



Discursive and methodological aspects of the study of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography

A.M. Azmukhanova^a, M.Sh. Egamberdiyev^b

^aL.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan
(E-mail: aimanazmukhanova@gmail.com).

^bAl-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

(E-mail: mirzahan.egamberdiyev@gmail.com). *Corresponding author: mirzahan.egamberdiyev@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Kazakh Khanate, Turkish historiography, discourse analysis, methodology of historical research, Turkology, comparative-historical method, source study, conceptual approaches, historical science in Turkey

IRSTI 03.20

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32523/2664-5157-2025-1-49-70>

This article examines the discursive and methodological aspects of studying the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography. In recent decades, Turkish scholars have shown increasing interest in Central Asian history. This is due to several factors: first, political and cultural ties between Kazakhstan and Turkey have fostered academic exchanges; second, within Turkology and Eurasian studies in Turkey, there has been a growing focus on Kazakh history as part of the broader history of Turkic peoples; third, the re-evaluation of Ottoman and post-Ottoman historiographical traditions has influenced approaches to regional history, including the Kazakh Khanate. However, despite the significant number of studies, Turkish historiography still faces debates on methodology, source interpretation, and historiographical concepts. The study aims to analyze the discourses and methodological approaches of Turkish historians regarding the Kazakh Khanate and the patterns of its statehood formation. The key objectives include identifying trends in Turkish historiography, assessing the influence of methodological traditions, analyzing source materials, and examining the impact of ideological, political, and academic factors. The research's novelty lies in its comprehensive analysis of historiographical materials and methodological foundations of Kazakh Khanate studies in Turkey. Compared to previous works, this article provides a systematic examination of conceptual and methodological tools, highlighting key trends and developments in historiography. The comparative-historical method in future research allows us to contrast Turkish historiographical perspectives with those from Kazakhstan, Russia, and Western academia. Discourse analysis helps identify narrative features, rhetoric, and key concepts employed by Turkish historians. Content analysis of texts reveals dominant themes, prevailing interpretations, and shifts in scholarly perspectives. A critical-analytical method is also applied to explore methodological challenges and historiographical disputes. The findings

provide insights into the current state of Kazakh Khanate studies in Turkish historiography, highlighting key methodological issues. The identified patterns contribute to understanding the influence of political and ideological factors on historiographical discourse, as well as the extent to which Turkish scholars incorporate various theoretical-methodological approaches. The conclusions may be valuable for further research in Turkology and the study of historiographical interactions between Kazakhstan and Turkey.

А.М. Азмұханова^а

*^аЛ.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан Республикасы
(E-mail: aimanazmukhanova@gmail.com)*

М.Ш. Эгамбердиев^б

*^бӘл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы
(E-mail: mirzahan.egamberdiyev@gmail.com)*

*Байланыс үшін автор: mirzahan.egamberdiyev@gmail.com

Қазақ хандығын Түркия тарихнамасында зерттеудің дискурсивтік және әдіснамалық аспектілері

Аннотация. Мақалада Қазақ хандығын зерттеудегі дискурсивтік және әдіснамалық аспектілердің Түркия тарихнамасындағы орны қарастырылады. Соңғы онжылдықтарда түрік зерттеушілерінің Орталық Азия тарихына деген қызығушылығы айтарлықтай артты: біріншіден, Қазақстан мен Түркия арасындағы саяси-мәдени байланыстар академиялық ынтымақтастықтың кеңеюіне ықпал етті; екіншіден, Түркиядағы түркітанымдық және еуразиялық зерттеулер аясында қазақ тарихына, оны түркі халықтары тарихының ажырамас бөлігі ретінде қарастыруға деген қызығушылық күшейді; үшіншіден, Түркияда османдық және постосмандық тарихнамалық мұраны қайта қарастыру үдерісі өңірлік тарихты, соның ішінде Қазақ хандығы тарихын зерттеу тәсілдеріне әсер етті. Алайда зерттеулер санының едәуір өскеніне қарамастан, түрік тарихнамасында әдіснама, дереккөздерді түсіндіру және тарихнамалық тұжырымдамаларға қатысты пікірталастар жалғасуда. Зерттеудің негізгі мақсаты – Қазақ хандығын зерттеудегі түрік тарихшыларының дискурстары мен әдіснамалық ұстанымдарын, сондай-ақ Қазақ хандығының мемлекеттілігі жөніндегі түсініктердің қалыптасу заңдылықтарын талдау. Өз кезегінде түрік тарихнамасындағы басты бағыттарды анықтау, әдіснамалық дәстүрлердің ықпалын зерттеу, дереккөздік базаны талдау және идеологиялық, саяси, академиялық факторлардың әсерін қарастыру мақаланың негізгі міндеттерін құрайды.

Received 13 December 2024. Revised 19 December 2024. Accepted 05 March 2025. Available online 30 March 2025.



For citation: A.M. Azmukhanova, M.Sh. Egamberdiyev Discursive and methodological aspects of the study of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography// Turkic Studies Journal. 2025. Vol. 7. No 1. P. 49-70. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32523/2664-5157-2025-1-49-70>

Зерттеудің ғылыми жаңалығы – Түркияда Қазақ хандығын зерттеу бойынша тарихнамалық материал мен әдіснамалық мәселелердің кешенді түрде талдануы. Бұған дейінгі зерттеулерден айырмашылығы, бұл мақалада тұжырымдамалық және әдіснамалық құралдардың жүйелі талдауы ұсынылып, тарихнаманың негізгі бағыттары мен даму үрдістерін анықтауға мүмкіндік беріледі. Салыстырмалы-тарихи әдіс болашақтағы ғылыми зерттеулерде түрік тарихнамасының тәсілдерін Қазақстан, Ресей және Батыс тарихнамасындағы Қазақ хандығын зерттеу дәстүр-лерімен салыстыруға мүмкіндік береді. Дискурстық талдау әдісі болса өз кезегінде түрік зерттеушілерінің Қазақ хандығы тарихын түсіндірудегі баяндау стилі, риторикасы мен негізгі ұғымдарының ерекшеліктерін айқындауға бағытталды. Мәтіндер корпусына жүргізілген контент-талдау басым тақырыптарды, негізгі интерпретацияларды және зерттеу тәсілдерінің өзгеру динамикасын анықтауға көмектеседі. Сонымен бірге, әдіснамалық мәселелер мен тарихнамалық пікір-таластарды талдауға арналған сын-қисындық әдіс қолданылды. Зерттеу нәтижелері Қазақ хандығының түрік тарихнамасында зерттелуінің қазіргі жай-күйін сипаттауға, осы кезенді түсіндірудегі негізгі әдіснамалық мәселелерді анықтауға мүмкіндік беретіні анық. Айқындалған заңдылықтар тарихнамалық үдерістегі саяси-идеологиялық факторлардың ықпалын, сондай-ақ түрік зерттеушілерінің түрлі теориялық-әдіснамалық тәсілдерді қолдану деңгейін жақсырақ түсінуге ықпал етеді. Бұл жұмыстың қорытындылары түркітану зерттеулерінің әдіснамасын одан әрі зерделеу мен пайымдауға және Қазақстан мен Түркия арасындағы тарихнамалық өзара ықпалдастықты талдау үшін пайдалы болады.

Кілт сөздер: Қазақ хандығы, Түркия тарихнамасы, дискурсивтік талдау, тарихи зерттеулер әдіснамасы, түркітану, салыстырмалы-тарихи әдіс, деректану, концептуалды тәсілдер, Түркия-дағы тарих ғылымы.

