

Карібайев В.В.
**Historical importance of
formation of Kazakh Khanate**

Author in his article pays special attention to the historical importance of formation of Kazakh Khanate. Formation of Kazakh Khanate shows that it led continuous ethnical processes in the territory of Kazakhstan to new stage and it reflects Kazakh nation as individual ethnos. Considering historical significance of formation of Kazakh Khanate from ethnical point of view, we can conclude that it influenced the completion of formation period of Kazakh nation, and gave to the ethnos, which raised ethnical processes to national level, ethno name «Kazakh». Next importance of formation of Khanate is that transforming Kazakh nation to national state. Thus, Kazakh Khanate served as original state of Kazakh nation until the end of 18th century.

Key words: Kazakh Khanate, Kerei and Zhanibek, Kazakh nation, state, Deshti Kypshak.

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**Қазақ хандығының
құрылуының тарихи маңызы**

Автор мақаласында Қазақ хандығы құрылуының тарихи маңыздарына арнайы тоқталады. Қазақ хандығының құрылуы – Қазақстан аумағында ежелден бері үздіксіз жалғасып келе жатқан этникалық үдерістерді жаңа белеске жеткізіп, қазақ халқының жеке этнос болып қалыптасқандығын көрсетеді. Қазақ хандығының құрылуының тарихи маңызын этникалық тұрғыдан қарастыра келе, ол – қазақ халқының қалыптасуы кезеңін аяқтауға тікелей ықпал етті, этникалық процесті халықтық деңгейге көтерілген этносқа – «қазақ» атты этнонимді бергізді деп ойымызды түйіндейміз. Хандықтың құрылуының келесі бір маңызына оның қазақ ұлтының ұлттық сипаттағы мемлекеті болуы жатты. Сөйтіп, Қазақ хандығы қазақ халқының XVIII ғасырдың аяғына дейінгі төл мемлекеті ретінде қызмет етеді.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақ хандығы, Керей мен Жәнібек, қазақ халқы, мемлекет, Дешті Қыпшак.

Карибаев Б.Б.
**Историческое значение
образования
Казахского ханства**

Автор в статье особо акцентирует внимание на историческое значение образования Казахского ханства. Образование Казахского ханства, протяженность которого длилась с древнейших времен, в результате чего сложился казахский этнос, выводит на новые ступени этнические процессы на территории Казахстана. Рассматривая историческое значение образования казахского ханства с этнической стороны, автор делает вывод, что оно имело прямое влияние на окончательное формирование казахского народа, а также этнический процесс, который поднял этнос до уровня народа и был назван этнонимом «казах». И так, до конца XVIII века Казахское ханство было государством казахского народа.

Ключевые слова: Казахское ханство, Керей и Джанибек, казахский народ, государство, Дешти Кыпчак.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF FORMATION OF KAZAKH KHANATE

In the history of Kazakh, which has thousands years of history, the role of the era of Kazakh Khanate is special and it has significant importance. Every person, every event, every date have special place in the history of Kazakh Khanate. The formation of Kazakh Khanate is considered as a result of continuous ethnic processes in the territory of Kazakhstan, which has been taking place during many centuries and it is considered as a result of the development of political structures in the territory of East Deshti Kypshak and its neighboring countries in the 14-15th century. As well as, this important event is very special, as it is believed to be crucial period in the development of Kazakh State in the territory of Kazakhstan. In this article, we will analyze and discuss these important facts.

One of the most important sides of formation of Kazakh Khanate is pushing its ethnical development to the new level and moving from one stage to another one. Ethnical process and political development merge into one, forming completely new state. In this regard, the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in his book titled «Tarikh tolkynynda» calls Kazakh Khanate as the first state in the Central Asia [1, 211 p.]. In the historiography of our nation it is clear that amongst most scientists there is a theory which proves that the period of formation of Kazakh nation is tightly connected with the formation of Kazakh Khanate [2, 260-269 p.; 3, 274 p.; 4, 253-254 p.].

In the territory of Kazakhstan ethnic processes started from the Bronze Age, reaching nations' level in the 14-15th century. During the ethnic processes ethnic elements and components merged into common territorial, economical, political, religious, linguistic, spiritual spaces, which took place around 2-2.5 thousand years. In each historical period ethnic process developed according to its necessary conditions.

Overall, until the beginning of 13th century in the territory of our country ethnic processes came close to the national level, forming a unified ethnical space. However, the main political-social structure which calls «state» could not provide it with necessary conditions in order to lead that process to its completion. Kypshak Khanate which was formed in the 11th century started to torn apart in the middle of the 12th century due to results of internal and external factors [5, 211-214 p.]. In the beginning of the 13th century this system was

replaced with more powerful system of Mongol state. As a result, ethnical processes in the territory of Kazakhstan experienced a new historical era – era of Mongols' supremacy.

Ethnical processes of the 13-15th centuries, in spite of slight slowdown, continued to develop in its own pace. In the middle of the 14th century the process of adaption of Mongols' ethnic components to local ethnic in the territory of East Deshti Kypshak is completed. In other words, Mongol tribes became Kypshak [6, 235 p.].

In the recorded data, inhabitants of Deshti Kypshak had common name «Kypshaks», from the middle of the 14th century they were called «Uzbeks». With the formation of Kazakh Khanate, inhabitants of East Deshti Kypshak were called «Kazakh». This ethno name shows completion of ethnic processes in the territory of Kazakhstan and formation of one nation. The period of formation of nation took place at the same time, when the term «Kazakh» which emerged due to political situations, was given to the newly born nation. Thus, the word «Kazakh» which appeared five hundred years ago as ethno name, till these days used as the name of the nation living in the territory of Kazakhstan.

