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**YESSIM KHAN**

In this article, the authors draw attention to the historical Genesis of Yessim khan, which became the Kazakh Khan in 1698-1628 years, seek to know a historical figure from the point of view of new perspectives. Based on the materials of medieval written sources and materials of oral folk literature, historiographical materials on the problem, the internal political and foreign policy conditions of the Kazakh people before the coming to power of Yessim khan, in his years of rule. The authors assess the historical significance of personality in the Kazakh history. His heroic and military leadership qualities during the Sultanate of yoshim Khan's life are based on data. Yessim Khan, who won the throne after his brothers Tauyekel Khan, brings to life the most important changes for the Kazakh khanate. The city of Iasi became the political and administrative center of the Kazakh khanate and acquired the name Turkestan. Legal changes are popularly called «the ancient way of Yessim Khan.» The formation of the ethnic territory of the Kazakh people is also being completed. In Mawerannahr agreements are concluded with the descendants of the ashtarkhanids, the newcomers to power. The authors highly appreciate the role of Yessim Khan in the Kazakh history, who made such large-scale changes in the Kazakh society.

**Key words:** Yessim Khan, Kazakh Khanate, Dasht-i Kipchak, Transoxiana, Shigai Khan, Abdullah II, Tursyn Khan.

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**Есім хан**

Авторлар бұл мақалада 1598-1628 жылдары қазақ ханы болған Есім ханның тарихи болмысына назар аударып, тарихи тұлғаны жаңаша көзқарастар тұрғысынан танып білуге ұмтылыс жасайды. Ортағасырлық жазба дерек мәліметтері мен халық ауыз әдебиетінің материалдарына және мәселеге қатысты тарихнамалық материалдарға сүйене отыра, Есім ханның билікке келгенге дейінгі, билік құрған жылдарындағы Қазақ елінің ішкі және сыртқы саяси жағдайлары қарастырылады. Есім хан өмірінің сұлтандық кезеңіндегі оның батырлық пен қолбасшылық қасиеттері дерек мәліметтеріне негізделіп айтылады. Туған ағасы Тәуекел ханнан соң тақты иеленген Есім хан Қазақ хандығы үшін аса маңызды өзгерістерді өмірге енгізеді. Яссы қаласы Қазақ хандығының саяси-әкімшілік орталығына айналып, Түркістан атауын иеленеді. Құқықтық өзгерістер «Есім ханның ескі жолы» деген халықтық атауға ие болады. Сондай-ақ қазақ халқының этникалық аумағының қалыптасуы аяқталады. Мауереннахрда жаңадан билікке келген аштарханилар әулетімен келісім-шарттар жасалады. Авторлар қазақ қоғамында осындай көлемді өзгерістер енгізген Есім ханның Қазақ тарихындағы алатын орнына жоғары баға береді.

**Түйін сөздер:** Есім хан, қазақ хандығы, Дешті Қыпшақ, Мауереннахр, Шығай хан, Абдулла II, Тұрсын хан.

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### Есим хан

В данной статье авторы обращают внимание на историческое бытие Есим хана, ставшего казахским ханом в 1698-1628 годах, стремятся познать историческую личность с точки зрения новых взглядов. Основываясь на материалах средневековых письменных источников и материалов устной народной литературы и историографических материалов по проблеме, рассматриваются внутривосточные и внешнеполитические условия казахского народа до прихода к власти Есим хана, в его годы правления. Авторы оценивают историческое значение личности в казахской истории. Его героические и полководческие качества в период султаната жизни Есим хана основываются на архивных данных. Есим хан, завоевавший престол после родного брата Тауекел хана, вносит в жизнь важнейшие для Казахского ханства изменения. Город Яссы превратился в политико-административный центр Казахского ханства и приобрел название Туркестан. Правовые изменения носят народное название «древний путь Есим хана». Также завершается формирование этнической территории казахского народа. В Мавераннахре заключаются договоры с потомками аштарханидов, вновь прибывших к власти. Авторы высоко оценивают роль Есим хана в казахской истории, внесшего такие масштабные изменения в казахском обществе.

