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FOREIGN POLICY ORIENTATIONS OF THE KAZAKH KHANATE: DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE 18TH CENTURY

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Abstract. The 18th century marks a complex historical period characterized by profound transformations in the geopolitical landscape of Eurasia, including the intensification of the expansionist policy of the Russian Empire and the growing pressure of the Dzungar-Kalmyk forces. Under these conditions, the foreign policy orientations of the Kazakh Khanate underwent significant transformation. These processes necessitate a reconsideration of political and diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire based on newly introduced archival sources. A thorough analysis of Kazakh-Ottoman relations remains one of the most relevant yet insufficiently explored issues in contemporary historical scholarship. The study examines the position of the Kazakh Khanate within the system of international relations and analyzes its diplomatic activity in the context of interactions with the Ottoman state.

The article provides a detailed examination of the official correspondence between Kayyp Muhammed Khan and Sultan Ahmed III, identifying the formation of the first diplomatic contacts between the two states based on archival evidence. The aim of the study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the emergence of diplomatic relations between the Kazakh Khanate and the Ottoman Empire in the first quarter of the 18th century and to determine their historical nature through archival documents.

The methodological framework is based on historical-genetic, comparative-historical, source-critical, and systematic analysis methods. Materials from Ottoman archival collections, particularly the *Nâme-i Hümayûn Defterleri*, were transcribed, translated, and subjected to content analysis. The reliability of historical data was verified through comparative examination of various sources, enabling well-grounded scholarly conclusions.

The results demonstrate that the Kazakh Khanate's efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire were primarily driven by the search for political support in response to external threats. However, geopolitical distance, limited transport and communication infrastructure, and the Ottoman Empire's diplomatic commitments with Russia constrained the development of stable and institutionalized relations. Nevertheless, the official letters of Kayyp Muhammed Khan addressed to Sultan Ahmed III provide clear evidence of the active engagement of Kazakh rulers in international diplomacy and their aspiration to establish political cooperation within the Turkic-Muslim world.

Keywords: Kazakh Khanate, Ottoman Empire, Turkestan region, Dzungar-Kalmyk threat, Kayyp Muhammed Khan, Ahmed III, Russian expansion, Ottoman archives, diplomatic relations.

Introduction

The first half of the eighteenth century is characterized as a period of intensified diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Turkestan khanates. Archival documents indicate that the rulers of Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand, Kashgar, and the Kazakh Khanate, who were under increasing pressure from the Russian Empire, sent letters to the Ottoman state requesting assistance and

dispatched diplomatic envoys. The first official contacts between the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh khans were established during this period.

The earliest diplomatic initiative from the Kazakh side is associated with Kayyp Muhammed Khan. On the eve of the expansion of the colonial policy of the Tsardom of Russia, and in response to growing political pressure, Kayyp Khan sent an official letter to the Ottoman Sultan Ahmed III.

Since the main focus of this study is the letter of Kayyp Khan to Sultan Ahmed III, it is necessary to briefly consider the historical background of Kayyp Khan, a figure whose name is relatively underrepresented in Kazakh historiography.

Kayyp Muhammed Khan (also known as Ghayip Khan) (c. 1650-1719) ascended to power after Tauke Khan and ruled the Kazakh Khanate between 1715 and 1718. He was a descendant of Yessim Khan, the grandson of Sartak Sultan and the son of Kusrau Sultan. In the 1690s, he governed part of the Junior Zhuz and the city of Karnak. Between 1704 and 1709, he held authority over major tribal associations within the Junior Zhuz, and from mid – 1715 he served as the supreme khan of the Kazakh Khanate (Kazakhstan, 2005).

Contemporary Russian sources describe him as one of the most authoritative and prominent figures among the Kazakh sultans. The early years of his reign were marked by continuous conflicts with the Dzungars and the Volga Kalmyks. In order to overcome these political challenges, Kayyp Khan sought external support and attempted to establish an alliance with the Ottoman Empire. To this end, he sent letters to Sultan Ahmed III in 1711 and 1714, who was regarded as the leader of the Muslim world at that time. Thus, Kayyp Khan can be considered one of the key figures who contributed to the development of diplomatic relations between the Kazakh Khanate and the Ottoman Empire.

Materials and methods.

