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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE KAZAKH AND DZUNGARIAN KHANATES

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Abstract. This article examines the historical relations between the Kazakh and Dzungar Khanates in Central Asia during the 17th–18th centuries. This period marked a significant stage in the region's political development, as both khanates played a crucial role in shaping the geopolitical balance of power in Inner Asia. The study explores the political, military, economic, and cultural dimensions of their interaction, focusing on the dynamics of conflict, cooperation, and transformation.
The research analyzes the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kazakh and Dzungar rulers, as well as the causes and outcomes of military confrontations and peace negotiations. Special attention is given to trade relations, cross-border cooperation, and cultural exchanges that influenced the development of both states. In this context, the article emphasizes not only the wars and rivalries but also the civilizational and cultural significance of these relations for regional history.
Drawing upon archival materials and recent scholarly works, the authors highlight the complex and interdependent nature of Kazakh–Dzungar relations. By systematizing documentary sources, the study contributes to filling historiographical gaps and expanding academic understanding of interstate relations in XYIIth–XYIIIth century Inner Asia. The results provide new insights into the historical role of the Kazakh and Dzungar Khanates in shaping the political landscape of the region.
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Keywords: Kazakh Khanate, the Khans, Dzungarian Khanate, Central Asia, diplomacy, military history, cultural exchange.

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Introduction

The rise and fall of steppe empires, from the Huns to the Mongols, influenced the history of Eurasia. The landscape played a crucial role in determining the fate of nomadic peoples and their interactions. The Kazakh Khanate and Dzungaria emerged as independent political entities at a time when settled empires such as the Ming Dynasty and tsarist Russia were gaining strength. Control over resources and trade routes, especially along the Great Silk Road, led to inevitable conflicts between the Kazakh Khanate and the Oirats, which were influenced by their geographical, political, and economic goals. This article explores the historical development and complex relations between the Kazakh Khanate and Dzungaria, focusing on key events, diplomatic relations, and military conflicts.

Any state has objective goals that are dictated by geographical and economic, political and social conditions dictated by it. Exploring the history of the rise and fall of steppe empires from the Huns to the Mongols, Lev Nikolaevich Gumilev describes the role of landscape in the fate of nomadic peoples and the principles of their coexistence. The relations of steppe communities, although different from those of settled peoples, directly depend on access to the vast pastures of Eurasia and control over key trade routes along the route of the Great Silk Road (Gumilev,1992).

At the turn of the XV and XVI centuries, such fundamental changes took place in the expanses of Eurasia as the fall of the Yuan Dynasty in China and the studied rollback of the nomads back to the steppes, the fall of the Golden Horde and the emergence of independent khanates. Thus, the emergence of independent subjects of the Kazakh Khanate and Dzungaria occurred against the background of the strengthening of settled empires, such as the Ming Dynasty in China and tsarist Russia, which, after the final collapse of the Golden Horde, will begin to include the lands and khanates of the once great ulus of Jochi (Gumilev, L.N. Ot Rusi k Rossii, 1992). Thus, the Kazakh Khanate and Dzungaria, as independent states with their own objective political and economic goals, arose in the context of a shrinking steppe zone of Eurasia and settled centers, which inevitably became targets of the aforementioned powerful neighbors. This situation has led to inevitable conflicts over control of resources and the means to achieve their practical goals. The conflicts between the Oirats

and the Kazakhs, if not inevitable, were objectively predictable. All this gives a very complex, multifaceted and ambiguous character to the relations between the Kazakh Khanate and the Oirats.

Materials and Research Methods

The key sources for this research are mainly Chinese synchronous sources supplemented by Russian sources of the XIXth-XXth centuries, which introduced Chinese historical chronicles into scientific circulation (Boldyreva, 2014). These sources provide a critical insight into the complex relationship between the Kazakh Khanate and the Oirats, covering a wide historical period from the XVth to XVIIth centuries. The research method includes a detailed analysis of primary historical documents, including chronicles, diplomatic correspondence, and military reports, along with secondary literature that provides historical context.

