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## **REVIVAL OF KAZAKH STATEHOOD UNDER KHAKNAZAR KHAN**

In the history of the Kazakh khanate, a special place is occupied by his son-Khaknazar Khan, who was known for his valiant deeds and followed the outstanding Kasym Khan. Almost all researchers associate with the coming to the Supreme power of a new level of political and economic status of the state. Researchers O.F. Akimushkin, K.A. Pishchulina, M.H. Abuseitova and others believe that the Kazakh khanate was "revived" under Khaknazar Khan. After all, the data also indicate that after a temporary weakening of the state, it "revived" in the second half of the XVI century and became a threat to neighboring countries.

In the history of the Kazakh khanate of the XVI century, there were several khans who occupied a special place. Their historical role is assessed by the political, economic and military situation of the khanate under each Khan. What was the historical role of Khaknazar Khan in the second half of the XVI century, first of all, in the fact that on the territory of the Kazakh khanate, as in the period of Kasym Khan, there was a restoration, expansion, strengthening of statehood, population growth, promotion of the Kazakh people and state to the countries of near and far abroad.

There is little information in medieval written sources that describes in detail the personal biography of Khaknazar Khan, brief and concise information from his life is found in various medieval sources. Among them are " Turkish Chronicle " of Abylgazy," Collection of Chronicles " of Kadyrgali Zhalair," Sharaf nameh and Shahi " of Hafiz tanysh, " Bahr al-Asrar " of Ahmed Ghaffar qazvini, Mahmud Ibn Uali. At the same time, there are some data in the data of Russian, Siberian, and Nogai masters.

The article examines the internal political situation of the state under Khaknazar Khan and the history of its political, diplomatic, military, trade and economic relations between the neighboring Nogai hordes, the Shaibanid dynasty in Mavrennahr, and the Russian country, which has become the subject of research based on written sources and historiographical works.

Kadyrgali Zhalayyr in his work "zhami at-teh" (Collection of Chronicles) says: "his (Kasym Khan) the son of Khaknazar Khan was born by Khanuk Sultan". Researcher A. I. Isin claims that based on the archives of the Russian state, Kasym Khan died in early 1521. based on this information, we see that Khaknazar was born no later than 1522(Isin 2002:124).

Information in narrative sources that provide information from Khaknazar's youth is insignificant, often similar to legends (Atygaev 2002:22). For example, during the reign of Takhir and Buidash, there is information that Khaknazar was in the hands of a Nogai Lord (Abuseitova 1998: 4). In addition, there is information from the mouth of the people about the division of the Kazakhs into three hundred under Khak-Nazar Khan.

In connection with the coming of Khaknazar to the power of the khanate, sources contain various information and opinions. In Ahmed Ghaffar Qazvini's "historical Jahan Ara", which ended in 972 BC (1564/65 BC): "the son of Bergen Khan, the son of Janibek, the son of Seidak Khan, Kasim Khan became the king of Desht. He (Kasym) died in 1 month of 930 (10.11.1523-28.10.1524). Kasim Khan's son Khak-Nazar Khan succeeded his father to the throne of the Kingdom and is now the ruler of Desht, " the report said. Of course, in this information, the problem of confusion about the origin of Kasym Khan was explained by V. V. Velyaminov-Zernov, M. H. Abuseitova. But the rise to power after Kasym Khan of his son Khaknazar does not correspond to reality. Khaknazar was still a child then. Therefore, researchers I. V. Yerofeyev, M. H. Abuseitova, T. I. Sultanov, and others came to the conclusion that Khaknazar did not inherit the Khan's power (Erofeeva 2000: 19). Researcher O. F. Akimushkin claims that Khaknazar Khan came to power in 1523-1524, and N. Atygaev claims that Khaknazar Khan came in 1551-1556. Well, researcher Miller said: "in the late 50s, Khak-Nazar was proclaimed Khan: according to the old custom, he brought a white felt to the Yurt; Molda read the khutba, and four people, holding on to the four sides of the felt, raised the new Khan. The reign of Khak-Nazar lasted 20 years " (Miller 1942: 54). (M. Abuseitova claims that he ruled for 30 years, and Nygmet Mynzhan says that he ruled for 42 years.) Koishygara Salgaruly mentioned that Khak-Nazar came to power in 1535, as it is known that there were several small khanates under Buidash Khan (Salgarin 1996: 3). T. I. Sultanov and I. V. Erofeeva say that Khak-Nazar came to power in 1559-1560. According to the researcher T. I. Sultanov, in the work of Hasan Bek Rumlu "Ahsan at-tauarih" there is the very first, earliest message about Khak-nazar. There in 955, i.e. in 1548-1549, Khak-Nazar oglan fought with the Turkmens at Puli-Khatun. This story is described in detail in the work of Mahmud Ibn Uali "Bahr al-Asrar". According to T. I. Sultanov, in both of these sources, Khak-Nazar oglan, that is, the Sultan of the Chingiz family, did not become a Khan. According to many medieval sources, Khak-nazar came to power in 1538 (Sultanov 2001:100).