In this study, the methods of comparative historical analysis were employed. Data obtained from archival sources were systematized using the inductive method, while materials from the Turkish Foreign Affairs Archives and relevant scholarly works were subjected to critical analysis.

The primary sources of the study consist of documents from the Ottoman archives. A significant portion of the materials reflecting the relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh Khanate was drawn from the State Archives of the Republic of Turkey, including records from the *Nâme-i Hümayûn Defterleri* (BOA, *Nâme-i Hümayûn Defteri*, nos. 6, 184-185, 351-352).

Another important source utilized in the research is the archival collection “*Documents of Ottoman–Turkestan Relations (16th–20th Centuries)*” (*Belgelerle Osmanlı–Türkistan İlişkileri (XVI–XX. Yüzyıllar)*), published in 2005 under the supervision of the General Directorate of State Archives. This work presents both original documents and their transcriptions, covering approximately four centuries of relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Turkic-speaking khanates of Central Asia.

In addition, the study draws upon “*82 Numaralı Mühimme Defteri (1026-1027/1617-1618)*” (summary, transcription, index, and facsimile edition), prepared by the General Directorate of State Archives. This collection provides valuable information on the official relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Turkestan khanates, particularly the Khiva and Bukhara Khanates.

Furthermore, the scope of the research was expanded through works such as *History of Central Asia in Ottoman Documents*, which contains original texts and transcriptions of documents related to the Central Asian khanates. An analysis of these materials demonstrates that the Ottoman state maintained relatively close political relations, especially with the Bukhara Khanate.

In the study of the history of Turkestan, a number of significant scholarly works by prominent historians were employed. Among them are the works of Zeki Velidi Togan, including “*Today’s Turkic Turkistan and Its Recent History*” (*Bugünkü Türkili Türkistan ve Yakın Tarihi*), as well as the studies of Baymirza Hayit, such as “*History of the National Struggles of the Turkistan States*” (*Türkistan Devletlerinin Milli Mücadeleleri Tarihi*) and “*Some Issues of Turkic Identity and Islam in the Soviet Era*” (*Sovyetlerde Türklüğün ve İslam’ın Bazı Meseleleri*). These works represent important and relatively rare studies devoted to the history of Turkestan.

The research issues addressed in this study are largely reflected in the aforementioned works, which provide a conceptual and historiographical foundation for understanding the political and cultural development of the Turkestan region.

Among Turkish-language sources, particular attention is given to the work of Akhat Andijan, *“Turkey and Central Asia from the Ottoman Era to the Present”* (*Osmanlı’dan Günümüze Türkiye ve Orta Asya*). This study examines the relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Turkestan khanates, including specific insights into Ottoman–Kazakh relations and the transformation of these interactions during the Soviet period.

An important contribution to the study of political relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Turkestan khanates is made by Mehmet Saray. In his work *“Political Relations Between the Ottoman Empire and the Turkistan Khanates”* (*Osmanlı 10evletii le Türkistan Hanlıkları Arasındaki Siyasi Münasebetler*), the author provides a detailed analysis of the initial stages of diplomatic relations between the Ottoman state and the Turkestan khanates from the late eighteenth to the nineteenth century, based on archival sources. These scholarly works have made it possible to examine the research topic in depth and to establish a solid understanding of the available source base.

Modern theoretical and methodological approaches make it possible to critically examine archival materials and conduct an objective analysis. The study of the identified document was carried out using the principles of consistency and comparative analysis of historical data. Archival documents were systematically analyzed, digitized, and processed through transcription and translation in order to interpret eighteenth-century texts written in Ottoman Turkish.

In the course of the research, a cross-validation approach was applied, whereby information obtained from various sources, including scholarly monographs and academic articles, was verified and compared. This method enabled a more comprehensive understanding of the events related to the research topic and their broader implications.

The study was guided by the principles of objectivity, completeness, and historical accuracy. General scientific methods were widely employed, including analytical methods, the method of historical analogy, and the historical-comparative approach. These methods were used to structure the material, identify key stages, and analyze and compare diplomatic documents.