**Ключевые слова:** Есим хан, Казахское ханство, Дашт-и Кипчак, Мавераннахр, Шыгай хан, Абдулла II, Турсын хан.

### Introduction

In the history of the Kazakh khanate there are many khans whose names were written in gold letters in the national history. History evaluates their names on the merits of the people and brings them to the present day. As you know, in the history of the country preserved the name of Yessim Khan, Kerey and Zhanibek, Kasim Khan, Khaknazar Khan, Tauke Khan. The task of researchers is to determine their place and role in the history of the country and forever leave in the memory of the country. In this regard, we plan to consider in this article the historical personality and historical role of Yessim Khan, who won the Kazakh throne in 1598-1628.

Yessim Khan is one of the founders of the Kazakh khanate, a descendant of Zhanibek. One of the nine sons of Zhanibek Khan-Dzhadika Sultan, it Shigai Khan. And one of the sons of Shigai Khan.

If medieval historian Kadyrgali Zhalayyr wrote that the three women Shigai Khan had nine sons, the historian T.I.Sultanov said that Shigai Khan had twelve sons, noting their names. It: Seitkul Sultan, Ondan Sultan, Tauyekel, Yessim, Shahmohamadi, Ali, Slum, Ibrahim, Shahim, Kucuk, Abuli and Busid.

Shigai Khan is known among his sons and is found in written sources. The names of the sons of Shigai Khan, such as Seitkul Sultan, Ondan Sultan, Kuchuk Sultan and Abulai Sultan are found in various events in the history of Kazakhstan in the late XVI-early XVII century. And the Khan to the

throne, the political struggle of the two countries for the hands, they are Tauyekel Khan and Yessim Khan.

### Methodology

In the scientific article devoted to the historical reality of Yessim Khan and his role in the Kazakh history, the methods and research methods used in historical research were used. Based on chronological principles, methods of comparison and analysis were widely used. At the same time, the data of medieval sources on the topic are compared and supplemented with each other. In addition, they have been expanded on the basis of previous historiographical achievements.

### Yessim khan

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Yessim Khan is one of the twelve sons of Shigai Khan, the fourth son after Sultan Seitkul, Sultan Ondan and Tauyekel Khan. Mother-Chagatai sister (can be and the good sister). Both Tauyekel Khan were born from the same mother. Its full name is Ermuhamed, but is found in written sources and materials of oral literature, as well as in historical literature in the form of Ishim, Ashima, Yessim name (Zhalaiyr, 1997: 121).

It is not known in what year was actually born from Yessim Khan, but it can be pre -. For eight years Kadyrgali was deprived of his grandfather Shiga Khan. ...At thirteen years old his father was Sultan shahit of it. ...In the sixteenth year of the Christian Sultan was ready to serve Boris Fedorovich» after he knew that his brother, Yessim-Khan, Ondan Sultan was born in 1555 and died in 1585, we believe that the brother of Yessim Khan was born around 1560 and was born about 1560.

The name of yoshim Khan is found in written sources since 1598. Before that, he was mentioned among the numerous sultans of Desht-I Kipchak. The author of the work «Sharaf nama-Yi Shahi «Hafiz Tanysh, covering the events in Desht-I Qipchaq and Transoxiana in 1579-1580, clearly noted the Kazakh rulers Khaknazar Khan, Alim Sultan, Shigai Sultan, Sultan Dosti, in the aggregate, as» their sons and brothers,» sultans of others around them. During these years the name of 40 years was actively involved in that period, but it was attributed to the number of «sons and brothers» of Khaknazar Khan, the father of Shigai Sultan (Velyaminov-Zernov, 1864: 275; 325).

In the data covering the events of 1598 in Central Asia and related policies of the Kazakh khanate, the name of Sultan Yessim first begins to meet. At this time, Yessim was one of the most authoritative, most famous sultans after the brother of Sultan Tauyekel Khan. This proves and written data. In order to reveal the identity of Sultan Yessim during this period, we are deeply aware of the events of those years (Muhammed Haydar Dulati, 2003: 306-307).

In 1598, in Central Asia, Sibenik Abdullah II, soon one of the summer months of this year was killed by his son and successor, Abd al-mu'min Khan, and the struggle between contenders for power. One of the famous rulers of Abdullah II, and his supporter, Abd al-Uasi bi, who participated in the murder of al-Mumin, means that Abd al-Uasi bi sends a message and supports the Tauyekel Khan and calls to conquer Central Asia. In this regard, Tauyekel Khan immediately gathered 100 thousand army and went to conquer the territory.

