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**«Kazakh-Dzungarian conflict»**

## Introduction

Kazakhstan has a very rich culture. Its history begins far in the past, where progressive cities are now being built, then nomads rode through these places. But this was not the case everywhere. Kazakhstan is a very large state. In ancient history, the cities were mainly in the south: Turkestan, Shimket and others.

But unfortunately, the geographical position of Kazakhstan allowed many invaders to encroach on their territory. One of these invaders were the Dzungars.

**Purpose:** To acquaint the reader or foreigner with the history of Kazakhstan.

**Tasks:**

1. Get acquainted with the ancient history of Kazakhstan.
2. Tell about the conflict between the Dzungars and the Kazakhs.

**Hypothesis:** Readers who learn new things about Kazakhstan may be interested in its history and culture.

## Chapter 1: Education and development of Kazakhstan

From the middle of the XV century until the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Kazakh Khanate was in fact a single political body, distinguished by a greater or lesser degree of stability. It survived the time of formation, rise and decline, and in the XVII century. broke up into separate khanates. The territory of the Khanate has repeatedly changed its shape under the influence of mainly foreign policy events, but almost always within the limits of the settlement of the Kazakh ethnic group - from the Irtysh and Karatal to the Syr Darya and the Urals, from Altai and Tien Shan to the Caspian and Aral. Although, of course, in the Middle Ages, the ethnic and state territories of the Kazakhs, as well as other peoples of the region, as a rule did not coincide.



Picture. 1 Territories of Kazakhstan in the 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries

Kazakh culture is the culture of the Kazakh people, which was formed over several centuries on the territory of modern Kazakhstan. Modern Kazakhstan is experiencing a period of national revival; in the report of the former President N.A. Nazarbayev, the changes in the country are characterized as the revival of national

statehood. Folk crafts, folk customs, rituals and national sports, the religion of the titular nation national education and the Kazakh language are also being revived. Song genre and versification in the Kazakh language.



Picture. 2 National clothes and Tents of Kazakhstan

## Chapter 2: Kazakh-Dzungarian Conflict

The Kazakh-Dzungar Wars (1643-1756) were a series of long conflicts between the Kazakh zhuzes and the Dzungar Khanate. The strategic goal of the Dzungars was to increase their territories by capturing neighboring lands that were part of the Kazakh Khanate.



Picture. 3 Dzungar Khanate on the map

In 1643, an army led by Erdeni-Batur, the first Dzungar Khan, invaded Semirechye, capturing part of its territory. In the same year, the famous Orbulak battle took place in the gorge of the Orbulak River, in which a detachment of 600

Kazakh soldiers led by Zhangir Khan held back the 50,000-strong army of the Dzungars in a narrow mountain pass, after which the Dzungars, having reached the plain, entered into battle with 20,000 troops brought to the aid of the emir of Samarkand Yalangtush Bahadur from the Uzbek tribe of Alchin; As a result of the battle, the Dzungar army was stopped, Erdeni-Batur turned back to Dzungaria.



Picture. 4 One of the battles Kazakh-Dzungarian conflict

Zhangir Khan fought the Dzungars with varying success and fought three major battles with the Dzungars in 1635, 1643 and 1652, but he himself died in the last battle. The Kazakhs were defeated and were forced to leave the foothills of the Alatau, occupied by the Dzungarian nomads. In 1681-1684, during the next raid on South Kazakhstan, the city of Sairam was destroyed. Nevertheless, the Kazakh Khanate, until the death of Khan Tauke in 1718, held back the onslaught of the Dzungarian conquerors. To organize a rebuff, the Kazakhs entered into allied relations with the Tien Shan Kirghiz, Karakalpaks, Nogais, and sought support from the Russian state.

The entire period of the Dzungar-Kazakh wars, the Dzungars fought on two fronts. In the west, the Dzungars waged an occupational war of conquest against the Kazakhs, and in the east, against the Manchurian Qing Empire. Many historians and Mongolian scholars speak about the resilience of the Dzungarian army. They note the fact that the Dzungars still have the mentality of the time of Genghis Khan - "pronounced collectivism."

In 1771, the Kalmyks of the Kalmyk Khanate under the leadership of Ubashi Khan undertook a return to the territory of Dzungaria, hoping to revive their national state. This historical event is known as the Torgut Escape or "Dusty Campaign".

### **The results of the Kazakh-Dzungarian war**

By the middle of the 18th century, the Dzungar Khanate had lost its influence in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. His position in the external political arena, as well as internal affairs, began to deteriorate.

By 1746, the Senior Zhuz, having overthrown the burden of taxes from the Oirat feudal lords, was helping the Central Asian militias in the fight against the Oirat terror. Losing their positions in the conquered territories, the Oirats

developed a vigorous diplomatic activity in order to obtain military support from the Kazakh rulers of the Junior and Middle Zhuzs in clashes with Kokand. But no pressure and intimidation did not change the situation. The wars with the Kokand bey and subsequent defeats significantly undermined the forces of Dzungaria and contributed to the fall of this state.

There is no need to judge who won the Kazakh-Dzungarian war. Defending their land, the Kazakh people, along with the Kyrgyz, Uzbeks and Karakalpaks, waged a hard liberation struggle for freedom and independence.

This conflict has shown that culture and its values can be under threat. Given the current situation, this is proof of that. It is worth appreciating and respecting your culture and the culture of your neighbor. The Kazakh people have shown that they are ready to defend their values. A lot of cultures exist on the verge of extinction due to: conflicts, a small number of people who belong to this culture and others.

The President of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, is trying to preserve the cultural heritage and history of Kazakhstan.

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