Discussion

The 18th century is characterized as a period of increasing complexity in political relations. On the one hand, the Muslim world experienced a period of stagnation, while on the other hand, European powers and the Russian Empire intensified their expansion toward the East, gradually establishing global dominance. Many states in the Muslim world, including the Turkestan khanates of Central Asia, faced a growing threat of political dependence on Russia (History, 2011:11). During this period, the Kazakh Khanate was also on the verge of losing its independence. The colonial expansion of Tsarist Russia in the north, combined with repeated attacks by the Kalmyks in the southeast, supported by China, led to significant economic and political decline.

From the second half of the seventeenth century, the Kalmyks launched continuous attacks on the Uzbek khanates, seizing parts of the Kazakh steppe, as well as territories between the Emba and Volga rivers in the northern Caspian region (Andican, 2009: 191). These attacks intensified during the reign of Eyyuge (Ayuke) Khan (1670–1724). As a result of sustained military campaigns, Ayuke Khan, through an active and expansionist policy, managed to extend control over Zhetysay, Turkestan, and Tashkent. At the same time, the economically weakened Kazakh Khanate became increasingly vulnerable to Kalmyk incursions. This economic decline placed the Kazakh population at risk of fragmentation and possible disappearance (Saray, 1993: 22).

It is evident that during this period, the political actions of the Kalmyks were influenced by both China and Russia. With the support of Russian arms production, including assistance from the manufacturer Zelenovsky, the Kalmyks improved their military capabilities and organized a series of campaigns against the Kazakh Khanate (1687–1694, 1711–1712, 1714–1717), which resulted in

significant losses (Kasymbaev, 1993:2). These invasions caused severe damage to the Kazakh population and their traditional way of life.

After the death of Tauke Khan (1710/15), attacks on the Kazakh Khanate became even more frequent (Nahide, 2008:124). This situation threatened not only the political stability of the Khanate but also its very survival as a state. Kayyp (Ghayip) Muhammed Khan (1715–1718) came to power after Tauke Khan, who had previously unified the three zhuzes of the Kazakhs. However, during his reign, central authority weakened once again, while Kalmyk attacks continued. This prolonged struggle, which lasted for several decades, resulted in significant human losses and the destruction of pasturelands, the primary source of livelihood for the Kazakh population. The inability of the Kazakh forces to achieve a decisive victory over the Kalmyks forced them to seek diplomatic solutions and establish relations with external powers (Hayit, 1995: 27).

In order to maintain their political power at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Kalmyks sought to establish bilateral diplomatic relations by sending envoys both to Tsarist Russia and to the Ottoman Sultan (Donnelly, 1968:47; Saray, 2017:13). Kalmyk Khan Ayuka Khan sent two ambassadors to Istanbul in 1690, accompanied by an official letter declaring his loyalty to the Ottoman Sultan (Sîlahdar, 1947:707; Saray, 2017:13).

In response, the Ottoman Sultan indicated that he would accept this proposal on the condition that the Kalmyk ruler maintained good relations with the Crimean Khanate (The State Archives of the Republic of Turkey. BOA, Nâme-I Hümâyûn Defteri, nr. 6, p. 520). In 1710, Ayuka Khan, expressing gratitude for the Sultan's favorable response, dispatched another envoy, Pehlivan-Kulu, and declared that he had formed an alliance with the Bashkir (Ashtek) tribes, who were resisting Russian expansion, and had initiated military actions against the Muscovite state (The State Archives of the Republic of Turkey. BOA, Nâme-I Hümâyûn Defteri, nr. 6, 201–202).

It is reported that the Kalmyk ambassador was received with honor by the Ottoman Sultan Ahmed III and subsequently returned.

Results

The establishment of political and diplomatic relations with the Ottoman state by the Kalmyk Khan, who was the main opponent of the Kazakh Khanate, posed a serious political challenge for the Kazakh rulers. In response, Kayyp Muhammed Khan sent an ambassador, Seyit Muhammed-Kulu Bek, to Istanbul. The envoy reported that Kalmyk Khan Ayuke had declared allegiance not only to the Ottoman Sultan but was also maintaining relations with Russia.

This initiative is considered the first diplomatic contact between the Kazakh Khanate and the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman archival sources preserve an official letter from Kayyp Muhammed Khan addressed to Sultan Ahmed III, in which the Kazakh ruler emphasized the inconsistency of Ayuke Khan's claims. The letter states that the Kalmyk Khan, while maintaining ties with Muscovy (Russia), initiated military campaigns against Turkic-speaking Muslim states and pursued a policy of duplicity, including repeated incursions for political purposes (The State Archives of the Republic of Turkey. BOA, Nâme-I Hümâyûn Defteri, 6/184).