The formation of Kazakh Khanate showed leading ethnical process, which continued from the early ages, to the new stage and the completion of Kazakh nation. Thus, considering the historical importance of the formation of Kazakh Khanate from the ethnical angle, we can draw conclusion, that it influenced directly on the completion of the period of formation of Kazakh Khanate, and gave new ethno name «Kazakh» to the ethnos, which led ethnic process to the national level.

The following historical importance of formation of Kazakh Khanate is recreation of interrupted state tradition, which was due to Mongol conquest in the beginning of the 13th century, adapting to the local ethnic traditions. Even though, there are many similarities between Kypshak State system and Mongol State system located in the territory of Kazakhstan, each of them has many unique features. For example, difference in the inheritance of power, relation of type of power to executive power. Due to establishment of Mongol state system, this system was introduced in the territory of East Deshti Kypshak, and previous system was replaced by it, but they could not erase it off from the memory of local people. The process of Mongols' ethno components becoming Kypshak went together with the adaption of Mongol state to local environment. As a result, typical to Mongol state terms like

«noyan», «bahadur» were replaced by local Turk-Kypshak words as «bi», «bek», «batyr». Moreover, there were some differences in power inheritance between Kypshak traditions and Mongol traditions, but until mid 13-15th centuries Mongol traditions dominated largely. The events held between the second half of the 14th of century and middle of the 15th century mainly related to the competition of these two traditions. According to Mongol tradition, power could be inherited to one of Khan's sons, while according to local tradition power could be inherited to oldest member of the family. This tradition was used between the end of 14th and beginning of 15th century in Altyn Orda. While, formation of Kazakh Khanate shows the complete victory of Kypshak tradition. Generations of Oryskhan won the fight against Shiban's clan, after occupation of East Deshti Kypshak territory used this tradition. When Kerei and Zhanibek moved to Mogolstan, during the election of khan, Kerei held the highest power. According to Mongol tradition, son of Barak – Zhanibek who died in 1428, should have rule. Recognizing Kerei as khan, according to the inheritance traditions, showed that Kypshak traditions prevailed largely.

Thus, formation of Kazakh Khanate proves that state system and traditions in the territory of Kazakhstan before Mongols' conquest returned to its power again. This shows establishment of mutual relations between nation and state, and that state took nation feature.

Furthermore, it is well known that ruling clans of countries lived in the territory of Kazakhstan from the early ages to the middle of the 15th century in various historical periods, were from one tribe, and name of the country was given by this tribe. Sak, Ghun, Uisin, Kingly states, as well as names of states as Turk, Turkish, Oguz, Karluk, Kimak, Naiman, Kidan, Kypshak which lived after the 14th century shows the above mentioned fact.

Moreover, between the 13th and 15th centuries in the territory of East Deshti Kypshak state structures as Altyn Orda, Ak Orda, Nogay Orda, Abilkhaiyr Khanate, Mogolstan existed at the same time or replaced each other, while formation of Kazakh Khanate and its political development united all this previous states in one country.

From the middle of the 15th century instead of many political names of countries was replaced by one political term – Kazakh Khanate. This term until the beginning of the 17th century was used as one country's name.

The huge territory between Ertis and Edil rivers, Syrdariya and Tobol's upper side from the

11th century was called «Deshti Kypshak», but later when Kazakh Khanate was formed, new name came into usage. It is obvious when Kypshak tribal clans occupied above mentioned territory, it had introduced new terms like «Deshti Kypshak» – «Kypshak's Steppe». The term «Kazakhstan» was first used in the recorded data in the first half of the 16th century, and it meant «The land of Kazakh», «Country of Kazakh» [7, 180 – p.]. Thus, the name of «Deshti Kypshak» was replaced by new term which was used according to new ethno-political situation. Formation of Kazakh Khanate had impact on political and ethno-geographical terms of that area, and formed new names along with new political situations took place in that territory.

The historical importance of formation of Kazakh Khanate doesn't restricts with the facts mentioned above. One of the importance of it is that formation of Kazakh Khanate led one historical era to its end and put foundation to the new historical era.

This essential event which initiated by two khans – Kerei and Zhanibek can be compared with formation of Turk Kaganate, Kypshak Khanate, and Altyn Orda in the history of medieval ages of Kazakhstan. In the mid 6th century formation of Turk Kaganate brought Turk era, formation of Kypshak Khanate brought

Kypshak era, and formation of Altyn Orda brought Altyn Orda era in the history of Kazakhstan. With the formation of Kazakh Khanate in the mid 15th century new era started in the history of Kazakhstan. It called the era of Kazakh Khanate era.

Kazakh Khanate era spanned over 15-18 centuries has significant place in the history of Kazakhstan. In this period national identity and features has been defined. Many khans, sultans, batyrs and bis, beks and amirs, poets, ishans and abyzes who had considerable print on people's mind lived in this historical era. Many important historical events took place in this period.

Therefore, our conclusion is that formation of Kazakh Khanate is considered as one of the most important events in the history of Kazakhstan, which led ethnic development to national level, and had huge impact on the formation of Kazakh nation, which introduced new ethno name «Kazakh» and new ethno-political term «Kazakhstan» and put foundation to the new era called Kazakh Khanate Era.

Nowadays, basis of the official name of our country «Republic of Kazakhstan», our nation's name «Kazakh», our land's name «Kazakhstan» is Kazakh Khanate which was formed in the middle of 15th century.

Әдебиеттер

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