnical and tribal structure and setting of the Kazakhs were studied by the first Kazakh historian Ch.Ch.Valikhanov “The recordings about Kirgiz”, “Kirgiz’s family tree” and etc.

Historians S.D Asfendiarov, S.P.Tolstov, A.Margulan, V.F.Shahmatov, E. Bekmakhanov, and others discussed different problems history of Kazakhstan.

In the second half of the XX – at the beginning of the XXI centuries dozen works were published by leading historians of the country. Among them there are R.Suleimenov, K.Akischev, M. Kozybaeb, K. Nurpeisov, T.Sultanov, B.Kumekov, O.Ismagulov, Zh. Kasimbaev, K.Baipakov, M.Koigeldyev, T.Omarbekov, P.Belan, S.Kinayatuly, Kh.Abzhanov, Kh. Aldazhumanov, Zh.Abylkhodzhin and others.

Theme 2. Turkic states on the territory of Kazakhstan in the VI-VIII cc

1. Turkic kaganate formation. Western Turkic, Turkesh, Karluk and Oghuz kaganates. The administrative government system, social structure and economy of the Turkics

2. Material and spiritual culture of the Turkics

1) At the end of the IV century nomadic tribes – Tuoba formed early feudal state –Wei in North China. It is considered that the dynasty comes from the clan Tuoba relating to the non-Chinese tribe of Syanbi. The clan Tuoba replaced the patrimonial name for Yuan in the course of a systematic Chineseaion.

In the middle of the IV century steppe kaganate Juan juan was formed in the East Asia. Juan juan led nomad life on the Halha river to Hingan hills. Khan's Horde was at the Hangai. They did not have literature, written language. A Chinese chronicler reported that “Juan juans spoke in Syanbi, that is one of Mongol language dialect”.

In this period in the Western Mongolia (Zhungaria) nomadic tribes –Tele settled up to the Selenga river.

The Juan juan's khan Shegun reigned from Hingan to the Altai mountains in the beginning of the V century. Having conquered Tele, he forced them to pay a tribute. Later Juan juans invaded into the territory of Eastern Turkestan.

It was written in Chinese sources “When Tuoba won a victory over the Hsiung-nu, Ashina and 500 families had escaped to Juan juan and settled in the South Altai mountains, mined iron for Juan juan”.

Accordingly, ancient Turkics had originated from non numerous people, who lived in South Altai at the head of Ashina in the V century. The Chinese called them “Tü-kü”. Later historians interpreted it as “Turk”, “Turkic”. The word “Turk” means “strong, intense”. The word “Ashina” means “wolf”. In Turkic “wolf” – “Bori” or “Kaskyr”, and in mongol “Shinokino”. In China “A” means prefix of respect. Respectively “Ashina” means “The generous wolf”. Later the name Ashina was used as the name of the Turkic dynasty. According to scientists' opinions this word changed into ethnic name of a tribal union. Clan Ashina was the vassals of Juan juans until the middle of the VI century.

Generally, origin of Turkics is a major problem. Two legends about Turkic origin are in the Chinese source “Zhou name”. According to “Zhou name”: “Turkic people are from other offshoot of the Hsiung – nu. The name of the dynasty Ashina”. Also according to these legends the ancestors of the Turkic people were wiped out by their enemies. Only a ten-year old boy survived. Mutilated by his victors, he was rescued and fed by a she-wolf. When the boy grew up the she-wolf became his wife and gave birth to his ten sons. One of the sons was Ashina. Then he became a leader of a tribe to which he gave his name. Later they settled in the South Altai mountains and mined iron for Juan juans”.

The possession of Turkic tribes stretched from Altai to the Huang He river and they had been mentioned for the first time in the Chinese sources in 542.

By the middle of the VI century the empire Wei split up into two parts – Western and Eastern. Eastern Wei entered into an alliance with Juan juan khan Anagui and attacked Western Wei.

At that time the emperor of Western Wei Wen du looked for military ally against the Juan juan.

Ambassador Taizsu from Western Wei state arrived to Bumyn Horde in 545. According to the Chinese source “Zhou name” Turkics gave the ambassador a cordial welcome. Bumyn and Western Wei’s khan secretly entered into an alliance against the Juan juans.

Bumyn decided to take provocation. He made a request to Anagui to marry his daughter. It is reasonable that Anagui got angry when his slave asked the daughter for a wife.

Then Bumyn started the war against the Juan juans, which finished with a victory of the Turkics in 552. Anagui committed a suicide. Bumyn took the title of “Il-khan” (kagane) and his wife “Hatun”. He united all Turkic tribes in one state-Turkic kaganate. But Bumyn died at the end of 552. His successor was his son Kara Eske, who was able to rule only a few months. After Kara Eske, his brother Mukan came to the power. He was a savage, brave, clever ruler (553-572). Mukan’s successor was Taspar. The power of Turkics had extended in Central Asia, South Siberia, South-Western Manchuria, mongol tribes the Kidans and lands of Yenisei Kirgiz.

At the same time the Turkics went to West. A Western trip headed a young brother of Bumyn Istemi. During a short period Istemi reached the “Western Sea”. “The Western Sea” is now known as “The Aral Sea”. As Ferdowsi shows the border of Istemi’s possession is the following: “from China to banks of the Amu-Darya and the Syr-Darya and on that side of Tashkent”. Most of the trading towns on the Silk Road came under the control of the Turkics.

During the reign of Istemi and his successors Western Turkics reached from the upper lands of the Yenisei in Eastern Siberia in the North, to China and Iran in the South, from Korea in the East to the Black Sea in the West. Different states all subordinated to it, as the Chinese chronicle reports: “Our northern neighbours have never been more powerful”. Istemi entered into commercial and military union with Byzantium in 568. Also Istemi made a peace with Iran in 571, although their relations kept strained.

Taspar kagane in Eastern kaganate died in 581. The conflict had lasted for more than 20 years.

The struggle for the power coincided with Jute in 582-583. The final outcome was a spilt of the Turkic kaganate into two independent kaganates – Eastern and Western in 603.

During this time China (Dynasty Sui) was strengthening.

The Eastern kaganate occupied the Eastern lands of its predecessor up to the Chinese border, with its centre in the valley of the Orkhon river in Mongolia. The territory of Western Turkic kaganate reached including Zhungaria, a part of Eastern Turkestan, Wu-Sun lands (Zhetysu) from Eastern slopes of the Karatau. Its capital was in the trade and crafts centre in the valley of the Chu river - the town Suyab.

There are three points of view on the problem about the time of separation of Western Turkic kaganate from Eastern Turkic among the historians:

1) The Western Turkic kaganate had been existing as an independent state since 552. It's the opinion of the Russian historians at the head with V.V.Barthold.

2) When Taspar died, in the 581-582 completed the final separation of Turkic kaganate into two states. At the head of this point of view is French historian Shavann.

3) The opinions of Kazakh and Chinese historians. The Western Turkic kaganate as an independent state had been existing since 603.

The two kaganates were markedly different. A nomadic way of life prevailed in the Eastern. A considerable part of the population in the Western kaganate was settled, engaging in handicrafts, agriculture and trade. In the Shu valley in the VI-VIIIcc. there were at least eighteen large towns and many small settlements. In the Western kaganate the supreme ruler was the kaganate, who ran internal and foreign policy. A second kagane was the ulug, who was followed by the yabgu. Also there were the titles as shad, el-teber, tegin and etc.

According to the Chinese sources in the Western Turkic kaganate there were 28 titles. However, the amount of titles depended on the territory of the kaganate. If the territory was large it meant there were more titles but if the territory was small it meant that there were fewer titles.

The main population was the simple people – “budun”-“black budun”.

The Western Turkic kaganate in the ancient Chinese sources found as “The state of ten arrows” (“On ok budun”). The tribal union Nushibi consisted of 5 tribes and Dulu of 5 tribes as well.

The best-known kaganates of the Western Turkic kaganate were Shegui (610-618) and Tong yabgu (618-630).

In 627-628 Tong yabgu participated personally in a campaign with the Byzantium Emperor Heraclius in the Caucasus, and the Turks captured the towns of Derbent in North Caucasus, and Tbilisi. Tong yabgu was killed in 630. The internal war became intensive in the Western Turks between Dulu and Nushibi. The internal war and the struggle of dynasty, which had lasted for nearly 17 years, finished with invasion of the Chinese troops to Western Turkic kaganate in 659.

At the end of the VII century when Western Turkic kaganate had been conquered by the Chinese (659) one of the strongest Turkic tribes –Turkeshes occupied two military area (region): Vu-lou –the upper valley of the Ili river and Go-shan – to the west from the Ili river. Turkeshes were the fourth tribe in the structure Dulu. “The history of dynasty Tan” reported “that Turkeshes divided into clans of blacks and yellows”.

The author of the important research “The Turkish kaganate” (2007) A.Dauletkhan listed the structure of Dulu and Nushibi, where Turkeshes are the fourth tribe of Dulu.

*The structure of Western Turkic kaganate
("On ok budun")*

Dulu	Nushibi
1. Chimoyñ	1. Azgyz
2. Koilau	2. Kaso
3. Ysti	3. Barskhan
4. Turkesh	4. Azgyr
5. Janys	5. Kaso

The leader of the Turkeshes Uch-elig forcing out last representative of Ashina came to the power in the Western Turkic kaganate. It was 704, although a historian, professor A. Dauletkhan believes, that the time of formation of Turkesh kaganate is 692, when Turkeshes captured Sujab.

In connection with the death of Uch-elig in 706, his successor Sakal came to the power. If during the reign of Uch-elig there were the army of 140 000, then in the time of Sakal there were 300 000.

In this time Eastern Turkic kaganate was strengthening in the East. During the reign of Kapagan kagane (691-716) there was the highest rise of the military and political power of the Eastern Turkic kaganate. As a result of the successful campaigns against the Chinese army in the North China, the defeat of the mongol tribes- Kidans, the subordination of Tuva and the defeat of the Yenisei Kirgiz, Kapagan became the host (Mr) of Central Asia.

In the time of Sakal kagane (706-711) there began the first riots of the tribal aristocracy. Within the state of the Turkeshes there was not unity. A younger brother of Sakal rebelled and asked for help from the Eastern Turkic kaganate. In 711 Eastern Turkic kaganate's army at the head with the son of Kapagan Inel and a commander Tonukok defeated the Turkeshes in the battle on the river Boluchu. The brothers were executed by Kapagan.

Remnants of Turkeshes troops led by the commander Suluk retreated over the Syr-Darya and went to Tokhoristan. The troops of the Eastern Turkic kaganate which were commanded by the sons of Elterish kagane Bilge and Kultegin found themselves in the Sogda. There they participated in the battles against Arabs on the side of the Sogdians and retreated to Mongolia in 714.

Suluk also came back in the Zhetysu and proclaimed himself a kagane of Western Turkics.

Consequently, Suluk reestablished Western Turkic kaganate. However, the position of the kaganate remained extremely difficult. Suluk had to fight on two fronts. China supported candidates from the Western Turkic dynasty kagane, who settled in the Eastern Turkestan. In the West the Arabs were a greater threat. First of all, Suluk decided to prevent a danger from the East. Suluk entered into a marriage with three dangerous possessors for him. He married the daughter of a

descendant from clan Ashina, consequently legalizing his power. His son married the daughter of Bilge kagane and also Suluk married the daughter of Tibet's tsar.

The Turkeshes strengthened their operations in the West. They actively entered into antiarabian struggle of Middle Asia states in 720es-30es of the VIII century.

Suluk was killed by his commander. Death of Suluk and short reign of his son Tuhvarsen Kut-Chor (738-739) caused two decades of the powerful struggle between the "blacks" and the "yellows". Using this situation Chinese troops captured one of the largest Western Turkic centre –Sujab in 748.

A large tribal union, repeatedly mentioned in runic inscriptions under the name Uch-Karluk (three tribes of Karluk), appears in the Chinese sources in the connection with the events of the first half of the VII century. They settled in the East in the highlands Otuken (Mongolia), in the East Turkestan the region Besbaliq, and settled in the South Tohoristan (North Afghanistan). Most of them occupied the territory between the Mongolian Altai and lake Balkhash, south and north of Tarbagatai.

The main part of the Karluk locating between the Eastern and Western kaganates always fought for their independence. After formation in 682 of the second Eastern Turkic kaganate, the Karluks were dependent on them. The first set out of the Karluk against Eastern Turkic refers to 711-712. According to ancient inscription in honor of Kultegin: "When Kultegin was 27, the Karluk people were (our) enemies".

The generals of the Eastern Turkic kaganate undertook campaigns against the Karluks.

The Karluks' desire of independence led them to move to Zhetysu in 746. At the time, the political situation in Zhetysu was extremely aggravated. In 748 the Chinese troops captured Sujab.

In July of 751 there was a momentous battle near Taraz at Atlakh between the Arabs and the Chinese. At the beginning for a few days opponents did not dare to enter the battle. On the fifth day of the siege the Karluks suddenly attacked at the rear of the Chinese, the Arabs began to attack from the front. Chinese army was annihilated. According to Chinese and Arabic sources Chinese army at the head Song Shin Co consisted of 100 thousand people. As pointed out N.Bichurin Chinese troops lost 50 thousand people in this battle. The battle lasted for 5 days.

The battle at Atlakh is known in the history as "The Battle of Talas" (751). This battle had great historic importance in the lives of the people of Central Asia. It put an end to attempts of the Chinese to interfere into Central Asian affairs until the middle of the XVIII century. The Arabs, too, could not stay in the Talas valley and retreated to Shash. The Karluks remained in pole position and played an important role in the defeat of China in the Talas battle.

In 766 early feudal Karluks' state was formed in the Zhetysu. The Karluk tribes settled in the vast territory of Kazakhstan –from the Zhungar Alatau to the

middle course of the Syr-Darya and lived between the lakes Balkhash and Issyk-Kul, in the river valleys of the Shu, the Talas, the Ili.

The system of political government of Karluk state
(The second half of the VII- until the middle of the IX cc.)

Yabgu
(The head of the state)

Kuderbyn
(The assistant of the Yabgu)

The leader of a tribal union

Eltabar
(The leader of clans union)

Sagun
(The head of the clans)

According to Arabian geographers Ibn-Haukal and Abu Dulaf it took 30 or 25 days to go through the bands of the Karluks from west to east.

Karluk state consisted of numerous tribal groups, which included the nomadic and semi-nomadic Turkic tribes, the Tukhsi, the Shigil, the Turkish, the Charuk, the Barskhan and etc.

The supreme ruler had a title of Yabgu, but in 840 Bilge Kul Kadyr took a title of "Kagan".

The initial territory of the Oghuzes was Zhetysu. In the middle of the VIII century there was a fight of the Karluks and the Oghuzes for Turkish heritage owing to what in the middle of the VIII century the Oghuzes were forced out by the Karluks to the Syr-Darya region. Moved to Western Kazakhstan the Oghuzes in long fight against the tribes of Pechenegs won a victory and compelled them to remove further to the west. At the end of the IX century in the union with the Khazars they inflicted defeat to the Pechenegs and seized the interfluvium of the Urals (the Zhaik) and the Volga (the Edil).

Political consolidation of the tribes and registration of Oghuz state resulted from rough events of the second half of the VIII – the end of the IX centuries. The first news about the state of the Oghuzes appear in Arabic-language historical and geographical compositions. The capital of Oghuz state was Yangikent lying on a joint of important caravan tracks.

The state of the Oghuzes was not monolithic. The Supreme governor carrying the title "zhabgu" ("yabgu") was the head of the state. Governors had co-governors and advisers. The power was descended. Elections of governors took place on councils. At the heart of election of zhabgu there was a privilege on the

power of senior age over younger. Successors of the governor were called "inals" and for their education in the childhood there appointed special trustees — "atabeks". The wives of governors carried the title "hatun" and played a significant role in court life. The important place was taken also by military leaders. The commander-in-chief of armies — "subashi" leaned on a war council and actively interfered in political events. Governors were chosen on the basis of the set of unwritten rules, a common law — "tore", of the most powerful clan. The Oguzhes' state relied on military democracy. The people's assembly was convoked once a year. Due to the strengthening of the feudal aristocracy influence instead of people's assembly kol erkens began to convoke council of the nobility - kankash. With blossoming of Oguz's society the supreme power of a country government began to belong to great and small kurultais. The evidence to that is the epic annalistic legend "Oghuz name" (XIII century). Zhabgu divided the estates into 12 aimaks.

In formation of Oghuzes' state institutes, the tribal structure of society found reflection. The structure of the Oghuzes' state included semi-nomad and nomad tribes of Zhetysu and Siberia: the Uyghurs, the Zhagras, the Charuks, the Karluks, the Imurs, the Bayabdurs, the Kais. Formation of an Oghuzes' ethnic community was difficult and long. According to Mahmoud Kashgari (XI century) the Oghuzes divided into 24 tribes, out of them 12 tribes— the Bouzouks, 12 tribes — the Uchuks. The Bouzouks used great privileges. Judging by historical legends, the Bouzouki referred to the right wing, to "seniors", and the Uchuks – to "younger" tribes of the left wing. The Bouzouks used the privileges when "electing" the Supreme khan.

<i>Bouzouks (Grey Arrows)</i>	<i>Uchuks (Three arrows)</i>
1. Kaiy (kai) (the founders of Osman dynasty)	1. Bayandyr (baundry) (the founders of Ak-Kounlu dynasty)
2. Bayat	2. Pechene
3. Alka-evli	3. Chavuldur
4. Kara-evli	4. Chepni
5. Yazyr	5. Salur (the founders of Karakhanids' dynasty and the state of Salgurly in Iraq)
6. Doger	6. Eimur (imury)
7. Dodurga	7. Alauntly
8. Yaparly	8. Uregir
9. Afshar	9. Igdir
10. Kyzyk	10. Bugduz
11. Begdili	11. Ive (the founders of Kara-Kounly dynasty)
12. Karkyn	12. Kynyk (the founders of Seldzhukskaya Empire)

Large tribal unions at Oghuzes were called "Il" that meant "people" and "state". In despite of difficult tribal structures, at the heart of Oghuzes' society there were economic and territorial communications but not family relation.

Among the Oghuzes, mainly in a steppe zone of their moving, the Mongol racial shape dominated, but there were mixed Caucasian and Mongol and other types as well. The Oghuzes' ethnic community formation of was a difficult and long process. The initial kernel of an early Oghuz group was formed in Zhetysu, however in the course of the movement to the west it considerably replenished at the expense of Southern and Western Kazakhstan territories nomadic and semi-nomadic population. The majority of Oghuzes' tribes were settled in steppes at the Aral and Caspian seas, and also was concentrated across the Irgiz, the Ural, the Emba, the Uil. In the east separate groups the Oghuzes reached the coast of Balkhash lake where they possessed a fortress Gorguz. The Oghuzes' tribes also lived in a valley of the Syr-Darya, Karatau's foothills, the Shu valley. Historical and geographical materials give the chance to draw a conclusion that most compactly the Oghuzes lived in Priaralye, Northern Prikaspy, the bottom flow of the Syr-Darya.

Oghuzes' state played an important role in political and military history of Eurasia. In the second half of the X century in a foreign policy of the state of the Oghuzes dominated rapprochement with Kievan Rus', directed against the Hazaria state. This process was caused by a community of political and trade and economic interests of the Oghuzes and the Old Russian state. Being in the territory of important trade ways, Hazaria figured at the international exchange between the North and the South, Asia and Europe. The Old Russian state competing with Hazaria, was interested in control over these trade highways. Along with this, the nomadic nobility of the Oghuzes felt a severe need for pastures for the herds, in the Don and the Black Sea steppes where Hazaria blocked a way. All this predetermined foreign policy course of a coalition of Oghuz's zhabgu with the Russian princes.

At a boundary of the X-XI centuries Oghuzes' state experienced crisis owing to revolt of the tribes dissatisfied with taxation. The discontent in Oghuzes' society was used by the Seldzhuks, lodged near Dzhend in the middle of the X century. They rose against Oghuzes' governors. However insurgent movement of Seldzhuks failed and they were compelled to leave Dzhend.

The state of the Oghuzes under Shakhmelik's power was amplified by the successor of Alikhan that in 1041 and the Oghuzes took Khorezm. However two years later Shakhmelik dzhabgu fell into hands of Seldzhuks and was executed. It was the last governor of the Oghuzes.

In the middle of the XI century owing to internal and external contradictions Oghuz's state fell, and its population was a part of the Qipchaq's empire. The considerable part of the Oghuzes went to borders of Eastern Europe and Minor Asia, other parts were passed under the power of the Karahanids and Seldzhuks'

governors of Khurasan. The remains of broken by the Qipchaqs the Oghuzes were dissolved further among the Turkic tribes of Deshti-Qipchaq.

2) The study of nomadic and settled civilization shows us that the interaction and mutual enrichment of the cultures were the main line of the world progress.

In science the Eurocentric conception had dominated for a long time according to which the nomads introduced retarded barbarians in contrast to agricultural population.

The British scientist, historian, author of the local civilization theory A.Toinbi wrote that “The nomads’ society is the society which doesn’t have history”.

The noted French historian T. Brodel concluded “The barbarians, who are really dangerous for civilization, almost all relate to one kind of people – to the nomads...”