In addition to the official correspondence, it is recorded that Kayyp Muhammed Khan presented valuable gifts, including expensive fabrics and horses, to Sultan Ahmed III [The State Archives of the Republic of Turkey. BOA, Nâme-I Hümâyûn Defteri, 6/186).

It is also documented that Sultan Ahmed III received the Kazakh ambassador with great honor and sent him back to his homeland via the Baghdad route, accompanied by appropriate gifts (The State Archives of the Republic of Turkey. BOA, Nâme-I Hümâyûn Defteri, 6/185).

In the first half of the eighteenth century, the Tsardom of Russia expanded into territories inhabited by the Bashkir Turks and advanced toward the borders of the Kazakh Khanate. The Ottoman Empire's victory in the Battle of Prut in 1711 increased the prestige of the Ottoman Sultan among the Kazakh khans, temporarily restrained Russian expansion, and strengthened the belief that the Turkestan khanates could come under Ottoman patronage (Andican, 2009: 191–192).

In 1715, Kayyp Muhammed Khan sent another envoy, Kurban Bey, in an effort to defend his state against the expansion of the Tsardom of Muscovy. In his second official letter to the Ottoman

Sultan Ahmed III, Kayyp Muhammed Khan described the colonial policy of Russia and reported that the Bashkir Turks had been subjugated, with their language and religion coming under increasing pressure. He appealed for Ottoman assistance, emphasizing that it was possible to resist Russian expansion with the support of the Ottoman state (The State Archives of the Republic of Turkey. BOA, Nâme-I Hümayûn Defteri, Nr. 6, p. 351).

The official letter of the Ottoman Sultan Ahmed III to Kayyp Muhammed Khan indicates the impossibility of engaging in military action against Russia (Muscovy), due to the peace treaty concluded between the Ottoman Empire and the Russian state following the Battle of the Prut River in 1711. However, the Sultan expressed his appreciation to the Kazakh Khan and emphasized that the Kazakh Khanate was free to act independently and could, at its own discretion, declare war against the Tsardom of Russia (Muscovy) (The State Archives of the Republic of Turkey. BOA, Nâme-I Hümayûn Defteri, Nr. 6/352).

During this period, the Kazakh Khanate faced the threat of losing its independence while attempting to support the Bashkirs. Continuous pressure from the Kalmyk Khanate on the one hand and the Russian Empire on the other led to significant social and economic weakening of the population.

Despite attempts by the Kazakhs and Bashkirs to coordinate their actions against Russia, the absence of a unified strategy, internal disagreements among the khans of the three zhuzes, and the lack of centralized authority within the Kazakh Khanate created favorable conditions for Russian expansion. The Tsardom of Russia deliberately exploited divisions among the three zhuzes and other Turkic-speaking peoples in order to strengthen its influence.

This policy is reflected in an order reportedly sent from St. Petersburg to Russian border commanders at the beginning of the eighteenth century:

"...If the Kalmyks resist us, use the Kyrgyz against them; if the Kyrgyz-Kazakhs resist us, use the Kalmyks and Bashkirs against them. Thus, without the need for Russian troops, the authority of the Russian state would be recognized without war. This is how the Kalmyks, Bashkirs, and Kyrgyz-Kazakhs—who are hostile to one another—should be managed" (Olcott, 2002; Kesici, 2003: 77–78).

Such a policy of the Russian state was aimed at deepening divisions among the Turkestan khanates. By provoking conflicts-encouraging Kalmyk attacks against the Kazakhs and Kazakh pressure on the Uzbek khanates-Russia pursued a strategy of mutual weakening. The continuous incursions of the Kalmyks contributed significantly to the economic decline of the region. This weakening, in turn, led some Bashkir groups and other political entities in Central Asia to accept Russian authority, in certain cases voluntarily.

In 1718, Kayyp Muhammed Khan died during a military conflict. After his death, the son of Tauke Khan, Bolat Khan, was elected as his successor. However, his authority was not fully recognized by the Kazakh sultans, many of whom refused to submit to his rule. As a result, the Kazakh Khanate gradually fragmented into three separate political entities corresponding to the three zhuzes.