In a short time Tauyekel Khan captured large cities and regions of Central Asia: Tashkent, Ahsi, Andijan, Samarkand. In Samarkand with a 20-thousand army left his brother Yessim Sultan, and he, leading 70-80 thousand troops, went to the capital of the shaibanid dynasty of Bukhara. Tauyekel Khan surrounds the city, and the Bukharans, if they had strengthened the fortress of the city, decided to fight ruthlessly. Within eleven days in Alma-ata there are uprisings, and on the twelfth day Bukhara troops leave the city and attack the Kazakhs. From dawn to sunset there was a battle, as a result of which the Kazakh troops were forced to retreat. At the same time, if the Khan is Samarkand, then here, as well as in the Bukhara side, Samarkand may not obey us. Let stop the Khan's retreat and go back, I join him with his army.» (Sbornik materialov otnosyashchihsya k istorii Zolotoi Ordy, 1941: 129-130; Zhalaiyr, 1997: 121). Tauyekel Khan receives his brother's advice and goes to Bukhara again. Soon he was joined by Yessim Sultan. In Bukhara, too, from Balkh comes to the rescue. The battle between the two sides continues for a month. A belligerent cannot completely win situation. At this point, Tauekel Khan begins the fight with the troops. Many armies from opponents suffered losses and the most authoritative and known people of Bukharans were lost. In this battle, Tauyekel Khan himself was also seriously injured. After being wounded Khan Kazakh troops arrive in Tashkent. And soon, Tauekel Khan was dead.» And from the above data, we can say a few reviews about Yessim Sultan. First, he must be one of the most prominent figures in the ruling dynasty after Tauyekel Khan

and military leaders. Secondly, the words and words that many army men retreated from the bottom of Bukhara, testify to his dedication, perseverance, perseverance (Zhalaiyr, 1997: 122).

After the death of Tauekel Khan, when Yessim-Khan came to the throne, was resolved a number of problems related to Transoxiana. Iskander Munshi writes about this: «after a while, with the intervention of the nakshbend Sheikhs in Tashkent, a Treaty was concluded between the Kazakh ruler and the Central Asian rulers that the Samarkand troops did not take any action against Tashkent.» This means that the accession of the Tashkent region to the territory of the Kazakh khanate was legally recognized by the rulers Transoxiana. According to M.G. Abuseitova, this contract will finally include Turkestan in Tashkent for 200 years and Fergana temporarily (Velyaminov-Zernov, 1864: 324).

In our opinion, the coming of Yessim Khan to power begins with the implementation of such an important event. In general, the death of the sons of Shigai Khan Tauyekel Khan and the receipt of Yessim Khan political power indicate that in the history of the Kazakh people ended one era and began the next era.

With the 70-ies of the XV century the Kazakh khanate of the national character, raised in the history that aimed to unite the land of Kazakh tribes-the tribes one of the main directions of its foreign policy. During the struggle, which lasted a century and a half, the Kazakh rulers are experiencing both victory and defeat. Under Kasym Khan, the formation of the ethnic territory of the Kazakh people is approaching the finish line, and later in the period of «temporary weakening» the lack of internal unity makes the result of a half-century struggle (Zhalaiyr, 1997: 122) under Khan Khaknazar there was a process newly started enterprises, which continued when Khan Tauyekel. But its legalization, the recognition of the rulers Transoxiana – the main enemy of the Kazakh khanate – Khan, Yessim belongs. For Yessim Khan in the last years of the XVI century was very favorable in relations with neighboring countries, in the recognition of the ethnic territory of the Kazakh people. After the death of Orazmukammed Biya (Ormambet bi) in 1598, the Nogai in the West moved on to the last stage of pulling down, and Nogai tribes were scattered to the side. Some of them became part of the Kazakh people, their migrating territories are transformed into the ethnic territory of the Kazakh people (Proshloe Kazahstana v istochnikah i materialah, 1935: 128).

A Siberian Khan in the North Kishum was forced in 1598 completely defeated by the Russian

detachment and leave Siberia with small people. The destruction of the Siberian khanate stabilizes the safety of pastures of Kazakh families in the Northern part of Desht-I Kipchak. As a result, the Northern borders of Kazakhstan will be specified.