Discussion

While the conditions of the emergence and strengthening of the Kazakh Khanate until the death of Kassym Khan and the subsequent decline due to increasing internal strife are well studied and do not require additional attention within this framework due to their well-known and accessible nature, the history of the Dzungarian Khanate and the formation of its founders are not the subject of study. Expansionist aspirations to the West require separate coverage. The interest of the Oirats in conquering the nomadic lands of the Jochi ulus and the cities of Central Asia manifested itself in the middle of the XV century (Zlatkin, 1964). Moreover, as noted in the chronicles of the Ming Dynasty, the Oirats were viewed as an opponent, who nevertheless managed to strengthen his position in the steppe, as evidenced by the adoption of the title "kagan" by the Oirat rulers (Feoktistov,1992). According to Chinese sources, this event dates back to 1453 during the reign of Khan Esen, four years before the invasion of the Oirats into the former territories of the Golden Horde, where the process of ethnogenesis of the Kazakhs was approaching its final stage.

A significant role in the further formation of Kazakh-Oirat relations was played by the invasion of the Oirats into the territory of Moghulistan and the Uzbek ulus led by Uch-Temir Taiji in 1457. As a result of the heavy defeat and loss of significant influence in the steppe by Khan Abulkhair, the sultans Kerey and Janibek took advantage of the situation and moved to Moghulistan, where they formed the core of the future Kazakh Khanate (Kukeev D.G, 2008). Understanding the complex subordinate relations of the first Kazakh khans with Moghulistan and Shaibanids, as well as the stubborn struggle between the Khans of Moghulistan and the Oirats for Semirechye and East Turkestan, it is safe to speak about stable diplomatic relations between the Kazakhs and the Oirats. This is due to the presence of both overlapping and mutually exclusive interests and the need to realize them. More detailed information is provided by Mirza Muhammad Haidar Douglat, who describes the Oirat invasions of the Khans of Moghulistan (Mirza Muhammad Khaidar Dulati, 2024).

Indeed, Chinese synchronous sources note the consolidation of the Oirat tribes and the strengthening of their positions in Mongolia and Central Asia in the late XV - early XVI centuries against the background of the weakening of tribal unions in Eastern Mongolia, as well as the emergence and strengthening of the Kazakh Khanate (Pokotilov, 1893). By the beginning of the 16th century, the pastures of the Oirats were sandwiched between the Kazakh Khanate and Eastern Mongolia. The Oirats had to wage stubborn battles with their neighbors, who sought to expand their pastures at the expense of Oirat lands and oust them from the markets of settled countries. Thus, having exhausted the possibilities of advancing to the east, the only way to advance and strengthen the Oirats remained the lands of East Turkestan, the oases of Turfan and Central Asia (Boldyreva, 2014 p. 112).

In addition, a particularly important fact that gave a unique character to the relations between the Kazakh Khanate and Derben-Oirat was the adoption of the title "kagan" by the Oirat ruler, an event noted in Chinese sources (Kukeev, 2008 p. 28). The fall of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty in China may have eliminated the power of the Great Khans in China, but it did not destroy the institution of the Genghisid Khans in Mongolia itself, forcing the Oirats, who had established themselves in Western Mongolia, to recognize nominal dependence on the Genghisids (Mote F.W, 1961). However, as a result of the power struggle between Tokta Buka Khan and the ruler (Taishi) of the Oirats, Esen,

the latter won. In 1453, Esen besieged Karakorum, where Tokta-Buka Khan lived. Most of the tribal leaders of Eastern Mongolia defected to the side of Esen, as the Oirat envoys informed the Chinese emperor in the same year (Pokotilov D, p. 96). However, this situation did not find a positive response among the Kazakh khans and the upper aristocracy integrated into the administrative system. After the death of Esen-taishi, the conflict between the Mongols and the Oirats continued and ended with the formation of the Dzungarian Khanate in 1635.