In this context, Abulkhair Khan, who held power in the Junior Zhuz, sought to preserve the independence of the Kazakh population from the expansion of the Russian Empire and attempted to establish closer relations with the Ottoman state. According to the historian Zeki Velidi Togan, in 1741, envoys of Abulkhair Khan who had arrived in St. Petersburg encountered an Ottoman ambassador and requested assistance in protecting the Kazakhs of the Junior Zhuz from Russian expansion. They also expressed their willingness to recognize the authority of the Ottoman Sultan and submitted a formal appeal on behalf of Abulkhair Khan (Togan, 1981:175).

However, these intentions were not realized. From this period onward, there is no clear archival evidence confirming the continuation of official diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh khans. If such contacts existed, they were likely mediated through intermediary powers, particularly the khanates of Khiva and Bukhara.

Although the Ottoman Empire pursued a policy of supporting the Turkestan khanates in the face of Russian expansion, geographical distance and increasing Russian pressure significantly limited its practical involvement. Moreover, official agreements regulating the submission of the Kazakh khans to Russian authority imposed strict constraints on their foreign policy, effectively prohibiting

independent diplomatic initiatives without the approval of the Russian state. Under these conditions, any attempt to establish relations with the Ottoman Empire was regarded as contrary to the interests of Tsarist Russia.

In the eighteenth century, the Ottoman Empire did not sufficiently take into account the growing threat posed by the Tsardom of Russia to the Turkic-speaking khanates of Central Asia. Archival documents indicate that the khanates of Khiva and Bukhara repeatedly sent official letters to the Ottoman state requesting assistance. However, the Ottoman response to these appeals was largely limited to advising the Turkestan khanates to act collectively and form a united political force.

This position of the Ottoman Sultan was conditioned by several political factors. During this period, the Ottoman Empire faced increasing challenges in its relations with Western powers, and its foreign policy priorities shifted toward the Mediterranean and European regions. As a result, Central Asia remained outside the primary sphere of Ottoman strategic engagement.

Under these circumstances, the Kazakh khanates, weakened by repeated Kalmyk incursions and lacking centralized political authority, were increasingly unable to resist external pressures. Consequently, they were compelled, in many cases, to recognize the authority of the Russian state, which possessed stronger economic and military resources.

Turkish historian Mehmet Saray, a specialist in the history of Central Asia, characterizes this situation in his work *“Rus İşgali Devrinde Osmanlı 13evletii le Türkistan Hanlıkları Arasındaki Siyasi Münasebetler (1775–1875)”* (*Relations between the Ottoman State and the Turkestan Khanates during the Era of Russian Occupation, 1775–1875*) as follows:

“The economic and cultural situation of the khanates established in Turkestan in the eighteenth century was at a very low level. The primary reason for this was the decline and eventual closure of the trade routes that had connected Asia with Europe, the West, and the East since the sixteenth century. The disruption of routes linking China and India-previously facilitating the transport of goods to the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports-negatively affected the population, leading to impoverishment and the marginalization of the Turkestan khanates from broader processes of cultural and civilizational development.

This situation not only caused economic decline but also led to military backwardness, particularly in relation to modern weaponry developed in the West. Furthermore, despite Ottoman calls for unity against Russia, internal conflicts, struggles for power and territory among the Kazakh and Uzbek khanates weakened them. As a result, the Turkestan khanates more readily came under the authority of the Russian state, which had achieved a significantly higher level of economic and military development” (Saray, 2017: 2).

Conclusion

The present study supplements the history of the eighteenth-century Kazakh Khanate with new archival data. The analyzed document, which confirms the existence of official relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh Khanate, provides an opportunity to deepen our understanding of the Kazakh Khanate and to reconsider aspects of early modern international relations.

The historical source offers valuable information on the political interactions between the Kazakh Khanate and its neighboring states during the eighteenth century. The content of the official letter demonstrates that relations between the Kazakh Khanate and the Ottoman Empire emerged in the context of Kalmyk–Kazakh conflicts and subsequently developed in response to the expansion of the Russian Empire.