А.М. Азмуханова^а

*^аЕвразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева,
Астана, Республика Казахстан
(E-mail: aimanazmukhanova@gmail.com)*

М.Ш. Эгамбердиев^б

*^бКазахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби,
Алматы, Республика Казахстан
(E-mail: mirzahan.egamberdiyev@gmail.com)*

*Автор для корреспонденции: mirzahan.egamberdiyev@gmail.com

Дискурсивные и методологические аспекты изучения Казахского ханства в турецкой историографии

Аннотация. Статья посвящена исследованию дискурсивных и методологических аспектов изучения Казахского ханства в турецкой историографии. В последние десятилетия интерес турецких исследователей к истории Центральной Азии значительно возрос: во-первых, политико-культурные связи между Казахстаном и Турцией способствовали расширению академических контактов; во-вторых, в рамках тюркологических и евразийских исследований в Турции усилилось внимание к истории казахов как части истории тюркских народов; в-третьих, переосмысление османского

и постосманского историографического наследия в Турции повлияло на подходы к изучению региональной истории, включая историю Казахского ханства. Однако, несмотря на наличие значительного числа исследований, в турецкой историографии сохраняются дискуссионные вопросы, касающиеся методологии, интерпретации источников и историографических концепций. Целью исследования является анализ дискурсов и методологических подходов турецких историков к изучению Казахского ханства и закономерностей формирования его государственности. Задачи: определить направления турецкой историографии, влияние методологических традиций, проанализировать источниковую базу и влияние идеологических, политических и академических факторов.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в том, что проводится комплексный анализ историографического материала и методологических вопросов, лежащих в основе исследований Казахского ханства в Турции. В отличие от предыдущих работ, данная статья предлагает систематизированный анализ концептуальных и методологических инструментов, что позволяет выявить ключевые направления и тенденции в развитии историографии. Сравнительно-исторический метод в будущих научных исследованиях позволяет сопоставить турецкие историографические подходы с традициями изучения Казахского ханства в Казахстане, России и западной историографии. Метод дискурсивного анализа применяется для выявления особенностей нарратива, риторики и ключевых концепций, используемых турецкими историками при интерпретации истории Казахского ханства. Контент-анализ корпуса текстов позволяет выявить преобладающие темы, доминирующие интерпретации и динамику изменений в подходах к данной теме. Также используется критико-аналитический метод, направленный на выявление методологических проблем и историографических разногласий. Результаты исследования позволяют не только охарактеризовать текущее состояние изучения Казахского ханства в турецкой историографии, но и определить ключевые методологические проблемы, возникающие в процессе осмысления данного исторического периода. Выявленные закономерности помогают лучше понять влияние политико-идеологических факторов на историографический процесс, а также степень адаптации турецкими исследователями различных теоретико-методологических подходов. Выводы данной работы могут быть полезны для дальнейшего изучения методологии тюркологических исследований, анализа историографического взаимодействия между Казахстаном и Турцией.

Ключевые слова: Казахское ханство, турецкая историография, дискурсивный анализ, методология исторических исследований, тюркология, сравнительно-исторический метод, источни-коведение, концептуальные подходы, историческая наука в Турции.

Introduction

The study of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography is a complex and multilayered process, largely determined by the evolution of Turkic studies, changes in political discourse and methodological shifts in Turkish historical science itself. Issues related to the political, social and cultural history of the Kazakh Khanate began to attract the attention of Ottoman chroniclers as early as the 16th-17th centuries, but their perception remained fragmentary and limited to descriptions of diplomatic contacts, trade routes and military conflicts (Buyar, 2021: 112). Subsequently, interest in the history of the Kazakhs in the Turkish academic

environment significantly declined, which was largely due to the Ottoman-centric approach to the study of history, in which the narrative focused mainly on the internal dynamics of the Ottoman Empire and its key rivals, such as Iran and Russia. The revival of interest in the history of the Kazakh Khanate occurred only in the second half of the 20th century, when new research paradigms focused on comparative-historical analysis and interdisciplinary approaches began to take shape in Turkey against the background of global changes in the humanities.

The systematic study of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography can be divided into several stages. The first stage, covering the late 19th - first half of the 20th century, is distinguished by the influence of the Ottoman administrative tradition and attempts to comprehend the Kazakhs in the context of pan-Islamist discourse, which is particularly evident in the works of Ottoman intellectuals such as Ahmed Cevad Pasha. The second stage, spanning from the 1960s to the 1980s, is associated with the development of academic Turkology in Turkey, when the attention of researchers shifted to the study of cultural and linguistic ties between Turkic peoples, which contributed to the emergence of new interpretations of the history of the Kazakh Khanate within a broad Eurasian context. The third stage, which covers the 1990s and continues to the present day, is associated with increased political and academic interest in the post-Soviet space, which led to the expansion of the research base, but also gave rise to a number of debatable issues concerning methodology and interpretation of historical sources.

The relevance of this study is determined by the insufficient study of discursive and methodological foundations of Turkish historiography of the Kazakh Khanate, as well as the need to critically analyze the approaches developed in the academic environment of Turkey. The systematization of historiographical traditions allows us to identify the regularities of the formation of historical knowledge and the assessment of the degree of influence of ideological, political and academic factors on the interpretation of Kazakh statehood. The hypothesis of the study is that the transformation of methodological approaches in the Turkish historiography of the Kazakh Khanate is conditioned not only by the development of academic Turkology, but also by the changes in the global historical narrative, within which there is an increasing interest in regional and transnational studies.

The methodological approaches used by Turkish researchers in studying the history of the Kazakh Khanate vary considerably depending on the academic school and research traditions. One of the dominant trends is source analysis, which studies Ottoman, Persian and Russian chronicles in order to reconstruct the political history of the Khanate. However, this approach often suffers from a limited source base and lack of critical analysis of texts in terms of their narrative structure. In recent decades, the use of the comparative method, which allows comparing the history of the Kazakh Khanate with similar state formations in Central Asia and the Middle East, has intensified (Doğan, 2002: 59-80). Furthermore, a number of studies trace the influence of postcolonial and poststructuralist theories, which is especially noticeable in the works devoted to the criticism of traditional historiographical narratives and the study of the role of the Kazakh Khanate in the formation of national identity.

One of the key issues in the Turkish historiography of the Kazakh Khanate remains the question of its borders, political-administrative organization and international relations. A considerable number of studies rely on outdated models borrowed from Soviet historiography, which leads to an uncritical acceptance of a number of established concepts, such as centralized Khanate power or strict stratification of society. At the same time, modern Turkish works tend to revise traditional ideas about the Kazakh Khanate through the prism of transnational history, which allows us to take into account the interaction of Kazakhs with the Ottomans,

Persians, Russians and Chinese in a more complex system of international relations. However, the lack of a unified approach to the interpretation of key events and the absence of consensus on methodological guidelines make it difficult to form a coherent historiographical narrative.

The present study aims to systematize the main discourses and methodological approaches used by Turkish historians in the study of the Kazakh Khanate, as well as to identify patterns that influence the formation of historiographical discourse. The work uses the comparative-historical method to compare Turkish historiographical traditions with the approaches adopted in Kazakhstan, Russia and Western countries; discourse analysis to identify key concepts and rhetorical techniques used in Turkish studies; and content analysis to study changes in the subject matter and interpretation of historical events. The present study provides a comprehensive characterization of the current state of research on the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography. In addition, it identifies the key issues that emerge during the process of developing scientific ideas about this historical period.

Materials and Methods

The methodology of research on the problems of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography has gone through several stages, reflecting the development of scientific approaches and methodological tools. In the early stages, especially in the first half of the twentieth century, researchers working in Turkey used mainly traditional historical and philological methods, relying on textual analysis of sources such as Arabic, Persian and Ottoman chronicles, as well as on oral folk traditions. Scholars such as Zeki Velidi Togan have applied the comparative-historical method, analyzing the role of the Kazakh Khanate in the context of the broader history of Central Asia. They utilized Arabic and Persian sources, as well as Turkic oral literature, to examine the political, social, and cultural structure of Kazakh society at different historical periods. These approaches made it possible to build a picture of the role of the Kazakh Khanate in the geopolitical processes of the time, although the methodological tools were limited by access to archives and sources located in the USSR.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union and improved academic exchange between Kazakhstan and Turkey, the methods of research on the Kazakh Khanate have undergone significant changes. Modern Turkish historiography on the Kazakh Khanate utilizes more diverse and multi-layered methods, including quantitative and qualitative research, as well as access to previously inaccessible archival materials. In recent decades, there has been a trend toward interdisciplinary approaches that include a combination of historical analysis with sociological, anthropological, and political methods. This approach allows for a deeper analysis not only of the political history of the Kazakh Khanate, but also of its social and cultural aspects, as well as its interaction with neighboring peoples and states. Modern research emphasizes the multilevel and multivalent nature of Kazakh statehood, which requires the integration of a variety of sources, including documents from Central Asian, Russian and Turkish archives.

In this study we apply the methodological approach of M. Malek, who examines the problems of the Kazakh Khanate through the prism of the Eurasian concept. Malek focuses on the importance of the Kazakh Khanate for the historical and political development of Central Asia, in the context of interaction with neighboring regions and states. This approach allows Kazakh history to be integrated into the broader context of Eurasian political and cultural evolution, which is particularly relevant in light of contemporary challenges related to the strengthening of Kazakh statehood and issues of national identity in the context of globalization and political dynamics in the region (Malek, 2021: 36-41).