And we talked about the situation in the South above.

Thus, the last year of the XVI century can be considered the year of completion of the process of unification of the ethnic territory of the Kazakh people. Yessim Khan and his supporters, who know that it is impossible to maintain such a large territory, relations between tribal tribes in it by force or decree, introduce a Collection of new customs that meet the new requirements. According to the materials of oral literature, we will only have the name of these laws – «the ancient way of Yessim Khan.»

The more favorable the foreign policy situation of the country at the first stage of Yessim Khan's power, the more unfavorable the domestic political situation. The first against Yessim Khan in the Turkestan region date back to the Karakalpak tribes. In the autumn of 1603 they began to separate sibanians one Sultan, raised by Khan. The first battles between both sides were unsuccessful, the Kazakh Khan lost the cities of Tashkent and Sairam. Only in 1605, Yessim-Khan only killed the Karakalpak Khan about Abdigappar, preserved the unity and integrity of the country (Materialy po istorii kazakhskix hanstv, 1969: 246).

In the second rebellion after the Karakalpak rebellion can be attributed to the revolt of the Kazakh Sultan Tursun Sultan Muhammad. His rebellion was a very heavy blow, Yessim -Khan. Approximately in 1613-1614 Tursun Khan, who took power from Yessim Khan, was in Tashkent Khan for 13 years. And Yessim Khan is forced to leave the Chagatai khans of Eastern Turkestan (Materialy po istorii kazakhskix hanstv, 1969: 275).

The origin of Tursyn Khan is still not defined in science. Special attention was paid to this issue, etc. I.P. Sultanov believes that his father Zholyim Sultan (Zhalaiyr, 1997: 122-123; Sultanov, 2001: 252). the name Alim Sultan of the XVI century In the 60-ies it was shot with Khan Khaknazar, Sultan Shigai. Unfortunately, it is still unknown which son is the descendant.

At the same time, as last year, he was one of the first in the history of the Kazakh statehood's.) writes back. In 1613/14 year Tursun Sultan, the ruler of Tashkent region, appealed to where, along with some Kazakh sultans and Kyrgyz committed robberies on the territory of his district. Khan Imankul sent to

Tashkent, avoiding kafta, and immediately sent to Tashkent with a rich army, to build his man in a geopolitical and economic areas, such as Tashkent. T. I. P. According to Sultanov, this year Tursun Khan is the ruler of Tashkent and neighboring regions and Khan of Kazakhs. He on his own behalf begins to receive money, collect duties and taxes Haraj. In this case, it is known what measures are taken by Yessim Khan in Turkestan. Tursun Khan, Yessim-Khan, but for these years no data record does not contain information about the fact that no battles between. «Yessim Khan Tursun has developed a different attitude, either to the military conflict he went chielens, after khans each other to forgive, distaste,» says T.I. Sultanov (Zhalaiyr, 1997: 123).

One of the stages of Yessim Khan's life is the years spent on the territory of Eastern Turkestan. In 1613/14, after gaining power, Toransufoma Khan had strained relations with the Yessim Khan in Turkestan. At the same time, as last year, for 4-5 years, Yessim Khan together with his supporters leads to an outflow to Eastern Turkestan (Zhalaiyr, 1997: 122-123).

The territory of East Turkestan was not unknown to the Kazakh rulers. In 1514 Side Chagatai Khan seized power on his side and founded a new state called Mogolia. And in 1513, Side Khan held talks in Kasim Khan, where he rested for 20 days, in connection with which there was a chronogram of the events of those days «reconciliation with the Kazakhs». During the reign of Abd al-Rashid Khan, son and heir of sayd Khan (1533-1559/60), political relations between the Kazakh-Mughal move from a friendly nature to a hostile one. After the death of Togum Khan 37 the Sultan, he was talking about on the previous pages were at war with that Abd ar-Rashid Khan. After the death of Abd al-Rashid Khan, the struggle between his nine sons and the generations spread from them, and the fighters begin to invite Kazakh khans and sultans as allies. In one of these battles consisted of Tauekel Khan, Chalise and Turpan, the grandson of Abd ar-Rashid Khan, Houdebine, helped the Sultan to join the Government (Sultanov, 2001: 211-212).

