

Turkic khanate

The Parthian shot



Kazakh khanate



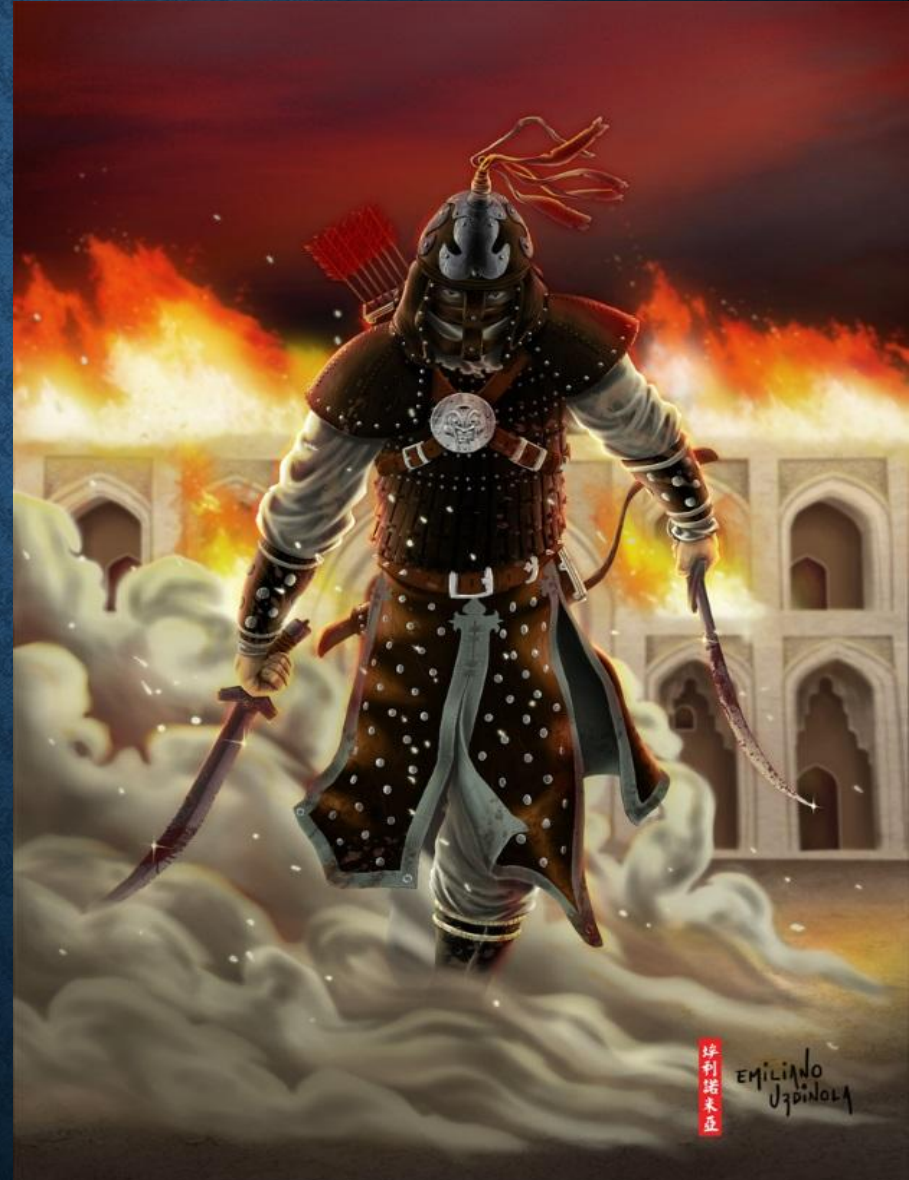
The Turkic Khaganate (552-744)



One of the largest states in history. During the period of greatest expansion (end of VI century) controlled territory in Northeast China (Manchuria), Mongolia, Altai, East Turkestan, West Turkestan (Central Asia), Kazakhstan and North Caucasus.

THE TURKIC KHAGANATE (552-744)

The Turks, under the leadership of Bumin Keagan (d. 552) and his sons, succeeded the Rouran Khaganate as the main power in the Mongolian plateau and established a stronger empire, which rapidly expanded to rule huge territories in Central Asia. This khanate interacted extensively with various dynasties based in north China, and for significant periods exercised considerable control over the lucrative Silk Road trade.



BREAKUP KAGHANATE



However, the power of Turkic power soon deteriorated. After the death of Tobo Khan in 581 year, there was a weakening of the Turkic Khanate, which became the main manifestations of strengthening civil wars, aggravation of social contradictions, the attack on the Chinese border kaganate war with neighboring countries. In 603, the Turk Empire disintegrated into Western Turkic Khanate and the Eastern Turkic Khanate

ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE

- The main livestock species were sheep and horses .Turks mastered the industrial production of iron. Development of metallurgy allowed turks khans rearm its military.
- The main occupation was Turks nomadic herding and hunting herbivores worn character raids because of the large herds of animals of the steppe . Clothing and tents were made of animal skins. Turks were also made felt and woolen fabrics .



CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

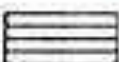


The Turkic temporary kaghan from the Ashina clan were subordinate to a sovereign authority that was left in the hands of a council of tribal chiefs.

The Khaganate received missionaries from the Buddhists religion, which were incorporated into Tengriism. After the fall of the khanate, many refugees settled in Central Asia, Middle East and Europe adopted the Islamic faith.



СХЕМА 1. ХАНСТВА ЗАПАДНОЙ СИБИРИ И СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ В НАЧАЛЕ XVII в.



Территории занятые Россией к 1600 г.



Территории занятые калмыками к 1600 г.



Приблизительные границы



Современные границы Казахстана



Узбекские ханства



**DISSATISFIED WITH THE RIGID
POLICY OF ABU AL-KHAIR, SOME
TRIBES HEADED BY SULTANS AND
ZHANIBEK KEREI WERE FORCED TO
MIGRATE TO MOGHULISTAN (LOCATED
BETWEEN THE RIVERS SHU AND
TALAS), WHERE THEY ESTABLISHED
AN INDEPENDENT STATE FORMATION
THE HORDE, WHICH WAS CALLED THE
KAZAKH KHANATE.**



During this period, the main rival of the Kazakh hordes were Uzbeks. Uzbek-Kazakh rivalry continued throughout the last quarter of 15th century as Muhammad Shaybani and Buyunduk competed for control of the Sur Darya cities.

The largest and most important city, Yasi (later called Turkestan), became the headquarter of the Kazakh khan.

The rivalry ended temporarily when the two rulers signed a peace treaty in 1500.



During the reign of Khan Kasim was developed and adopted a code of laws known as the "Қасым ханның қасқа Жолы" "Есім ханның ески Жолы"

the main principles and rules of law of the medieval Kazakh society were in "Jeti Zhargy". "Laws of Tauke Khan" legally secured norms of administrative, criminal and civil law, as well as provisions on taxes, religious beliefs, that were covering almost all



Ethnic name “the Kazakh” is consolidated to that nomadic people of XV century, During one century all Turkic nomad tribes of Desht-and-Kypchak united under this name. In ancient Turkic language “the Kazakh” means “free”, “separated people”, “daring warriors”. Formation process finished in 15-16 centuries. By 1550 the Kazakh khanate - Ak the Horde has considerably extended and has extended the territories to all east Desht-and-kipchak. In the end of 15 century the Kazakh khanate has become stronger economically and has extended territorially.