In this study, we made an attempt to apply the methodology of T. Omarbekov, with particular emphasis on his works, in which he developed the key directions of foreign and domestic policy of Kazakh statehood. The approach of T. Omarbekov's analysis of the political structures and diplomatic practices of the Kazakh Khanate was particularly significant for our study, as it allowed us to understand more deeply the processes that shaped both the foreign and domestic policies of the Khanate. T. Omarbekov provides a comprehensive analysis of interactions with neighboring states and examines the internal political organization, which makes it possible to more accurately assess the role of the Kazakh Khanate in the context of Eurasia. Incorporating his theoretical developments into our research context helps to create a more complete and in-depth picture of Kazakhstan's political history (Azmukhanova, 2022: 130-140).

Research Background

The first attempt to collect archival materials was made in 1992 by the General Department of State Archives of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey. However, this collection lacks materials related to the issues of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, since the chronological framework of this study begins with the struggle of the Kazakh Khanate and continues until the colonial policy of the Russian Empire. In selecting the materials, special attention was paid to the documents touching upon political, military, social, economic and cultural ties. The present book has been prepared as an example of a larger-scale study covering the entire Turkic world. This volume presents documents relating to the Caucasus, Turkestan, and Crimea. The structure of the publication includes three main parts: the first is devoted to the specifics of the documents, the second contains their transcriptions, and the third presents photocopies. At the end of the book there are explanations of the terms found in the documents, as well as an index including names of persons, geographical names and institutions. The documents are grouped under the above sections and arranged chronologically. Of the 142 documents presented, 37 relate to the Caucasus, 81 to Turkestan, and 24 to Crimea. The materials relating to the Caucasus cover the period 1696-1908, Turkestan – 1689-1906, and Crimea - 1687-1809. Together, the documents cover 222 years and are represented by various types of Ottoman acts, including sultan decrees (*hatt-ı hümayun*), sultan letters (*name-i hümayun*), orders (*irade*), decrees (*hüküm*), and other official documents (*Osmanlı Devleti ile Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kırım Hanlıkları arasındaki münasebetlere dair arşiv belgeleri (1687 - 1908 Yılları Arası)*, 1992).

The analysis of Ottoman sources on the problem of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate and Kazakh nationality is reflected in the collection of materials of the Chancellery of the Ottoman Empire. This aspect, although it touches upon the problems of relations between the Ottoman state and Turkestan, does not provide specific arguments about the process of formation of the Kazakh Khanate. Ottoman historiography, considering the Kazakh Khanate as part of the common Turkic space, emphasized the issues of military alliance, religious solidarity and confronting common threats such as Russian and Qing expansion. In this context, the Congress of Turkic Civilizations was held in Bishkek on October 4-6, 2004, in the framework of which the Turkish State Archives Department presented archival documents under the general title "*Relations of the Ottoman State with Turkestan*". An important part of this exposition were materials concerning diplomatic relations between the Kazakh Khanate and the Ottoman Empire, which reflect both issues of political interaction and aspects of cultural and religious contacts. The 78 archival documents and three maps included in the collection make it possible to reconstruct the nature of Ottoman-Kazakh relations and

identify key trends in the development of these relations. However, the presented array of sources does not exhaust all the problems of the study, which emphasizes the need for further comprehensive analysis of historical materials (Belgelerle Osmanli-Türkistan İlişkileri (XVI-XX. Yüzyıllar), 2005).

At the same time, materials on the history of relations between the Ottoman State and the Central Asian Khanates, including the Kazakh Khanate, were presented at specialized exhibitions. In particular, on May 15, 2018, the Turkish *Yunus Emre Institute* within the framework of the project “*Spiritual Revival*” held an exhibition “*Archival Documents on the Relationship between the Ottoman State and Central Asian Khanates*” at the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the support of the Turkish Embassy in Kazakhstan. The exhibition presented 40 documents describing the diplomatic and political relations between the Ottoman state and Central Asian Khanates. The documents were provided by the Ottoman archives of the State Archives Department of the Government of the Republic of Turkey. Important historical sources were presented, including the correspondence between Kayip Muhammad Khan and Sultan Selim II of the Ottoman State, written in 1713. Among the key exhibits were a copy of a letter from the Ottoman Sultan sent to the Kazakh khan Kayip Muhammed Khan on August 21, 1713, a copy of the registration notebook of 10 different gifts to the Kazakh khan Kayip Muhammed Khan dated August 21, 1713, a copy of a letter to Kayip Muhammed Khan, sent by his envoy Sayyid Muhammedkul on January 16, 1714, copy of the letter of oral report of Muhammedkul, envoy of Kayip Muhammed khan dated January 16, 1714, copy of the letter of Kayip Muhammed khan on warm relations with the Ottoman state dated December 14, 1716, copy of the report on the trip to Central Asia of M. Lessar “*Central Asia No. 1*”. Lessar’s *Central Asia No. 1*, a copy of a map of the Turkestan region printed in Berlin in 1862 (Relations between the Ottoman State and the Central Asian Khanates).

The main source reflecting the political situation of the Kazakh Khanate is a letter from Tauke Khan to the Ottoman Sultan Ahmed III - an attempt to gain support against Russia using religious unity and common opposition. Khan reports the resettlement of the Bashkirs (Sunnis), previously conquered by Moscow, to the Kazakhs and proposes joint military action. However, the alliance failed due to the weakened position of the Ottomans, their remoteness and reliance on the Crimean Khanate in the region. This diplomatic move indicates the Kazakh Khanate’s desire to find external support in the face of Russian expansion. These data are reflected in the collection of materials compiled by I.V. Erofeeva (Erofeeva, 2014: 79-87). This episode was described by Orhan Doğan and his article from the methodological point of view has its own peculiarities. Orhan Doğan in his analysis uses historical and documentary method, relying on the collection of materials of I.V. Erofeeva, and considers the letter of Tauke Khan as a strategic diplomatic step of the Kazakh Khanate. He applies a political and diplomatic approach, analyzing the rhetoric of the appeal to the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, as well as civilizational and geopolitical analysis, emphasizing the appeal to religious unity and the dependence of the Ottomans on the Crimean Khanate. In addition, Orhan Doğan examines the writing in the context of colonial and anti-colonial confrontation, linking it to the broader strategy of Eurasian peoples in the face of Russian expansion. This approach allows him to interpret this episode as an example of the Kazakh Khanate’s foreign policy attempts to find allies in the changing balance of power in the region (Doğan, 2002: 61-63).

The Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography is insufficiently studied, but interest in it was shown by Zeki Velidi Togan, who, speaking Russian, Arabic and Persian, covered the relationship between Zhanibek and Kerey with the Shaybanids. He considered the formation of the Kazakh Khanate as a result of ethno-political processes after the collapse of the

Golden Horde and emphasized its confrontation with the Uzbek Shaybanids for control over Maverannahr and Desht-i-Kipchak (Togan, 1960).

Baimirza Khait's scientific legacy is also of particular interest in this context, and despite its primary focus on the study of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Turkestan against Bolshevik expansion, it also covers the political processes associated with the Shaybanids and the Kazakh Khanate. His works analyze key factors in the weakening of these states, including Dzungarian aggression and the colonial policies of the Russian Empire. Despite the predominantly descriptive nature of his works on the discourse of the Kazakh Khanate, they are of considerable scholarly value due to the use of a wide range of sources in Arabic and Persian, as well as archival newspaper and journal materials from the Bolshevik period. Baimirza Khait paid special attention to the issues of formation and development of the Kazakh Khanate in the context of all-Turkestan history, continuing his research after emigration - first to Turkey, then to Europe. In honor of the 100th anniversary of his birth, the international symposium "Baimirza Khait on the 100th anniversary of his birth and modern studies of the history of Turkestan" was held on October 9-10, 2017 in Istanbul, where the reports reflecting the contribution of the scientist to the study of political and historical processes of the region were presented (Kara, Kul, Ferhatoğlu, 2017).

Turkish scientist Mehmet Saray investigated the problems of formation and development of the Kazakh Khanate, paying special attention to the role of Kazakh khans in the resistance to the Dzungar invasion, as well as the national liberation struggle of Kenesary Kasymov. His doctoral dissertation is devoted specifically to Kenesary Kasymov and the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Kazakhstan (Saray, 2000)¹. In his two main monographs, Saray analyzes in detail the key stages of the history of the Kazakh Khanate. The first monograph covers the period of its formation, political consolidation and attempts at revival in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The second monograph examines the Ottoman Empire's relations with Turkestan, relying on published archival materials. In it, the author draws conclusions about the specifics of the state structure of the Kazakh Khanate, its diplomatic contacts and the influence of Ottoman policy on the region.