At the beginning of the XVII century, the struggle in this area developed among the descendants of Abd al-Rashid Khan and even further intensified. Basically, the struggle was based on the rule of Sultan Mohammed (1592-1610) Kashgar and Yarkend. (1610-1615.) Great Shuja ad-DIN Ahmed Khan (1610-1615.) his heir and son Apak-Khan (Abd al-Latif-Khan) (1615-1627.) I is held between the ruler of the region Sales, Turpan, one of the oldest sons of Abd ar-Rashid Khan-Abd ar-Rahim. After the

death of Shuja al-Din Ahmed Khan in 1615/16, the ruler of Turpan Abd al-Rahim repeatedly organized campaigns to capture the fortress of Aksu, but he did not achieve any results of the campaigns. Because his strength was small. So he begins to look for an ally and invites ESIM Khan. In the book «Tarikh-I Kashgar» the author tells about the arrival of Yessim Khan in Eastern Turkestan: «[Abd al-Rahim Khan] sent Junis Bek and invited Yessim Khan. Yoshim Khan is responsible for him: «I have come to serve you, I have friends and enemies. They say that Yessim Khan Abd al-Rahim was a Nuker. I hope to give me my daughter – I will be lifted up.» Abd ar-Rahim, which accepted the proposal of Yessim Khan in the year, was Rodin through the gift of his daughter AI-MS-Sultan. Mahmoud Ben Wali will talk about this in detail. In his writing, Yessim Khan on arrival in East Turkestan meets with Abd al-Rahim Khan in place Centimorgan. The son of yoshim Khan, daughter of Sultan Kuchuk Abd al-Rahim, himself married the daughter of Khan. Thus, Yessim Khan not only established a political Alliance with representatives of the Chagatai dynasty in Eastern Turkestan, but also established close family relations. And during his stay in Eastern Turkology T.I.Sultanov suggested what happened in 1618-19 years. According to our estimates, this event took place after 1615/16 year, after the death of the ruler of Yarkend Shuja ad-DIN Ahmad Khan (Materialy po istorii kazakhskix hanstv, 1969: 246).

Yessim Khan was in East Turkestan for more than six years and took an active part in political events. Several times Abd together with Ar-Rahim Khan makes efforts to conquer the Aksu fortress. But these actions do not give a positive result.

In 1623/24 Yessim Khan returned from East Turkestan. The reasons for his return are not specified in the written sources. We assume he had several reasons. The first reason is the consequences of long unproductive battles between Apak Khan and Abd al-Rahim Khan. And another is the assumption that Tursun Khan eased the tension between them and was specially invited by the Tashkent ruler. After all, from 1624 he will be with Tursyn Khan. At the same time, this year Yessim Khan becomes a participant of political events in his native land, often mentioned in written sources. T. I. P. Sultanov, relying on the fact of «Bahr al-Asrar», noted that in 1624 Yessim Khan took part in the Andijan campaign organized by Tursynbek Khan. This campaign was very successful for the Kazakh khans, and Bukhara troops were defeated. After that, Yessim Khan was established in the city of Turkestan. The man who visited him in the city of Turkestan and sheltered

him, left a Fact about him, He is Abulkhair Bahadur Khan (Velyaminov-Zernov, 1864: 345-352).

In 1625, the future Khan, Chiwa and historian Abul Khair arrived in Turkistan, Yessim Khan. He told about it in the section «History of the Turkic writing» written by him in his book «History of the Turkic writing». There he tells that he ran from a horse in the country and came to Kazakhs. «In Turkistan, Yessim lived near the Han three months. At that time he was a Kazakh Khan Tursun Khan, he lived in Tashkent, arrived in Turkestan. Yesim-Khan saw him, leaving me in front of the door, personally went to Torunska Khan, returned, and brought me to my hands. «This is the son of Yadgar Khan Abelgazy, in no way was hospitality from these parishioners, we had a lot, and it's good that you have.» Tursyn Khan:» it's good that you speak « took with you to Tashkent. In Tashkent Tursun Khan lived next to him for two years. Two years later, yoshim Khan killed Tursun Khan. Yesim-Khan said: «I would like you to profit from the two khans, your case was so, and if I were allowed, then Imamkuli will go to the Khan». «You speak well, you will.» I saw Khan Imam...» (Sultanov, 2001: 212).