The Russian scientist, who is the author of numerous works on the history of nomadic empires, N. Kradin wrote “All of the empires which were established by the nomads were Barbaric empires”. At the same time, however he admits that “not all of Barbaric empires established by the nomads”. There are other opposite conceptions where the best traditions of society connect progressive role of the nomads for development of civilizations in Eurasia.

Also it is impossible to take the society of the nomads in isolation from settled population, they had lived in common during many centuries enriching the culture. There were ethnic, economic and culture relations between them.

As the prominent Russian orientalist V.V.Barthold pointed out “The trade with the nomads was profitable for settled population, who could take animal products from the nomads”, “it was impossible under other conditions. The trade with the nomads had great importance”.

In the VI - first half of the IX centuries in South Kazakhstan and Zhetysu original culture was formed, integrating achievements of agricultural Sogdiana and nomadic Turkic.

Trade, political and economical centres were appeared concentrating in the trade, craft and cultural life of people of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. *A few factors influenced on development of the town culture in this region. Firstly, the geographic location, this is convenient natural-climatic conditions. Secondly, influence of Sogdiana culture, this is settled-agricultural region of Middle Asia. Thirdly, in the VI-VIII cc. the main directions of the Great Silk Road passed through on the territory of Zhetysu and South Kazakhstan.*

In the second half of the VI century Zhetysu and South Kazakhstan entered into the structure of Turkic kaganate, after the dissolution of Turkic kaganate this region entered into Western Turkic and the town Sujab was its capital.

At this time reviving part of the Silk Road took place and stimulated the origin of numerous town centers in Zhetysu and promoted rapid growth of those towns, which were on this horizontal alignment.

The Great Silk Road played a historic part for integration of the culture of many people. In the middle of the II century BC the Silk Road began to work as the regular diplomatic and trade artery.

In the VI-VIII cc. the most reviving way became the way passing from China through Zhetysu and South Kazakhstan, although former way was shorter and more convenient.

In the VI-VIII cc. the main route was Syria-Iran-Middle Asia-South Kazakhstan-valley of Talas-Issyk-Kul's basin -Eastern Turkestan.

The branch of that route was the route that had its line from Byzantium through Derbent to the Pricaspian steppes – Mangyshlak-Priaralye-South Kazakhstan. It went round Sassanid Iran.

The Kazakhstan's part of the Silk Road, if we move from the west to the east, went from Shash through the Turbat pass to Ispidzhab or Sairam. The name of this ancient town has been kept till our days. The settlement near Shimkent is by this its name. Caravans went from Ispidzhab to the East, to Taraz, through Sharab and Budukhent towns.

The first metropolis, which merchants met on the Silk Road in the valley of Talas was Zhuvikat. Then they got to Taraz, one of the ancient towns of Kazakhstan. Exactly here Turkic kagane Disabul had received diplomatic representative of Iustinian II from Byzantium in 568, who arrived to conclude military alliance against Iran and solve the problems about trade of silk.

Near Taraz there was Zhamukat, founded by expatriates of Bukhara. The town is mentioned in VIc. The ruins were turned out in the Talas valley. In the flat ground of the valley there had been the town of Atlakh, where in 751 there was an important battle between the Arabs and the Chinese. Not far away from Taraz on the trade route there were the towns Adahket and Deh Nudzhukes. From Taraz to the East the route went to Kulan.

At the beginning the Silk Road was used to export Chinese Silk then the goods from the Byzantium Empire, Rome, Iran, India. Further along the Silk Road horses, birds and animals were bred, plants were cultivated. But the main subject of trade remained silk, which served as an international currency along with gold.

In addition to the trade, the Silk Road served many other functions, there were diplomatic embassies and religious missions. So from India through Central Asia and Eastern Turkestan Buddhism came to China, from Iran and Syria-Christianity, and later Islam.

Many medieval and contemporary authors have noted that the Turkic – speaking nations had the original religion – Tengrianism. This religious system was born in the depths of a nomadic society of Eurasia BC and has continued to maintain its position even today in the minds of the Kazakhs, despite recent attachment to Islam. Sky-god – “Tengri” was the supreme, omnipotent omniscient deity the organizer and creator of the world, an abstract force that rules the world. Turkic kagans in their inscriptions consistently called Tengri to be favourable to them. By wish of Tengri and Ier-Sub Turkics won and/or were defeated.

Next but not less important were Yer-Sub and the female deity Umai – patroness of home and children. They were of higher triad of the Turkics’ deities. For example, it is said on the monument to the honor of Tonukok: “Tengri, Umai, sacred Yer Sub, they gave victory”.

The importance of the beliefs of all the Turkic – speaking tribes of the Middle Ages had a cult of sacred mountains – Ydyk bash. Ancient Turkics particularly, revered the Hangai mountains, there was a “cave of ancestors”, where according to the Turkic legends, a she-wolf gave birth to ancestors of the Turkics. Sacrifice performed here once a year.

Along with their own beliefs in the VI-IX cc. religious system became a widespread among the Turkic tribes on Central Asia and Eastern Turkestan, created by other civilizations –Buddhism, Manichaeism, and Christianity.

At the end of IX-the beginning of X cc. the Islamization of Turkic – speaking ethnic groups started in Kazakhstan.

The Turkic tribes of Central Asia had entered into Turkic kaganate; also Western Turkics had already used their own alphabet in the VI-VII cc.

The origin of the Turkic runic alphabet, despite the efforts of several generations of Turkic studies, still remains a challenge.

A few points of view about the origin of Turkic alphabet were formed in the science:

1) The theory about the origin of Turkic alphabet from Aramei alphabet. The author of this theory was V. Tomsen is the first of Turkic runic alphabet in 1893.

2) The theory about an independent origin, about local tamgas source. The theory of A. Shifner was supported by a Russian orientalist N.A.Aristov. N.Aristov found a resemblance to the Turkic tamgas in 29 out of 38 signs of the Orkhon alphabet.

3) The theory about borrowing from the Sogdians. The author of this conception was Russian scientist S. Klyashtorny.

The ancient Turkic alphabet was discovered in the valley of the Yenisei river in the 20-es of XVIII century by German scientist I.Messerschmidt and Swedish officer I.Stralenberg. As these letters were resembled to Scandinavian runic texts, they were called runic.

By the Russian scientist N.M.Yadrinzev in the Northern Mongolia a stone with runic inscriptions were found in the valley Orkhon in 1889. The first decipherer of these texts was Danish scientist A. Tomsen in 1893, who translated the first word – Tengri. By the location of Turkic monuments the texts had become known as “The Orkhon-Yenisei”. Among the most famous monuments of ancient Turkic writing we can call a stone with runic texts in honor of Bilge kagane, Kultegin and Tonukok.

Accordingly generalizing cultural heritage of Turkic VI-IX cc. we can draw a conclusion, that ancient Turkics hadn’t been left outside of the world civilization, on the contrary, they introduced essential contribution to the world civilization. It is the prosperity of town culture, development of the trade and crafts, statehood,

traditional form of military and administrative governance, religions, letters, language, the symbiosis steppes and towns culture and etc.

Theme 3. Kazakhstan in the period of the Mongol invasion

1. The sources on the history of the Mongols. Historiography of the history of the Mongols.

2. Kazakhstan in the period of the Mongol invasion. "Otrar catastrophe". The formation of the Mongolian uluses.

3. Kazakhstan in the structure of the Golden Horde

1) As it is known, the numerous sources exist on the one of interesting period of the world history –a period of the Mongol invasion in XIII-XIV cc.

A very important source on the history of the Mongols, early history of Mongol state, about the personality of Genghis khan is "The Secret history of Mongols". The French historian Rene Grusse believes, that this source was written probably in 1252 (The year of a Mouse). This source was translated into a few languages. For example, into Russian, English, French, German, Spain, Check, Bulgar, Chinese and modern Mongolian language.

The source gives more detailed interesting and important information about the history of the Mongols, Mongol state, about activity of Genghis khan and Ugedei khan.

Next important source is "The collection of chronicles" by Rashid ad-Din. His work was written in Persian. The source consists of the three parts. The first part devoted to the history of the Mongols and the Turkics. The second part is about the history of well known states and nations of the world including India, China, Europe and etc. There existed the third part, which was not remained.

Next important source is "Genghis khan, history of a conqueror of the world" by Juvayni. The source reported about Jasa, that is about laws of Genghis khan, about coming to the power of Genghis khan, about Genghis khan's sons, about invasion trips of Genghis khan and some others.

Next important source is "History of the Mongols and journey to Mongolia by John of Plano Karpini and William of Rubruck". The authors of this source give more detailed information about a state system and customs of the Mongols, about situation in the period of the Mongol invasion in Rus, Deshti Qipchaq and etc.

Also Chinese sources gave a more detailed information.

History of Mongol Empire is a whole epoch of the world history, and its founder Genghis khan, an extraordinary personality, conquering the half of the world. Genghis khan's empire was a phenomenon, an event of world importance and so the problems of Mongol state's formation, the history of Mongol empire, the personality of Genghis khan were studied by the scientists, historians on a world scale. As the professor, the author of the numerous works on the history of

the Mongol empire Z. Kinajatuly pointed out “The historiography, which devoted to the biography of the Genghis khan exceed 800 titles”.

It is known, that the history of Mongol empire was interpreted ambiguously by the historians of different times. Some authors, glorified the historical role of Genghis khan and at the same time imputed all positive in the history of nations of Central Asia by the Mongols. The other authors in opposite ignored all positive in the history of Mongol state, and Genghis khan and his successors defined as barbarians, destructors, who left after themselves only ruins and chaos. The historians such as P.Pelio, To Zhi, P.Rachnevsky, V.Barthold, B. Vladimirov, Maiski and etc. consider the history of Mongol empire and activity of its founder – Genghis khan dividing it into two main periods. Particularly this approach to the history of Mongol empire affirmed as a conception in the historical science in the Soviet period.

According to this conception in the first period which finished in 1206, Genghis khan introduced defined contribution to the concern consolidation of the Mongols and creation of the first Mongol state. In the second period – which started after 1206 and adopted aggressive type from 1211, it played a negative role. These two periods, however, cannot cover the history of the Mongols broadly which ruled by Genghis khan because Mongol empire exacted after the finishing of invasions. During this period the historical, creative role of the Genghis khan’s successors started. The uluses which were created by the successor of Genghis khan introduced to the world new orders, the basis of many national states were created.

Nowadays some historians including Z. Kinajatuly suggest new conceptions on the history of Kazakhstan in the Mongol period. And this conception is defined as a new period in the Mongol epoch – “Kazakhstan in the Mongol period, struggles of the Genghis khan’s successors for creation of separate Kazakh state”.

2) By the middle of the XII- at the beginning of the XIII cc. on the territory of Central Asia (contemporary Mongolia) different nomadic Turkic -speaking and Mongol tribes such as the Oirats, the Merkits, the Tatars, the Mongols, the Naimans, the Kereits and etc. settled (nearly 20 tribal union). In this period the internal war, the struggle for the power for supremacy was strengthening between these tribes. An important source on the history of the Mongols “The secret history of the Mongols” reports about these events “...*Star sky turned over. There was a nation conflict. Nobody went to bed. Everybody was robbing each other...*”

In that situation on the historical arena appeared the person, who influenced on the fate of many nations and countries. It was a son of the Yesukei bakhadur – Temujin, from the Mongols clan, which called – the Borjigin.

By 1206 Temujin had subordinated all nomadic tribes of Mongolia.

In 1206 in the upper of the Onon river Temujin called Great meeting – Kurultai. In this Kurultai creation of Mongol state was proclaimed. And Temujin took the title “Genghis khan”, which meant a “Universal ruler”. The formation of

Mongol state was a progressive event for this period. The formation of Mongol state determined the end for internal war between the Mongol tribes.

The principle of the military organization was put in a basis of the state created by Genghis Khan. All the territory and the population of the country are divided into 3 military and administrative districts: right wing (barungar), left wing (zhungar) and center (gol). Each district divided into tumens, consisting of ten thousand people, and each "one thousand" - from ten "hundreds", the latter - from ten "tens". The military administrative system played an important role in further aggressive campaigns.

In the winter of 1207 - 1208 Genghis Khan's oldest son Juji captured Yenisei Kyrgyzs and other "forest people" of the south of Siberia. In 1207 - 1209 Genghis Khan's army, making devastating attacks, subordinated the Uyghurs living in the territory of modern East Turkestan. In 1211 he with a large number of armies made a campaign to Northern China, took Beijing and other cities. In these and further campaigns Genghis Khan adhered to bloody tactics of destruction of peace people, destruction of the cities, settlements, agricultural oases.

In 1211 Genghis Khan started Eastern trip. During this trip he defeated Tangut state Thi Thja, captured western China and the capital Chinju (Beijin).

In 1219 Genghis Khan started western trip. The cause was "Otrar catastrophe".

Genghis Khan attached great value to a campaign to Kazakhstan and Central Asia as the way to Eastern Europe and Forward Asia opened from here. He carefully prepared for this campaign. His reason for invasion was so-called "Otrar catastrophe". Genghis Khan in the summer of 1218 for the purpose of, mainly, military investigation sends the caravan consisting of 500 camels loaded with goods to Central Asia. Together with Mongols-spies there were 450 people. On the way the caravan stopped in Otrar. The governor of Otrar Gair Khan suspected the merchants of espionage then ordered to kill them and to plunder a caravan. It was the cause for Genghis Khan to start a war against Khoresm, but the true reason, of course, was aggressive policy of a ruling heads of Mongols.

By the beginning of the war Genghis Khan collected big force and in September 1219 his 120 - 150 thousand army moved from the banks of the Irtysh where he spent summer, to the west through Zhetysu. When approaching Otrar the leader of Mongols divided the forces. Some Tumens led by sons Shagatay and Ugedey left for Otrar's siege, other part led by Juji sent down the Syr-Darya to Dzhend and Yangikent, the third group was appointed for conquest of the cities on headwaters of the Syr-Darya, Genghis Khan and his younger son Tuluy with the main forces went to Bukhara.

Khorezmshakh Mahomed, the governor of the state of Khorezm, had no war plan, besides he was indecisive, didn't trust the military leaders, doomed the armies to passive defense. War revealed internal weakness of the state of Horezmshakh.

People actively fought against Genghis Khan's army, firmly and courageously protecting lands, not wishing to reconcile to a fate, prepared to them

by conquerors. Especially striking example of heroism showed Otrar's inhabitants, five months of resisting to 10-thousand group thrown onto this city. Otrar's defense represents one of the bright pages of heroic fight of the people of Kazakhstan and Central Asia against the Mongolian conquerors. The governor of Otrar Gair khan protected desperately, to the utmost. Otrar's siege proceeded five months. On an outcome of the fifth month of heroic defense of Karadzha - hadjib, shortly before a siege sent by Horezmshakh to help Gair khan with the 10 thousand group, lost courage, and, having secretly left the city through gate of "Sufi Khan", surrendered with the army to Mongols. According to the sentence of princes of Shagatay and Ugedey he was sent together with the trusted for execution for betrayal. But Mongols managed to rush into the city and, having expelled from the city its inhabitants, "as if herds of rams", began general robbery.

However Otrar persistently defended itself Gair khan together with 20 thousand "similar to lions" daredevils sat down at a citadel for which capture Mongols needed one more month. When the citadel was taken, Gair khan continued to show resistance, having risen to a building roof. Unarmed he threw bricks onto the enemies which slaves gave him "from a palace wall". When there were no bricks left, Mongols who had the order to take the governor as a prisoner alive, surrounded it and tied.

Having destroyed the fortress and having razed its walls to the ground, Shagatay and Ugedey together with the crowds of captured inhabitants of Otrar and neighboring auls in February 1220 joined Genghis khan, when he was on a way between Bukhara and Samarkand, and delivered him live Gair khan. Genghis khan ordered to melt silver and pour it into his ears and eyes.

3) The western trip of Genghis khan lasted for 5 years. As a result of western trip the Mongol army conquered the territory of Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Khurasan, Afghanistan, Northern India, Northern Iran, Southern region of Rus.

Consequently, the territory of Kazakhstan and Middle Asia entered into the structure of Mongol empire.

The author of 'The collection of chronicler' Rashid ad-Din claims that Genghis khan had approximately 500 wives and concubines. But only 5 of these were main ones. The most respectful was the first wife Borde. Children from Borde had special rights and privileges. Four sons, who we know were from Borde. The territory of the Kazakhstan Genghis khan divided between three sons of Borde.

The territory of Kazakhstan entered into the structure of three Mongolian uluses.

The most part of steppe spaces of the north of the country and the areas from the upper reacher of the Irtysh to Alakul lake and farther to west to Or and Syr-Darya rivers entered *Juji's ulus*.

Southern and Southeast Kazakhstan entered *Shagatay's ulus*. Also ulus included East Turkestan and Maverannah.

Northeast Kazakhstan was a part of *Ugedey's ulus*, which included the territory of western Mongolia, the areas of the upper Irtysh and Tarbagatai.

Genghis Khan's hordes were carried by all-destroying avalanche on steppes, the cities and rural lands. War is always an extreme and how madly cruel can be people in war — tens of thousands of inhabitants are carried away in non-existence, destinies of hundreds thousands people are crippled, fruits of a constructive labor of many generations of people are dispelled in ashes, shrines are trampled. Qipchaq and Khorezm, Maverannahr and Khurasan's sons are shocked. About those events Muslim historian Ibn-al-Asir, Genghis Khan's contemporary, wrote the following: "If one said that since Allah all-powerful and supreme created a human being, till the present the world didn't test anything similar, he would be right!" It is valid, chronicles don't contain anything similar to it.

Historians have recognized for a long time that the Mongolian invasion to Central Asia was furious war of aggression, especially differing with its extreme aggression and bloodshed. There are enough facts in the history about its cruelty and there are many cases of "general slaughter" especially at a capture of the cities. Especially Persian and Arab historians (Ibn al-Asir, Juvayni, Zhuzdzhani, An-Nesevi, etc.) represent Genghis Khan unusually cruel man. Yes, all this is a fact. Undoubtedly, it is impossible to justify acts of Genghis Khan. Also it is impossible to justify made one after another mistakes by Mohammed Sultan and his entourage in the period of the Mongolian gains.

3) The sources on the history of the Golden Horde are of considerable quantity. They were written in many languages – in Russian, Armenian, Greek, Mongol, Chinese, Czech, Arabian, Turkic, Persian and etc.

In addition to the narrative sources that is the historical chronicles, the recordings of travelers, there are surviving documents in the form of the khans' labels, official letters, and also archaeological information in the form of memorials of the material culture and arts.

An important source for studying of the Mongol invasion in South Kazakhstan and Middle Asia is "Genghis Khan. History of the world conqueror" by Al-Malik Juvayni. The author personally visited Turkestan, Uiguria, Mongolia. Juvayni reports about siege of the Otrar, about ulus of the Juji, Shaghatay and Ugedey.

"The collection of Chronicler" by Rashid ad-Din is the most important source on the history of the Mongols and Turkic nations of the XII-XIII cc.

The second volume "The collection of chronicler" contains the information on the ethnic structure of the tribes, toponymy, historical geography, political history of Kazakhstan of the period of its entering in the structure of Mongolian uluses, and etc.

A lot of data on the social and economic, political development of Juji ulus in world historical science were taken from the works of European authors – Plano Karpini, Willian Rubruck and Marco Polo, written during their trips to the

headquarters of the Great Mongol khan: Plano Karpini – 1245-1247, Willian Rubruck – 1253-1255, Marco Polo – at the end of the XIII century.

Source studying significance of European travelers data stipulated with the fact that their traveling to Mongolia was by no means accidental at all, but were a purposeful political action: the goal of the travelers was collecting as more data of very diverse character about military, economic and social and political structure of the Mongol Empire as possible.

Studying the history of the Golden Horde started as early as in the beginning of XIX c. the Russian historian A.M.Shlezer brought up a problem to discuss the great urgency and necessity of studying “Mongol” period in the Russian history. In Russian Academy of Sciences in 1808 raised the question about nominate special prize for working up of the history of the Golden Horde.

This project reappeared in 1826, when in connection with centenary of the Russian Academy of Sciences there was announced a contest for creation of special research about consequences of the Golden Horde’s yoke for Rus “What consequences the rule of the Mongols had in Russia and, namely what influence it had on the policy of the state, way of ruling, and internal ruling of it and education of the people”.

Unfortunately, the first academy contest of 1826 did not give essential results. Although at the end of 20-es XIX c. a several articles were published (K. D’Osson, V.Grigorev), consecrating this problem.

The Russia Academy of Sciences announced a contest to bring up the problem on the Mongol invasion of the Eastern Europe and the history of the Golden Horde for the second time.

In 1835 extensive research work of the German orientalist Joseph von Hammer –Purgstall was presented to Academy of Sciences, but his work did not meet approval. As the members of the Academy commission pointed out “The research of the Hammer is superficial , there were not enough Russian sources, made mistakes in the chronology, distortion of personal names and place-names”. This work was published abroad in 1839.

The monographic studies on the history of the Golden Horde belong to Russian historians, orientalists.

Russian orientalists took up careful studying of separate problems of the Mongolian state, Juji’s ulus and Golden Horde.

