

## **XV – XVII ASRLARDA QOZOQ XONLIGINING TARIXI**

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada XV – XVII asrlarda Qozoq xonligining tarixi Qozog'iston hududida shakllangan Abulxayr davlati va Mo'g'uliston xonliklarini tanazzulga yuz tutishi bilan bog'liqligi haqida so'z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, Qozoq xonligining mustaqil davlat sifatida qaror topish jarayonida va uning siyosiy jihatdan yuksalishida muhim rol o'ynagan qozoq xonlariga keng to'xtalib o'tiladi.

**Kalit so'z:** Qozoq xonligi, No'g'ay O'rda, qozoqlar, jung'or-qalmoqlar, oyratlar.

## **ИСТОРИЯ КАЗАХСКОГО ХАНСТВО В XV-XVII ВЕКАХ**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье говорится об образовании Казахского ханства, создание, которого было связано с упадком государства Абулхайрхана и Монгольского ханства, существовавших на территории современного Казахстана. Также подробно обсуждаются казахские ханы, сыгравшие важную роль в процессе становления Казахского ханства как независимого государства и его политического подъема.

**Ключевое слово:** Казахское ханство, Ногайская Орда, казахи, джунгаро-калмыки, ойраты.

## **HISTORY OF THE KAZAKH KHANATE IN THE XV-XVII CENTURIES**

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**Abstract:** This article talks about the connection between the history of the formation of the Kazakh khanate and the decline of the Abulkhair state and the Mongolian khanate, which existed on the territory of Kazakhstan. Also, the Kazakh khans who played an important role in the process of establishing the Kazakh Khanate as an independent state and its political rise are discussed in detail.

**Key word:** Kazakh Khanate, Nogai Horde, Kazakhs, Jungor-Kalmyks, Oirats.

The process of formation of the Kazakh people stopped due to the invasion of the Mongols at the beginning of the 13th century. But the political and socio-economic events of the XIV-XV centuries contribute to the completion of the formation process of the Kazakh nation.

The process of establishment of the Kazakh khanate is related to the internal political situation of the two states that exist on the territory of Kazakhstan - the Abulkhair and Mongolian khanates, and the establishment of the khanate coincides with the names of the Jonibek and Kerey khans.

The migration of a part of the Kazakh population led by Jonibek and Kerey from the Eastern Dashti Kipchak to Western Yettisuv took place in Mongolia during the reign of Yesenbuga Khan in the middle of the 15th century. Yesenbuga formed an alliance with Jonibek and Kerey, and

with their help hoped not only to strengthen his power in the state, but also to ensure the security of his borders, and to use them in the fight against Abulhairkhan and the Oirats. For this purpose, Yesenbuga gives Janibek and Kerei its northwestern territories - Chu and Talas valleys [1]. Historian Muhammad Haidar writes about the historical situation in Yettisuv and the process of establishment of the Kazakh khanate, and in his book "Tarikh-i-Rashidi" defines the establishment of the Kazakh khanate as the years 1465-1466 [2].

Jonibek and Kerey were descendants of Genghis Khan and each had the right to inherit the throne of Khan, but by right of seniority Kerey ascended the throne.

The main reason for the war between the Kazakh khans and the Shaibanis at the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century was the struggle for the cities and winter pastures along the Syr Darya River, which was of the most strategic and economic importance for the young state. The main opponents of the Kazakh khans in this struggle were the Shaibanis, the successors of Abulhair Khan. At the beginning of the 16th century, with the strengthening of the Kazakh khanate, the Shaibani steppe with a part of the Kipchak tribes moved towards Mavarounnahr [3].

The Kazakh Khanate reached its greatest power in the first quarter of the 16th century during the reign of Kasim Khan. During his reign, the population of the Kazakh Khanate reached one million people for the first time. The struggle to annex the cities of Syrdarya was the main goal of Kasim Khan's foreign policy.