Khaknazar Khan was active in the medieval history of Kazakhstan, quickly adapted to new changes and is known for his political foresight. M. Zh. Kopeyev said that "After the death of Kasym Khan, his children fought for the garden, for the throne, Nogai, Uzbek, Kalmak-all three became enemies from three sides, Aknazar-the son of Kasym Khan, became the ruler, was a very strong man, he was called "Batyr Khan". He defeated the Uzbek Khan Shaibani, defended Kushim Khan, took refuge in Russia, and sent an envoy to the then Russian Tsar Ivan Grozniy for trade and caravans. Aknazar restored the Kazakh people during the reign of Kasym Khan" (Zhusupova 2002:120). T. I. Sultanov: "Khak-Nazar Khan, who quickly understands the political situation, is sensitive and knows how to use his time efficiently. ... In

"Bahr al-asrate" Khak-Nazar was named Kazakh and Kyrgyz Khan". The researcher I. V. Erofeeva notes: "all the political activities of Khak-Nazar Khan were aimed at the integration of Kazakh society and protection from external enemies, ensuring the security of their country."

Here we will focus on the foreign policy situation of the Kazakh khanate under Khaknazar Khan. The "chronicle" of Shah Mahmud Shoras, the anonymous work "historical Kashkar", "Bahr al-Asrar" of Mahmud Ibn Uali contain information that the combined hand of the Kazakhs and Kirghiz under Khakh-Nazar defeated the son of the Mughal Khan Abdi-Rashid Abdi-Latif in an armed conflict and the conflict ended with the death of Abdi-Latif. And he mentioned that in one of these clashes(1555-1556), Khak-Nazar Khan was killed. Naturally, researcher M. H. Abuseitova notes that this information does not correspond to reality(Abuseitova 1985:88). In addition, the Mughal Khan Abdi-Rashid, hearing the cold news, asked for help from Nauryz Ahmet Khan (Shaibani Barak Khan) and prepared for war. The data related to the Kazakh-Mughal relations described above are contradictory.

Since the late 50s of the XVI century, the Kazakh khanate has been a serious threat to the Nogai, the Nomadic Siberian khanate, and the Central Asian khanate. So, the English merchant A. Jenkinson, who was in Central Asia in 1558-1559, expressed an opinion about the "conspirators in the Muslim religion as a " very strong and numerous people "( English travelers in the Moscow 1937: 135 ). He said that before their arrival, the Kazakhs have been knocking on Tashkent for three years and, making raids, prevent the free passage of caravans. These were the posts of Khak-Nazar Khan, who constantly threatened Tashkent.