Among them there are Russian orientalists of the XIX c., such as J.N.Berezin, who put into scientific circulation the khans’ labels, works of Eastern’s authors as Rashid ad-Din, Juvayni, Abulgazy and etc. Also the works of N.I.Kostomarov can be pointed out, who affirmed “in the Tatar slavery Rus found its unity, which they had thought about in the period of the freedom. By the opinion of I.N.Kostomarov “The Tatar’s invasion stimulated the Rus to the monarchy”.

The historiography of the Golden Horde increased with new researches in the Soviet period.

A huge important contribution to the research of the Mongol invasion and Golden Horde was made by the historians of the second half 30-es XX c.

Among these works, consecrating to the social and economic history of the Mongols, the monograph of B.Y.Vladimirthov. B.Y.Vladimirthov determined social structure of the Mongols as original form of feudalism – “nomadic feudalism”, economic basis which was feudal property to the grassland.

An important monograph on the history of Golden Horde belongs to B.O. Grekov and A.I.Yakubowski “Golden Horde”, was published in 1937. This research is in fact the first resumptive work on history of the Golden Horde. The monograph consists of the three parts. The first part “The formation and development of the Golden Horde in the XIII-XIVcc.” – 8 chapters, the second part “the Golden Horde and Russia” – 7 chapters and third part “Collapse of the Golden Horde”- 5 chapters.

As we can see the monograph covers all history of the Golden Horde, from the Mongol invasion, the formation of the Golden Horde and the collapse of Golden Horde.

Multitude works on the history of the Golden Horde were published. Among them the researches of M.G.Safargaliev, N.L. Yegorov, G.F. Feodorov- Davidov and other researchers. They studied the problems of economy, social structure, political history, historical geography of the Golden Horde.

In connection with the death of Juji in 1227, his successor Batu came to the power (Batu is the second son of Juji).

According to the “Turkic’s family tree” of Abulgazy “On hearing about the death of Juji Genghis khan grieved and declare mouming. He asked Otchugin to set off to the Deshti Qipchaq and to proclaim the second son of Juji – Batu as a khan.

Everybody unanimously recognized the power of Batu. Rashid ad-Din wrote about this event “Orda, supporting the decision of Genghis khan, throned Batu himself on their father’s place”.

In 1227 Genghis khan died. But death of Genghis khan did not change the policy of his successors. They made every effort to fulfill the will of the founder of dynasty – to capture new lands. At the Kurultai of the Mongol’s elite (aristocracy) a decision was taken about a military campaign to Eastern Europe. In 1236-1242 the western campaign of Mongols took place.

As a result of western campaign the Mongols came up to Eastern Europe – to the Danube river. Mongol’s troop captured Poland, Luthuania, Czeck, Hungary, Caucasia, and Crimea.

After the campaigns Batu returned to the Volga stepps and had established the Golden Horde. Until 1269 the Golden Horde was a member of the Mongol Empire. The Mongol Empire included the Golden Horde, Shagatay’s state and Ulus of Tulyi. The Golden Horde appeared at the turn of the Europe and Asia. Its position determined its role and significance in the life of the Eurasian continent. The capital was Sarai-Batu (near contemporary Astrakhan), then it moved to the

Sarai-Berke. Batu khan founded powerful, greatest steppes state of the Middle Ages.

The population of the Golden Horde varied. The Mongols were minor, main bulk of Mongols remained in Mongolia. The bulk of the population of the Golden Horde were Turkic nations, Qipchaqs-polovez of Kazakhstan, Povolzh'e, Prichernomor'e, inhabitants of Khorezm, Volga Bulgaria, the Russian Principality which was conquered by Mongols.

After finishing western campaign to the Eastern Europe, Batu decided to share the Horde between his brothers, who participated in these campaigns Orda Edzhen and Shaiban. The Northeastern of the Zhetysu, vast region of the pool Irtysh, the steppes of the Ulytau and Karatau entered into the Orda Ezhen's ulus. Actually from the middle XIIIc. Orda Ezhen's ulus was independent state, which is called in the Eastern sources as Ak Horde. Abulgazy reports about Shaibanids ulus "To west from his ulus, that is vast space between foothills Ural and the Tobol, the Zhaik, the Irgiz Rivers in the summer, in the pool Aral Sea, the Shu, the Sarisu and lower of the Syr-Darya rivers in the winter".

After the death of Batu, Berke came to the power (1257-1266) –the third son of Juji. Under Berke the golden horde finally separated from Mongol Empire. A new capital of the Golden Horde was Sarai Berke (on the Volga, above Sarai Batu, not far from of the contemporary Volgograd). He started more intensified town-planning. Berke khan engaged the scientists, poets, theologians, craftsmen and merchants from Iran, Egypt, Khorezm. Aloud trade and diplomatic relations enlived with eastern countinent.

Theme 4. Feudal states of the Middle Ages in the XIV-XV centuries

1. *Ak Horde*
2. *Moghulistan*
3. *Abukhair's khanate ("The state of nomadic Uzbeks")*
4. *Nogay Horde*

1) Postmongolian period (the XIV-XV centuries) is characterized by ethnic consolidation of the nomadic, semi-nomadic and settled- agricultural population of the huge territory of Eastern Deshti Qipchaq, Zhetysu and Southern Kazakhstan (in Persian-and Turkic sources of the XIV-XVI centuries this part of Kazakhstan was called as Turkestan). Development of historical process on the way of formation of a unity, nationality and its statehood proceeded in difficult conditions of overcoming of the political dissociation of the region. The initial stage of this difficult period in history of Kazakhstan is characterized by disintegration of the Mongolian uluses – possessions of Genghisids in Deshti Qipchaq and Central Asia (Maverannahr); the final - formation of actually Kazakh state - the Kazakh khanate. Evolution of regional political life forms in the postmongolian time went through isolation of several states which have arisen on a local ethnic basis, - Ak

Horde, Moghulistan (Moghulistan - the state founded in the middle of the XIV century by Toghluk-Timur), Abulkhair's Khanates (States of nomadic Uzbeks), Nogay Horde.

After the death of Juji, the sons inherited his vast possession. A large territory of contemporary Kazakhstan, which historians of those periods called Eastern Deshti Qipchaq entered into the structure of possession of an older son Juji – Orda-Ezhen.

On the territory of Eastern Deshti Qipchaq the state – Ak Horde existed in the middle of the XIII-in the first third of the XVcc. The territory of Ak Horde included a huge territory from the Zhaik river to the west Siberian Lowland, also lower and middle reaches of the Syr-Darya.

The political centre of the Ak Horde was Sygnak. Some historians, researchers call this state formation Kok Horde. At first the possessions of Orda-Ezhen were called Kok Horde, and Shaibanid's ulus Ak Horde. After entering Shaibanid's ulus into the structure of possessions successors of Orda-Ezhen, Ak Horde was the name of all state. From the end of XIV c. lands of Ak Horde were also called Uzbek ulus.

The history of ulus system formation and development of the Mongolian empire in the territory of Eastern Deshti Qipchaq is closely connected with a problem of terms Ak Horde and Kok Horde - the names of two main ulusny units as a part of the Juji state, formed after the death of Juji. Not always clear, sometimes inconsistent data of medieval sources on location of Ak Horde and Kok Horde forced force researchers to make various assumptions.

The main source which is lean on or which is criticized by modern researchers, is "Muntakhab at-tavarikh-and Mu□ini" ("the Muinovskiy elite history") Mu in ad-Din Natanzi. This composition of the Persian-speaking author of the beginning of the XV century is better known in research literature as "Iskander's Anonymous". The part of the original text which is interesting to us is completely published in the original and translated by S.L.Volin in V.G.Tizengauzen's collection.

Having stated the events connected with fight of Tokta and Nogay, ended in death of the latter, Natanzi sums up: "After that Ulus Juji was divided into two parts. Those which refer to the left wing, that is limits of Ulug-taga, Segiz-yagach and Karatal to Tuysen's limits (Tules, Tumen), Dzhend and Barchkenda's vicinities, were approved behind descendants of Nogay, and they began to be called as sultans of Ak Horde; the right wing which Ibir-Sibir, Rus, Libka, Ukek, Madzhar, Bulgar, Bashgird and Saray Berke refer to, appointed descendants of Toktay, and they were called sultans of Kok Horde".

Concerning broached issue among modern researchers there is no consensus:

1) Coming back to a historiography of a problem of Ak Horde and Kok Horde, it should be noted that in the latest researches the search of its solution was continued. T.I.Sultanov reconsidered the former opinion a little and suggested

applying this terminology only for Eastern Deshti Qipchaq: Kok Horde — a rate of Juji, then possession of Orda, Ak Horde — Shibana's. There was also another etymology of Kok Horde as "yurtas of blue color. In other work T.I.Sultanov nevertheless agreed with opinion that names of Ak Horde and Kok Horde are connected with division of the Ulus Juji into the right and left wings: "Apparently... the term Kok Horde became a designation of estate of all tsarevitches of the left wing... Obviously, a horde — a rate of the tsarevitch of Batu... in Volga region steppes also had the special name. Most likely, it was called as Ak Horde". The researcher admitted the fact that such important point as the state name, "isn't recorded by medieval authors".

2) K.A.Pishchulina gave the reasons and the argument in this question as well. In her opinion, Kok Horde of Orda khan broadened the lands at the expense of the territory and the population of Ak Horde Shibana. This united Ak Horde in the territory Eastern Deshti Qipchaq also was recorded by Muḥammad-Din Natanzi. The author also proceeds from the opinion that at the heart of names of hordes lay the color geosymbolics on parts of the world (kok — east, ak — west).

3) In V.V.Trepavlov's works the color geosymbolics in connection with a sorted problem has the further development. Continuing G.A.Fedorov-Davidov's thought of secondary division of the Ulus Juji at Tokta, the researcher offered more expanded argument. In his opinion, not only ulus Batu at Tokta was divided into wings (khan and berlarbek), but also ulus of Orda went through it. The latter was divided between Orda himself and his younger brother Shibana. Primary division — is Ak Horde of Batu and Kok Horde of Orda, secondary — it is Ak Horde of Shibana and again Kok Horde of Orda. V.V.Trepavlov's hypothesis was accepted by K.A.Pishchulina.

4) However historians' available material doesn't allow accepting similar interpretation. Some researchers incline more to the conclusion that color-meaning in names of hordes were typical only for the territory Eastern Deshti Qipchaq. T.I.Sultanov also spoke that N.N.Mingulov's special work was devoted to that moment. Unlike the predecessors (M.G.Safargaliyev, G.A.Fedorova-Davidova and "early" T.I.Sultanov) he considered that color names ("white" and "blue") were typical only for East Deshti Qipchaq. Thus Ak Horde was called the appanage of Orda, and Kok Horde, respectively, Shibana's appanage. Nevertheless, it is represented that N.N.Mingulov's rational assumption didn't receive the due argument. Obviously, for this reason it was subjected to criticism by his opponents

5) The fact that color designations were applied to hordes only in Eastern Deshti Qipchaq, indirectly confirm the data of the Russian chronicles. They are one of the main sources on describing the history of the Golden Horde (ulus Batu). Considering it, it is reasonable to look for them mentioning of the term "White Horde" as "The Golden Horde (the right wing of the ulus Juji) was always called as Ak Horde".

6) Summing up the historian K.Uskenbay writes: "Application of the term of Ak Horde and Kok Horde was the phenomenon, typical only for the territory

Eastern Deshti Qipchaq. Thus Ak Horde was called the possession of eldest son Juji — Orda, and Kok Horde (the Blue Horde) — possession of the fifth son of Juji, Shiban. In the second half of XIV century there were the events which have caused the change in application of sorted terminology. The Shibanids, seized the power in the Golden Horde, renamed it to ulus. In turn, their territory at a boundary of the 60-70es of XIV century was finally attached to Ak Horde of Urus khan, the descendant of Orda khan.

The Turkic-speaking tribes inhabited for a long time in the steppes of Kazakhstan and also moved during the Genghis khan's invasion from eastern areas then settled Ak Horde. Among ultimate population there were Turkic-speaking tribes, as well as the Mongol tribes which were assimilated by local Turkic tribes. The Qipchaqs, the Naimans, the Kereits, the Kongrats, the Argyns, and ets. lived here.

Such forms of landownership of aristocracy as Indju, Milk, Soiurgal existed in Ak Horde. Simple people paid such taxes as Kupchur, Zeket, Tagar to khans and aristocracy. The head of state was khan from Orda Ezhen's clan.

On the first stage of Ak Horde's history there was a long struggle for emancipation of the territory of Eastern Deshti Qipchaq from Golden Horde power. On the final stage there was acute struggle against aggression of Maverannahr's ruler emir Timur and Timurids.

Chronological tables of Muslim dynasties list the names of Ak Horde khans in the following sequence: Orda-Ezhen, Sartak, Conichi, Bayan, Sasy-Buka, Erzen, Mubarak, Chimtay, Urus, Koyrchak and Barak. Altogether there are 11 khans.

Eventually Ak Horde separated from the Golden Horde in the middle of the XIV c. under Erzen and Mubarak khans and strengthened under Urus khan, who ruled in the 60-es-70-es XIVc.

At the beginning of XVc. Ak Horde disintegrated. The reasons of disintegration were external and internal wars for the power of Ak Horde and repeated invasions of Timur.

2) As a result of disintegration of Ak Horde, the state of Abulkhair was formed, which had other names – “the state of nomadic Uzbeks” and Uzbek khanate.

After the death of Barak khan Shibanid's Abulkhair came to the power – the son of Daulet Shaih oglan in 1428. According to the information of Makhmud ibn Wali “younger Abulkhair was supported by approximately 200 important representatives of clans and tribes”. According to the “History of Abulkhair” of Masud ben Usman Kukhistani “Abulkhair was born in the year of dragon in 1412. He was an orphon in early ages”.

The territory of the Abulkhair's khanate reached from Zhaik (Ural) to the Balkhash lake in the east, from the lower of the Syr-Darya and the Aral Sea in the south to the middle stream of the Tobol and Irtysh in the north.

Having come to the power Abulkhair began vigorous activity towards the unification of the Deshti Qipchaq territory which was parceled out to the separate possessions (uluses).

Syr-Darya area was ruled by Ahmad and Mahmud khans, who also owned a large part of the central Kazakhstan. On the Esyl there were the lands of Mustafa khan and a part of the Siberia subordinated Haji Mokhammed.

In 1430 Abulkhair had to struggle obstinately with Haji Mokhammed for the valley of the Tobol. After the victory over his opponent Abulkhair opposed against Ahmad and Mahmud khans. Not far from the Syr-Darya a new battle started, where Abulkhair again gained a victory. In 1446 Abulkhair committed campaign to the Syr-Darya and captured a number of towns – Sozak, Sygnak, Ak-Korgan, Uzgend. Sygnak became the new capital of the state.

Abulkhair's khanate did not become a centralized state, it was divided into a several ethnical and territorial, ethnopolitical groups, possessions at the head with Genghized's of different lines.

In the 50-es Abulkhair khan performed a plundering raid on Samarkand and Bukhara interfering the internal strife of Timurids in Maverannahr. Abulkhair was defeated by Oirats, who invaded into the south-eastern and southern part of Kazakhstan. The battle between the troops of Abulkhair and a ruler of Oirats Uz-Temir Taishi occurred in the area Kok-Kenes near Sygnak. Oirats captured many towns, including Turkestan, Tashkent, Otrar. Abulkhair was forced to sign a humiliating peace.

The reason of the defeat of Abulkhair khan from Oirats lies mainly in the inner weakness of his state. Constant dynastic strife) and civil strife of Genghiseds, separatism of the nomadic aristocracy of the clans and tribes, internal and extremal wars had led the state into a state of complete collapse and shakiness.

At the end of 50-es – at the beginning of 60-es to the western Moghulistan part of tribes migrated at the head with sultans Zhanibek and Kerei from Abulkhair.

In 1468 Abulkhair khan under took a campaign against Kerei and Zhanibek, but on his way he died. After the death of Abulkhair his state disintegrated.

3) Formation of Moghulistan is connected with disintegration of Shagatay's state. By the middle of the XIV century the Shagataid's state had broken up to Western and Eastern parts which became independent states. In western part (Maverannahr) feudal dissociation of the 50-60th was gradually overcome, there was a state of emir Timur. In eastern part, Moghulistan, the feudal nobility headed by the representative of a large tribe Duglat emir Puladchi in 1347-1348 set the khan of the new state the grandson of shagatayd Duva khan Toghluk-Timur who managed to become the founder of a steady dynasty of governors of Moghulistan. About this event there are interesting data in "Tarikh-i Rashidi": "In the chronicle in mogulsky language it is said that the emir puladchi brought the khan at the age of sixteen... At the age of eighteen Toghluk-Timur became a khan, at twenty four became the Muslim, and at thirty four died".

In the middle of the XIV century leading role in political life there played a leader of a tribe Duglat, headed movement for separation from Maverannahr. Duglats were in this moment one of Zhetysu's largest Turkic tribes and occupied the considerable territory. The new state began to be called as a name approved even before East part of possession Shagatay's, i.e. Moghulistan. Moghulistan's borders weren't constant, they changed throughout the sesquicentennial period of its existence. Moghulistan's borders, according to "Tarikh-i Rashidi" M.Kh.Duglati, were the following: "... that territory, which is called now as Moghulistan, has the extent of 7-8 months of a way in length and width. Moghulistan's east suburb adjoins lands of the Kalmaks and includes Barskul, Emil and the Irtysh. In the north its border passes along Kokcha-Tengiz (Balkhash), Boom and Karatal; in the west Moghulistan borders with Turkestan and Tashkent; in the south – with the vilayet Fergana, Kashgar, Max, Chalysh and the Turfan". That is Moghulistan's considerable part was made by the territory of South East Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. And further M.Kh.Duglati continues: "In Moghulistan there are many large rivers, in size equal to Dzheykhun (the Amu-Darya), among them the Or, the Emil, the Irtysh, the Shuylik (Shu) and the Naryn. These rivers are not less than the Seykhun (the Syr-Darya)...".

Historical and geographical term Moghulistan (Mogholistan) occurs from ethnonym mogul (Mogol) as it was said in Central Asia and Kazakhstan and was written in Turkic and Persian historical compositions ethnonym mongol. So during the Shagatay's ulus the extensive region of South East Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and northern part of East Turkestan began to call. There remained nomadic traditions, and rather large number (in comparison with other areas) of Mongols moved there.

As a part of Moghulistan's population there was a set of Turkic and Turkic Mongolian tribes: the Duglats, the Kangly, the Kireits, the Uysuns, the Arkenut, the Baariny, the Arlats, the Barlasy and others, made a Turkic ethnopolitical community with the name moguls (Mogols). Considerable part of these tribes subsequently entered in structure of Kazakh nationality, other part which was taking place in Prityanshanye and East Turkestan, in structure of Kyrgyz and Uyghurs.

In Moghulistan the khan was the political head of state and the Supreme owner of land. Here as well as in Ak Horde, were common such forms of conditional land tenure of the nobility, as ikta, inzhu, soyurgal. With the reign of the state the khan was helped by ulusbek (traditionally he was from emirs of a tribe Duglat), at the khan there was a council of the nobility. Official structure was developed more in settled and agricultural part of a state, especially in taxation and the organization of military forces.

Names of governors of Moghulistan can be given in the following sequence: Togluk Timur – 1348-1362, Ilyas Hodge – 1363-1365, Kamar ad-din – 1365-1389, Hyzr Hodge – 1389-1399, Shami Zhakhan – 1399-1408, Mohammed – 1408-1416, Naksh Zhakhan – 1416-1418, Wais khan – 1418-1433, Esen Buka – 1433/34-1462,

Dos Mohammed 1462-1468/69, Yunus – 1469 - 1487. After Yunus Moghulistan broke up into separate possession and was governed by: Ahmet sultan, Mahmoud sultan, Hadid sultan, Mansur sultan, Said sultan. Finally Moghulistan completely was a part of Kazakh khanate.

Moghulistan's political history is filled with feudal wars, intestine wars, reflection of attacks from the neighboring states, mainly Timur's invasions on a territory of Prityanshanya. In the 70-80th Moghulistan's governors - the khan Hyzr-Hodge (1388-1389), emir Kamar ad-Din duglat, Enge-tore and others - had to conduct as it was noted above, long and persistent fight against Timur's aggression. During this fight attempt of association of separate forces Ak Horde was undertaken suffered from invasion of armies of Timur. Joint fight against aggressive claims of this conqueror was of great importance for establishment of economic and other contacts of the population of western Deshti Qipchaq and Zhetysu. As a result of wearisome fight with Timur's aggression Moghulistan broke up into appanages. Hyzr-Hodge-khan was compelled to recognize himself as Timur's vassal. In the first half of the XV century feudal dissociation in the state amplified. Timurids during this period didn't leave claims on Zhetysu and Kashgaria.

Situation was a little strengthened under the rule of the Hyzr-Hodge-khan's son Mahomed khan (1408-1416). In his presence Moghulistan became independent from Tymurids, he managed to exempt from their power the lands in valleys of the rivers Shu and Talas, decreased by time of intestine war and conflicts. For state centralization Mahomed khan persistently spread Islam in Moghulistan. Even more often Moghulistan's east boundaries began to be exposed to Oyrats' invasions (the western part of Mongols, in the Central Asian sources they were called the Kalmaks). Repeatedly Wais khan (governed with breaks in 1418-1428) battled to them. It was compelled to move his position from Turfan to the district Ilibalyk in Zhetysu. After Wais khan signs of decline of Moghulistan were more and more found.