The history of the relationship between the Dzungars and the Kazakhs in the 16th century acquires a much more complex character. Evidence of this complexity can be found in the history of the Kazakh embassy headed by Kul Mohammed to the tsar of All Russia and Grand Duke of Moscow Fyodor Ivanovich. On January 20, 1594, a documented conversation took place between the Kazakh ambassador and Uraz-Muhammad. Of particular interest is the following passage: "Now your uncle Tsarevich Tevkkel has taken control of the Kazakh Horde, and his brother Tsarevich Shakhmagomet has been placed among the Kalmyks, and they are all migrating together in an alliance, and there is now temporary peace with the Bukhara tsar, and with the Nogais and their descendants," the brothers are at peace, and with the children Tenekhmat and Urusov – neither here nor there" (PGADA. F. Op.1, p. 6). The report refers to a tribe or part of the Oirat tribes that managed to migrate from Western Mongolia in the late 1590s (Zlatkin, 1964 p. 69).

The reasons for the migration of these Oirat feudal lords from Dzungaria can be explained by the socio-economic conditions and the external political situation of the Oirat society of that time. In the historiography of the Soviet era, it was believed that by this time the Oirat society was facing a serious crisis caused by two main factors. Firstly, due to natural population growth, there was a general shortage of pasture areas. Secondly, intra-feudal feuds between the rulers intensified, prompting some Oirats (including Kalmyks, primarily Torgouts, Derbets, Hoshouts, and others) to relocate. These events can be considered as harbingers of the later expansion of Dzungaria, when the tribes of the Torgouts migrated from Altai to Russian territories, and the Khoshouts migrated from the Altai region to the area around Lake Khukhunor, thereby expanding the influence of the Oirats to vast regions of Central Asia. This point of view is shared by N. Bichurinu (Zlatkin, 1964 p. 59).

Results

In general, the analysis of historical sources shows the evolving nature of Kazakh-Oirat relations, which fluctuated between open military operations, diplomatic alliances and trade agreements. The expansion of the Oirats to the West, the strengthening of the power of the Kazakh Khanate, and the growing influence of external empires such as Russia and China have all shaped the political landscape of Central Asia. The Kazakh-Oirat conflicts were caused not only by territorial disputes, but also by broader geopolitical shifts and internal struggles within both the Oirat and Kazakh states.

The Central Asian states and Kazakh rulers faced similar problems. Mahmoud Choros, a contemporary of that era, described this problem in the following words: "... There are more Mongols, as well as their livestock; now they feel cramped in the Kashgar Mountains..." (Shah-Mahmud Churas, 2010). Obviously, when the opportunities to increase their own means of production, that is, fertile pastures, were exhausted, the armed forces were used as the only means of demonstrating power in politicThe Central Asian states and Kazakh rulers faced similar problems. Mahmoud Choros, a contemporary of that era, described this problem in the following words: "... There are more Mongols, as well as their livestock; now they feel cramped in the Kashgar Mountains..." (Shah-Mahmud Churas, 2010). Obviously, when the opportunities to increase their own means of production, that is, fertile pastures, were exhausted, the armed forces were used as the only means of demonstrating power in politics. Moreover, back in the time of Khan Taukel, in the late 1590s, the Kazakh Khanate attempted to oust the Dzungars from the Eastern Semirechye (Zlatkin, 1964, p. 77).

It should be emphasized that the further development of Kazakh-Dzungarian ties is closely linked to the emergence of another "center" of Dzungarian political influence – the migration of some Oirat tribes between the Volga and Ural rivers, who adopted the new self-designation "Kalmyks". On August 20, 1609, the Kalmyks officially recognized their vassalage to tsarist Russia, whilIt should be

emphasized that the further development of Kazakh-Dzungarian ties is closely linked to the emergence of another "center" of Dzungarian political influence – the migration of some Oirat tribes between the Volga and Ural rivers, who adopted the new self-designation "Kalmyks". On August 20, 1609, the Kalmyks officially recognized their vassalage to tsarist Russia, whie maintaining close ties with their main core in Western Mongolia (Boldyreva, 2014, p0. 114). The creation of their own state education on the Volga dates back to 1633.

Thus, by the beginning of the 17th century, the Kalmyks not only replaced the Nogai factor in the system of relations between the Kazakh Khanate and Russia, but also became a key player in regional international politics. Consequently, both the Kazakh Khanate and the Dzungars considered the possibility of accepting Russian suzerainty to realize their own interests in the region.