As we have already noted, Yessim Khan and Tursyn Khan were once shot and reconciled. In the first years more than two years between Kazakhs of Abulgazy there were friendly relations between two khans. This indicates that the arrival of Tursun Khan in Turkestan, the destitution of Yessim Khan, Abulkhair Khan. After that, the relationship between the two khans again destroyed for unknown reasons, and there is hostility, hostility (Velyaminov-Zernov, 1864: 352) this feud was the last finish of a difficult and tense relationship between the two khans. In the end, as Abulgazin wrote, his relationship ended with the murder of Tursun Khan in 1627. This was such a strong effect that it remained in the oral literature until the beginning of the XX century and is applied to paper. The murder of Khan Yessim Khan Tursun Khan is reflected in the data of written sources (Abuseitova, 1985: 93).

At the same time, due to the fact that we are considering Yessim Khan, we will focus on all the data that tell about his murders of Tursun Khan, and Express our views on this issue. Before you stop at the historical legend-the story of yoshim Khan about the murder of Tursun Khan.

This is a historical legend-the story of M. Tynyshpaev in 1923. recorded on behalf of Beseka, the inhabitant of the village Shockable, elder kind of Oshakty. «Brave Yessim-Khan went into the Kalmyks in the East, and called in Turkistan Tursun Khan. Khan, who ruled Tashkent, obeyed genera Kangly

and tin. The name gives him control of all people and instructs a special relationship to his family. Tursyn Khan took the oath for the strict implementation of all tasks of Yessim Khan. So Yessim Khan goes to war, and Tursun Khan returns to Tashkent. In the campaign of Yessim Khan was two years, defeated the Kalmyks, distributed the troops in the village and came back (Abdirov, 1996: 122-128) on the road near Kuyuk mountain (on the Western side of Aulie-ata) he sees one babuga, which keeps the calves of Tursyn Khan. The woman cries and says his son is a hero, returning from a trip, will be able to take revenge from Tursun, who killed Princess cattle.» At the same time, the name recognizes his mother, and the chest is strongly arson and burns, in connection with which the new place is called «burn». Currently, following the river Arys, Tursun faces the place of his village, which is now called «Kutyrgan» (between the rivers Arys and Boraldai), subjected to robbery. The name of the child-children in the family that Trinny cattle. Blood is boiling open, but new Tirana Yessim Khan army Khan Tursun will be, and so the name «Mad» is what goes. Yessim Khan quickly approached Tursun and upset those who are in his subordination, cut down Tursun and killed him with his own hand.» (Sultanov, 1982: 119).

M. Tynyshbaev the Second fact mentioned by preserved between the native shanyshkly in the Tashkent district. According to them, once killed they Tursun Khan, Yessim -Khan. After that, most of the protracted fled to Bukhara, and the rest was called «forks» under the name of one unit of the same kind.

One of the most common sources in the Kazakh chronicle is the story that almost all the batyrs, who were near Yessim Khan, received the girls of the leaders of Tursun and katagan-rod. Argyn batyrs – Shanshar Batyr-Nurminen, Karpik Batyr – Dauletbekov, Biabr Batyr – Arabican, Sarah Batyr-Conarbco (Sultanov, 2001: 215).

In the poem of one of the outstanding representatives of the Kazakh oral literature of the XVII century – margas Zhyrau is also sung about the murder of Yessim Khan Tursun Khan.

In written sources also preserved information about the murder of yoshim Khan Tursun. Central Asian historian of the XVII century Mahmoud Ben Uali reports: «in the same year (1626/27) Yessim Sultan decided to March on the Kalmyks. «Under the flag» the whole army of Alash folded and part of the katagan relating to Tursun, went to one edge of mogolistan, attacked the Kalmyks, exposing them to robbery. At this time, Tursun Sultan has long