The study of the history of Kazakhstan, especially of the Kazakh Khanate, in Turkey was seriously developed after the collapse of the Soviet Union, when academic exchange between the two countries became more active. This led to the formation of a new direction in Kazakh-Turkish historical research. Turkish scholars studying in Kazakhstan gained access to Russian and Kazakh-language archival materials, which allowed them to conduct a deeper analysis of the history of the Kazakh Khanate and its role in regional processes. At the same time, Kazakhstani master's and doctoral students studying in Turkey began to apply modern methodological approaches of Turkish historical science, including comparative analysis, source studies and interdisciplinary research. This contributed to the comprehensive study of statehood, diplomacy, military strategy and socio-economic development of Kazakh lands in the context of Eurasian history.

Researchers such as Osman Yorulmaz, Nadir Devlet, Abdul-Kayum Kesici, Umut Yolsever and Mustafa Daş have made a significant contribution to the study of these issues. Their works cover a wide range of issues, including the political organization of the Kazakh Khanate, its diplomatic ties with the Ottoman Empire and Central Asia, and the influence of the Ottoman model of statehood on Kazakh political structures. In their research they rely both on Ottoman and Kazakh archival sources and on the works of pre-revolutionary and Soviet historians.

¹Saray Mehmet, 2000. Kazakistan'ın Rus İşgaline Uğraması ile Türkiye'nin Birinci Dünya Harbi Sonunda Uğradığı İşgalin Mukayesesi: Sultan Kenesarı ile Atatürk'ün Verdiği Mücadeleler. Doktora Tezi. İstanbul. 261 s.

As a result of their works, a scientifically substantiated concept of the place of the Kazakh Khanate in the system of international relations of early modern times was formed. The main provisions and conclusions of these studies are analyzed in detail in this article, which allows us to identify trends and prospects for further study of this topic.

Analysis

The problems of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography can be analyzed through several key chronological stages. The first stage covers the first half of the twentieth century, when a number of emigrant scholars who moved to Turkey after the political and social upheavals in Central Asia began their academic activities. These researchers, having unique access to archival materials and personal testimonies, actively developed scientific approaches to the study of Kazakh history and statehood. The second stage comes after the collapse of the Soviet Union, when there was an active exchange of academic personnel and scientific research between Kazakhstan and Turkey. This period is characterized by deepened cooperation and expansion of research horizons. Modern studies of Turkish historiography on the Kazakh Khanate became possible due to the opening of access to archives, which provided a more comprehensive study of both internal processes of the formation of Kazakh statehood and external factors affecting the political situation in Central Asia (Togan, 1981: 428).

The study of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography has deep historiographical roots, dating back to the initiatives of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, who realized the importance of Turkic history in shaping Turkey's national identity. In 1934, in order to institutionalize scientific research on the history, language and culture of Turkic peoples, Atatürk commissioned Zeki Velidi Togan to lead this process, which led to the establishment of the Institute for Research on the History, Language and Culture of Turkic Peoples at Istanbul University (Köprülü, 1989: 7-11). The work of this institute laid the methodological foundations for the study of the history of Turkic states, including the Kazakh Khanate, using a comprehensive analysis of sources and the comparative-historical method. This academic center contributed to the development of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the history of Central Asia, as well as the systematic introduction of oriental sources directly related to the history of Kazakh statehood.

Zeki Velidi Togan, as a leading historian and Turkologist of his time, developed the concept of historical science of Turkey, which had a significant impact on the formation of historiographical tradition of the study of Turkic peoples. His fundamental monograph, devoted to the methodology of historical research, remains relevant today, is widely used in university programs for training historians and represents a methodological reference point for research on the history of Kazakhstan. This work presents a systematized classification of Arab, Persian and Chagatai sources, which contain information about the processes of formation of the Kazakh Khanate, its political structure and international relations. The monograph also contains an extensive bibliography, including information related to the political situation in Central Asia in the XV-XIX centuries. It is these scientific developments that created the basis for the subsequent study of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkey and predetermined the further development of this direction in Turkish historiography (Togan, 1981).

Fuad Köprülü's monograph "*Türk Tarih-i Dinisi*" also represents an important contribution to research related to the history of the Kazakh Khanate, especially in the context of religious and cultural factors that influenced the formation of medieval Turkic states. In his work, Fuad Köprülü examines not only Islam, but also the pre-Islamic beliefs of the Turkic peoples, which

played a crucial role in shaping the political and social structure, including the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. The author pays attention to the importance of these beliefs as an element that contributed to the consolidation of society and strengthening of statehood, which in turn is reflected in the process of formation of the khan's power and political institutions. Interestingly, Fuad Köprülü, while analyzing the religious practices and beliefs of Turkic peoples, also touches upon the issues of statehood in Central Asia and emphasizes the role of the Kazakh Khanate as a key political entity in the region, which confirms the importance of this study for the historical understanding of the political and cultural evolution of Kazakhstan and Central Asia as a whole (Köprülü, 2005: 76-89).

The main layer of studies of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkish historiography fell on the period of Kazakhstan's independence. The difference between Turkish researchers and their Kazakh colleagues is that they actively used Arab and Persian sources, which provide unique information about the foreign policy of the Kazakh Khanate, its interaction with neighboring states and cultural traditions of the time. Turkish researchers also used the comparative method, which allowed them to integrate Kazakh history into the broader context of the history of Central Asia and Eurasia as a whole. One such researcher is Umut Yolsever, who in his work "*Kazak Hanlığı'nın Kuruluşu Evresinde Doğu Deşt-i Kıpçak'ın Siyasî Durumu Üzerine*" analyzes in detail the political situation in Eastern Deşt-i Kypchak in the context of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. He uses a wide range of sources in his study, including both Western and Arabic-language historical materials. He focuses on İbni Arabshah's "*Acâibu'l Makdûr*", which provides important insights into the political and social preconditions for the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, as well as the confrontation between the Timurids and the Golden Horde. Umut Yolsever explores how these political conflicts influenced the development of the Khanate, thus revealing the deep interconnections between the internal political struggles and foreign policy of the region. The use of Arabic-language and Western sources in this context allows the author to reveal more fully the historical dynamics that preceded the formation of Kazakh statehood and provides an opportunity to integrate Kazakh history into the broader context of Central Asian and Eurasian processes (Yolsever, 2021: 621).

Umut Yolsever conducted a retrospective analysis, comparing Turkish, Arabic and Russian sources, which allowed him to create a multilayered picture of the political and social situation preceding the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. Particular attention in his study is attracted by the use of the scientific work of İ. Kemaloğlu "*Altın Orda ve Rusya*", which describes the relationship between the Golden Horde and Rusya. Kemaloğlu's work reveals key aspects of political struggles, cultural and economic ties, and structural features of statehood in the region. These materials form the theoretical basis for the beginning of the study of the Kazakh Khanate from the period of the Golden Horde, considered as an important stage in the formation of Kazakh statehood. The study of Umut Yolsever, based on interlingual analysis and scientific works of both Western and Eastern authors, contributes to a fuller understanding of the political processes that laid the foundations for the formation of an independent Kazakh state (Yolsever, 2021: 624-625).

As noted above, Turkish professors together with Kazakh doctoral students are actively researching the problems of Kazakh statehood. One such example is a scientific article by Mustafa Daş and Akmaral Ospanova, devoted to the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh Khanate: political relations in the 18th century. In their work, the authors used archival materials of the Ottoman Empire Chancellery, which allows a deeper understanding of political and diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh Khanate in the XVIII century. This approach, based on primary sources, provides important information about the

foreign policy and strategic interests of the Kazakh Khanate, as well as reveals its role in the political processes of Eurasia at that time. The study of these authors represents a significant contribution to a deeper understanding of Kazakhstan's foreign policy history and opens new perspectives for further research in the field of interstate relations, integrating them into the broader context of Eurasian political history (Daş, Ospanova, 2019: 380-401).

In theoretical terms, the concept of the Kazakh Khanate's foreign policy, as well as the correspondence of Kazakh khans such as Tauke khan and Kayip khan, demonstrates the importance of an in-depth analysis of the Khanate's foreign policy. These documents and materials highlight the diversity of diplomatic relations established with neighboring states and the role that Kazakh khans played in the political and diplomatic arenas of Central Asia. The correspondence of Tauke Khan and Kayip Khan, in particular, reveals important aspects of their strategic thinking and foreign policy goals, which requires a separate, more detailed study. Such a study of the vector of the Kazakh Khanate's foreign policy will help to better understand its role in the international relations of that time and will make it possible to reconstruct the political dynamics that shaped the statehood and territorial boundaries of the Khanate.