The aggravation of relations between the Dzungarian avation of relations between the Dzungarian and Kazakh khanates occurred in the second half of the 17th century. The essential difference lies in the fact that before 1635, the Kazakhs faced disparate Oirat tribes, whereas after their weakening they faced a single Dzungarian state, which became even stronger after the reforms of Khan Batu Taiji (Zlatkin, 1964, p. 111). Interestingly, according to the reports of the Astrakhan governor I. According to Repin, the authority and power of KAccording to Repin, the authority and power of Khan Batu Taiji reached such heights that there are documented appeals from him to the merchants (that is, the Kalmyks) demanding that they be resettled back to Dzungaria. Conversely, at the beginning of the 17th century, centrifugal tendencies were observed in the Kazakh Khanate. During the reign of Yessim Khan (1598-1628), Sultan Tursun consolidated his position

In an attempt to balance the growing power of the sultans, Yessim Khan introduced a new set of laws, the "Old Way of Khan Yessim", aimed at strengthening the judicial apparatus (Kazybek Bi) (Sanchirov, 2010). Conversely, within Mongolia and under direct pressure from the Dzungarian leadership, most of the laws of the "Great Code" were created with the aim of codifying customary law in the interests of the feudal elite and legally consolidating the existing feudal socio-economic relations between the Mongols and the Oirats (Shah-Mahmud Churas, 2010).

The aggravation of relations between the Oirats and the Kazakhs is recorded in synchronous Russian sources. Several important and intriguing events describe the complexity of relations not only between Kazakhs and Dzungars, but also between many actors in the region at the beginning of the 17th century, which are extremely important to consider in this context.

The first event recorded in Russian sources is related to contacts between the "vassal of the Bukhara Khan", the self-proclaimed Khan Tursin, and the Dzungars: "The envoy of the Khan of Bukhara sent his envoys to the Kalmyk Taish with the following purpose: merchants of the Khan of Bukhara go to Russian cities with goods and your Kalmyks beat and rob the merchants of Bukhara on the road... Otherwise, I will send my warriors to you."(Moiseev, 1991) Tursyn Khan's threat was not fulfilled, and soon he took a hostile position towards the Khan of Bukhara, later teaming up with Yesim Khan against Bukhara.

The second important passage from Russian documents not only points to the existing conflict points between the Oirats and Kazakhs in the steppe, but also to the fact that at the beginning of the 17th century, the close diplomatic relations of the Kazakh rulers could be demonstrated by several documented cases described in the works of I.Ya. Zlatkin and other authors like V.A. Moiseev. "And Altyn Khan joined forces with the Kazakh land, and the Kazakh people joined forces with the Nogais (against the Oirats)... they expect that the Kazakh hordes will soon attack the Oirats from their side" (TsGADA, f.Zyungarskie, 1620). It can be concluded that the Oirats posed a significant threat to the possessions of both the Nogai and Kazakh aristocracy, as well as to the East Mongolian tribes, which, with rare exceptions, retained the hereditary power of the Genghisid princes, one of whom was Altyn Khan. This position is confirmed by the words of the Tobolsk merchant Mukhtar Avzheyev.: "The Mughals settled together with the Kazakh horde and the great Kyrgyz" (TsGADA, f.Sibirskii prikaz,d.6). This letter dates back to 1625. As a result of the formation of the anti-Oirat coalition in the 1620s and 1630s, the Oirat tribes were increasingly forced to relocate to the borders of the Russian state, which was actively reported in official Russian correspondence. However, this situation has changed dramatically due to the internal Jungar conflicts, which, however, ended with the coming to

power of Batu Khuntaiji and the intensification of the struggle between Yesim Khan and Sultan Tursin.