In intestine fight group of the nobility prevailed headed by ulusbek Mir-Mahomed-Shakhom dulaty, supported the son Wais khan Esen-Bugu (1433-1462). In the presence of Esen-Buga in the late fifties a part of the Kazakhs headed by sultans Zhanybek and Kerei moved from Eastern Deshti Qipchaq to Semirech'e. Ended process of formation of Turkic tribes of Zhetysu in the Kazakh Senior zhuz, and together with tribes of all Kazakhstan - in Kazakh nationality, and also process of consolidation of Turkic tribes of Prityanshanya in the Kyrgyz nationality were an important factor of gradual isolation of South East Kazakhstan and Kyrkgyziya and Moghulistan's disintegration. At a certain stage of development it is played an important role, having created known guarantees of a self-preservation and development of large ethnic groups, having prepared conditions for the subsequent genesis of ethnically uniform states in the region.

Easing and disintegration of Moghulistan are caused by other political and social and economic reasons. Among them - dissociation of the country on

appasages (uluses), dynasty's conflicts of Shagatay's and wars of the breeding nobility. The discontent of people with constant instability, requisitions, was expressed in the nomadic environment in mass nomadic camps.

The situation in the state, was strengthened a little by Yunus khan (1462-1487) but in 1472 he suffered defeat from the Oyrats, intruded in Semirech'e, and ran to Syr-Darya. The last from governors of Moghulistan, a grandson of Yunus khan Sultan Said khan in 1514 took from the vassal governor mogulistsansky khans Abu Bekr-mirza, duglat, Kashgaria and founded in Eastern Turkesktan the new state - Mongoliya. The Kazakh clans and tribes of Zhetysu since 60es were a part of the Kazakh khanate.

4) The Nogay Horde was one of the large state unions which have arisen during disintegration of the Golden Horde. It occupied part of the territory of Western Kazakhstan in the XIV-XV centuries. At first, from the end of the XIV century, this union of tribes between the Ural and the Volga was called mangytsky yurt according to the name of one of the largest tribes. Isolation of the Nogay Horde as semi-independent estate, began in the presence of Edyge who was the large figure in the Golden Horde, actually holding in the hands the power in it for about 15 years (1396-1411). Finally Nogay Horde stood apart by the middle of the XV century, strengthened in the presence of the son Edyge Nur-ad-Din (1426-1440). Borders of the Nogay Horde, as well as other nomadic states, changed depending on a foreign policy situation. By the second half of the XV century the Nogays went out of limits of a left bank of the Ural and also began to occupy nomadic camps of Uzbeks, moving ahead farther to the East and the South. Nomadic camps of the Nogays in the northeast stretched already to Siberia (lands south east to Tyumen were called as the Nogay steppe), in the southeast from time to time they wandered at the Syr-Darya, coast of the Aral Sea.

The ethnic structure of the Nogay Horde till a certain period, completion of consolidation of Turkic nationalities of the region, was close to structure of tribes of the Ak Horde and Abulhair's Khanate. As a part of it there were Turkic and Turkic Mongolian tribes and breeding unions. Besides Mangyts, Qipchaqs, Kanglys, Kungrats, Naimans, Uyshuns, Karluks, Ktay, az (as), Alshin, Tamma, etc. entered the Nogay Horde. The Nogay Horde arose as the ethnopolitical association, tribes entering into it made a basis of Nogay nationality created by the end of the XV century.

The Nogay Horde in XV-XVI cc. represented the early feudal military and aristocratic state. The power of military and feudal minority was combined with become obsolete forms and institutes of patrimonial management. Only in an initial stage this extensive association had rather strong centralized power. Subsequently independent and semi-independent hordes led by Murzy, Biys were allocated. The Nogay Horde broke up into Big (between the Volga and the Ural), Small (Ciscaucasia) and Altyaulsky on the river Emba. The horde ruled by Biy (prince) elected by Murzy from among representatives of closed estate of the ruling house of Edige (Mangyt clan). Murzy – descendants of numerous sons of

Edige - were large owners of lands and cattle and possessed in the estates all completeness of the power. In the clan they established an order of judicial proceedings, in the relations among themselves there worked the principle of a patrimonial seniority.

Below Murzy there were Karachei and Imeldeshi, and also serving people (uhlans, nuker) – the patrimonial aristocracy pressed by the mangyt's nobility, but kept influence in uluses. Bulk of the dependent population in the Horde – patrimonial cattle-farmers – obshchinnik. The part of the operated – tumaks (settled poor nomads) – submitted Biys and served one of sources of collection of the centralized rent. Cossacks – the isolated groups of nomads lost touches with the uluses and trading in spoils of war. Small traders (saudager) and slaves (kuly) were only a layer of the main classes.

The supreme body of the power was the Big Council (kurultai), consisting of the high-ranking officials and relatives of Biys. This body chose a Biy, limited his power. Biy made also Small Council from among the highest ranks and approached to Biy feudal lords. The central executive administrative and judicial power, except Biy, was carried out by three "the highest ordyn's ranks" (Nuradin, Kekovat, Taibura). Their main function is protection of suburban territories of the Horde from invasion from the outside. They were the actual governors of extensive territories, had a significant amount of soldiers, sometimes applied on equal position with Biys, calling itself "sovereigns in the ordyn's state". This central power represented by Council, Biy, the highest governors (ranks) carried out the following functions: the supreme order of pasturable territories, confirmation of the rights of feudal lords on possession of uluses, appointment to the highest positions, distribution of the income and duties among the feudal lords connected with military campaigns, implementation of the highest judicial function. In the presence of Biy there was a constant governing body – karaduvan. It was at a winter appage of Biya in the town Sarayshik. This body executed judgments and sentences, carried out fiscal and police functions, and also many private instructions of Biy.

In uluses judicial authority and executive power were carried out by governors – Murzy, here were convoked local duvans. There were arbitration – maslagatny courts, and also shariatny courts on religious affairs.

In the XVI century a trade and economic and political connection of the Nogay Horde is established with the Russian state. The history of the Nogay Horde is closely connected with history of the neighboring khanates of the Volga region and Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The history of Nogays is especially close connected with history of nomadic Uzbeks and Kazakhs. The part of Nogays wandering from the Emba to the Syr-Darya, was in continuous contacts with the Kazakhs. After accession of the Kazan and Astrakhan khanates to Russia and in connection with civil strives among the Nogay ruling sort, the Nogay Horde broke up into some independent hordes. The part of its population in the territory of Kazakhstan was a part the Junior zhuz of the Kazakhs.

Theme 5. Ethnic processes on the territory of Kazakhstan. Ethnogenesis of Kazakh nation. Kazakh khanate formation

- 1. Ethnogenesis of Kazakh nation: stages, main aspects, problems.*
- 2. The Kazakh zhuzes: the formation, the territory and ethnical and tribal structure. The term "Kazakh"*
- 3. Kazakh khanate formation*

According to generally accepted definition, Ethnogenesis (from the Greek *Éthnos* - tribe, people and ... genesis) - the process of the ethnic community formation on the basis of different ethnic components.

In the scientific literature confirmed the understanding of the ethnic group (i.e. the people - a tribe, nation, nations), as "historically sustainable set of people, who have not only common external physical traits, but relatively stable features of culture (including language) and the psyche and the consciousness of its unity and isolation from other ethnic groups (i.e. self-consciousness) established by the self-name_(ethnonym). To form an ethnic group and further maintaining its integrity, the significance is unity of the territory. To have common traits that distinguish them from the other ethnic groups, they have to communicate with each other continuously, and this is possible only in the condition of their settlement, at least, during the formation and consolidation of the ethnic group, within a single, permanent territory."

The formation of nationality is a long process, the time of its final formation is difficult to bind to some dated length of time. However, the set of historical, archaeological and ethnographic, anthropological and linguistic sources suggests that the formation of Kazakh nation in the XIV-XVcc. is basically completed.

Ethnic basis of Kazakh nation, as a number of other Turkic nations of Central Asia, also formed in the XIV-XV centuries, were formed by numerous tribes and people - from the Saks, the Usuns, the Kangüy, the Huns, the Turkics: the Turgeshes, the Karluks, the Oghuzes, the Kimaks, the Qipchaqs to the Naimans, the Argyns, the Kireis, the Kongrats, the Zhalaurs, the Duglats and many others, who inhabited at different times in Kazakhstan. Some of them at various periods had their state. Many of the ancient Turkic tribal and tribal names keep among the Kazakhs and at a later time.

Main stages of the formation of Kazakh nation can be approximately shown by the following: The first stage - bronze Age (II millennium BC), the second stage - Saka-Skythuan period (VII-III cc. BC), the third stage - Hun-Sarmatian period (II c. BC.- V c. AD), the fourth stage - Turkic - Qipchaq period (VI- beginning of the XIII cc.), the fifth period - Mongol period (XIII - XIV cc.), the sixth stage - Disintegration of the Golden Horde and the completion of the formation of Kazakh nation (second half of the XIV - first half of the XV cc.).

There are different point of views on the problems of determining the origin and time of Kazakh nation formation:

1) A. Levshin referring to “Shah-name” by Ferdowsi pointed out “Kazakhs-horsemen armed with spears”, that “those people are not inferior in antiquity to the Naimans, the Kirgyzs and other nation”. “It is proved that Ferdowsi lived in about 1020, i.e. two centuries earlier before coming Mongol-Tatar in the west, in “History of Rustam” mentions about Kazakh nation and Kazakh khans”.

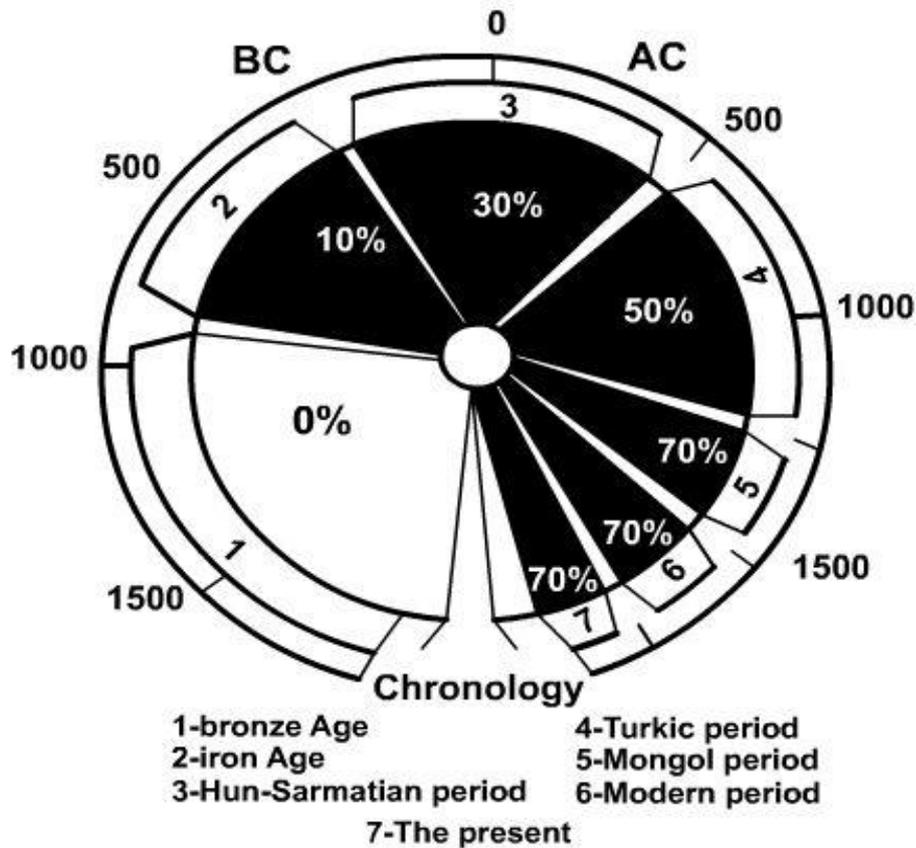
As for Levshin’s opinion, prominent scientist T.Sultanov pointed out “Since publishing of famous book by Levshin about Kazakh nation (1832) there has been an opinion in works of some scientist that “Shah-name” of great Persian poet Ferdowsi (X-XIcc), in the chapter about Rustam it is supposedly said about Kazakhs and Kazakh khans. However, content of the immortal work is well known to orientologists, and there is no word about Kazakhs”.

2) Ch.Ch.Valikhanov came to two very important conclusions: the first – the Kazakhs are the nation of Turkic origin, the second – Kazakh nation were formed as a result of Turkic and Mongol component mixture. “Kyrgyz-Kaisaki belong to Turkic people according to the language and are respected by many” – Ch.Ch.Valikhanov wrote. The formation of Kazakh nation Ch.Ch. Valikhanov refers to the period of the Golden Horde disintegration, that is by the end of the XIV – first half of the XVcc. According to his words “Kazakh nation (as we call ourselves) was formed from the union of different Turkic and Mongol tribes during internal war in Horde”.

Positions of Ch.Ch.Valikhanov and V.V.Veljaminov-Zernov are close in problem of Kazakh ethnogenesis . V.V.Veljaminov-Zernov believes, that “Kazakh nation were actually formed in the disintegration period of Abulhair’s ulus, but not earlier”. That is in the second half of the author, as we can see, is very close to Ch.Ch.Valikhanov’s conception about pro-Mongol period of Kazakh nation formation (N.A.Aristov).

Among many aspects of the origin of Kazakh nation we can mark out two cores: linguistic and anthropological.

There are several stages in the development of the Ethnogenetic process. According to anthropological data, in the process of ethnic development during long time persistently remained European type of the population which underwent over time more or less strong (in different areas) change in the direction of Mongoloid.



The relative part of the Mongoloid elements of the population of Kazakhstan in the different culture-historical periods according to facts of the craniology. (History of Kazakhstan from ancient period till nowadays in 5 volumes. 2-volume in Russian, Almaty "Ata Mura", page 274)

The craniology data show a gradual increase of the "eastern" stem elements of the population of Kazakhstan.

2) The Kazakh zhuzes – a big ethnoterritorial union (or unions) of tribes, which formed on the basis of a certain economic-cultural type, ethnical and political processes in the age of the formation, the formation of Kazakh nation and its ethnic territory. Such associations in the history of the Kazakhs were Senior, Middle and Junior zhuzes.

History of the zhuzes has been studied by many researchers, and opinions on the this problem are different:

1) S.A.Amanzholov believes, that the division of the protokazakh territory into three zhuzes happened in the pre-Mongol period in the X-XII centuries.

2) N.A.Aristov relates this process to the age of Zhungar invasion (XVII-first half of the XVIIIcc.).

3) Ch.Ch.Valikhanov division of the Kazakhs to the three zhuzes refers to the "period of troubles" (period of the Golden Horde disintegration), when "... to safeguard their rights in their place were unions."

Ch.Ch. Valikhanov's opinion on the causes, period of the zhuzes is closest to the truth, views of the following historians were closer to him. V.V. Barthold sees the cause of the zhuzes in different conditions of nomadic cattle-breeding, depending on the surroundings. One of these areas was Semirech'e and Middle Syr-Darya, the other – the Sarysu river and lower stream of the Syr-Darya, the third - Western Kazakhstan. V.V. Barthold's opinion was supported by M.Vyatkin, saying that in addition to geographical factors, the political process played an important role. "Making some hordes, as special political alliances ..." M.Vyatkin refers to the end of the XVI century

The Kazakhs of the Senior zhuz traditionally occupied the territory of the Zhetysu in particular, the pools of the Ili River and its many tributaries, the foothills of the Junggar, the Zaili and the Kyrgyz Alatau, Karatau, between the Shu and the Talas, and also the areas of the upper and middle streams of the Syr-Darya. They were divided into the groups: the Zhalayr, the Oshakty, the Kangly, Duglat, the Albans, the Sary-uysuni, the Shaprashty, the Srgeli, the Ysty. Among the Kazakhs of the Senior zhuz also lived small groups of the tore and kozha.

The Kazakhs of the Middle zhuz traditionally occupied the territory of the Central, Northern, Eastern and Southern part of Kazakhstan - along the middle stream of the Syr-Darya. The Places of the migrations took up all space to the direction from west to east, from the Irgiz – the Turgay - the Tobol to the western Altai, the Tarbagatai and partly the Zhungar Alatau, and from north to south - from the middle stream of the Syr-Darya, the Betpak Dala Desert and the northern end of the Balkhash lake to the southern limits of the West Siberian Plain, capturing almost the area of the Turgay Plateau, Central Kazakhstan hills, pools of the middle stream of the Irtysh River, the lower and middle streams of the Ishim, the Torgay, the Tobol and reaching Kulunda and Ishim steppes. They were divided into groups: the Naimans, the Kereits, the Argyns, the Qipchaqs the Wakes, the Konrads, the Tarakty. Also tore, tolenguty, the Kyrgyz, the Turkmen, the Bakhtiar lived.

The Kazakhs of the Junior zhuz traditionally occupied the territory of Western Kazakhstan, from the Irgiz – the Torgay – the Tobol and the Mugojar mountains to the eastern end of the Caspian Sea and lower of the Ural and lower streams of the Amu-Darya and the Syr-Darya to the Ural and the Tobol, also Mangyshlak, northern Ustyurt, eastern part of the Caspian lowlands and uplands of Obshiy Sirt, the Emba and western Torgay plateau, the southern tip of the Ural, Mugodzhar, the northern part of the Turan lowland and the northern coast of the Aral Sea. They were divided into three major unions: Alimuly, Bayuly and Zhetyru.

In historical literature there are various interpretations of an origin of ethnonym "Kazakh". One brought it out of Turkic verbs kaz — "to dig", kez - "to

wander", kash — "to run, to escape"; others created improbable etymology of this word from kaz — "goose" and ak — "white". Generally the word "Kazak" ("Cossack") is Turkic.

But whatever origin a word "Kazakh" was from, it is undoubted that originally it had common meaning of free, homeless, a wanderer, an outcast.

Without having, thus, neither political value, nor the ethnic contents, the word "Kazakh" meant any free person who has broken away from the people and a tribe or the señor and compelled to conduct adventurer life. By the way from here the word "Kazak" ("Cossack") appears in Russian language. The Cossacks in Russia called the people without certain occupations and a constant residence, manumissions, and also civilian farm laborers, etc. Though the word "Cossack" is registered in the north of Russia since the end of the XIV century, but nevertheless the initial homeland of the Russian Cossacks historians consider the southern suburbs of Russia adjacent to the Qipchaq's steppe which conditions gave to these outlaws a character of free society.

Differently, an initial meaning of the term "Cossack" - social: condition, situation, the status of the certain person, known collective at each moment in relation to the governor, the society, the state. So, the outcast who wanders about different places, feeding himself with the sword — the Cossack; the person who starts a long and dangerous journey on his own, without accompaniment, - the Cossack; a good fellow, according to the author "Tarikh - i Rashidi" M.Kh.Duglati, "tirelessly, with courage stealing herds of the enemy" — also the Cossack.

Any person could become the Cossack, he can be Turkic or Persian, the ordinary nomad cattle-farmer or the prince by birth in the tenth generation.

There are also some other opinions. So, for example, the term "Cossack" is composition of the tribes' names "Caspi" and "Sak" and forms "Kassak". Some authors consider that at the heart of an origin of this term there are other ethnonyms, for example, "Kosogi", "Khazars", etc. Certain pre-revolutionary ethnographers and historians treated the word "Cossack" as "the free person", "fugitive".

In a word, there is still no exact and definite answer to a question of an origin of ethnonym "Cossack" in science.

3) One of the important stages of statehood evolution on the territory of Kazakhstan is the period of existence of Kazakh ethnos's medieval state – the Kazakh khanate.

The appearance of the Kazakh khanate was a natural result of social and economic and ethnopolitical processes in the extensive territory of Eastern Deshti Qipchaq, Zhetysu and Turkestan (Southern Kazakhstan). The formation in the XIV—XV centuries of the united economic region on the basis of natural integration of areas with mixed economy, nomadic cattle breeding and settled - agricultural, urban — with the trade and craft direction of economy, prepared conditions for association of all lands of the region in one political structure. Strengthening of economic, cultural, political relations of nomadic and settled

population promoted an ethnic unification of the Kazakh clans and tribes, the actual completion of long process of nationality formation. *These circumstances were the objective reasons and conditions of formation of actual Kazakh statehood.* The aspiration of the created large ethnosocial community to monostatehood creation, to own social and territorial, state organization, is characteristic not only of late time i.e. time of the people formation, but also of the Middle Ages when the modern people formation in Central Asia region came to the end.

Overcoming of dissociation, political dissociation of parts of Kazakh nation in different state associations, is connected with Zhanybek and Kerei. Their dynastiyny interests, fight against other Chingizids for the power in the steppe coincided with interests of various social groups of the people, as from a nobility, and ordinary workers cattle-farmers and farmers. They objectively reflected aspiration of the consolidated people to creation of the independent state.

The concrete course of formation of the Kazakh khanate is connected with an internal political condition of two states on the territory of Kazakhstan — Abulkhair and Moghulistan's khanates whose historical destinies in the second half of the XV century came to the end with decline and disorder. In both states the economic power of the nomadic nobility amplified, its centrifugal aspirations grew. The most influential leaders of the clans and Eastern Deshti Qipchaq's tribes and Zhetysu strove for political independence or looked for the patron in the person of any of Chingizids, in the middle of the century continuing to challenge the power of khans of Abulkhair and Esen-Bugi.