Information about the Kazakhs of the XVI century is found in Bashkir legends, in complaints of Nogai lords to Moscow, and in the records of Russian ambassadors and merchants, and in many sources. So, in the "history of Orenburg" P. I. Rychkova (1806) Bashkir bi Cadyras (Cadirillias) Molakai says the following: "after Aknazar (Khaknazar) became Khan, the khanate was significantly strengthened. He not only introduced Nogais and Bashkiria into his structure, but also subjugated the Kazan, Siberian, Astrakhan khanates, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent and many other cities, receiving tribute from them." However, some researchers doubt the reliability of these data.

In the scientific work of the researcher A. Isin devoted to the Kazakh-Nogai relations, some aspects of the political history of the Kazakh khanate under Khaknazar Khan are considered. In addition, in 1557, Mr. Nogai Ismail complained to the Russian Tsar Ivan IV: "now my grandchildren have remained on the other side of the Urals, joined the Kazakh Tsar and are waiting for the moment when they are at war with me." And in 1569, the ambassadors of Tsar Ivan IV to the Nogai lords Semyon Maltsev reports: "from the Kazakh Horde to the Nogai people came Ak-Nazar Khan, shygai Prince, 20 sultans and Zhalym Prince" (Isin 1985:45). This message indicates the growth of political activity of Kazakhs led by Khaknazar.

According to M. H. Abuseitova, the donation of four wintering grounds in Turkestan was one of the points of the oath agreement. Abdullah Khan concluded a truce with Baba Sultan in August 1579. According to A. Miller: "after a while, Baba Sultan realized his new evil spirits and achieved his goal. In August 1579, he

concluded a peace truce. At the same time, he gives the Kazakhs important regions – Turkestan and Sauran, if they oppose Abdullah. Hafiz Tanysh said: "(Baba Sultan) made an Alliance with the Kazakh sultans due to their lack of ability and strength to resist the armies of landowners, and gave this crowd, as Yajujam (Baba Sultan), as soyurg, Yasa and Sauran valiyats." But in this information, the name of the Kazakh Khan is not mentioned. Therefore, we have reason to believe that this Alliance was between Baba Sultan and the Kazakh sultans, who wanted to find some easy prey. And Baba Sultan, in turn, sought to convince the Kazakh sultans together to attack Bukhara, passing these variety. He consulted with the insurgent Kazakh sultans and decided that Sultan Sarban of the Kazakhs should sail from the Syrdarya and attack the tumen of Bukhara, and Sultan Buzagir should go with other brothers to Samarkand. But Busier Sultan went first, passed the Syrdarya river, destroying all in its path and got to the Kenbai. After taking a lot of trophies, I came back. It was then that Sarban Sultan with his large army passed the Syrdarya, approached Bukhara, and drove all their cattle.

Thus, the Kazakh sultans and the army of Baba Sultan in Alliance at the end of 1579 destroyed Bukhara and drove their cattle. And the ruler of the masses was very dissatisfied with this matter. After all, the transfer of Yassa and Sauran to the Kazakhs was not part of Abdullah's plans. He did not want the Kazakhs to strengthen, he treated them only as a temporary military Alliance. Thus, after the attack on Bukhara, Abdullah Khan began to strengthen the resistance of the Kazakhs. "After that, the Alliance between Abdullah and Khaknazar was broken", says Miller.

How, where and why Khaknazar died is not reported in any source. In the work of Kadyrgali Zhalair said: "his descendant did not reign after this."

In conclusion, the Kazakh khanate in the second half of the XV century in the course of political relations with the Shaibani dynasty brought a special vital significance to the Kazakh khanate. This circumstance directly affects the strengthening and strengthening of the khanate.

From this data, we can see that he was a ruler, a skilled diplomat, a far-sighted politician, and a talented commander who took care of the people of Khak-Nazar. Thus, under the Kazakh khanate of Khaknazar Khan, the internal and foreign political situation improved, and Russian, Uzbek and other countries neighboring the Kazakh state sought to establish ties and create friendly alliances. After all, in the second half of the XVII century, the Kazakh khanate was actually revived under Khaknazar Khan.

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