During the reign of Batu Khuntaiji, a number of military conflicts and major battles took place, including the legendary Battle of Orbulak in 1643, also described in Russian sources by Ambassador G. Ilyin: "And Yangir went to meet Taishi with an army, and there were 600 troops with Yangir" (Zlatkin, 1964, p. 129). However, in addition to the well-known story of Zhangir Khan's victory, this passage is interesting for another reason – it contains the intentions of the Oirats to continue their campaigns further: "... and in the spring the Taishi want to go to war against them, Yangir and Yalantusha" (Moiseev V.A, 1991 p. 139). Only the death of Batu Khuntaiji, followed by a dynastic struggle between his 11 successors for the throne, gave the Kazakh Khanate a temporary respite. In addition, the defeat of Altyn Khan in the war of the East Mongol hearth and the further consolidation of the tribes around the Oirat union and the descendants of Batu Khuntaiji, who assumed the title of the Fifth Dalai Lama, also marked the beginning of a future catastrophe in Dzungaria by another nomadic people, the Manchus, who founded their own dynasty in China in 1644 (Zlatkin, 1964 p. 155). Moreover, the situation became even more acute with the inclusion of some Mongol Khalkha tribes and the Khalkha region itself into the Qing Empire. The looming threat from the Qing Empire required action, and in 1688 the first series of hostilities between the Dzungar Khanate and the Qing Empire began. It is worth noting that due to the growing Chinese threat to the Dzungarian state and the concentration of political attention of the Kazakh khans on the Sibanids in connection with the intensified struggle for the Syrdarya cities, this led to a temporary easing of the conflict, but not to peace. Presumably, already in the early years of the reign of Khan Tauke, the eastern theater was considered as secondary, and diplomatic efforts were focused on finding allies specifically in the southern, Bukhara direction.

Existing sources report the activation of embassies in Moscow and attempts to establish diplomatic relations with Safavid Iran and the Mughal Empire in India (Atygaev, 2015). The main goal of Tauke Khan's diplomacy until the middle of the 18th century was to find allies against the Shibanids and Bukharians, but not against the Oirats. The situation has worsened in direct connection with the events in East Turkestan and Mongolia. One can talk about the development of such diplomacy by analyzing Russian diplomatic sources. Former Russian envoys to Turkestan recorded the intriguing words of the khan "Tauke": "Which of the Turkic sultans or the Kizilbash shahs is greater than him, Tauke Khan"? The court of Tauke Khan was well informed about the key events in the Safavid states and India only through regular correspondence and the exchange of embassies. In general, positioning oneself as an equal ruler with the strongest players in the Eurasian space may indicate the presence of strength and ways to project power in the region.

However, before continuing to consider the relations between Kazakhs and Oirats at the beginning of the 18th century, it is necessary to return to Oirat affairs. The defeat and death of Galdan Boshoktu Khan in 1697 marked the end of the armed struggle of the Oirats for the Khalkha region, which came under the control of the Chinese Qing Dynasty. However, to the credit of the deceased, Chinese sources directly point to the victories of the third Khanate. Yuan Ye personally reflects on the defeated enemy, listing among the conquered and defeated lands and cities "Turfan, Sairam, Khasak, Bukhara and Samarqan" (Zlatkin, 1964, p. 208). The Oirats managed to free up the forces occupied by the war and send them to solve problems in the Kazakh direction, even with the help of Tsevan-Rabdan, the nephew of the deceased Galdan Boshoktu (Gumilev, 1992 p. 105).

Of course, the conflicts between the Kazakhs and the Oirats at the end of the 17th century did not end, although, despite their secondary nature for the Oirats, they were successful. In addition, relations with the Oirats became even more complicated due to the active strengthening of the western center of Oirat influence, namely the strengthening of the Kalmyk ruler Ayuki, who assumed the title of "khan" in 1690. Interestingly, this title was adopted from the Dalai Lama and clearly agreed with the "great Oirats" in the east (Istoriya Kazakhstana, 2024 p. 104).

However, attention should be paid to another important change in the policy of the Dzungarian Khanate after the death of Galdan Boshoktu. In his work, I. Ya. Zlatkin gives the following interpretation of events: Galdan Boshoktu was the uncle of Tsevan-Rabdan. During the first war with

the Manchus, Galdan Boshoktu lost power due to an uprising and the loss of operational logistics and sources of replenishment, which came under the control of Tsevan-Rabdan. The latter, having come to power, made peace with the Qing Dynasty and, in fact, resigned himself to the loss of the Khalkha region, but focused his attention on the west and Tibet. The latter was conquered in September 1717 (Zlatkin, 1964 p. 225). However, this event could not go unnoticed by China, which could not allow the Dzungars to control the most important ideological center of Lamaism and began new military operations in 1719-1720. Is it worth mentioning that the Kazakh feudal lords tried to take advantage of this turn of events and regain the regions of Semirechye and Eastern Kazakhstan in 1719 (Istoriya Kazakhstana, 2024 p. 104, p. 105). The future catastrophe in the history of the Kazakh people will occur during the war between China and the Dzungarian Khanate. In 1722/23, military operations in Tibet ended with the death of the Qin Kangxi Emperor.