The actions of the first Kazakh khans directed on creation and consolidation of the union state, were supported by the heads of the Kazakh clans and tribes as reflected interests of a dominating layer of the Kazakh society. Its considerable part rallied round Kerei and Zhanybek in 40 — 50es in the southern regions of Kazakhstan — in Karatau's foothills, in lower reaches of the Syr-Darya, northern part of Turkestan. While Abulkhair khan was busy with fight for strengthening of the power in the steppe, successors of khans of Ak Horde provided the strong power in the south of Kazakhstan. Many leaders of clans dissatisfied with Abulkhair and tribes with their people were flown down.

In Zhanybek and Kerei's hands there were city centers and fortresses in Karatau's foothills and on the Syr-Darya — Suzak, Sygnak, Sauran and other less large fortresses. Nomadic clans supporting Janybek and Girey and tribes experienced considerable difficulties due to the lack of opportunity to make traditional seasonal moving to the steppe regions of Kazakhstan occupied with nomadic people of Abulkhair. The latter, in turn, were deprived of opportunity to move on habitual places of winterings to regions of the bottom and Central Syr-Darya, to conduct a trade exchange.

The hostile relations between tribes of ulus Shayban and the ulus of the Horde were even more aggravated after occupation of Suzak, Sygnak, Arkuka, Uzgend, Ak Kurgan in 1446 by Abulkhair. The nationals of Zhanybek and Kerei

concentrated in lower reaches of the Syr-Darya, east part of the foothills of Karatau. Nationals and Shaybanids suffered from this political dissociation and the Kazakh governors as traditional economic and cultural ties, ethnical and political mutually communication were broken. The provision of the Kazakh clans and the tribes subordinated by Kerei and Zhanybek, after Abulkhair's defeat from the Kalmaks (Oyrats) in the late fifties became even more constrained.

In the 20es of the XV century the Oyrats began to attack Zhetysu in search of pastures, prey, entry into trade centers. In the 50th they appeared in the territory of Turkestan. In 1457 Abulkhair khan suffered from them cruel defeat, ran from a battlefield. Having made the peace with Abulkhair on heavy conditions for him, the Oyrats went through the Shu to their lands, and Abulkhair began by cruel measures to bring an order to the uluses including in the south of Kazakhstan, punishing Jujid's who did not recognize his power. Abulkhair's actions in embraced with disorder and indignation after piracy disorder uluses of Eastern Deshti Qipchaq, as well as inability of the Moghulistan khan to protect population of Zhetysu from piracy hordes, led to even bigger discontent of people.

The intestine wars almost not faded away and wars were hard reflected in the provision of people. Military operations tore off ordinary nomads from productive work, bore them disasters and ruin, diseases and death. Indignation of people poured out in typical for medieval nomadic society resistance form — leaving, moving out from under the power of the governor. Since the end of the 50es of the XV century within a decade there was one of such movings out is the mass travelling of part of the Kazakh population from Eastern Deshti Qipchaq, oases of Turkestan and Karatau's foothills in the western part of Zhetysu, on Moghulistan's territory. Zhanybek and Kerei headed the clans and the tribes left out of borders of Abulkhair's khanate. News about it appeared for the first time in "Tarikh-i Rashidi" of Mahomed Haidar Dughlat. Mahmoud Ben Valy emphasizes that Zhanybek and Kerei refused to obey to Abulkhair khan, motivated their refusal by tradition of inheritance of the power in the steppes by Genghizids providing their right as descendants of khans of Ak Horde on the power in Eastern Deshti Qipchaq's.

The fact of the dissatisfied population was not the single act, and lasted for many years, testified the data of many sources. Especially it amplified after Abulkhair's death in 1468 and disintegration of his state: "While they [the Kazakh khans] flourished there, the Uzbek ulus after the death of Abulkhair khan came to frustration; big disorders began there. The most part of his nationals moved to Kerei khan and the Zhanibek khan so the number of the people who have gathered near them reached two hundred thousand". By this action the people began the subsequent association of separate groups of the Kazakhs, including semirechensky, into one state.

The Kazakh khanate at first occupied the territory of Western Zhetysu, Shu's valley and Talas. It united the Kazakh clans and tribes moved from both Central and Southern Kazakhstan and locals. Moghulistan's governor Esen-Buga had no

real forces to stop the Kazakhs who have moved here. He entered into alliance with the Kazakh leaders, hoping with their help to provide a cross-border security of Moghulistan from territorial claims of Abulkhair, Timurids, attacks of the Kalmaks. After the death of Esen-Buga in 1462 in Moghulistan came actually full anarchy. In these conditions the appearance and consolidation of the Kazakh khanate in Zhetysu was quite natural act. Mahomed Haidar Duglat carries time of Kazakh khanate formation to 870 hidzhry (1465 — 1466).

Today in a historiography the main opinions concerning the period of the Kazakh khanate formation are as following:

1) According to K.A.Akishev, it is necessary to consider the beginning of formation of the Uzbek and Kazakh statehood as the time of Abulkhair's khanate formation, i.e. 1428.

2) To accept as the greatest distribution in historical literature the dating of 1456. The supporters of this idea (M. Tynyshpayev, S. Zholdasbay, M. Magauin, K.Salgarin, etc.) consider that this year Kerei and Zhanibek moved to Western Moghulistan (Zhetysu) territory then at once the Kazakh khanate formed.

3) B. B. Karibayev on the basis of the legend data in compare with the materials of written sources, defined the time of the Kazakh khanate formation as the spring of 1458.

4) K.A.Pishchulina considers "the time of formation of the Kazakh khanate only can be approximately determined by the second half of the 60th of the XV century" and the date of that event was 870. 1465/66, offered by Mirza Haidar, in the first and only written sources of dating, is quite acceptable.

5) According to T.I.Sultanov, the Kyrgyz academician O.K. Karayev is solidary with him as well, Kerei and Zhanibek's supporters formed the Kazakh khanate only after Abulkhair's death, having come back from Semirech'e to the territory of Deshti Qipchaq, "i.e. not earlier than the 70th of the XV century", about 1470/71.

6) According to A.P.Chuloshnikov, his point of view is shared in the 50-60es of the XX century by the majority of researchers, formation of the Kazakh khanate was at the beginning of the XVI century after Mahomed Shaybani khan's leaving and his supporters from the territory of Kazakhstan to Central Asia.

7) N. Atygayev considers that for definition of the date of the Kazakh khanate formation, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the time of Kerei and Zhanybek's transition to Zhetysu, the events that become an important link in the formation of the khanate. And according to the author "the analysis of the data of the sources and a condition of historiographic development of a problem shows that Kerei and Zhanybek's moving to Zhetysu could take place only after 1458. The most acceptable dating of this event in 1459. Favorable conditions for creation of the state by Kerei and Zhanybek were established after the death of Esen in 1462. The only date of the Kazakh khanate formation available by the historical sources, is specified by Mirza Haidar as the 870 year of hizhra. There are no special reasons not to trust this approximate date".

Theme 6. The diplomacy of the Kazakh khanate in the XVI-XVII centuries

1. Kazakh and Zhungar relations

2. Kazakh and Russian relations

1) In 1635 in the west of Mongolia or in northeast part of Central Asia the huge nomadic state – the Zhungar khanate was created, it consisted of mongol-oyrat tribes. The basis of its economy was made by extensive cattle breeding.

Occasional invasions of the Zhungars on the Kazakh lands began in the XV century. At the end of the XVI century the small part of Oyrat tribes after unsuccessful attacks to Kazakhs got to dependence on the Kazakh khan Tauekel. In 1640 in the Tarbagatay mountains the Zhungar empire was under the direction of tayshi Batur, whose plan called "Steppe campaign" of further actions was approved where an internal political system of the khanate, its economic culture, domestic and foreign policy had a militaristic character.

This plan was told by the known Kazakh batyr salkam – Zhangir, who escaped from captivity of the Oyrats, he urged all neighboring people to block them a way by joints efforts and to defend the independence. But he didn't manage to conclude the alliance with the neighboring people, managed to bring together hastily only 600 rebels, and there were 50 000 Zhungars. But Zhangir applied very favorable tactics of fight, taking into account the district. If earlier the Kazakhs, carried away enemies to the steppe, ran in different directions from them, then they were met in an open field and then were broken, but that time, in the narrow gorge Tarbagatay Orbulak (now the Panfilovsk area of AO area) where the road, lay they hastily constructed the defense – a trap. When the Zhungars cavalry passed on it, squall of fire fell upon them from both sides of the road and from the mountains the hail of stones swept down. So the crushing blow was struck to them. This tactics of batyr Zhangir was a new word in military art of the Middle Ages. In heavy fighting in Orbulak together with the Kazakhs bravely fought the Uzbeks arrived from Samarkand led by the leader Zhalantos. In his 20-thousand troops there were the Kyrgys, the Tajiks, and the Karakalpaks, and the Turkmens.

However since the end of the XVII century Zhungars threat began to turn into serious danger to existence of independent Kazakhstan.

Having suffered defeat in the war with the Tsinsky empire, Zhungars feudal lords tried to compensate losses at the expense of a gain of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. In 1698 Zhungars hordes intruded in nomad's camps of the Senior zhuz, that was the beginning of a new strip of armed conflicts between aggressive Oyrats and Kazakh feudal lords. The fight became more and more fierce and bloody, Zhungars feudal lords inflicted over the Kazakhs one defeat after the other, by stealing cattle and capturing, taking away pastures and property, exterminating sometimes the whole auls and clans. Shattered and weakened by continuous external collisions

and internal contentions the Kazakh nation experienced the greatest disasters and deprivations during this difficult period of their history.

Large invasion of Zhungars armies into borders of Kazakhstan took place in 1710-1711. But it didn't make success, integrated forces of Kazakh zhuzes rejected pressure, the Zhungars receded, but didn't refuse the plan of the Kazakh lands capture. Oyrat feudal lords, having made the peace with the Tsin empire, gave itself a free hand, and in the spring of 1723 with all their power fell upon Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The Kazakhs of nomadic areas being busy with preparation for transition from winter pastures on summer were taken by surprise. Sweeping away barriers from separate and not numerous Kazakh groups, Zhungars active armed forces quickly moved ahead deep into territories of Kazakhstan.

Without maintaining an impact of superior forces of the enemy, rescuing the people, having left cattle and property, the Kazakhs went to Central Asia, further to the west. The clans of the Senior zhuz, having transported through the Syr-Darya, went to Hodzhent. The majority of the clans of the Middle zhuz went away to Samarkand, and the Junior zhuz, having rounded Sauran, left to Khiva and Bukhara, the Volga and Astrakhan.

Movement of considerable mass of the nomads and the refugees from the Kazakhstan agricultural and craft centers to the cities and settlements of Central Asia caused an aggravation of international contradictions, hunger, ruin, replacement of inhabitants of these oases to dead, waterless areas. The Uzbek historian Mohammed Yakut Bukhari wrote: "... in Bukhara there appeared such hunger, what even human meat was used for food to people, the dead weren't buried but eaten. There came full confusion. In Bukhara there remained two guzars (blocks) of inhabitants, in Samarkand there wasn't any live soul left".

That terrible time became history of the Kazakh people, as years of "Great disaster", in oral Kazakh legends called "Aktaban shubyryndy, Alkakol – sulama".

This unknown in the history of the Kazakh nation tragedy is depicted in the song "Elim-ay" which passed from a father to a son.

Invasion of the Zhungars caused in the Kazakh society huge shocks, a mass wandering – loss of a large number of cattle – the main wealth – led to economic crisis.

And it, in turn, strengthened political contradictions among a ruling Kazakh feudal tops. Association against the hated enemy could become an only exit from a created difficult situation in the society.

In 1726 in Ordabasy (south to the west of Shymkent) historical meeting of representatives of all three zhuzes took place. The decision on creation of allkazakh militia was made. According to the unanimous decision of khans and byis the khan of Junior zhuz Abulkhair was elected as the commander-in-chief of all Kazakh armies.

In 1726 in southeast part of the Torgay steppe, on the banks of the Bulanty and Beleuty rivers, in the district of Kara-Siyr which has received subsequently the name of "Kalmak Kyrylgan" ("a death place of the Kalmaks"), there took place a

large fight of the Kazakh rebels to Oyrats armies. This first large victory over the enemy was of great importance, it lifted a spirit of the people, inspired them on further fight. The initiative of war passed to the Kazakh rebels, the people and its soldiers believed in the forces to expel the enemy from the native lands.

The leaders of the Kazakh militia planned to strike a blow to Zhungars armies from three directions: military forces of the Senior zhuz had to pass the Syr-Darya around a confluence of the Shyryshk river, and, having passed through Keles – Badamsky ridge to the west of the mountain Kazykurt, to conduct an attack; a little to the north there were militia unit of the Middle zhuz, and the Junior zhuz – by Karatau's western slope.

In the spring of 1729 near the lake It- Ishpes in 120 km to the south from the Balkhash in northern spurs of Korday ridge (Zhambyl district) there was the largest battle of two contradictory forces which came to the end with a checkmate of armies of aggressors. The people christened this place by the capacious word "Anrakay", meaning "a place of groans and sobbing of the Kalmaks".

The victory won in Anrakay fight over superior forces of the enemy, was a result of association forces of a militia of all three Kazakh zhuzes. The survived Zhungars armies hastily receded, they were pursued till the Or river, where they, having crossed to the other side, came back to the territory of their khanate. Speaking about fight of 1729, a governor I. Neplyuev in his report stated to the Senate that "the Kazakhs proved to be brave soldiers".

In this fight there was brightly showed Abulkhair's talent of a military leader and personal courage who was carrying out the general management of the battle.

However this victory wasn't final. After Anrakay fight there was a split in the ranks of the Kazakh sultans. Its main reason was the fight for the supreme power in the Kazakh society. To the position of the died senior khan of all zhuzes Bolat, (1730) laid claim from the Junior zhuz Abulkhair khan – the leader of all Kazakh militia, the influential statesman, the batyr played a leading role in a victory on the Jungars, and from the Middle zhuz Semeke khan. The choice fell on Abulmambet, the son Bolat khan. Abulkhair and Semeke considered themselves bypassed, having left a battle field, turned their armies to traditional places of constant nomad's camp. Thereby, the irreparable blow was struck to common cause of final release of the Kazakh lands from the Zhungars conquerors.

Aggressive campaigns of armies of Zhungaria weakened economic and political connections between Kazakh zhuzes, in particular the Junior and the Middle with Senior. Kazakhstan remained the shattered country. At Tauke khan period, the beginning of centralization of the government started being loosened. Bolat khan (1718-1730) didn't manage to prevent strengthening of centrifugal tendencies that was one of the reasons of an aggravation of interfeudal fight, as well.

Despite defeat in Anrakay fight, Zhungars feudal lords continued to pose serious threat to Kazakh people, military collisions between the Oyrats (the Kalmaks) and the Kazakhs became frequent. Taking the power in Zhungaria

Galdan-Tseren started pursuing an aggressive policy against Kazakh khanates. Having concluded in the late thirties a truce with the Tsinsk yard of the Chinese empire, he started active military-political preparations again to subordinate to Zhungaria Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

The opportunity for implementation of a strategic plan of Zhungaria came in the early thirties when the Junior zhuz accepted the Russian citizenship and the Kazakh khanates were even more separated. In 1734 the Zhungars made the second invasion into the borders of Kazakhstan.

Under the guidance of Tole biy the closest associate, the young brave batyr, sardar (a leader) Koygeldy, in a short period of time there organized 30 thousand rebels among which there were also the Karakalpaks. Brave soldiers not only held out, but also forced enemy hordes to recede, gave freedom to Tashkent, Turkestan and other settlements of the South Kazakhstan and Zhetysu. Khans and sultans of the the Middle zhuz knew about the intentions of ruling class of Zhungaria, about what in the spring of 1735 batyr Bogenbay reported, referring to evidence of the Kazakhs escaping from Oyrat prisoner-of-war camp: Galdan-Tseren decided "To send to the Kaysaks of Middle Horde an army of twenty thousand". Imperial armies began to prepare for reflection of the enemy, but it took place only at the latest moment when the Oyrats had already intruded. It happened in the autumn of 1739, total number made about 30 thousand people.

The internal political situation of the Middle zhuz and all Kazakhstan, remained difficult because of continuous civil strives. Before attacking, the Zhungars through the spies were well informed on situation in the Kazakh khanates.

Having collected forces, the Oyrats in the autumn of 1740 again intruded on the territory of the Middle zhuz. This time they encountered powerful resistance, the Kazakh rebels put a number of unexpected blows. Having waited winter, at the end of February, 1741 the 30-thousand Zhungars army attacked again the Kazakh auls and by summer with fights moved to the west, to the Tobol and the Ishim. In summer battles one of the prominent batyrs of the Middle zhuz, sultan Ablay, with the closest associates was in captivity. The Kazakh embassy was sent to Zhungaria with an assignment to begin negotiations on conditions of a truce and release of the captured. The negotiations came to the end successfully, Ablay was released. It was furthered also by that in Zhungaria there were not ceaseless feudal intestine wars.

After returning from the captivity between the governor of Zhungaria Galdan- Tseren and Ablay established formal friendship which was remembered and after the death of Galdan-Tseren 1745. In the Zunghar khanate fight for a throne was developed, governors were taken turns. Being hostile and also secretly resisting to ruling of Lama Dorney noyon Davatsi – the descendant of the founder of the Zhungar khanate Bautura (1635 - 1654) and Galdan-Tseren's son Amursana and their allies were crushed in internal wars and ran to Ablay.

Zhungars governors demanded return of these Oyrat princes. In case of refusal Lama Dorney threatened war. Kazakh and Zhungars relations became aggravated after Ablay and his influential batyrs Bogenbay, Daut-Tarkhan (son of Zhanybek), Zhapak, Sultan of Middle zhuz Eraly and the others agreed that on no account to give out to the Zhungars khan. Here the defined role was played by the friendly relations and feelings which had to each other Ablay and Davatsi. The main impulsive cause was to raise to an Oyrat throne his person and, thus, to put an end to aggression from Zhungaria and standing behind it Tsin China. Having been refused to give out Davatsi and other princes, the khan of Zhungaria decided to take them by force, having subdued the Kazakh khans. So, in September, 1752 the Oyrats army numbering 20 thousand soldiers, intruded on the territory of the Kazakh nomad's camps. Having received data on attack, Ablay dispatched messengers with a request to go to the natural boundary Bayan aul. But he and his supporters didn't lose hope to settle the conflict peacefully, counting on the existing contract signed with Galdan-Tseren. However the Oyrats continued operations which were with variable success in the autumn and winter of 1753.

The Oyrats governor refused offers of Ablay to begin negotiations on the termination of military operations. Having thrown the main forces of armies into Kazakhstan, he left the rate without reliable cover, and Davatsi and Amursana used it and with troops of 600 soldiers, having made the hidden campaign, unexpectedly rushed in Urchu on January 12, 1753 and finished with Lama Dorney. Khan of Zhungaria proclaimed Davatsi who withdrew the armies from Kazakhstan and sent to Abulmambet khan and to sultan Ablay the message with the offer to live in peace and consent.

So the forward-looking policy of Ablay triumphed, his tendency to continuous negotiations. Foes posed him "east artful politician", in practice he always sought to strengthen the Kazakh khanate, to ensure its safety, getting from terrible Oyrats governors all new and new concessions. So once powerful centralized state on the Asian continent, in essence, stopped its existence. By 1758 the Chinese took considerable part of Zhungaria – modern Xinjiang, but the western boundaries of the Tsinsky empire didn't stretch further this province. In fight with the Zhungars the whole group of the brave batyrs moved forward, whose talent of a military leader was shown in decisive battles. They are Bogenbay, Kabanbay, Malaysary, Raimbek, Nauryzbay, Bayan, Iset, Koygeldy, Baygoza, Zhatay, Sauryk, Samen and others.

2) Kazakh and Russian relations have deep historical roots. Both sides were interested in mutual economic, trade and political relations.

Russian state showed interest in expansion of their frontiers to the east. Interest of the Russian state in Kazakhstan especially increased from the second half of the XV—XVI centuries, after the establishment of trade and diplomatic relations of Russia with the Middle Asian khanates.

Therefore the Moscow rulers sought for establishment of direct connections with the Kazakh khans. Ambassadorial communications played a big role in it. The

Russian embassy was sent to the Kazakh steppe for development of the trade with the Kazakhs at the head of Tretyak Chebukov in 1573.

However Chebukov's diplomatic mission did not reach borders of Kazakhstan as was exterminated by the nephew of the Siberian khan Kuchum Mametkul.

Joining of the Kazan (1552), Astrakhan (1556) khanates and South Western Siberia, establishment of the Kamsk trade way facilitated direct contacts with the Kazakh khanate.

Russian state set out intensive construction of the fortifications at the border with Kazakhstan. At the end of the XVI century the first Russian town on the territory of Siberia, which was located not far from the border of Kazakhstan was "Gorodok Obskoi bolshoi" on the right bank of the Ob river. Then Tumen (1586), Tobolsk (1587), Taru (1594), Tomsk (1604) were built.

The Russian state also needed allies in the fight against the Kuchum's successors. As early as during the reign of Qasim khan Kazakh khanate entered into the diplomatic relations with the Moscow principality (under the Vasile III).