Osman Yorulmaz is the next important researcher of the history of the Kazakh Khanate, from its formation to its relations with Tsarist Russia. Having worked for many years at the H.A. Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, he has deeply studied the archival materials of Kazakhstan, and also speaks Kazakh and Russian, which allowed him to analyze a variety of sources and contexts concerning the history of Kazakh statehood. Although the main part of Osman Yorulmaz's scientific direction is devoted to the study of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire, he also paid considerable attention to the problems of the Kazakh Khanate. Osman Yorulmaz has written two works that focus on the study of the internal structure of the Kazakh Khanate, its political organization, and the institutional and socio-economic aspects of the Khanate's functioning. These studies are important for understanding the dynamics of Kazakh statehood and its interaction with external forces in the context of broader historical processes (Yorulmaz, 2013: 509-515).

In his study, Muhittin Kavik provides an in-depth analysis of the colonization processes carried out by the Russian Empire with regard to the Younger and Middle Zhuzes of the Kazakhs, focusing on the key historical events and mechanisms of political transformation of Kazakh statehood in the eighteenth century. In his work, Muhittin Kavik covers the prerequisites for the formation of the Kazakh Khanate in the 15th century, when under the leadership of Kasym Khan the Kazakhs became the dominant state entity in the territory of Desht-i-Kypchak. However, as the researcher notes, the strengthening of neighboring Dzungars and Kalmyks in the XVII-XVIII centuries led to constant military threats, which forced the Kazakhs to engage in a struggle for survival on several fronts. Of particular importance was the settlement of Kazakhs towards the Russian and Khiva borders, which, according to Muhittin Kavik, preceded not only migration but also the transfer of Kazakh lands under Russian control (Kavik, 2022: 13-18).

In his work, the researcher pays special attention to the political and social processes related to the internal conflicts among the Kazakh khans, which escalated in the 18th century. Muhittin Kavik emphasizes how the struggle for khan's power led to the division of the Kazakh Khanate into three zhuzes, which, in turn, became one of the factors that contributed to the weakening of the political independence of the Kazakhs. Under the conditions of internal fragmentation and external threat from the Dzungars and Kalmyks, the Kazakhs were forced to recognize the authority of the Russian Empire. In particular, Muhittin Kavik analyzes in detail the process of acceptance of Russian power by the Younger and Middle Zhuzas,

including the key events of the 1730-1740s, such as the acceptance of Russian hegemony by the Khan of the Younger Zhuz, Abulkhair Khan. In addition, the researcher examines the role of Orenburg as a center where Russian-Kazakh relations were concentrated and which became an important political node in the integration of Kazakhs into the Russian Empire.

The following study by Muhittin Kavık on the Kazakh-Kalmyk-Jungar warriors of the eighteenth century is a comprehensive analysis of the geopolitical situation that developed in Central Asia as a result of the aggressive policy of the Jungar Khanate. The author examines in detail the consequences of the Kalmyk invasions, which had a devastating impact on the Turkic peoples of the region, who did not possess strong centralized states at that time. The main thesis of the work is that the last wave of Mongol expansion, associated with the demographic growth of Dzungaria, led to the large-scale devastation of Turkic lands from the Volga valley to the Syr Darya basin (Kavık, 2020: 78-79).

The study pays special attention to the Kazakhs, who became the main victims of this confrontation. Their demographic and political stability was undermined during the armed clashes, which brought the Kazakh zhuzes to the brink of extinction as an independent political entity. The key point that Muhittin Kavık analyzes in his work is the disastrous resettlement of the Kazakhs in 1723. Despite an attempt to consolidate Kazakh forces in 1726 and a subsequent victory at Angyraşai in 1728, disagreements over the choice of khan led to a weakening of their unity. In this context, the author emphasizes the political strategy of the Dzungar ruler Tsevan Rabdan, who pursued two main goals: territorial expansion and establishing control over strategically important trade routes in the region. However, as Muhittin Kavık notes, despite the resistance of the Kazakhs, these processes not only did not stop the advance of the Russian Empire, but on the contrary, contributed to its expansion into Central Asia. Thus, he concludes that the protracted Kazakh-Jungar wars played an important role in weakening the Kazakh Khanate and prepared the ground for its subsequent integration into Russia (Kavık, 2020: 81-84).

From the historiographical point of view, Orhan Doğan's monograph "*Kazak Hanlığı'nun Çarlık Rusyası ve Cunganlarla İlişkileri (Rus ve Kazak Kaynaklarına Göre)*" is a significant contribution to the study of the foreign policy history of the Kazakh Khanate, especially in the context of its relations with Tsarist Russia and the Dzungar Khanate. The author relies on both Russian and Kazakh sources, which allows him to present a comprehensive picture of the Khanate's relations with two powerful neighbors. There were several approaches in the historiography of the issue: on the one hand, Soviet and Russian studies traditionally considered the inclusion of the Kazakh zhuzes into the Russian Empire as a natural process due to the desire of Kazakh rulers to defend themselves from the Dzungar threat. On the other hand, Kazakh historians since the 1990s have emphasized the colonial nature of Russian policy and the complex diplomatic strategy of the Kazakh khans who sought to preserve autonomy. In his work, Orhan Doğan seeks to balance these two approaches by introducing materials that allow us to rethink Kazakh-Russian and Kazakh-Jungar relations (Doğan, 2021: 132-137).

The author's special contribution lies in the comparative analysis of the narratives of Russian and Kazakh sources, which allows us to identify differences in the interpretation of key events. For example, in Russian historiography, the signing of vassalage agreements was considered as a voluntary choice of Kazakh rulers, while Kazakh and modern Turkish researchers emphasize the compulsion of this step due to the military threat from the Dzungars. An important methodological feature of the work is the use of archival documents, including diplomatic correspondence, which makes the study valuable from the point of view of source study. Compared to previous works, Orhan Doğan not only systematizes the

known information, but also offers a new interpretation, analyzing the role of the Dzungar factor in changing the political landscape of Central Asia in the 18th century. The monograph makes a significant contribution to the historiography of the Kazakh Khanate, as it not only systematizes existing studies, but also offers a new perspective on the processes of Russian expansion and strategic decisions of the Kazakh khans.

Another study by Orhan Doğan “*Kazak Halkının Ortaya Çıkışı ile İlgili Efsaneler ve XVIII. Yüzyıla Kadar Kazak Hanlığı'nın Siyasi Durumu*” is a comprehensive analysis of the processes of formation of the Kazakh nationhood and the evolution of the Kazakh Khanate up to the XVIII century. The author relies on a wide range of sources, including both domestic Kazakh studies and the works of pre-revolutionary Russian historians, as well as the works of Turkish scholars, which allows him to form an interdisciplinary and comparative approach to the problem at hand. An important methodological component of the research is the use of works by S.Z. Zimanov, whose works touch upon legal and institutional aspects of Kazakh statehood, as well as S.A. Asfendiyarov, who in his studies paid attention to socio-economic and political aspects of the development of the Kazakh Khanate. A significant place in the source base of the study is occupied by the works of Russian pre-revolutionary scientists, in particular, A.I. Levshin, who for the first time proposed a systematized concept of the history of Kazakhs and P.I. Rychkov, whose descriptions of the political and economic situation in the region are valuable primary sources for the reconstruction of historical processes of the XVIII century. In addition, Orhan Doğan actively uses materials of Turkish researchers, such as Zeki Velidi Togan, who considered the history of Kazakhs in the broad context of medieval Turkic civilization and Baymirza Hayit, who focused on political transformations in Central Asia and their impact on the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. The comprehensive nature of Orhan Doğan's work, based on the use of various national historiographical traditions, allows the author not only to consider the history of the Kazakh Khanate within the framework of classical concepts of Russian and Soviet historical science, but also to integrate Turkish historiography, in particular the ideas about the close connection between the ethnogenesis of the Kazakhs and the general Turkic processes, which in turn contributes to a deeper understanding of the historical patterns of the formation of Kazakh statehood (Doğan, 2002: 1-14).

Thus, Turkish researchers made a significant contribution to the study of the history of the Kazakh Khanate, using a wide range of sources, including Arabic, Ottoman, Russian and Kazakh materials. Their works allow to consider the processes of formation of Kazakh statehood in the context of regional and international relations, as well as to identify the influence of external factors on the political development of the Khanate. The studies of Orkhan Dogan, Muhittin Kavik, Osman Yorulmaz and Umut Yolsever show the versatility of approaches to the study of this topic and contribute to a deeper understanding of the political history of Kazakhstan in the Khanate era.

