Kazakh khanate in XVI-XVII centuries

Questions:

- Political situation of Kazakh khanate
- Organization of political rule in Kazakh khanate
- Social structure
- Specialization of economy

1question: Political situation of Kazakh khanate

In first time territory of Kazakh khanate

– West Jetysu in Chu and Talas

valleys, when – territory of modern

Kazakhstan.

In XV-XVII cc. independence political unit— feudal state. Capital in different time was - Sygnak, Turkistan and others.

	Epochs and	Reigns	Foreign politic
	inside politic		
	Second half of XV c. Reinforcement	Janibek khan (1465-1480) – posterity of khan of Ak Horda -Urus khan	Struggle with Abulhair - khan at Uzbeks nomad.
	XVI c - expansion of frontier.	Burunduk – (1480-1511) – son of Kerei	Struggle to rule at Shaibani and Djuchi posterity.
CANADA TENTO	Mostly power (centre - Ak Horda)	Kasym khan (1511-1518) - son of Janibek.	Struggle with grandson of Abulhair - Muhammad Shaibani to Jetysu towns.
	Some time destroy of state	Mamash khan — (1518-1523).	Struggle with grandson of Abulhair - Muhammad Shaibani to Jetysu towns.
	Destroy of state	Tahir khan (1523-1533) - older brother of Kasym Buidash khan (1533-1534) – Tahir brother	Struggle with Mogulistan, Nogais Horda, Uzbek khanate

30 y. of XVI c.	Ahmed khan - west region of Kazakhstan. Tugum khan— in Jetysu.	Struggle to Jetysu towns.
Revival of state. Capital of state in 1560 y. change to centre region of kazakh steppe	Hak-nazar khanate (1538-1580) – son of Kasym Shigai khan (1580-1582)	«Oaths treaty» with Buhar khan - Abdulla
Expansion of frontier - unit the Turkistan, Tashkent, Samarkand.	Tevekkel' khan (1582-1598) – son of Shigai.	Unit with Uzbek khan. Exchange with embassy to russian state. Struggle with oirats on East and mongol khan on South of Jetysu.
The formatted to 3 juze, where came independent khan.	Esim khan (1598-1628(1643)?) in Turkistan -brother of	Raids of oirats. Difficult situation on south and south-east of Tashkent and

Tevekkel'. Tursyn

Muhammad khan in

Tashkent – nephew of

Disintegrate to independent lots

Destroy time

Hak-nazar Djangir khan Struggle with dzungar in

Turkistan towns

Reinforcement of political destroy in Kazakh khanate at XVIII c.

Absence of unit

market,
extensive
type of
economy
-nomadic cattle-breeding

Destroy of towns and trades, naturalization of economy

Struggle to rule, absence of central power

Aggressions at neighbors of kazakh, many struggles

Disintegrate of khanate of Tauke khan time (1680-1718)

Small juze

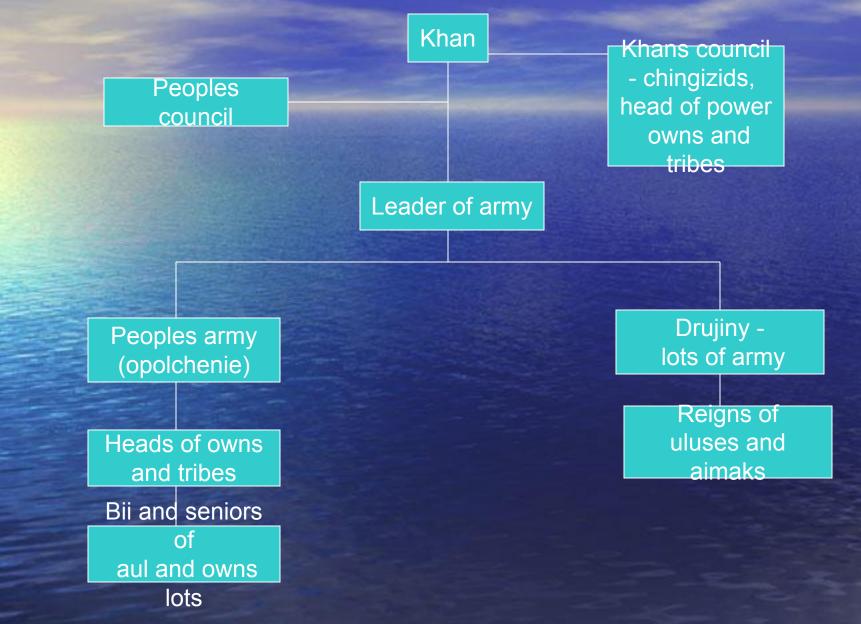
Kaip (1715 - 1718) Abulhair (1717-1748) Middle juze

Bolat (1718-1729)
Sameke (723-1737)
Kuchuk (1730-1748)
Abulmambet
(1739-1771)

Great juze

Jolbarys (1720-1740)

2 question: Organization of political rule in Kazakh khanate



3 question: Social structure of kazakh commonalty Khan Head of reign own

Ak suiek White bone

Sultany (chingizids=tore)

Reigns of uluses

Oglany

Sons of reign, who doesn't have ulus

Hodja (koja)

Posterity of first follower the Islam

Kara suiek Black bone Bii Leaders of own and tribes, judges, leaders of army

Batyry Beautiful solders, leaders of division in army

Leaders of aul (settlements) and others owns forms

Starshiny

Aksakaly

Leaders of own

Bai

Big personal properties

Cattle person

Properties of cattle

Farmer

Properties of land

Tulenguty

Personal guard of reign

Slaves