The first Kazakh ambassador Kul- Mukhammed arrived to Moscow in 1594. An envoy of Taukel khan had to release khan's nephew Oraz-Mukhammed, who was "amanat" (as hostage) in Moscow and to complete an amicable agreement with Russian government.

Both sides were interested in the trade and economic ties. If the Kazakhs purchase household goods and weapons, the Russians got different kinds of raw materials and cattle.

Kazakh khanate showed concernment in more trusting relationship with Russian state, striving to strengthen their international position in the condition of increasing external threat.

The Kazakhs were interested in the widening of contacts with Moscow against Middle Asian khanates.

The formation of Zhungar khanate (1635) also caused an essential change in Central Asia.

Tauke khan, being far-sighted politician, constantly strived to consolidate their state borders. Good neighbourly relations of Tauke to Russia was stipulated by his attempt to strengthen the situation in Kazakhstan supporting contacts with Russia.

In 1687 the Kazakh embassy was sent to Tobolsk led by batyr Tashim with an assignment to invite the Russian merchants to Kazakhstan. The structure of mission included the Kazakh dealers, intending to clear the ground for economic relations with Russian state through the Siberian towns.

In 1689 – the beginning of 1690 other embassy was sent to Tobolsk led by the Tuman batyr. However these communications were not issued legally, signing of concrete mutually favorable agreements. It was caused, on the one hand, by aspiration of the Kazakh owners to keep an independent condition of the khanate,

and on the other hand – with position of Russia which had busy with the Polish and Turkish affairs.

Domestic situation of Kazakh khanate also did not favourable to quiet development of its external economic links with Russia.

Haknazar, Tauke's and other Kazakh khans attempts to create a large centralized state finally did not crown with success. Lack of stable political and economic relations between zhuzes, intestine war of the Kazakh feudal top doomed the Kazakh people to the greatest disasters and destitutions.

Ch.Ch.Valikhanov wrote about this period: "The first decade of the XVIII century was awful time in life of the Kazakh people. The Zhungars, Volga Kalmyks, yaitsk Kazaks and the Bashkirs from the different parties smashed their uluses, drive away cattle and took away in captivity the whole families". From the South the Central Asian khanates, aspiring to tear away territories of Kazakhstan attacked. However Zungaria was the most dangerous enemy representing real threat for existence of Kazakh feudal state.

In 1717 certain leaders of Kazakhs sultans Kaip and Abulkhair, taking into account complexity of foreign policy situation of Kazakh clans and real threat from external opponents addressed to Peter the I with a request concerning the citizenship.

Peter the I being busy with war with Sweden and having data about internal disorders and intestine wars of the Kazakh clans did not decide on intervention in "the Kazakh affairs".

Theme 7. Kazakhstan in the structure of the Russian empire

1. The aims and objectives, the main stages of the realization of the Russia Empire colonial policy.

2. Joining of the Kazakh zhuzes in the structure of the Russia Empire: contemporary views on the problem.

3. Administrative and legal reforms of tsarism in Kazakhstan, its significance and consequences.

1) Joining of Kazakhstan to the Russia Empire at the beginning of the XVIII century should be considered as a result of total influence of many factors, among them the *political, military, economical, nature and geographical are necessary to emphasize.*

Kazakhstan played an important role in the external policy of Russia in the East. Kazakh steppe was considered as favorable geographical line where the trade and political relations with the Eastern countries was easy to establish.

The policy of Russia was to turn the Kazakh steppe to the durable and reliable economical and trade bridge, connecting it with Middle Asia and other eastern states.

And it became apparent quite clearly only in the first half of the XVIII century, as accelerated development of the capitalism needed to expand domestic and foreign markets, profitable sources of raw materials, convenient transit, in turn of Kazakhstan an important military and strategic point of Russian domination.

For realization its plans Russian empire used following colonization instruments:

Russia erected the military fortress in the Upper Irtysh for *military and political penetration* into the depth of the Kazakhs lands in 1716-1720. According to the personal order of Peter I, military and defensive installations such as Omsk (1716), Semipalatinsk (1718), Ust-Kamenogorsk (1720), Akmola, Kokshetau, Karkaraly (1824) and other fortress were built.

The *military and research penetration* played an important role in the development of the Kazakh lands. Moreover fantastic hearsay about the gold deposit in Middle Asia and Kazakhstan spread in Russia at the beginning of the century.

Peter I equipped two military expeditions with the purpose to penetrate deeper in Asian in 1714. The first was A. Bekovich-Cherkassky expedition from the outside of the Kaspi Sea and the next Bukhholz's from Siberia. As a result a new map of the Kaspi Sea was developed, which Peter I showed to French Academy.

In 1722-1724 south-eastern part of Kazakhstan was explored by Russian ambassador Ivan Rudkovski who was directed to Zhungaria with a diplomatic mission and along with it to determine where the mineral can be found.

The Ivan Rudkovski's expedition applied a map to his report where was reflected south-eastern part of Kazakhstan, which gives fairly real image.

Also an Orenburg expedition was organized for researching natural conditions at the Russian and Kazakh border in 1725. This expedition was headed by a prominent Russian state figure I.K Kirillov, who made important considerable part of Junior and part contribution to the developing of geographical science.

Thus, the main point of the initial stage of Russian and Kazakh relations meant the use of Kazakhstan as means for realization of Russian eastern policy.

2) In this situation at the first quarter of the XVIII c. Zhungar attacks increased. Zhungar attacks constantly happened in 1710-1711, 1713-1714, 1717, the biggest campaign was in 1723 and that period entered in history as "years of great disaster". In 1726 the Junior zhuz's khan Abulhair, foremen Sugur, Edikbay, Hadzhibay, Kulymbay, etc. sent to Russia ambassador Koybagar "to ask protection" for the Kazakhs of Junior zhuz. This embassy didn't bring results, but Abulhair didn't leave his intentions and in September, Despite the Anrakay victory Abulhair khan again sent embassy through Ufa to Petersburg with the letter to the Russian empress Anna Ioannovna and with an oral request for citizenship and protection in 1730. On February 19, 1731 empress Anna Ioannovna signed the appointed charter to Abulhair khan about acceptance in the Russian citizenship of Junior zhuz. Then she sent her ambassador to the Kazakh Junior zhuz

Tevkelev for adoption of the oath from the Kazakh rulers. Tevkelev was an interpreter of the Russia Foreign Ministry.

Based on Abulkhair's assurances, in Petersburg there was a decision that the desire to enter the Russian citizenship shared by all sultans and foremen of Junior zhuz. However when Tevkelev arrived on October 5, 1731 to Abulkhair who was on the Irgiz river, it became clear that concerning acceptance of the Russian citizenship among a feudal top there were essential disagreements. Attempts of "opposite party" led by Barak sultan and other many biys and foremen to counteract negotiations and to exclude registration of the act of accession of Junior zhuz to Russia failed. On October 10, 1731 Abulkhair khan and 29 people took the oath about acceptance of Russia protectorate.

Without denying an objective basis of acceptance of Junior zhuz the Russian citizenship, it isn't necessary to not to lose sight and personal far-sighted interests of Abulkhair who, leaning on the Russian administration, hoped to weaken positions of the political opponents, to tower over the potential rivals in fight for the individual power. Unification of all Kazakh tribes and formation of the centralized state under formal protectorate of Russia was Abulkhair's main goal and his close colleagues, the most known batyrs Bukenbay, Zhanybek, Eset, etc. However and after acceptance of Junior zhuz the Russian citizenship situation in Kazakhstan remained difficult. Threat of zhungars' devastating invasions wasn't removed.

In the end of 1731 Abulkhair and batyr Bukenbay sent the representatives to Middle zhuz, promising to Semeke khan to ensure, in case of acceptance of the Russian citizenship, safety of the region by means of the Russian armies. Semeke accepted the proposal of ambassadors of Abulkhair. In 1732 the structure of Russia formally included some part of the Middle zhuz. As the subsequent events showed, Semeke wasn't going to observe the contract with the Russian Empire and made attacks on the Bashkir and Russian citizens. Threat of Zhungaria induced influential feudal lords of the Middle zhuz repeatedly address to Russia with a request to admit them into its structure. The request of Semeke and his supporters was satisfied with Anna Ioannovna's diploma on June 10, 1734.

Without denying an objective basis of acceptance Junior zhuz the Russian citizenship, it isn't necessary to lose sight and mercenary interests of Abulkhair who, leaning on the Russian administration, hoped to weaken positions of the political opponents, to tower over the potential rivals in fight for the individual power. In this question there was no consensus and in Russian historiography. M. Maksheev, A.I.Dobrosmyslov, I.Zavalishin, V.N.Vitebsky, I.I.Kraft as a whole justified Abulkhair's actions during negotiations and signing of the document on citizenship. A.I.Levshin was inclined to consider citizenship as manifestation of personal will of Abulkhair and others "ambitious chiefs" people, cherishing hope "to amplify protection of the powerful power".

Same time, in 1733-1734 few biys and influential sultans of South Kazakhstan expressed desire to accept Russian citizenship. The decree of empress

Anna Ioannovna of June 10, 1734 testified to a consent of the government to admit the Senior zhuz to structure of Russia. However its remoteness from Russia, and also the intense relations with Zungaria, murder of the Zholbarys khan in 1740, sticking to the pro-Russian orientation, for a long time removed implementation of this plan.

For fixing of positions in repeatedly annexed Kazakh lands in May, 1734 the Orenburg expedition which was headed by the chief secretary of the Senate I.K.Kirillov the Peter's I associate was organized. A.I.Tevkelev was approved as the assistant. The task of the commission included comprehensive study of the lands which were parts of Russia, investigation of natural resources, a construction of Orsk fortress, establishment of new border between Russian and Kazakh possession. Variety of reasons, and first of all revolt of Bashkirs in 1734-1738, prevented to realize the extensive plan of the Orenburg expedition. In 1735 Orenburg which was important in the development of the Russian and Kazakh political and trade interrelations was founded. In connection with I.K.Kirillov's death in April, 1737 V. N. Tatischev, seeking to fix dependence of representatives of sultans and foremen of Junior and Middle zhuzes was appointed the new chief of the Orenburg edge.

Congress of representatives of foremen and sultans of Junior and Middle zhuzes which have taken place in Orenburg promoted fixing of the first results of the Russian citizenship. Abulmambet khan and Abylay sultan who presented there taking into account the on it, considering current situation, supported the acceptance of the Russian citizenship, seeking to secure Kazakhstan against possible invasions of zhungars. The oath of group of sultans and foremen of Junior and Middle zhuzes in 1740 caused accession of only parts of the Middle zhuz to Russia, the main regions of northeast and Central Kazakhstan became a part of the empire only in the 20-40th of the XIX century owing to military and political actions of tsarism.

The accession of Kazakhstan which has begun in the 30th of the XVIII century, came to the end only at the end of the middle of the XIX century and was difficult and inconsistent process. Accession of the Kazakh zhuzes had been conducted by various foreign policy and internal conditions. Accession of South Kazakhstan's and later Central Asia to Russia allowed tsarism to win in rivalry with the British Empire.

3) After the joining of the considerable part of Junior and a part of Middle zhuzes Russia continued its colonialism policy. *And next instrument of colonization was reforming the management system. It was the abolition of the traditional form of government – khan's power.* According to these charters on the territory of Junior and Middle zhuzes three-level system of government was introduced:

<i>Reforming the management system</i>	
<i>"Charter of the Siberian Kirghiz" 1822, (Middle zhuz)</i>	<i>"Charter of Orenburg Kirghiz" 1824 (Junior zhuz)</i>
Has been prepared by Orenburg governor general P.K.Essen Siberian Kirgiz region Outward district (Senior sultan) Distance (biy) Aul (starshins)	Has been prepared by Siberian governor general M.Speranskii Orenburg Asian government The parts (Western, Middle and Eastern) –(Sultan – ruler) Volostes (volosts sultan) Aul (starshins)

Consequences of reforming the management system:

Abolition of the traditional form of government		
Violation of the territorial integrity of the Kazakh people	Violation of traditional forms of economy (increased intergeneric conflicts)	remoteness centers (located in Orenburg, Omsk)

Then Russian empire started its *next colonization policy – the emigrant movement:*

<i>Abolition of serfdom in Russia (1861 (Emigrant movement)</i>	
Solution of Russian peasant lands problem	
Abstraction of the peasant from the revolution movement	
Creation of the social support in the region	

Administrative and judicial reforms of the tsarism were introduced in 1867-1868. They were “The Provisional Regulations on the administration in Semirechensk and Syrdarya regions“ (approved on 11 July of 1867) and “The Provisional Regulations on administration in the steppe regions of Orenburg and West Siberian - General Governorship (on 21 October of 1868). According to these reforms Kazakh lands were proclaimed as a state property of Russian empire.

Theme 8. Social and political development of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX c

1. Social and political development of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century.

2. Political parties during the Russian revolutions.

3. Destiny of the Kazakh intellectuals.

1) At the beginning of the XX century the national liberation movement of the Kazakhs is organized into three currents which later formed the political parties. The most considerable part of patriotic intellectuals is grouped around "Kazakh" newspaper supporting autonomy of Kazakhstan and carrying out progressive reforms in the region. Secondly, priesthood and clerical intellectuals of the southern areas of Kazakhstan, being a part of Turkestan general governorship. And the last current was generated by revolutionary groups.

Among the Kazakh intellectuals two directions clearly began to be outlined: *national and radical* and *liberal and democratic*. The representatives of the national intellectuals sought to liberate the people from patriarchal backwardness, to exempt from colonial slavery, to specify the ways of knowledge and progress, acquisition of national statehood. Political ideas and views of the Kazakh intellectuals were brightly shown on press pages; there is a number of new newspapers and magazines. In 1907 a group of the Kazakh intellectuals started issuing Serke newspaper in Petersburg. In the second issue of this newspaper M. Dulatov's article "Our purpose" was published. Imperial guards, having seen the proclamation directed at "stimulation the Kazakh population against all the representatives and bodies of the government", suppressed the newspaper. In March of the same year Kazak newspaper was published in Troitsk, which was suppressed after the first issue. In 1911 the first issue of the Aykap magazine was appeared in print, which had been published in Troitsk, the editor and ideological inspirer of the magazine was M. Seralin, a prominent Kazakh poet and a public figure. The magazine made a huge contribution to development of political life of the steppe.

In 1915 S. Bokeev starts publishing Kazakhstan newspaper, which includes political articles, researches on national literature of the Kazakhs. The special role belongs to Kazak newspaper being published in Orenburg and Turgay in 1913-1918 under edition of A. Baytursynov. The newspaper became the Alash party tribune; there have been discussed the questions of the future of the Kazakh steppe, the state, administrative system. In Petropavlovsk in September, 1913 the El Dalasy newspaper started being published in two languages (Tatar and Kazakh), at the end of the year suppressed for "distribution of revolutionary ideas". From 1916 til the end of 1917 in Tashkent there was the weekly newspaper "Alash" issued by K. Togusov. The newspaper had a socialist tendency although pan-Islamic and anti-

Russian attitudes were strong. After February, 1917 there is a number of recent newspapers and magazines, among which there are editions of pan-Turkist and dzhadidsky sense: Birlik Tuy newspaper whose editor-in-chief was M. Shokay, and Zhas Alash. Tirshilik newspaper's position published in Akmola was close to Kazakh newspaper's.

World War I began in 1914, in which imperial Russia participated, brought to its people the most severe sufferings: social and national oppression intensified, arbitrariness and violence of imperial officials on empire suburbs immeasurably increased.

Economy of Kazakhstan Hard suffered gravely during years of war. Taxes grew by 3-4 times, in some cases by 15 times. The special military tax was imposed. "Voluntary collecting", compulsory subscription to the state loan, in total about 10 different types of collecting and duties were assigned to Kazakh population. Impressment of the lands from Kazakh population proceeded, for needs of war requisitioned clothes, cattle and food products, forcibly mobilized transport for military freights transportation (mainly, bread) to the railway stations. Under the guise of the help to families mobilized the labor duty was entered, i.e. the Kazakhs as labor had to plow, sow and harvest the resettlement village. The area of processed lands both Kazakh and resettlement was reduced, therefore price of bread grew sharply.

In such conditions the decree was published on June 25, 1916 under which all non-Russian manhood at the age of 18 – 43 had to be "commandeered" for works on creation of defensive works around front-line forces and rear works. From Kazakhstan and Central Asia 400 000 people had to be commandeered. The Kazakhs, the Kyrgyz, the Tajiks, the Uzbeks, the Turkmens, the Dungans, the Uigurs were among "foreigners".

The conscription of the Kazakhs for rear works was the cause of the beginning of powerful revolt of the Kazakhs and other people of Central Asia against a colonial policy of imperial Russia. *The main reasons of the revolt were the reasons of social and economic and political character:* strengthening of colonial oppression, impressment of the lands, growth of taxes and requisitions, exploiting of workers, the policy of russification carried out by tsarism concerning Kazakh and other people of the region, drastic deterioration of people's position in connection with war.

In Kazakh society some options of the relation to the imperial decree and mobilization were defined. The part of feudal bay highest ranks unconditionally supported mobilization for rear works of the compatriots. Thus, the Semirechensky military governor Folbaum held a meeting of volost and highest ranks of bays of Vernensky district in July, 1916. The gathered people made a promise to give full support in carrying out mobilization for rear works and immediately begin a preparatory work.

The radical part of the intellectuals, mainly natives of the lower class of the nation, adjoined to risen (T.Ryskulov, T.Bokin, A.Maykutov, S. Seyfullin, S. Mendeshev, B. Almanov, A.Dzhangildin and others).

The core of Kazakh liberal and democratic intellectuals led by A.Bukeykhanov, A.Baytursynov, M. Dulatov tried to facilitate a situation and convince imperial administration not to hurry with mobilization, and first to carry out some preparatory events. At the same time, they addressed with the proclamation to Kazakh people with an appeal to calm, to obey to the decree of the tsar of June 25, 1916 about mobilization of the Kazakhs for rear works, not to show resistance to the imperial authorities as it threatens with "strong ruin of economy" of local population. This part of Kazakh intellectuals was afraid that the unarmed people will fall a victim of repressive measures of tsarism. They considered that if the Kazakhs would take part in rear works, after a victory in a war it will be possible to improve the people's conditions and to receive autonomy. Thus, leaders of the *Alash* intellectuals adhered to tactics of a reasonable compromise with the colonial empire, putting in the forefront an idea of the people's survival and preservation of its ethnic integrity.

2) In the spring of 1917 in all Kazakh areas the congresses began to be held, at which the further destiny of Kazakhstan was discussed. After a long preparation in July at the First all-Kazakh congress (July 21-28, 1917) in Orenburg the decision on the party organization, development of the program and promotion of candidates for the Constituent assembly was made. On October 5, 1917 the party obtained the name "Alash", and on November 21 of the same year in Kazakh newspaper the draft of the party program written by A.Bukeykhanov and other leaders of the national democratic intellectuals was published. The party included the representatives of the scientific and creative intellectuals: A. Baytursynov, M. Tynyshpayev, M. Zhumabayev, Sh. Kudayberdiyev, S. Toraygyrov, X. Gabbasov. and X. Dosmukhamedova, etc.

The draft of the party program "Alash" consisted of ten paragraphs:

1) *Form of government.* The Russian Democratic Federal Republic, there is the president at the head of the democratic republic, elected for a certain time by parliament in front of whom (parliament) the cabinet is responsible.

2) *Autonomy.* All Kyrgyz areas have to be included in one autonomous unit, and the latest has to enter as a federal unit in the Russian Federation.

3) *Basic rights of the citizen.* All nationalities without distinction of religion and gender are equalized in the rights (a freedom of assembly, a freedom of choice, a freedom of speech, the press, integrity of human beings). Not to make arrest extrajudicially.

4) *Question of religion.* Separation of church from the state. All religions are equal in the law, i.e. no religious doctrine takes advantage before other religions.

Freedom of distribution of any religious doctrine, religion freedom of choice. Education of separate muftiat (dioceses) for Kyrgyzstan separately from the Tatars. Under the authority of mullahs (ecclesiastics) there is a marriage,

divorce, registration of births and death, and the affairs connected with bridewealth, heard in judicial authorities.

5) *About courts.* All citizens are equal in the law and equally use the protection of the law. Judicial investigating authorities are created in relation to living conditions of Kyrgyz people. Legal proceedings, pleading are conducted in a language of the majority of the population. The employees of judicial department have to know a language of local population. Judges use irremovability and judges have to wield authority. Big trials have to be heard with the assistance of jurors. Courts and volosts and auls are made on the basis of a common law of the Kyrgyz.

6) *People's defence.* For the people's defence must be army. The Kazakhs do their military service in the horse militia.

7) *Taxes.* In the field of taxes it is necessary to carry out progressive income tax.

8) *Working question.* The Alash party in a working question supports the program of social democrats (Mensheviks).

9) *National education.* General, free education in the native language. To open in Kyrgyzstan in Kyrgyz language secondary and higher educational institutions, the area of education has to be autonomous; learning option. To open libraries, reading rooms.

10) *Land question.* First of all the indigenous people have to be settled on the lands and henceforth, till final settlement of the Kyrgyz, to stop moving in in the Kyrgyz edge from the outside. And unsettled free areas and emancipated to provide to indigenous people.