The document also indicates that Kalmyk leaders pursued a flexible political strategy, attempting to expand their influence by simultaneously recognizing the authority of both the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia, while engaging in conflicts with the Kazakhs. Furthermore, the letter reflects the diplomatic initiatives of Kayyp Muhammed Khan, who proposed cooperation with the Ottoman Sultan in opposition to the colonial policy of Russia.

The research findings indicate that during this period there were no sustained or active political and diplomatic relations between the Kazakh Khanate and the Ottoman Empire. Several historical factors contributed to this situation.

First, the geographical distance between the two states, combined with limited transportation and communication capabilities in the context of contemporary political conditions, significantly hindered direct interaction. Second, the Ottoman Sultan had limited influence over the political arrangements involving Iran and Russia, as well as over the expansionist policy of the Tsardom of Russia. The contradictions arising from treaties concluded between these powers further constrained the Kazakh Khanate's ability to establish stable political, military, trade, and cultural relations with the Ottoman state.

In addition, the Ottoman leadership was aware of internal conflicts among the Turkestan khanates, including disputes over power and territory, which reduced its confidence in their political cohesion. Archival evidence shows that in his response to the Kazakh Khan, the Ottoman Sultan proposed the unification of the Turkic-speaking khanates of Central Asia and their joint action against the Russian state. However, this proposal was not implemented, as internal disagreements among the khanates prevented effective unity.

As a result, these circumstances contributed to a decline in the Ottoman Empire's willingness to provide practical assistance to the Turkestan khanates.

There were multiple factors that prevented the Kazakh Khanate, and the Turkestan khanates more broadly, from effectively resisting the expansion of Tsarist Russia. One of the most significant was the absence of centralized political authority. Unlike certain Uzbek khanates, the Kazakh Khanate was fragmented into three separate political units corresponding to the zhuzes. Continuous internal struggles for power further weakened the Turkic khanates of Central Asia, ultimately contributing to their gradual acceptance of Russian rule.

The analyzed historical document represents one of the earliest and, at the same time, one of the last known official records of communication between the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh Khanate. With the incorporation of Kazakh territories into the Russian Empire in the second half of the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries, these contacts came under strict imperial control. Both foreign and domestic political activities of the Kazakh Khanate were closely supervised by the Russian administration.

The Russian conquest of the Turkestan khanates in Central Asia ultimately led to the complete disruption of traditional political and diplomatic ties with the Ottoman Empire.

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ҚАЗАҚ ХАНДЫҒЫНЫҢ СЫРТҚЫ САЯСИ БАҒЫТТАРЫ: XVIII ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ ОСМАН ИМПЕРИЯСЫМЕН ДИПЛОМАТИЯЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ

Аңдатпа. XVIII ғасыр Еуразия кеңістігіндегі геосаяси ахуалдың түбегейлі өзгеруімен, Ресей империясының отарлық экспансиясының күшеюі және жоңғар-қалмақ қысымының үдеуімен ерекшеленетін күрделі тарихи кезең болып табылады. Аталмыш тарихи кезеңде Қазақ хандығының сыртқы саяси бағыттары елеулі трансформацияға ұшырады. Осы үдерістер Осман империясымен саяси-дипломатиялық байланыстарды жаңа деректік негізде қайта қарастыру қажеттілігін айқындайды. Қазақ-осман қатынастарын кешенді талдау қазіргі тарих ғылымындағы өзекті әрі жеткілікті деңгейде зерттелмеген мәселелердің қатарына жатады. Зерттеу барысында Қазақ хандығының халықаралық қатынастар жүйесіндегі орны мен оның дипломатиялық белсенділігі Осман мемлекетімен байланыстар контекстінде жан-жақты қарастырылады.

Ғылыми мақалада Қайып Мұхаммед хан мен Осман сұлтаны Ахмед III арасындағы ресми хат алмасу деректеріне талдау жасалынып, екі мемлекет арасындағы алғашқы дипломатиялық қатынастардың қалыптасу үдерісі архивтік деректер негізінде айқындалады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – XVIII ғасырдың алғашқы ширегіндегі Қазақ хандығы мен Осман империясы арасындағы дипломатиялық байланыстардың қалыптасу ерекшеліктерін архивтік құжаттар негізінде кешенді талдау және олардың тарихи мазмұнын анықтау.