Results

The study of the history of the Kazakh Khanate in the context of Turkish historiography is a vast field of analysis, which covers not only political, military and social aspects, but also a critical rethinking of the processes of formation of Kazakh statehood, as well as its interaction with surrounding civilizations. However, it should be noted that despite the considerable efforts of Turkish historians, many important sources and methodological approaches remain outside their attention, which limits the depth and versatility of historical interpretations. This is particularly evident in the case of significant sources such as “*Tarikh-i Rashidi*” by

Haydar Dulati, as well as the works of Kazakh scholars K.P. Pischulina and B.B. Karibaev, which illuminate pivotal events and the mechanisms of political and social evolution within the Kazakh Khanate. The neglect of these sources creates a methodological and conceptual lacuna that prevents a fuller understanding of Kazakh history in the broader context of the Eurasian political system.

Existing studies, such as the works of Zeki Velidi Togan, note the important role of the Kazakh Khanate in the legacy of the Golden Horde, while emphasizing the continuity of political, social and cultural structures. However, this approach suffers from a lack of critical evaluation of the very concept of “continuity” in the context of historical reality. These studies often fail to take into account crucial aspects of the Khanate’s internal dynamics, such as contradictions within elites and changing forms of state structure, which do not always correspond to the models of the Golden Horde. While Halil İnalçık emphasize the political importance of the Khanate as a continuator of Horde traditions, their works do not really go into the analysis of internal political and cultural conflicts that could explain the evolution of Kazakh statehood in more detail (Oğuzoğlu, Kırlı, 2015: 187). In addition, their approaches predominantly ignore the local characteristics that influenced the political development of the Khanate, especially in light of internal factors such as feudal fragmentation and the weakening of central authority in different historical periods.

Turkish researchers frequently neglect the works by pre-revolutionary authors such as V. Radlov, V.V. Villaminova-Zernov, N.R. Pantusov and others, who made a significant contribution to the study of history, culture and ethnography of the Kazakh people. These scholars conducted extensive research, which became the basis for further scientific research in oriental studies and the history of Central Asia. In particular, V. Radlov’s and V.V. Villiaminov-Zernov’s studies on Kazakh folk epics and linguistic peculiarities were important for understanding the ethno-cultural processes that took place in the region. However, the works of these authors often go unnoticed in Turkish historiography, which narrows the horizons for a comprehensive study of Kazakh and Central Asian history. Ignoring such authors limits a deeper understanding of the cultural and historical ties between the Kazakh and Turkish peoples, and also prevents the integration of pre-revolutionary studies into the modern scientific picture. The works of N.R. Pantusov, for example, highlight important aspects of the ethnographic and historical heritage of the Kazakhs, which could significantly complement contemporary Turkish studies in this area. The inclusion of pre-revolutionary authors in modern studies could broaden the horizons of science and lead to a deeper and more multifaceted study of historical processes in Central Asia.

Turkish historiography pays special attention to the diplomatic relations of the Kazakh Khanate with neighboring states, but even here there is a certain methodological limitation. Studies such as those by Osman Yorulmaz, Orhan Dogan and others focus on the foreign policy of the Kazakh khans, overlooking a wide range of internal factors influencing these relations. For example, the Kazakh Khanate’s diplomatic moves to establish relations with Russia, the Dzungarian Khanate, and the Ottoman Empire are often viewed in the context of “maneuvering” between the great powers, but the internal motivations of the Kazakh rulers, their strategic miscalculations, or conflicts with internal factions are not explored in depth (Yorulmaz, 2013: 511-513; Doğan, 2002: 7-9). Moreover, the works of these authors often rely on translated materials and existing studies, which limits their originality and independence in historical analysis. This approach prevents a full understanding of the multilevel interactions and political games that played a key role in the diplomatic practice of the Kazakh Khanate.

The colonization of Kazakh lands by the Russian Empire and the issues of “voluntary accession” of Kazakhs to Russia is another area in which Turkish researchers tend to be simplistic and lack criticality. Turkish historiography focuses on aspects of external pressure and the decision of the Kazakh elite to accept Russian allegiance, but key issues related to internal conflicts among the Kazakh khans and social dynamics are hardly touched upon. The problem is that issues such as political instability, competition for resources, and internal resistance on the part of certain groups in Kazakh society are often not analyzed with due depth. Studies of these processes often ignore factors related to the economic and cultural realities of the time, and do not take into account the works of pre-revolutionary Russian researchers and modern Kazakh historians such as K.P. Pischulina (Pischulina, 2016: 350) and B.B. Karibaev (Karibaev, 2014: 499), who offered a different view of the process of integration of Kazakh lands into the Russian Empire. These gaps limit the accuracy and completeness of historical analysis.

Despite the importance of K.A. Pischulina’s research, many Turkish researchers have not paid due attention to this work, although it represents a significant contribution to the study of the history of the Kazakh Khanate. Especially important is the author’s emphasis on the role of Moghulistan in the process of formation of Kazakh statehood, which, despite its importance, remains insufficiently covered in Turkish historical science. The work of K.A. Pischulina gives new perspectives for the study of interrelations and influence of Moghulistan on the formation of the Kazakh Khanate in the context of political and cultural history of Central Asia. B.B. Karibaev’s studies represent a significant contribution to the study of the history of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. The author deeply analyzes medieval written sources, as well as materials of oral literature, which allows a more detailed consideration of the process of creation of the Kazakh state. In his work, B.B. Karibaev emphasizes the role of the khans Kerey and Zhanibek, revealing their historical significance and influence on the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, and also considers the process of formation of the Kazakh people as an integral part of this historical process. However, despite the importance of these studies, they remain outside the field of view of Turkish researchers, which limits the understanding of the broader historical and cultural ties between Central Asia and Turkey. Given the significance of B.B. Karibaev’s work for the study of Kazakh statehood and historical processes in the region, his works could significantly complement existing studies and serve as a basis for further research.

The military history of the Kazakh Khanate, which covers the most important conflicts with the Dzungars, Kalmyks and other neighboring Khanates, has also been criticized for not paying enough attention to the strategic and social context of these wars. Turkish authors’ work analyzing military conflicts relies heavily on sources that do not cover a broader range of military strategies and tactics, nor do they take into account crucial aspects such as the use of nomadic life to wage wars, which was one of the foundations of Kazakh military power. The problem is that these studies often give preference to translated materials, which, while providing insight into foreign policy, do not fully reveal the depth of military operations and the role of the Kazakh military tradition in defending the Khanate against external threats. Thus, these works, although representing an important contribution to history, still leave significant gaps in understanding the role of military conflicts in the formation of internal politics and social structure of the Kazakh Khanate.

Finally, the socio-cultural aspect of Kazakh statehood, in particular the influence of Sufi brotherhoods, is also not sufficiently explored. Although Mukhittin Kavik’s works emphasize the importance of religion in legitimizing power and strengthening the social structure of the

Khanate, they do not take into account the major changes in the Khanate's religious policy in response to the challenges of modernization and external pressure. The role of Sufi orders, in particular, is often interpreted as exclusively positive, while the internal struggle of religious movements and their political influence remain in the background. Such simplifications ignore a wide range of religious and cultural processes that could provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between the khan, the religious elite, and the people in different historical periods.

Despite the significant contributions of Turkish historiography to the study of the Kazakh Khanate, its methodological limitations, due to insufficient attention to key sources and simplification of a number of historical processes, leave significant gaps in a deeper understanding of the political, social and cultural dynamics of this important state. To address these limitations, future research should direct attention towards pre-revolutionary works, adopt a more rigorous critical evaluation of existing approaches, and utilise a broader array of sources. This would serve to significantly enhance contemporary historiography and offer novel perspectives on the study of the history of the Kazakh Khanate.

Conclusion

In recent decades, the Kazakh Khanate has become an increasingly prominent subject of research in Turkish historiography, but despite the growing interest, this topic has not yet received due coverage in the scientific works of Turkish historians. Positive aspects of the study of the Kazakh Khanate in Turkey are related to the emphasis on political and cultural aspects, especially in the context of interactions between the Kazakh and Ottoman states. This allows historians to build a broader picture of the mutual influence and diplomatic ties between Central Asia and the Ottoman Empire. Such studies help to better understand the strategic interests and cultural exchanges that took place during the formation and strengthening of the Kazakh Khanate in the 14th-17th centuries.

However, despite these achievements, there are a number of shortcomings in the approaches of Turkish researchers to the topic of the Kazakh Khanate. One of the significant gaps is the lack of attention to earlier and pre-revolutionary sources, as well as to the works of historians such as V. Radlov, V.V. Villiaminov-Zernov and N.R. Pantusov, who studied the history of the Kazakh Khanate and Central Asia in the context of broader historical processes. These works are important not only for understanding the history of Kazakhstan, but also for studying the relationships between the Kazakh and Turkic peoples in a broader context. Undoubtedly, their inclusion in Turkish historiography would help to deepen the understanding of the role of the Kazakh Khanate in shaping the historical map of Central Asia and its relationships with neighboring states.