In November, 1917 Kazakh socialist party Ush-Zhuz arises by the efforts of K. Togusov and his adherents. The first information on this party appeared in the Revolutionary idea newspaper (Omsk) on November 17, 1917. It reported: "The group of the Kyrgyz, not satisfied with the program of the national Kyrgyz party Alash, which was organized by the known cadet Bukeykhanov, organized special socialist party Ush-Zhuz, the party purpose is the association of the Turkic and Tatar tribe in Russia and the requirement of the federal organization of the Russian Republic. The party exposes the special list in the Constituent assembly".

In K. Togusov's performances of the period of November-December, 1917 judgments prevailed about Ush-Zhuz and Alash as about brotherly parties. The same idea is reflected in the first publications of Ush-Zhuz newspaper. But presence of own candidates of the Constituent assembly, pushing of contradictory parties to withdrawal from national to class tasks thoroughly corrected the political Ush-Zhuz line. The party leader K. Togusov declares that Ush-Zhuz becomes a party of the Soviet type and divides basic provisions of the party program of the left social revolutionary.

The Ush-zhuz position differed from a position of Alash party in three key problems: about character of the Kazakh autonomy; about land arrangement; about nature of religion and the state relationship. On the matter of the Kazakh areas autonomy Ush-zhuz supported their inclusion in Turkic Tatar federation. Ush-zhuz

opposed to municipalization of the land, offered by Alash, but theses of Ush-zhuz party didn't contain an alternative form of land management. The party saw a solution of the problem of religion and state relationship in creation of the code of laws on the basis of a common law and Sharia, having rejected thus rigid standards of the Koran. Besides, Ush-zhuz declared that adheres to a political platform of revolutionary socialists. Inconsistency and vagueness of party's positions on other questions, in particular on national, were the reason of that it had no broad support among the population. Lack of an accurate political platform and a certain social base led to that Ush-zhuz broke up, without having managed to become serious political force.

On March 14, 1917 in the south of Kazakhstan Shuro-i-Islamiya organization ("Council of Islam supporters") was created, among them there were M. Abdurashidkhanov, M. Shokay, etc. The ideology of Shuro-i-Islamiya was based on an idea of consolidation of Turkic Muslim people and their achievements of national self-determination. Shuro-i-Islamiya is the Islamism and Tyurkizm organization. Islamists stood on positions of "pure Islam", and supporters of Tyurkizm differed by modernism and pragmatism. It led to that Shuro-i-Islamiya originally united these two directions, but three months later after its formation in June, 1917 "pure Islam" organization separated from Shuro-i-Ulema. Ulemists headed by the leader lawyer S. Lapin stood on positions "implementation of legitimate rights of Muslims on the self-determination, constructed on purely Muslim principles and Sharia origin"

3) The new socio and economic relations developing at the beginning of the XX century, socio and political situation, and also influence of Russian culture caused formation of new representatives of the national intellectuals - engineers, journalists, workers of secular education, etc. The number of the national intellectuals approximately at the beginning of the XX century was more than 900 people. As for a question of the general literacy in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century: by one calculations, the general literacy of all population of Kazakhstan made 8 - 10%, by others - 18,5%. It should be noted that the colonial policy of tsarism first of all was directed on deliberate restriction of cultural and educational level of "natives". As there were not higher educational institutions in Kazakhstan, many Kazakhs studied at universities and institutes of Petersburg, Moscow and Kazan. At the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX centuries K. Dosmukhameduly, S. Aspandiyarov got higher medical education at the capital military academy, there were many graduates of medical faculties of Moscow, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Kiev universities. Besides, the large number of the Kazakhs studied on legal, technical, etc. faculties of various higher education institutions of the country. Certain representatives of the Kazakh youth studied in higher education institutions of foreign countries. The Kazakh intellectuals of the beginning of the XX century were in the leading position in political and cultural and educational activity, mass media. It differed from the majority of the Central Asian elite by the European education got in Russian educational institutions, and

secular orientation that in the conditions of the sharpest staff deficit allowed the authorities to use this, more loyal and at the same time subacceptable, part of not numerous Muslim intellectuals. Besides, the authority and influence of the pre-revolutionary intellectuals in the 1920th remained indisputable for the Kazakh society, including for many national party and Soviet workers. Since the end of the 1920th political prosecutions of the Kazakh intellectuals suspected in "anti-Soviet conspiracy" to which all Kazakh elite – both fighting against the Bolshevism till 1920 and initially devoted to the new power underwent.

In the mid-twenties such poets and writers as M. Zhumabayev, Zh. Aymauytov, A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov, etc. were accused of nationalism. Their political and literary activity was later the cause for their charge of anti-Soviet conspiracy and repressions. At the same time there was work on establishment of political control on creativity of "proletarian" writers and poets.

Thus, all layers of the Kazakh intellectuals were exposed to prosecutions. At the end of 1928 44 so-called "bourgeois nationalist" with false charge were arrested, and in September – October, 1930 – about 40 more people, 15 from them were soon banished in Central Chernozem area. Later, in 1937-1938, People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs fabricated the new case which united practically all the groups of the Kazakh intellectuals, related to political life of the region till 1917 and in the years of revolution, Civil war, and also in the 20-30es, scientific, art, pedagogical, technical etc.

Theme 9. The soviet Kazakhstan in the 1920-1940es

1. Economy modernization: industrialization and collectivization. Realization methods and consequences in Kazakhstan.

2. Cultural revolution in Kazakhstan.

3. Mass and political repressions in Kazakhstan. Deportation of the people to Kazakhstan.

1) In the first half of the 20es the Soviet authority was approved in the country, its government bodies were created, the USSR was formed in 1922. Implementation of the doctrine of socialism creation begins from the middle of the 20es in the USSR. The main links of such construction were industrialization – country transformation from agrarian into industrially developed, industrial; agriculture collectivization – association of separate, small-scale country enterprises and creation of a socialist collective farm; cultural revolution – war against illiteracy, creation of an education system, science and culture.

In December, 1925 the XV congress was held, which defined course on country industrialization. Industrialization was objectively necessary, had the regularities. Firstly, Russia was never among the developed, the success of the New Economic Policy allowed to achieve only level of 1914, and it was insignificant. The industry yielded only 20-25% of national revenue, 80% of the

amateur population was engaged in primitive, antiquated, household production. Secondly, there were no whole branches: mechanical engineering, instrument making, aircraft industry, chemical technology, etc., as a whole, national economy was in a preindustrial stage of development. Then I. Stalin said *"We lag behind the advanced countries for 50-100 years. We have to run this distance in ten years. We will make it, or we will be crumpled"*.

The country heads for the accelerated industrialization. If industrial revolution, as a rule, begins with group "B" development - production of commodities, I. Stalin gives a priority to group "A" development - production of means, i.e. puts a problem "upside down" for this reason everyone joined the race behind kilograms, tons, poods, kw/hours. Hence, as a result, continuous commodity hunger, deficiency of consumer goods.

Kazakhstan had to become one of the main areas of the accelerated industrialization. In Kazakhstan industrialization had the features. Enormous richness of subsoil and practical lack of the industry centers, transport lines, communications, power industry, mass illiteracy and personnel hunger - it is not the full list of difficulties.

In the 20-30es in the republic there was a hard-fought ideological battle around questions of the republic future, in particular the ways of its industrialization, creation of national shots. *The main fight inflamed between two points of view:*

1) The first secretary of the Kazakh regional Committee F.I. Goloschekin (1925-1933) actively pursuing policy of centers supported creation in the republic of a mining industry and railway transport for raw material transportation to the central regions of the country. Thus, transformation of Kazakhstan into a source of raw materials of industrially developed regions of the USSR was foreseen.

2) It was opposed by the politician S. Sadvakasov. He openly opposed a policy of the party and its heads that saw in suburbs, including in Kazakhstan mainly a source of raw materials for the central industry. He supported complex development of those industries for which in Kazakhstan there were all conditions: raw materials and labor.

However F.I. Goloschekin's point of view prevailed, and it is clear, this was the center line.

From the very beginning of industrialization the raw orientation of Kazakhstan industry was defined by the central bodies of the union. It was relied on development of its richest subsoil, on development of extracting branches of nonferrous metallurgy, coal and oil industry. In 1928-29 in the republic 50 geological expeditions worked on studying its natural resources, and in 1931 the quantity of such parties reached 140.

Rapid development was gained by the coal industry. Kazakhstan came to the third place on coal mining after Donbass and Kuzbass. On oil production the republic was on the third place after Russia and Azerbaijan. Kazakhstan came to the second place in the union on production of non-ferrous metals.

The republic turned into industrially (58.9%) - agrarian (41.1%). In 1939 Kazakhstan made 73.9% of allied lead, 54% of allied copper, gave 20% of oil, gave out 6.3 million t of coal for a year and became the third coal base of the country. The number of the cities grew from 40 (in 1926) to 81 (in 1939), the urban population for the same years grew from 8.2% to 27.7%.

In the years of industrialization large constructions such as, the Chimkent lead plant, Balkhash copper-smelting and Ashisay polymetallic combines, the Zhezkazgan copper-smelting combine, the Ust Kamenogorsk lead plant and many others were constructed.

Construction of Turksib 1445 km long from the Lugovaya station to Semipalatinsk became the first-born of industrialization of Kazakhstan.

The industry of Kazakhstan develops higher rates, in comparison with allied (table No. 1).

Table 1. Growth of industrial production (1913 - 1940)

Increased: Oil production	Growth in the Union	in Kazakhstan
	3 times	5.9 times
Coal mining	5.7 times	70 times
Electric power development	23.7 times	700 times
Extent of railway ways	1.4 times	3.1 times

Despite huge success in this process, as a whole, the direction of national economy development of the republic remained still raw.

1) In the republic there were no enterprises for oil, gas, non-ferrous metals processing. Group "A" (production of means) was relied on, group "B" (production of commodities) was ignored.

2) There were no branches of mechanical engineering, instrument making and machine-tool construction, there were no new technologies.

3) Practically there was no light industry.

4) The center decided to save funds for preparation of local staff.

5) Industrialization, owing to the known reasons, led to serious demographic changes. In Kazakhstan 559 thousand people arrived for admission, independently about 1 million 800 thousand people arrived. Owing to what a position of the Kazakhs as a part of the population was reduced from 57.6% in 1926 to 38.0% in 1939, at the same time the share of the Russians increased for the same years from 20.9% to 40.2%.

Elimination of industrial backwardness of the country became the main outcome of industrialization. In the late thirties the USSR was a part of three-four countries of the planet, capable to make any kind of the industrial output available at that time to the mankind.

In the Soviet historiography the decisions of the XV congress of Communist Party (December 1925) were treated as a course on mass collectivization of the village.

Kazakhstan was carried by the will of the Stalin management to that regional group where collectivization was supposed to have been finished by the spring of 1932. It was necessary "to jump" over these forced terms by all means. As a result a "percent" of collectivization became the main criterion, the main criterion of business qualities of the local machinery. But the problem was complicated here by local features. It was necessary to solve previously a number of such problems, as repartition of haying and arable grounds, property confiscation of Bayis, population settlement on the nomadic and semi-nomadic areas. It was affected both on serious economic and political backwardness of the region. But F. Goloschekin and his surrounding excited unprecedented rate of transformations. If in 1928 cooperation captured only 2%, then by spring of 1930 – 50.5%, by October, 1931 - 65%, autumn 1932 - from 70 to 100% of farms, i.e. collectivization came to the end in 78 of 122 rural areas.

Collectivization is accompanied by mass terror and lawlessness, especially against so-called the kulaks. When peasants nevertheless did not show "good will" and did not want to get rid of a private property, they were tried other "educational measures". For example, disfranchisement, eviction threats out of the areas of residence or preventive arrest.

In total in Kazakhstan 180 015 people were subjected to repressions. Arbitrariness caused mass discontent of the population. At the beginning of 1929-31 in Kazakhstan there were 372 revolts, about 80 thousand people participated in them. Only in 1929-33 according to the data 9 805 cases were opened, 3 386 people were shot, 13 151 people were sent to concentration camps. With special cruelty the policy of subsidence the nomadic population was carried out in the region. In winter cold people and cattle were driven hundreds versts away to the steppe, streets so-called Kaztowns were pulled around with the ropes, yurts were put in a line. Because of the hunger, mass concentration of cattle epidemics and mortality began. Thus, in Turgaysky area from 1 million heads in 1930 there were 98 thousand or less than 10%, in the Auliye-Atinsky district from 500 thousand heads there were about 7 thousand, in the Shubartausky area in 1933 from 98 thousand heads remained only 917. As a whole, across Kazakhstan from 40 million heads (in conversion to cattle), there were about 5 million or the livestock was reduced by 8 times. And such mass reduction of cattle happened in conditions when there were no climatic cataclysms (a drought, a crop failure, jute, etc.). It was the direct result of criminal acts of the power.

All this was followed by man-made mass hunger of 1932-33 and real loss of which made 1 million 321 thousand people, indirect losses (i.e. a possible natural increase) - 798 thousand people, or the general losses made 2 million 119 thousand people. The mass protest resulted in the so-called armed wandering out of borders of the republic 1 million 30 thousand people left, later 414 thousand people

returned back. They were enormous losses for the Kazakh ethnos when it was considered that its total number on census of 1926 made only 3 million 628 thousand people. The Bolsheviks organized hunger everywhere: in Ukraine, in Russia, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, etc., but such mass genocide was not experienced by any people. 40 years is required to restore the former number of ethnos.

2) In the system of national education the Soviet government did a great job. Unconditional achievement of the Soviet authority is implementation of continuous literacy and development of national education system. From the first days of the Soviet authority the government adopts various declarations, provisions and decrees for the fight against illiteracy. The basic principles of the Soviet educational system – free of charge education, coeducation of girls and boys, cancellation of all types of punishment were proclaimed there.

Training of the qualified experts, capable to operate economy, the state and party machinery became the main core of a cultural revolution.

Education system development is (from elimination of mass illiteracy to the higher education), certainly, one of large achievements of the Soviet authority. Everywhere free schools are created, actively there is a work on madrasah transformation, schools, and the Russian-Kazakh schools to the Soviet. In 1925 at Kazakhstan schools the common sample of certificates, 5-mark system of assessment was established. By the beginning of the 30es in Kazakhstan compulsory primary education (1930), later compulsory seven-year education (1931) is entered.

Huge work was done on methodical providing of the schools. A.Bukeykhanov ("Geography"), M. Zhumabayev ("Pedagogics"), Zh.Aymaulytov ("Didactics"), B. Omarov ("Algebra"), A.Baytursynov, M. Dulatov etc. were the authors of the first textbooks and educational development.

In the 20es in Kazakhstan the science develops, first scientific institutions appears: chemical and biological laboratory (1922), Regional station of plants protection (1924), Sanitary and bacteriological institute (1925), etc. The academic structure of science - the Kazakhstan base Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1932), and since 1938 Kazakh AN KSSR branch are created in the early thirties.

In 20-30 in Kazakhstan the system of higher educational institutions develops. In 1926 at the Tashkent highest teacher training college the Kazakh faculty was formed. In 1928 the faculty was transferred to Alma-Ata and transformed to the Kazakh teacher's college. In 1935 I received a name of Abay. Then some more higher education institutions are opened: zoo veterinary institute (1929), agricultural institute (1930), medical institute (1931), mining and metallurgical institute (1934), the Kazakh state university (1934) and teacher training, teacher's colleges in Uralsk, Semipalatinsk, Aktyubinsk, Petropavlovsk and Kustanai. By 1941 there had been 20 higher educational institutions in the republic.

Literature gained considerable development. The works of A. Baytursynov, Sh. Kudayberdiyev, M. Zhumabayev, Zh. Aymautov were very popular. There is a group of young, talented representatives "proletarian" literatures – S. Seyfullin, B. Mailin, I. Zhansugurov, S. Mukanov, M. Auezov, etc. Music and dramatic art is created. In 1934 the Kazakh State musical theater opens, which first performance was "Ayman-Sholpan, M. Auezov, "Shuga" B. Mailin. A. Koshabayev, I. Bayzakov, K. Bayseitova, Sh. Zhiyenkulova, Zh. Shanin's names, etc. are very popular.

Transformations in public and cultural life were accompanied by mass repressions and lawlessness. *Mass and political repressions - one of the saddest pages in the history of Kazakhstan.* During carrying out collectivization and dispossession of kulaks, and also the first political processes over "enemies of the people" the ominous role was found by Head department of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs camps of the USSR. GULAG became a place where from a back-breaking hard labor, malnutrition, humiliations perished hundred thousands of people. The territory of Kazakhstan was turned into huge camp. The huge camp - Karlag (1930) was created in the territory of Kazakhstan with several offices.

Terror accrued from year to year and by the middle of the 30es captured nearly a half of the population of the country. If during 1929-31 in the republic 193 cases of so-called nationalist groups with coverage of 10 thousand of population were fabricated, only in 1937 106 thousand people were subjected to repressions, out of them 22 thousand were shot.

In the thirties the national intellectual elite was almost completely destroyed: A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov, M. Zhumabayev, T. Ryskulov, N. Nurmakov, S. Seyfullin, I. Zhansugurov, B. Mailin, S. Asfendiyarov and many others. Only on the case of "Alash-Orda" 4 297 people were repressed, out of them 2 062 were shot.

One of terrifying phenomena of the Soviet reality of the 30-40es was deportation of ethnic communities from their traditional places of residence to the remote regions of the country. Their extrajudicial character, contingency were the main features of deportations as repressions. According to the historian Pavel Polyan, in the USSR ten nation were subjected to total deportation: the Koreans, the Germans, Finns-Ingria people, the Karachays, the Kalmyks, the Chechens, the Ingushs, the Balkars, the Crimean Tatars and the Meskhetian Turks.

In September, 1937 on the basis of the joint resolution of People's Commissars Council and Central Committee the All-Union Communist Party (b) No. 1428 — 326 "About eviction of the Korean population from the borders of Far East territory", signed by Stalin and Molotov, 172 thousand ethnic Koreans were moved from the border regions of the Far East to uninhabited virgin regions of Central Asia (generally Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan).

On August 28, 1941 the decree of Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR liquidated the Autonomous Republic of Germans of the Volga region. 367

000 Germans were deported to the east (preparation took two): to the Komi Republic, to the Urals, to Kazakhstan, Siberia and to Altai.

In 1943 — 1944 mass deportations of the Kalmyks, the Ingushs, the Chechens, the Karachays, the Balkars, the Crimean Tatars, the Nogais, the Meskhetian Turks, the Pontic Greeks, the Bulgarians, the Crimean Roma, the Kurds were carried out.

By the end of the 30es the totalitarian mode was approved, terror became the main method of management, collective nature turned into a screen behind which newly imperial system was hidden. Accepted in 1936 the constitution of the USSR declared democratic principles and human rights only on paper.

Theme 10. Kazakhstan in the years of Reorganization

- 1. Democratization of the Soviet society and collapse of the USSR.*
- 2. Economic transformation in the USSR and its consequence.*
- 3. Political parties and social movements in Kazakhstan.*

1) From the middle of 80es the phenomena of deep economic and political crisis started accruing in the USSR. Mass discontent was caused by the taken root practice of business management, incompetence and moral degradation of the country leaders. The critical publications characterizing the life in the country began to appear overseas. The authors of these works, as a rule, were the people who left or have been violently sent from the country, and also the dissidents who have remained there. "Samizdat" literature enjoys wide popularity. In working class, the peasantry, in the environment of the intellectuals, even in the hearts of the most party staff, there was the understanding of that it is impossible to live in this way further.

The first attempt to leave crisis was made in 1982-1983 by Andropov Yu.V. Leaning on drastic administrative measures, the plunge towards weakening of the ideological doctrines blocking possibility of serious reforms was taken; ways to freedom the social thought are carefully opened. His persistence in discipline and order, targeting eradication of corruption, engendered hope in mass consciousness to the future changes. The serious illness of the Secretary General didn't give the chance to finish the outlined course. Deviation designated under K.U. Chernenko (1983-1985) from any transformations couldn't turn the country off reform route.

In March, 1985 M. S. Gorbachev becomes the secretary general of the Central Committee of CPSU. The adopted policy on acceleration of social and economic development gave great hope. Radical restructurings were required; reorganization was purposely proclaimed. The decisions of January and June (1987) Plenums of the Central Committee of CPSU started the reorganization, the XIX party conferences (June-July, 1988). The reorganization program of economic system, reform of political system was defined - all completeness of the power was transferred to Councils, mechanisms of civil society, the constitutional state are

formed. But thus it was not considered that for long decades CPSU was a core round which economic and political life was formed. Therefore fast elimination of party from the management without the corresponding preparatory work led to loss of controllability of the country. Resistance of democratic and conservative forces became sharply aggravated; there is friction due to the need of signing of a new allied contract. Democratization and publicity lifted such a wave of political, national, religious and other problems which overflowed the country. The power showed absolute helplessness, lack of will and apathy. Baltic republics, Transcaucasia, Russia and Ukraine conduct active policy on collapse of the Soviet Union.