Thus, during the time of Kasim Khan, a single ethnic territory of Kazakhs was formed, and for the first time after the Mongol invasion, almost all Kazakh tribes united into one state. During his reign, the Kazakh Khanate was recognized as an independent state in Europe and Asia. In the early period of the establishment of the Kazakh Khanate, the city of Sighnaq became the political center and capital of the state.

After the death of Kasim Khan, the Kazakh state experienced a decline and political crisis. After Kasim Khan's death in 1522, his son Mamash ascended the throne. But after a while he dies in battle.

In the period from 1538 to 1580, the restoration and expansion of the territory of the khanate was connected with the name of Khaqnazar, the son of Kasim. In the 16th century, Khaqnazar, who expanded the borders of the Kazakh Khanate towards the west, included most of the tribes of the Nogai Horde. The disintegration of the Nogai Horde brings the borders of the Kazakh Khanate closer to the Russian state. Taking advantage of the enmity of the Central Asian countries, Khaqnazar made a sworn alliance with the Khan of Bukhara [4].

After Khaqnazar's death, Jonibek's grandson Jadiq's son Shigai (1580-1582) and his son Tavakkal (1582-1598) ascended the throne. After Tavakkal's death, his brother Yesimkhan (Ishimkhan) (1598-1628), the son of Shigai, took the throne in 1598-1628. During his time, the capital will be Turkestan.

At the beginning of the 17th century, changes took place in the internal political situation of the Kazakh state, and internal disputes intensified. During Yesim Khan's time, taking advantage of mutual conflicts between the Kazakhs, Bukhara Khan canceled the agreement and started new campaigns in order to drive the Kazakhs beyond Syrdarya and return the city of Tashkent.

At the end of the 17th - beginning of the 18th century, Taukekhan succeeds in easing the political situation in the Kazakh Khanate. In difficult conditions for the state, he conducts a

successful domestic and foreign policy. In the years 1680-1715, mutual conflicts in the khanate increased. In order to strengthen the central authority and weaken the role of the sultans, Taukekhan began to rely on biys in managing the state [5, 104].

Taukekhan relies on biys to fight against the steppe nobles who seek to break up the state. In order to strengthen the central power, it attaches special importance to strengthening the council of khans and the council of biyars. In the Kazakh Khanate, during the time of Taukekhan, executive and judicial power was given only to khans and clans. Biys had a decisive vote in the Khan Council. All controversial issues between the clan and the tribe were also resolved in the Biyar Council. During his time, the khanate was somewhat strengthened [6, 70].

Faced with the threat of Jung'or's invasion, Taukekhan formed a military alliance with the Kyrgyz and Karakalpaks. In 1710, a congress of three Kazakh juzis was convened near the Karakum Desert in order to organize troops to fight against the Dzhungars.

In the first half of the 16th century, as a result of the crisis of the Nogai Horde, several tribes moved to the Kazakh Khanate.

With the disintegration of the Golden Horde, the Khanate of Siberia was established in the territory of Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan, and it became the hereditary property of the Shaibani dynasty. Most of the Middle Juz clans lived in the Siberian Khanate. At the end of the 16th century, Russia aimed to make the Kazakh Khanate its ally in the fight against the Siberian Khanate. After the fall of the Siberian Khanate in 1598, the Kazakh tribes became part of the Kazakh Khanate.

The Kazakh Khanate's need for military-political support in the fight against Dzhungaria prompts it to approach Russia. In the 16th-18th centuries, all the cities in the Syrdarya river basin were part of the Kazakh Khanate. So, during the considered period, Girey Khan (1465-1473-74), Qasim Khan (1512-1521), Khaqnazar (1538-1580), Tavakkal (1583-1598), Yesim Khan (1598-1613-14, 1627) ruled the Kazakh Khanate. -28), Taukekhan (1680-1715) were khans of great status and they played an important role in the formation and future fate of the Kazakh Khanate.

#### **Adabiyotlar:**

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