intended to eliminate its main political enemy. He seeks to quickly form an army, to break the Horde of Yessim Khan, located in one place of Turkestan, and kill people in it. His people leave the Horde, upsetting many people, forget to Tashkent wives and children, all employees. In order to win, Tursun Khan decided to finally destroy the name, «from the campaign he is trying to protect the Hiking trail and keep out of sharp.» To achieve this goal, he goes against the name of his army. Both sides meet under Sairam and go the gap. Tursun was defeated and retreated to Tashkent. With the rest of the army Tursyn Khan, who arrived in Tashkent, went to the city of Andijan another army of the enemy and threatened to Tashkent. This situation will be known to the Groom. He quickly gathered from Sairam and went to Tashkent, not missing luck. Two Kazakh khans had a second battle near Tashkent, and Tursun Khan's army lost, and Tursun Khan himself died. He's being killed by someone close to him. Yessim-Khan cut off the head of Tursyn Khan, and sent to the Khan of Bukhara Imankul. In turn, the ruler of Bukhara issues a decree of Khan Yessim Khan on the management of Turkestan, Tashkent and other cities and towns. This is the information of the Central Asian author in the middle ages about the murder of Tursun Khan (Sultanov, 2001: 215).

According to him, currently in Kazakhstan there is no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution, no single institution. Two sources say that when Yessim Khan went on a campaign, Tursun Khan took him prisoner, seeing that Yessim Khan went to Tashkent and killed the enemy. Therefore, we believe that, despite the slight differences in these data, we know that they are one of the main and reliable sources indicating that Yessim Khan killed Tursun Khan. Thus, in the first quarter of the XVII century in the political life of the Kazakh khanate ended with the victory of the long political current of Yessim Khan.

Materials from the oral literature indicate that most of the Kazakh tribes were on the side of Yessim Khan and supported him. After the murder of Tursun Khan, his forty daughters, indicate that he received every Kazakh Batyr. Mahmoud Ben Ulicy «gathered under its banner all his army Alash», Yessim -Khan, and the whole country once again reaffirms support data. Of course, after such support, Yessim Khan could not boast (Sultanov, 2001: 215).

And somehow for a long time Yessim Khan withstood hypocrisy, hypocrisy. We explain that the main reason is the simple behavior of yoshim Khan in his personal life and very religious. He is the grandfather of the Dzhadika Sultan, the father of Shigay Khan, who, like his father, did not miss the blood of his relative, thought of the unity of the people and believed in the promise, the oath of Tursyn Khan. And the last actions of the Tashkent ruler are actions incompatible with any law and not amenable to any reasonable action, we believe that he committed the murder of Tursun Khan.

After solving the problem of Tursyn Khan, Yessim Khan returned to Turkestan, where his capital is located. In 1628 he died of his death at the age of 70. His body was installed at the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yassau, on top of the grave was built a small mausoleum (Muhammed Haydar Dulati, 2003: 309-310).

The sources mention the names of only three sons of yoshim Khan, and the rest are not available. His sons: Janibek Sultan, Zhangir Khan (Jahangir) and Sultan Syrdak. After Yessim-Khan's throne is headed by his sons, Zhanibek, and then after Zhangir-Khan. The famous Tauke Khan is the son of Zhangir Khan or grandson of Yessim Khan.

## Conclusions

Thus, summing up all the above thoughts about Yessim Khan, we draw the following conclusions.

First, the origin of Yessim Khan in the early XIII century began with the eldest son of Genghis Khan Jochi, who became Khan of East Desht-I Kipchak, in the middle of the XIV century continued with the Russian Khan, who created an independent state Ak-Orda, in the middle of the XV century to one of the founders of the Kazakh khanate – Zhanibek. After that, we see that the grandfather-Jadik Sultan, his father-Shygai Khan, is a representative of these native dynasties. At the same time, we are convinced that their grandfathers are people who are members of prominent religious leaders and who are firmly committed to Islam (Materialy po istorii kazakhskix hanstv, 1969: 380).

In the period from 1598 to 1628, Yessim Khan for 30 years held the wheel of the country and fought for its unity and integrity. In the first years of his power, the formation of the ethnic territory of the Kazakh people is completed. The legal framework governing the relationship in a new way to the new – «the old way of Yessim Khan», the collection brings to life the law.

The third, starting with Yessim Khan, will be specified the capital of the Kazakh people, and the new name – the former city of Yasi-Turkestan. On this road, built by Yessim Khan, the city of Turkestan serves as the capital of the Kazakh state for several centuries.

Fourth, brother Yessim Khan, not counting the Sultan, from Yessim Khan all official khans of Kazakhs, as well as persons who at one time came out of the ordinary people and became political, military, spiritual, cultural leaders, buried next to the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yassau in Turkestan, and further increase the role and importance of the city, properties and power.

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