Crisis of the Center was leading to the growth of an initiative of local leaders, mainly national, occasionally nationalist character. All this became the breeding ground of so-called "parade of sovereignties". RSFSR was the first to speak about the sovereignty, and practical steps in this direction were taken by the Baltic republics. On October 25, 1990 Kazakhstan adopts the Declaration on the state sovereignty of Kazakhstan, proclaiming domination of republican laws over the allied

Sovereignty, as a whole, accelerated the course of democratic processes in Kazakhstan which among other republics began to make opposition to the center. At the initiative of Kazakhstan bilateral contracts were signed with Russia, Ukraine and Belarus and other republics recognizing the sovereignty of each other, the developed borders establishing the mutually beneficial economic relations. In December, 1990 four republics, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, took the initiative of creation of the Union of the sovereign states. Work on the formation of working bodies began. However the tendencies to collapse of the USSR were stronger, centrifugal forces of the republics amplified sharply; Ukraine, Azerbaijan declared creation of the armies. The president of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev issued the Decree "About Formation of Security Council Kazakh SSR", and then - "About transition of the state enterprises and organizations of allied submission to the government Kazakh SSR", "About creation of gold reserves and diamond fund in Kazakh SSR", "About ensuring independence of foreign economic activity of Kazakh SSR". Besides, by the Decree of the President of the republic Semipalatinsk test nuclear range was closed. These documents put an end to dictatorship of allied departments.

Eight republics signed the Contract on economic community on October 18. But this contract actually was not carried out. Disintegration of the Union increased. On November 14, 1991 in Novo-Ogareva seven republics declared intention to create SSG. However it did not take place.

The difficult processes happening in all republics, powerlessness of allied forms of the power led to signing by the heads of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine the Agreement on creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on December 8, 1991 in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. In this agreement it was proclaimed that the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics as the subject of

international law stopped the existence. Three states united in the CIS and invited to enter the commonwealth of the new states of the former USSR.

On December 13, 1991 the heads of Central Asia and Kazakhstan gathered in Ashkhabad and declared support of the decisions made in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. At the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan, on December 20, 1991 the heads of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan gathered in Alma-Ata to discuss the questions connected with creation of the CIS.

On December 21, 1991 the Declaration on the final termination of the USSR existence was adopted, the important agreement on joint efforts concerning the nuclear weapon was reached. This agreement was signed by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, i.e. the country owning the nuclear weapon. The participating states undertook jointly to develop policy on nuclear questions, to ensure collective safety of all the subjects of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

On December 25 M. Gorbachev signed the decree about removal of the Supreme the Commander-in-chief functions and declared the resignation from a post of the President of the USSR. In the same evening the red flag of the USSR was lowered from a flagstaff over the Grand Kremlin Palace. On December 26, 1991 one of two chambers of the Supreme Council of the former USSR which managed to be collected, the Council of the Republics adopted the formal Declaration on the termination of the USSR existence.

2) The course basis on acceleration of social and economic development was made by technical progress, modernization of mechanical engineering and activation of a human factor. Such turn was extremely necessary since in the last quarter of the XX century when the country "missed" the coming technological revolution, it appeared away that the country was from a highway of a modern civilization development. The idea of acceleration was simple: to buy abroad the latest equipment, advanced technologies and, using advantages of socialism, to start catching up with the West which was far in advance.

Therefore originally the reform mentioned only the organization sphere: society improvement by establishing order, strengthening of labor and technological discipline, responsibility increase, etc. was provided. Even such vague measures yielded quite good results: in 1985-86 labor productivity in the industry and construction grew by 1.3 times, railway transport - by 3 times. These indicators caused euphoria in the country leaders and generated belief in power of decree, owing to the correct orders.

But life proved that it is impossible to develop further in the old manner, the old resource was completely exhausted, and the reorganization program of economic system was proclaimed. Its basis was drastic development of enterprise independence, their transition to full self-financing, cooperation development, etc. Along with new methods, old command and administrative methods of management were also widely used: state quality control improvement of

production, State Agricultural Committee creation for the solution of food problems. The anti-alcoholic company which soon ended up in "Prohibition" became a classical example of old approaches. Deficiency of "drink" led to mass moonshining, at first sugar disappeared from the shops, then counters were removed without remainder. The country learned new troubles in the form of toxicomania, drug addiction. Receipts in the state treasury were sharply reduced, since "drunk money" made a half of the budget of the country. There were difficulties with salary payment.

The country is shaken by general deficiency, many thousands queues. Rates of a gross national product growth decreased from 3.3% in 1986 to 2% in 1990, indicators of labor productivity growth began to have negative characteristics at serious increase in the monetary income. So, their ratio in 1990 made 3% and 16.9%, in the first half of 1991 - 11% and 43.5% respectively. Resistance of democratic and conservative forces became more acute, there is friction due to the need of signing of the new allied contract. The general destabilization of economy, destruction of economic communications, and delay of development rates - all these led the country to a catastrophe.

3) December events of 1986 played an important role in democratization of political life in the republic. In August, 1987 the first independent organization - the social and ecological association "Initiative" was formed. Its purpose is to proclaim a fight for increase of social activity of the population, on the basis of anti-war, ecological, humanistic and peacekeeping ideals, the principles of publicity, democratization, social equality and justice. The association "Initiative" gives moral and organizational support, holds legal consultations, information examination for beginner citizens and labor collectives. Later other political parties, including. "The green front", Social Democratic Party of Kazakhstan budded from this association.

Labor movement became serious political force. The special role was occupied in it by the miners of Karaganda, whose protest coincided with strikes in other coal regions of the country. Begun with purely economic requirements, they were quickly politized. In 1989 the regional working strike committee which was included into the Union of workers of the Karaganda region was created. Crucial issues in the social and economic sphere were highlighted by the events in Zhana Ozen (1989), caused by poor development of the infrastructures, miscalculations in placement of the productive forces, taken root practice of a shift method application when local population was unemployed.

There were the organizations alternative to women's councils, which were created, as a rule, from below: Republican committee of soldiers' mothers, League of Muslim female of Kazakhstan, unions of mothers having many children, families, association of business women "Aisha", "A white yurt", etc. In February, 1989 at the initiative of O. Suleymenov the anti-nuclear movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" is created. After it other political movements and the organizations are multiplied: "Adilet", "Memorial", "Nekst-Stop", ecological movement on

problems of Balkhash and the Aral will be organized under the leadership of M. Shakhanov. In Alma-Ata and regions the society "Kazakh language" gains strength, in spring of 1990 a number of the social democratic organizations unite in Social Democratic Party of Kazakhstan, at the end of May, 1990 the organizing committee of the national and democratic movement "Azat" is created. By summer - autumn of 1990 the movement "Azat" turns into the large political organization supporting full state independence of Kazakhstan. There are also radical political organizations: "Zheltoksan", "Alash", Cossack associations. In a counterbalance to the national and democratic organizations in Alma-Ata the "Unity" movement is created. The Socialist party, Republican Party of Kazakhstan and National Congress of Kazakhstan party are among large parties. In process of formation of Kazakhstan as the sovereign state, multi-party system became the natural phenomenon of social development in the republic. Legitimately existing multi-party system assumes recognition of various interests and views in the society, providing their supporters with the right to express and protect these interests, to achieve their realization.

Theme 11. Sovereign Kazakhstan

- 1. Political reforms in Kazakhstan.*
- 2. Economic reforms.*
- 3. Entry of RK into the world community.*
- 4. Nursultan Nazarbayev – the first president of RK, the Leader of the Nation.*

1) The declaration on the state sovereignty of the republic was proclaimed on October 25, 1990. It started the process of getting real independence for Kazakhstan.

On December 16, 1991 the parliament of the republic voted for adoption of the Constitutional Law "About the state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan". Thus, the world community replenished with the new independent state. With this historical document the Republic of Kazakhstan was proclaimed as the independent democratic state which possesses the Supreme right concerning the territory and national wealth, independently defines and pursues the domestic and foreign policy, builds the relationship with all states on the basic principles of international law. It is very important that the citizens of the Republic of all nations united by a community of historical destiny with the Kazakh nation, make together with it the uniform people of Kazakhstan which is the carrier of the sovereignty and a source of state power.

Formation of Kazakhstan as an independent state put on the agenda as an urgent task acceptance of new state symbols. On June 4, 1992 the State Emblem and the Flag, on December 11 - the National Anthem of Kazakhstan were approved.

On January 28, 1993 the first Constitution of independent Kazakhstan was adopted, which declared the Republic as the secular, democratic and unitary state, providing the equal rights to all the citizens. Integrity, indivisibility and inviolability of its territories were emphasized. The government in the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the principle of its division into legislative, executive and judicial; the people of Kazakhstan are admitted as the only source of the government. The Republic of Kazakhstan recognizes the person, his life, freedom and the independence, inalienable rights as the supreme value and carries out the activity in interests of the citizen and society.

Continuation of the reforms of political system led to adoption of the second Constitution on August 30, 1995, the highest legislature was delegated to the two-chamber parliament consisting of the senate (two deputies from each area) and Mazhilis (67 deputies). In the first article of the Constitution Kazakhstan proclaimed itself as "the democratic, secular, constitutional and social state which supreme values are the person, his life, the rights and freedoms". The Republic of Kazakhstan declared itself as the unitary state with a presidential government. The only source of the government in the country is the people. The ideological and political variety was declared in the new constitution. Property problems were also considered from new positions - two forms of ownership are declared in the basic law, it is private and state. In the process of formation of Kazakhstan as the sovereign state, multi-party system became the natural phenomenon of social development in the republic. Political movements and parties - Socialist party, Republican Party of Kazakhstan and party "The national congress of Kazakhstan "Azat", "Unity", "Adilet", etc. become real political force. Political life of the country as in a mirror, is reflected in further development of a multi-party system. Internal political evolution is resulted by collision of various directions, the ratio of forces changes. Among leaders of a multi-party system of RK it is possible to name a number of parties: "Otan", "Nur-Otan", "Aul", "Party of patriots", "Communist party of Kazakhstan", "Joint stock company Zhol", "Azat", All-republican Social Democratic Party.

One of the most important problems, which needed the urgent decision, was the question of further development of Kazakh and other languages in Kazakhstan. Currently in the republic there is a real variety of the languages, over a hundred languages of the people, ethnic groups of the country are inadequate on the volume of functions carried out by them. Despite of the taken measures, 1990 and the beginning of the 2000 it was not possible to realize the state status of the Kazakh language fully.

Current situation dictated adoption on July 11, 1997 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About languages". The Kazakh language became a state language (i.e. the language of the state self-government, the legislation, legal proceedings and office-work). In the state organizations and local governments Russian language is officially used on an equal basis with Kazakh language. The status of the state Kazakh language is supported with the mechanism which

provides its universal studying and use, office-work and office. Together with it Russian language is still fully used in all spheres of life, including as official language of international communication.

The correct language policy is a guarantee of stability, international consent and the civil world. According to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev, "... specifics of multinational Kazakhstan have huge advantage. Friendship of the people is not only the main property, but also our belief, our hope. It is a right way of development and the Kazakh nation, and all people of the republic".

2) Kazakhstan met great difficulties in carrying out economic reforms within the country. For years of the Soviet power the largest in the USSR raw materials mining and fuel and energy industry was created here. It predetermined specifics of interrelations with other regions of the country. Kazakhstan made more than a half of all types of non-ferrous metals of the country, approximately the fifth part of the coal, more than 90% of the phosphorus, more than 90% of the chromeplated ores, million tons of wheat. In structure of taken-out production of the republic there were 70% of raw materials, 12% - semi-finished products. At a boundary of the 1980es - the 90es the situation in economy of Kazakhstan was better, than as a whole about the country. However it was necessary to state deterioration of an economic situation and decrease in a standard of living of the population of the republic. From the middle of the 90es in Kazakhstan rates of a social production began to fall. Crisis in the sphere of production of goods was aggravated with frustration of finance and monetary circulation, strengthening of inflationary processes.

The law "About Property" adopted on December 15, 1990, for the first time declared a sole property of Kazakhstan on the land and other natural resources. In the other law "About Privatization" the question of property was defined more specifically: "All national wealth which is available on the territory of the republic is considered to be its property and it included into republic jurisdiction". Thus, one of the most important problems of the sovereign state economy as a problem of state ownership was solved.

The economic reform which is carried out in Kazakhstan, provided cardinal change of structure of management by economy, location, functions and roles of bodies of the state.

For acceleration of market structure formation there was developed the program of privatization which included the list of the objects which are subject to prime privatization, and of the state property forms of sale.

Privatization process in Kazakhstan was carried out at the same time with the reform of taxation, pricing, compensation and bank policy. In line with policy of market structure formation much attention began to be paid to development of small business, destruction of exclusive structures.

The law on freedom of economic activity and business development in the republic defines the main legal, economic and social conditions and the guarantees

providing freedom to business activity of citizens and legal entities at implementation of the rights of owners.

Implementation of the Law on restriction of the monopolistic activity which main objective is turning on the mechanisms of market regulation, stimulations of free competition, business and protection of consumer interests in the republic is of great importance.

Kazakhstan in January, 1992 declared liberalization of the prices on the territory, got the first ingot of gold, having laid thereby the foundation to accumulation of the gold reserves. According to the decision of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in November 15, 1993 the national currency – tenge//16, 34//was entered. It had enormous economic and political value. Transition of Kazakhstan to national currency allowed the republic to continue a course of social and economic reforms already as to the independent and sovereign state.

Thus, the main economic tendencies of the modern period are characterized by further development of the market relations: economy privatization, privatization, business development, demonopolization, free pricing, implementation of tough monetary and credit and financial policy, regulation of inflation rates. However the anti-inflationary course leads to falling of production and to unemployment growth. In 1991-1999 decline in production proceeded, at the industrial enterprises the acute shortage of own current assets was felt, investment activity decreased. The profit unavailable did not cover tax obligations to the state, mutual payments between the adjacent enterprises and debts on a salary to workers.

Decline in production of consumer goods, especially, in branches of light industry proceeded. These processes were accompanied by unemployment growth. The hope for growth of foreign investments was insignificant as there was an obvious tendency to investment, generally raw branches for preservation of own natural resources.

In agriculture of Kazakhstan there was large-scale transformation of state farms and collective farms, change of ownership forms and the status of the agroenterprises, formation of a new type of a worker - the owner, entitled to work freely with means of production and the income. But formation of new forms of ownership realized in difficult financial and economic conditions. The difficult economic situation of agricultural producers was caused by a rupture of the developed economic communications, growth of a disproportion of the prices in barter between agriculture and the industry, inflation, a budget deficit, reduction of public financing, rise in price of credit resources. As a result there was a catastrophic situation in agriculture of Kazakhstan.

Agricultural production became unprofitable, the number of unprofitable enterprises increased dramatically. Specific weight of the unprofitable state agricultural enterprises in total of agroformations only in 1996 made 70%, and further this process amplified.

As a result, the economy could develop production only due to expensive loans. Continued delays in payment of agricultural production delivered on account of a state order exacerbated the situation, which led to a depreciation of the received funds. In the conditions of progressing inflation, especially in 1992 - 1998, the agricultural enterprises appeared on the verge of bankruptcy. However, despite all the difficulties which Kazakhstan endured at the present stage, the republic has opportunities to correct the economic situation. Thus, in 2000 there were some signs of the general stabilization. The main are delay of inflation rates and a certain improvement of financial state of the economy.

It is very important that among long-term priorities the President noted development of means of communication and a communication network. Today the Republic of Kazakhstan faces a problem of creation, first of all, own independent and effective system of telecommunication services, competitive in the future with similar infrastructures of the developed countries of the world. The today's condition of telecommunications of Kazakhstan, despite the sufficient density of lines in comparison with other countries, becomes a serious economic problem.

2001 is the year of a decade of republic independence. The problem facing our country for a long time consisted in surviving as the independent state in difficult conditions of a rough transition period. Kazakhstan with honor coped with this problem - despite difficulties, we left chaos and disorder depths. Now transition to a stabilization stage began. According to the President, "additional forces and confidence give us saved up in the hardest conditions experience of statehood creation, carrying out political and economic reforms, knowledge of the world and its development, tolerance and understanding of Kazakhstan citizens".

The main directions of economic development of the country in 2000 is ensuring independence through creation of joint ventures with foreign multinational corporations, opening domestic market for foreign investors as a guarantee of protection of the country in the geopolitical center of Eurasia. Development of a raw complex of the country is an economic priority of the country, as a priority its technical modernization is put. Creation of free economic zones has to become additional incentive of economic development and attraction of foreign investments. Support of small and medium business, creation of an open banking financial system and pension accumulative funds have to promote accumulation of additional available funds for further development of economy.

3) Having become the independent state, Kazakhstan in the autumn of 1992 carried out the world kurultai of the Kazakhs which brought together the representatives of the 10-million Kazakh people from 13 countries of the world. The big role in consolidation of society and strengthening of friendship of the people was played by the Forum of the people of Kazakhstan held in December, 1992. In the speech Nazarbayev especially emphasized need of preservation of good feelings of the people occupying Kazakhstan, creations of reliable legal guarantees for cultural development, language, and customs.

Kazakhstan as the independent state was recognized by many countries of the world. On March 2, 1992 the Republic of Kazakhstan became the full member of the United Nations, having assumed obligations for strict implementation of the Charter of the UN. Kazakhstan declared that, recognizing a priority of the rights and the personal freedom fixed in the universal declaration of human rights, will adequately seek to enter the world community. Kazakhstan became the member of the Organization for safety and cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International bank of reconstruction and development (MRRB), the World Bank (WB), the International association of development, Multilateral agency of guarantees and investments, the International Center for settlement of investment disputes, World Health Organization and a number of other international organizations.

The president of the Republic of Kazakhstan, N. A. Nazarbayev, signed the Lisbon protocol in 1992 and declared that Kazakhstan becomes the territory, free from the nuclear weapon. It solved a problem of vulnerability of the country near nuclear powers. Official nuclear powers of the world gave guarantees of safety of RK, having signed "The memorandum of safety of RK". Closing of the Semipalatinsk nuclear range, dismantle and export of the nuclear weapon allowed positioning RK as the peaceful nuclear-free state.

RK chose the principle of multivector foreign policy orientation on the basis of which RK established the bilateral relations with many countries of the world, among which Russia and China, CIS countries, the European Union, the USA, the country of the Middle East, South East Asia.

Thus, Kazakhstan for years of entering into the world community proved as the open and authoritative state of Central Asia integrated into the international and regional systems of safety and cooperation. Recognition of Kazakhstan in this quality by the world community is the presidency of RK in OSCE in 2010.

4) Even during the collapse of the USSR Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev was the first secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Kazakhstan from June, 1989. On April 24, 1990 in the republic the post of the President Kazakh SSR is established. At the session of the Supreme Council of the republic the first President of KAZSSR N. A. Nazarbayev was elected.

After collapse of the USSR and formation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the process of strengthening of the sovereignty of Kazakhstan, the need for national election of the President of the Republic grew. The Supreme Council decided to hold elections on December 1, 1991. It was the first national elections of the head of the state. The law on presidential elections" was adopted and N. A. Nazarbayev's candidate was proposed for this position. 8788726 people or 88.23% took part in elections. 8681276 voters or 98.78% voted for N. A. Nazarbayev. On December 10, 1991 in Alma-Ata inauguration of the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - N. A. Nazarbayev took place.

On April 29, 1995 in the republic there was the national referendum which prolonged a term of ruling of the President N. Nazarbayev till December 1, 2000.

Deterioration of macroeconomic indicators and threat of a new round of crisis led to that the President took an unprecedented step - declared abdication and new elections. The elections which were held on January 10, 1999 showed that the most part of the people of Kazakhstan supports present policy of the state and a course on reforms. For the first time in the history of Kazakhstan presidential elections took place on an alternative basis and N. Nazarbayev won, having received 79.78% of the votes.

On December 4, 2005 N. A. Nazarbayev was again elected as the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, having received 91.15% of the votes.

Political reforms in RK were not complete of and assume further improvement of structure of the government, executive power, reforming of the legislation, administrative and political division of the state.

Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev went down in history of sovereign Kazakhstan as the first President of RK who has made an invaluable contribution to formation and development of our state. Political and economic reforms are connected with his name in the country, successful realization of Strategy - 2030, a preservation of peace and consent in multiethnic and polyconfessional RK, formation and blossoming of the new capital of Kazakhstan - Astana. On the world scene Kazakhstan took place of a young, but already recognizable state with the peace-loving multilateral foreign policy, voluntary refused from the nuclear weapon, offering new initiatives of mechanisms of collective security in Asia – SVMDA supporting regional integration. These efforts of the president of RK N. A. Nazarbayev are highly appreciated by the leaders of the world community.

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Contents

Theme 1. Introductory lecture	3
Theme 2. Turkic states on the territory of Kazakhstan in the VI-VIII cc	7
Theme 3. Kazakhstan in the period of the Mongol invasion	19
Theme 4. Feudal states of the Middle Ages in the XIV-XV centuries	26
Theme 5. Ethnic processes on the territory of Kazakhstan. Ethnogenesis of Kazakh nation. Kazakh khanate formation	35
Theme 6. The diplomacy of the Kazakh khanate in the XVI-XVII centuries	43
Theme 7. Kazakhstan in the structure of the Russian empire	49
Theme 8. Social and political development of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX c.	54
Theme 9. The soviet Kazakhstan in the 1920-1940es	59
Theme 10. Kazakhstan in the years of Reorganization	65
Theme 11. Sovereign Kazakhstan	69
Educational and methodological materials on the discipline	75

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