Moreover, Turkish historiography largely focuses on the political aspects of history, but often underestimates the cultural and social processes that took place in the Kazakh Khanate. Examining works that focus exclusively on military history or diplomatic aspects results in a superficial understanding of socio-cultural transformations, such as the development of traditional Kazakh culture, folklore, customs, and religious practices. These elements are essential for a comprehensive understanding of the historical context in which the Kazakh Khanate existed, and their study could significantly expand and deepen the scholarly understanding of this historical phenomenon in Turkish historiography.

Another problem is the tendency in Turkish historiography towards a nationalistic interpretation of history, which sometimes leads to the simplification or neglect of the complex historical processes associated with the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. The emphasis on

state interests and political ambitions can obscure more multifaceted aspects, such as ethnic diversity, intercultural ties and local characteristics, which played an important role in the formation of the Kazakh state. A more objective and comprehensive approach requires taking into account a wide range of factors, including the influence of neighboring cultures and peoples, which will provide a more complete picture of the Kazakh Khanate and its place in the historical context of Central Asia.

In order to enhance Turkish historiography concerning the Kazakh Khanate, it is imperative to make more concerted efforts to integrate pre-revolutionary sources and expand the scope of research to encompass cultural, social and ethnographic dimensions of history. Incorporating the works of pre-revolutionary authors, as well as a more profound examination of the socio-cultural processes that transpired within the Kazakh Khanate, will not only enhance the comprehension of Kazakh history in Turkey, but also foster a more multifaceted and objective depiction of the relationships and interactions between the diverse regions and peoples of Central Asia.

Reference

- Azmukhanova A.M., 2022. Ел тағдырын екшеген тарлан тарихшы // *Turkic Studies Journal*. Т. 4. No 2. Б. 130-140. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32523/2664-5157-2022-2-130-140>
- Ерофеева И.В., 2014. Эпистолярное наследие казахской правящей элиты 1675–1821 гг. Сборник исторических документов в 2-х томах. Алматы: АО «АБДИ Компани». 689 с.
- Кәрібаев Б.Б., 2014. Қазақ хандығының құрылу тарихы. Алматы: «Сардар» баспа үйі. 499 б.
- Отношения между Османским государством и среднеазиатскими ханствами // <https://e-history.kz/ru/news/show/5190> (дата обращения: 19.01.2025)
- Пищулина К.А., 2016. Очерки истории Казахского ханства: сборник статей. Алматы: Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. 350 с.
- Belgelerle Osmanli-Türkistan İlişkileri (XVI-XX. Yüzyıllar), 2005. Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü. Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayın №: 70.
- Buyar Cengiz, 2021. Kazakistan: Tarih-Toplum-Ekonomi-Siyaset, Bişkek. 285 p. https://www.academia.edu/45678519/Kazakistan_Tarih_Toplum_Ekonomi_Siyaset (accessed at: 11.12.2024)
- Daş M., Ospanova A., 2019. Osmanlı Devleti ile Kazak Hanlığı Arasındaki Siyasi İlişkiler (XVIII. yy). DEÜ Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi, Cilt: 6, Sayı: 2. P. 380-401. https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/deuefad/issue/49601/560746#article_cite (accessed at: 15.12.2024)
- Doğan Orhan, 2002. Tavke Han Dönemi (1680-1718) Kazak Hanlığı ve Tavke Han Yasaları (Jeti Jargı), Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas Üniversitesi Yayınları: 12, Süreli Yayınlar Dizisi: 5. Bişkek. P. 59-80. https://www.academia.edu/31441785/DO%4%9EAN_Orhan_2002_Tavke_Han_D%C3%B6nemi_1680_1718_Kazak_Hanl%C4%B1%C4%9F%C4%B1_veTavke_Han_YAasalar%C4%B1_Jet%C4%B1_Jarg%C4%B1_K%C4%B1rg%C4%B1zistan_T%C3%BCrkiye_Manas_%C3%9Cniversitesi_Yay%C4%B1nlar%C4%B1_12_S%C3%BCreli_Yay%C4%B1nlar_Dizisi_5_Bi%C5%9Fkek_ss_59_80 (accessed at: 21.12.2024)
- Doğan Orhan, 2021. Kazak Hanlığının Çarlık Rusyası ve Cungarlarla İlişkileri (Rus ve Kazak Kaynaklarına Göre). Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu. 255 p.
- Doğan Orhan, 2002. Kazak Halkının Ortaya Çıkışı ile İlgili Efsaneler ve XVIII. Yüzyıla Kadar Kazak Hanlığı'nın Siyasi Durumu. Manas Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, 2(4). P. 1-14. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/manassosyal/issue/49962/640468> (дата обращения: 10.01.2025)
- Kavık Muhittin, 2020. XVIII. Yüzyılda Kazak-KalMuk-Cungar Mücadeleleri, Genel Türk Tarihi Araştırmaları Dergisi, Cilt 2, Sayı 3. S. 77-86. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/gttad/issue/52036/626927> (accessed at: 12.01.2025)

Kavık Muhittin, 2022. Küçük ve Orta Cüz Kazak Hanlıklarında Rus Hakimiyetinin Kurulması. *Euroasia Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*. Cilt 9. Sayı 27. S. 13-18 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46872/pj.436>

Kara Abdulvahap, Kul Ömer, Ferhatoğlu Filiz, 2017. Dogumunun 100. Yılında Baymirza Hayit ve Günümüzde Türkistan Tarihi Araştırmaları Uluslararası Sempozyumu Bildirileri, İstanbul. 478 s. <https://acikerisim.istanbul.edu.tr/handle/20.500.12627/31743>

Köprülü Orhan F., 1989. Atatürk ve Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Kütüphanesi'nin Acıklı Hali, *Türk Kültürü*, 314. Ankara. 30 s.

Köprülü Orhan F., 2005. *Türk Tarih-i Dinisi*, Ankara: Akçay Yayınları. 155 s.

Malek M., 2021. The 550th anniversary of the foundation of Kazakhstan's statehood in 2015an assessment from a neutral Central European country // *Turkic Studies Journal*. Vol. 3. No 4. P. 36-41. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32523/2664-5157-2021-4-36-43>

Osmanlı Devleti ile Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kırım Hanlıkları arasındaki münasebetlere dair arşiv belgeleri (1687 - 1908 Yılları Arası), 1992. Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayın № 3.

Oğuzoğlu Yusuf, Kırılı Selçuk, 2015. Her Yıl Bir Büyük Türk Bilgi Şölenleri. Prof.Dr. Halil İnalçık. *Türk Ocakları Bursa Şubesi Yayınları*. 187 s.

Togan Zeki Velidi, 1960. *Türk-Türkistan, Toprak Yayınları*. 40 s.

Togan Zeki Velidi, 1981. *Tarihte Usul (3 Baskı)*. İstanbul. 349 s.

Togan Zeki Velidi, 1981. *Türkili (Türkistan) ve Yakın Tarihi*. Cilt I. Batı ve Kuzey Türkistan. 2. Baskı. İstanbul. 428 s.

Yolsever Umut, 2021. Kazak Hanlığı'nın Kuruluşu Evresinde Doğu Deşt-i Kıpçak'ın Siyasî Durumu Üzerine, *Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*. S. 619-627. <https://doi.org/10.17494>

Yorulmaz Osman, 2013. Başlangıcından Hanlığın Feshine Kadar Kazak Türkleri İle Çarlık Rusyası Arasındaki Siyasi İlişkiler, *Tarih Okulu Dergisi (TOD) Journal of History School (JOHS) Yıl 7, Sayı XX*. Ankara. S. 509-515. DOI No: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14225/Joh661>

Reference

Azmukhanova A.M., 2022. El tağdyrın eksheken tarlan tarykhshy [The Great Historian Who Shaped the Fate of the Nation]. *Turkic Studies Journal*. T. 4. No 2. P.130-140. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32523/2664-5157-2022-2-130-140> [in Kazakh].

Erofeeva I.V., 2014. Epistolarynoe nasledie kazakhskoy pravishchikh elity 1675–1821 gg. Sbornik istoricheskikh dokumentov v 2-kh tomakh [The Epistolary Heritage of the Kazakh Ruling Elite 1675–1821. A Collection of Historical Documents in 2 Volumes]. Almaty: AO «ABDI Kompani». 689 p. [in Russian].

Karibaev B.B., 2014. Qazaq Handygynyn Quryly Tarihy [The History of the Formation of the Kazakh Khanate]. Almaty: «Sardar» baspa uyi. 499 p. [in Kazakh].