Realizing the danger posed by the Dzungarian Khanate at the beginning of the 18th century, the Kazakhs sought an alliance with Russia to fight the Oirats. The Oirats themselves provided a convenient pretext for such negotiations: Russia considered unacceptable the very possibility of the appearance of a "Turkic-Mongolian" entity on its southern borders. The strengthening of the Kazakhs or Dzungars was considered unacceptable (Moiseev, 1991 p. 41). Moreover, during Buchholz's expedition to Southern Siberia and the Irtysh, fierce resistance from Oirat detachments was encountered. In addition, territorial disputes and issues related to taxation of various tribes led to the emergence of a long chain of diplomatic relations between Tsevan-Rabdan and the Siberian governor Prince Gagarin. Seeing an opportunity to capitalize on the strained relations between the Oirats and the Russians, the Kazakh feudal lords tried to form an alliance with Russia. Russian sources document the arrival of Kazakh ambassadors to Prince Gagarin, who expressed themselves as follows: "If the Khan and the entire Kazakh horde wish to be at peace with His Majesty's people or to fight only with the Kalmyk ruler Kontoi... then the Khan and the entire Kazakh horde, numbering twenty or more people, "thirty thousand will always be ready" (Zlatkin, 1964 p. 226). However, Russia did not agree to such agreements, demonstrating its attempt to maintain a neutral position, skillfully playing to the interests of both sides. Moreover, after 1723, the Kalmyk Khan Ayuka, wishing to take part in the new expansion of the Dzungars and protect himself from the retaliatory actions of the Kazakh and Karakalpak troops led by Khan Abulkhair, actively turned to Russia for help. This fact is recorded in an official letter dated December 12, 1723 (Istoriya Kazakhstana, 2024 p. 104, p. 107).

Conclusion

Thus, it can be concluded that Kazakh-Dzungarian relations cannot be considered in isolation from the political and economic factors in Central Asia. The struggle between the two states spanned a long historical period, the active phase of which occurred at the beginning of the XVI century and lasted until the end of the reign of Galdan Tseren. Relations between Kazakhs and Oirats developed unevenly, going through periods of both strengthening and weakening of the two states during the XVI-XVII centuries.

These relationships were complex and varied, including open military conflicts, diplomatic maneuvers, alliances, and trade agreements. Both sides sought to maintain and strengthen their influence in the region, influencing their domestic politics and economic development. Mutual raids, military campaigns, and political intrigues were an integral part of their interaction, having a significant impact on the lives of the peoples inhabiting Central Asia.

The political ambitions and economic interests of the Kazakhs and the Dzungars often clashed, which led to periodic tensions and lull in their relations. These relations were also influenced by external factors, such as the influence of neighboring states and empires, which sought to use the conflict to their own advantage. Thus, Kazakh-Dzungarian relations represent a complex and multi-layered process reflecting the dynamics of political and economic changes in Central Asia during this historical period.

Kazakh-Oirat relations during the XV-XVII centuries were characterized by a complex combination of military conflicts, diplomatic maneuvers and changing alliances. Although the Kazakh Khanate and the Oirat tribes initially had common interests, their rivalry intensified as both

sides sought to control key territories and resources in Central Asia. These conflicts, along with the influence of neighboring settled States, laid the foundation for a dynamic and turbulent period in the history of Central Asia. The developing relations between these two nomadic powers reflect the broader historical processes that shaped the political and economic landscape of Eurasia in that era.