Зерттеу әдіснамасы тарихи-генетикалық, салыстырмалы-тарихи, деректанулық және жүйелік талдау әдістеріне негізделді. Осман мемлекетінің архивтік қорларындағы, атап айтқанда «Nâme-i Hümayûn Defterleri» жинағындағы материалдар транскрипцияланып, аударылып,

мазмұндық тұрғыда талданды. Өртүрлі дереккөздерді өзара салыстыру арқылы тарихи мәліметтердің шынайылығы тексеріліп, ғылыми негізделген қорытындылар жасалды. Зерттеу нәтижелері Қазақ хандығының Осман империясымен дипломатиялық байланыс орнатуға ұмтылысы ең алдымен сыртқы қауіп-қатерлерге қарсы саяси қолдау іздеумен байланысты болғанын көрсетеді. Екі мемлекет арасындағы геосаяси алшақтық, көлік-коммуникациялық инфрақұрылымның жеткіліксіздігі және Осман мемлекетінің Ресеймен жүргізген келісімдік міндеттемелері бұл қатынастардың тұрақты әрі жүйелі сипат алуына шектеу қойғанын көруімізге болады. Қайып Мұхаммед ханның Осман сұлтанына жолдаған ресми хаттары қазақ билеушілерінің халықаралық дипломатиядағы белсенділігін және түркі-мұсылман әлемімен саяси ынтымақтастық орнатуға деген ұмтылысын айқын дәлелдейді.

Кілт сөздер: Қазақ хандығы, Осман империясы, Түркістан аймағы, қалмақ (жоңғар) қаупі, Қайып Мұхаммед, Ахмед III, Ресей экспансиясы, Осман архивтері, дипломатиялық байланыстар.

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ВНЕШНЯЯ ПОЛИТИКА КАЗАХСКОГО ХАНСТВА: ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ С ОСМАНСКОЙ ИМПЕРИЕЙ В XVIII ВЕКЕ

Аннотация. XVIII век представляет собой сложный исторический период, характеризующийся коренными изменениями геополитической ситуации в евразийском пространстве, усилением колониальной экспансии Российской империи и нарастанием джунгаро-калмыцкого давления. В этих условиях внешнеполитические ориентиры Казахского ханства претерпели существенную трансформацию. Данные процессы обуславливают необходимость пересмотра политико-дипломатических связей с Османской империей на основе новых источников. Комплексный анализ казахско-османских отношений относится к числу актуальных и недостаточно изученных проблем современной исторической науки. В исследовании изучается роль Казахского ханства в системе международных отношений и особенности его дипломатической активности в контексте взаимодействия с Османским государством.

В научной статье проводится анализ официальной переписки между Кайып Мухаммед хан и османским султаном Ахмед III, на основе которой выявляется процесс становления первых дипломатических контактов между двумя государствами по архивным данным. Цель исследования заключается в комплексном анализе особенностей формирования дипломатических связей между Казахским ханством и Османской империей в первой четверти XVIII века, а также в определении их исторического содержания на основе архивных документов.

Методологическую основу исследования составили историко-генетический, сравнительно-исторический, источниковедческий и системный методы анализа. Материалы османских архивных фондов, в частности сборника «Nâme-i Hümâyûn Defterleri», были транскрибированы, переведены и подвергнуты содержательному анализу. Сопоставление различных источников позволило проверить достоверность исторических данных и сформулировать научно обоснованные выводы.

Результаты исследования показывают, что стремление Казахского ханства к установлению дипломатических связей с Османской империей было обусловлено необходимостью поиска политической поддержки в условиях внешних угроз. Вместе с тем геополитическая удалённость, недостаточный уровень транспортно-коммуникационной инфраструктуры и договорные обязательства Османского государства с Россией ограничили развитие устойчивых и системных отношений между сторонами. Несмотря на это, официальные письма Кайып Мухаммед хана османскому султану свидетельствуют об активном участии казахских

правителей в международной дипломатии и их стремлении к установлению политического сотрудничества с тюрко-мусульманским миром.

Ключевые слова: Казахское ханство, Османская империя, Туркестанский регион, джунгаро-калмыцкая угроза, Кайып Мухаммед, Ахмед III, российская экспансия, османские архивы, дипломатические связи.

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