Otnosheniya mezhdou Osmanskim gosudarstvom i sredneaziatskimi khanstvami [Relations Between the Ottoman State and the Central Asian Khanates]. <https://e-history.kz/ru/news/show/5190> (accessed: 19.01.2025). [in Russian].

Pishchulina K.A., 2016. Ocherki istorii Kazakhskogo khanstva: sbornik statey [Essays on the History of the Kazakh Khanate: A Collection of Articles]. Almaty: Institut istorii i etnologii im. Ch.Ch. Valikhanova. 350 p. [in Russian].

Belgelerle Osmanli-Türkistan İlişkileri (XVI-XX. Yüzyıllar) [Documents on Ottoman-Turkestan Relations (16th-20th Centuries)], 2005. Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü. Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayın №: 70. [in Turkish].

Buyar Cengiz, 2021. Kazakistan: Tarih-Toplum-Ekonomi-Siyaset [Kazakhstan: History-Society-Economy-Politics]. Bişkek. 285 p. https://www.academia.edu/45678519/Kazakistan_Tarih_Toplum_Ekonomi_Siyaset (accessed: 11.12.2024) [in Turkish].

Daş M., Ospanova A., 2019. Osmanlı Devleti ile Kazak Hanlığı Arasındaki Siyasi İlişkiler (XVIII. yy) [Political Relations Between the Ottoman Empire and the Kazakh Khanate (18th Century)]. DEÜ Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi, Cilt: 6, Sayı: 2. P. 380-401. https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/deuefad/issue/49601/560746#article_cite (accessed: 15.12.2024) [in Turkish].

Doğan Orhan, 2002. Tavke Han Dönemi (1680-1718) Kazak Hanlığı ve Tavke Han Yasaları (Jetı Jargı) [The Period of Khan Tavke (1680-1718), the Kazakh Khanate, and the Laws of Khan Tavke (Jetı Jargı)], Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas Üniversitesi Yayınları: 12, Süreli Yayınlar Dizisi: 5. Bişkek. P. 59-80. https://www.academia.edu/31441785/DO%C4%9EAN_Orhan_2002_Tavke_Han_D%C3%B6nemi_1680_1718_Kazak_Hanl%C4%B1%C4%9F%C4%B1_veTavke_Han_YAasalar%C4%B1_Jet%C4%B1_Jarg%C4%B1_K%C4%B1rg%C4%B1zistan_T%C3%BCrkiye_Manas_%C3%9Cniversitesi_Yay%C4%B1nlar%C4%B1_12_S%C3%BCreli_Yay%C4%B1nlar_Dizisi_5_Bi%C5%9Fkek_ss_59_80 (accessed: 15.12.2024) [in Turkish].

Doğan Orhan, 2021. Kazak Hanlığının Çarlık Rusyası ve Cungarlarla İlişkileri (Rus ve Kazak Kaynaklarına Göre) [The Relations of the Kazakh Khanate with Tsarist Russia and the Jungars (According to Russian and Kazakh Sources)]. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu. 255 p. [in Turkish].

Doğan Orhan, 2002. Kazak Halkının Ortaya Çıkışı ile İlgili Efsaneler ve XVIII. Yüzyıla Kadar Kazak Hanlığı'nın Siyasi Durumu [Legends about the Emergence of the Kazakh People and the Political Situation of the Kazakh Khanate Until the 18th Century]. Manas Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, 2(4). P. 1-14. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/manassosyal/issue/49962/640468> (accessed: 10.01.2025) [in Turkish].

Kavık Muhittin, 2020. XVIII. Yüzyılda Kazak-KalMuk-Cungar Mücadeleleri [The Kazakh-Kalmyk-Jungar Struggles in the 18th Century], Genel Türk Tarihi Araştırmaları Dergisi, Cilt 2, Sayı 3. P. 77-86. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/gttad/issue/52036/626927> (accessed: 12.01.2025) [in Turkish].

Kavık Muhittin, 2022. Küçük ve Orta Cüz Kazak Hanlıklarında Rus Hakimiyetinin Kurulması [The Establishment of Russian Rule in the Small and Middle Zhuz Kazakh Khanates]. Euroasia Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities. Cilt 9. Sayı 27. P. 13-18 [in Turkish].

Kara Abdulvahap, Kul Ömer, Ferhatoğlu Filiz, 2017. Doğumunun 100. Yılında Baymirza Hayit ve Günümüzde Türkistan Tarihi Araştırmaları Uluslararası Sempozyumu Bildirileri [Baymirza Hayit on the 100th Anniversary of His Birth and Proceedings of the International Symposium on Turkistan Historical Studies Today]. İstanbul. 478 p. <https://acikerisim.istanbul.edu.tr/handle/20.500.12627/31743> [in Turkish].

Köprülü Orhan F., 1989. Atatürk ve Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Kütüphanesi'nin Acıklı Hali [The Pitiful State of the Atatürk and Turkology Studies Institute Library], Türk Kültürü, 314. Ankara. 30 p. [in Turkish].

Köprülü Orhan F., 2005. Türk Tarih-i Dinisi [The History of Turkish Religion]. Ankara: Akçay Yayınları. 155 p. [in Turkish].

Malek M., 2021. The 550th anniversary of the foundation of Kazakhstan's statehood in 2015an assessment from a neutral Central European country. Turkic Studies Journal. Vol. 3. No 4. P. 36-41. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32523/2664-5157-2021-4-36-43>

Osmanlı Devleti ile Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kırım Hanlıkları arasındaki münasebetlere dair arşiv belgeleri (1687 - 1908 Yılları Arası) Osmanlı Devleti ile Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kırım Hanlıkları arasındaki münasebetlere dair arşiv belgeleri (1687 - 1908 Yılları Arası), 1992.

Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayın № 3. [in Turkish].

Oğuzoğlu Yusuf, Kırılı Selçuk, 2015. Her Yıl Bir Büyük Türk Bilgi Şölenleri. Prof.Dr. Halil İnalçık [Every Year a Great Turkish Knowledge Symposium. Prof. Dr. Halil İnalçık]. Türk Ocakları Bursa Şubesi Yayınları. 187 p. [in Turkish].

Togan Zeki Velidi, 1960. Türk-Türkistan [Turk-Turkestan], Toprak Yayınları. 40 p. [in Turkish].

Togan Zeki Velidi. 1981. Tarihte Usul [Methodology in History] (3 Baskı), İstanbul. 349 p. [in Turkish].

Togan Zeki Velidi, 1981. Türkili (Türkistan) ve Yakın Tarihi. Cilt I. Batı ve Kuzey Türkistan. 2. Baskı [Turkic (Turkestan) and Recent History. Volume I. West and North Turkestan. 2nd Edition]. İstanbul. 428 p. [in Turkish].

Yolsever Umut, 2021. Kazak Hanlığı'nın Kuruluşu Evresinde Doğu Deşt-i Kıpçak'ın Siyasî Durumu Üzerine [On the Political Situation of the Eastern Desht-i Kipchak During the Formation of the Kazakh Khanate], Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi. P. 619-627. <https://doi.org/10.17494> [in Turkish].

Yorulmaz Osman, 2013. Başlangıcından Hanlığın Feshine Kadar Kazak Türkleri İle Çarlık Rusyası Arasındaki Siyasi İlişkiler [Political Relations Between the Kazakh Turks and Tsarist Russia from the Beginning to the Dissolution of the Khanate], Tarih Okulu Dergisi (TOD) Journal of History School (JOHS) Yıl 7, Sayı XX. Ankara. P. 509-515. DOI No: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14225/Joh661> [in Turkish].

Information about authors:

Azmukhanova Aiman Makhsovovna, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, 2 Satpayev Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9535-7851>

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57192914101>

Egamberdiyev Mirzahan Sharipbaevich, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 95 Karasai Batyr Str., Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1022-0483>

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56027210000>

Авторлар туралы мәлімет:

Азмұханова Айман Махсотқызы, тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдас-тырылған профессор, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Қ. Сәтбаев көш., 2, Астана, Қазақстан Республикасы.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9535-7851>

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57192914101>

Эгамбердиев Мырзахан Шарипбайұлы, тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдас-тырылған профессор, әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Қарасай батыр көш., 95, Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1022-0483>

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56027210000>

Сведения об авторах:

Азмуханова Айман Махсотовна, кандидат исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, ул. К. Сатпаева, 2, Астана, Республика Казахстан.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9535-7851>

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57192914101>

Эгамбердиев Мирзахан Шарипбаевич, кандидат исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, ул. Карасай батыра, 95, Алматы, Республика Казахстан.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1022-0483>

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56027210000>