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ҚАЗАҚ ХАНДЫҒЫ МЕН ЖОҢҒАР ХАНДЫҒЫ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАТЫНАСТАР

Андатпа. Бұл мақалада XVII–XVIII ғасырлардағы Орталық Азия аумағында өмір сүрген Қазақ және Жоңғар хандықтары арасындағы тарихи қатынастардың мазмұны мен сипаты жан-жақты

талданады. Аталған дәуір аймақтың саяси тарихындағы аса маңызды және күрделі кезеңдердің бірі болып саналады. Себебі дәл осы уақытта Қазақ және Жоңғар мемлекеттері Ішкі Азиядағы геосаяси тепе-теңдік пен аймақтық қауіпсіздіктің қалыптасуында шешуші рөл атқарды. Зерттеуде екі хандық арасындағы өзара қатынастардың саяси, әскери, экономикалық және мәдени бағыттары қарастырылып, олардың дамуы мен өзгеру динамикасына ерекше назар аударылады.
Мақалада Қазақ және Жоңғар билеушілері арасындағы дипломатиялық қатынастардың қалыптасуы, әскери қақтығыстар мен бейбіт келісімдердің себептері мен салдарлары талданады. Сонымен қатар, сауда байланыстары, шекаралық өңірлердегі өзара ықпалдастық және мәдени-рухани алмасулардың рөлі көрсетіледі. Бұл зерттеу тек соғыс пен жаугершілік тарихын ғана емес, сонымен бірге екі халық арасындағы өркениеттік және мәдени өзара байланыстарды да қамтиды.
Авторлар архивтік материалдар мен заманауи ғылыми еңбектерге сүйене отырып, Қазақ–Жоңғар қатынастарының күрделі әрі өзара тәуелді сипатын ашып көрсетеді. Деректерді жүйелеу мен тарихи материалдарды талдау арқылы зерттеу жұмысы бұрынғы тарихнамаларда жеткілікті қамтылмаған мәселелерді толықтыруға бағытталған. Мақала нәтижелері XVII–XVIII ғасырлардағы Ішкі Азиядағы мемлекетаралық қатынастардың мәнін терең түсінуге және аймақтық саясаттың ерекшеліктерін айқындауға мүмкіндік береді.
Түйін сөздер: Қазақ хандығы, Жоңғар хандығы, Орта Азия, дипломатия, әскери тарих, мәдени алмасу.

Алғыс айту. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің «XV ғасырдың екінші жартысы – XVIII ғасырдың бірінші жартысындағы Қазақ хандығы: этносаяси тарих және сыртқы саясат» тақырыбындағы гранттық қаржыландыру жобасын жүзеге асыру аясында орындалды (жеке тіркеу нөмірі: BR21882223).Орындаушы ұйым – Қазақстан Республикасының Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитетінің «Жошы ұлысын зерттеу ғылыми институты» шаруашылық жүргізу құқығындағы республикалық мемлекеттік кәсіпорны.

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ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ КАЗАХСКОГО И ДЖУНГАРСКОГО ХАНСТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются исторические отношения между Казахским и Джунгарским ханствами в Центральной Азии в XVII–XVIII веках. Этот период являлся важным этапом политического развития региона, поскольку оба ханства сыграли ключевую роль в формировании геополитического баланса сил во Внутренней Азии. В исследовании анализируются политические, военные, экономические и культурные аспекты их взаимодействия с акцентом на динамику конфликтов, сотрудничества и трансформации.
В работе рассматривается процесс установления дипломатических связей между казахскими и джунгарскими правителями, а также причины и последствия военных столкновений и мирных переговоров. Особое внимание уделено торговым отношениям, приграничному сотрудничеству и культурным обменам, оказавшим влияние на развитие обоих государств. В этом контексте статья акцентирует внимание не только на войнах и соперничестве, но и на цивилизационном и культурном значении данных отношений для региональной истории.
Опираясь на архивные материалы и современные научные исследования, авторы подчеркивают сложный и взаимозависимый характер казахско-джунгарских отношений. Систематизация документальных источников способствует восполнению историографических пробелов и расширяет академическое понимание межгосударственных отношений во Внутренней Азии XVII–XVIII веков. Полученные результаты позволяют по-новому осмыслить

историческую роль Казахского и Джунгарского ханств в формировании политического ландшафта региона.

Ключевые слова: Казахское ханство, Джунгарское ханство, Средняя Азия, дипломатия, военная история, культурный обмен.

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Бағыш А. Габдулина – разработала общую концепцию и структуру исследования, определила его теоретико-методологические основы, приняла участие в обсуждении и интерпретации результатов, осуществила обобщение данных, а также подготовила заключительные выводы и окончательную редакцию статьи.
Асхат М. Сунчалиев – провёл сбор и систематизацию архивных и статистических материалов, осуществил историографический и источниковедческий анализ, подготовил аналитические таблицы и оформил библиографический список.
Айзада Д. Балтабаева – определила структуру и композицию статьи, а также оказала содействие в её оформлении и приведении в соответствие с установленными требованиями.

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Bagysh A. Gabdulina – developed the overall concept and structure of the study, defined its theoretical and methodological foundations, participated in the discussion and interpretation of the results, summarized the data, and prepared the final conclusions and the final version of the article.
Askhat M. Sunchaliev – collected and systematized archival and statistical materials, carried out historiographical and source analysis, prepared analytical tables, and compiled the bibliography.
Aizada D. Baltabayeva – determined the structure and composition of the article and contributed to its formatting and alignment with the established requirements.

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XIX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫНДАҒЫ ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН АЙМАҒЫНДАҒЫ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЖӘНЕ ОҚУ-АҒАРТУ САЛАЛАРЫНЫҢ АЛҒЫШАРТТАРЫ МЕН ДАМУЫ

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Андатпа. Мақалада XIX ғасырдың екінші жартысындағы Шығыс Қазақстандағы білім беру және оқу-ағарту ісінің қалыптасуы мен даму ерекшеліктері жан-жақты қарастырылады. Аталған кезеңде аймақта орын алған әлеуметтік-экономикалық өзгерістер, патша өкіметінің отарлық саясаты, сонымен бірге жергілікті халықтың мәдени және рухани сұраныстары оқу-ағарту жүйесінің алғышарттарын айқындады. Зерттеуде алғашқы мектептердің ашылу барысы, олардың құрылымдық ұйымдастырылуы, оқу бағдарламалары мен тәрбие жүйесі талданады. Сонымен қатар мектептер мен медреселердегі оқыту әдістері, мұғалімдердің дайындығы мен қоғамдағы мәртебесі көрсетіледі. Дәстүрлі өмір салты мен ағартушылық идеялардың ықпалы негізінде білім мазмұнының жаңаруы және екі мәдениеттің өзара әсері айқындалады. Оқу орындарының аймақтың әлеуметтік-мәдени өміріндегі рөлі, олардың ұлттық сана-сезімнің өсуіне, қоғамның рухани жаңаруына және мәдени интеграцияға тигізген ықпалы ерекше назарға алынған. Мақалада тарихи-сипаттамалық, салыстырмалы-аналитикалық және архивтік деректерге сүйенген әдістер қолданылып, нақты құжаттар мен басылымдар арқылы жүйелі талдау жүргізілді. Қорытындысында бұл кезеңдегі білім беру ісі халықтың ағартушылық ұмтылыстарын күшейтіп, ұлттық білім беру дәстүрлерінің орнығуына, жергілікті интеллигенцияның қалыптасуына және аймақтың мәдени дамуына негіз қалады деген тұжырымға қол жеткізілді. Зерттеу бұдан бөлек білім ұғымының эволюциясын, әйелдердің оқу процесіне тартылу деңгейін, бос уақыттағы оқыту тәжірибелерінің қалыптасуын және қоғамдық ағартушылық қозғалыстардың даму бағыттарын да ғылыми тұрғыда талдайды, соның нәтижесінде аймақтық ағартушылық тәжірибенің жалпыұлттық ағартушылық үдерістермен өзара байланысы мен тарихи сабақтастығы айқындалады.
Түйін сөздер: Шығыс Қазақстан; Халық Ағарту; білім беру; патшалық Ресей; зерттеуші; губернатор; бастауыш мектептер; гимназия; приходтық училище; кітапхана; ұлт зиялылары.