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CONTENT

EDITOR'S COLUMN M.

Y. Shaikhutdinov PROSPECTS OF KAZAKHSTAN'S MEDIEVAL STUDIES: TO THE PROBLEM STATEMENT.....	4
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ETHNOGENESIS. ARCHEOLOGY. LINGUISTICS

N. I. Egorov ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF TURKIC PALEOHISTORY: PROTO-LANGUAGE, PROTO-ETHNOS, AND ANCESTRAL HOMELAND PART ONE	18
Aleksandar Uzelac NOTES ON THE CAPTURE OF WILLIAM BUCHIER BY THE MONGOLS in HUNGARY	27
Ya. V. Pylypchuk SABIRS AND PROTO-HUNGARIANS: IS IT POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION?	35

HISTORY OF JUICHI ULUS M.T.

Laumulin THE HISTORY OF THE GOLDEN HORDE IN ORIENTALISM: A BRIEF OUTLINE.....	50
Zh. M. Sabitov KAZAKHSTAN HISTORIOGRAPHY OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF JUCHI ULUS	74
A.V. Parunin SHIBANIDES AND TUKA-TIMURIDES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 15TH CENTURY: ABU-L-HAIR-KHAN WAR WITH MAHMOUD AND AHMAD.....	84
A. A. Porsin ANTI-JOCHID MOTIVES IN "THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE MONGOLS"	95
Yu. V. Seleznev PRINCE KOTYAN AND EPIC MEMORY ABOUT HIM.....	112
Yu. S. Khudyakov THE ROLE OF ANCIENT TURKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS OF MEDIEVAL CENTRAL ASIAN NOMADS.....	120
L. A. Bobrov, A. K. Kushkumbayev THE SABER OF THE MONGOL TIME FROM AKMOLA REGIONAL HISTORICAL AND LOCAL MUSEUM.....	122
Yu.S. Khudyakov, A.Yu. Borisenko BONE ARROWS' TIPS FROM EXCAVATIONS AT THE BURIAL GROUND ULUG-CHOLTUH.....	133

KAZAKHSTAN HISTORIOGRAPHY OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF JUCHI ULUS

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Annotation. This article analyzes the Kazakh historiography of studying the history of Jochi Ulus. The emphasis is on three different units of scientific output. 1. Candidate and doctoral dissertations. 2. Research projects and reports on them. 3. Individual and collective monographs. Among all Kazakhstan's dissertations for all the years of independence, only 4 dissertations relate to the history of the ulus of Jochi are highlighted. Among the reports of scientific projects, there are a number of projects that relate to the history of Jochi Ulus. Among the monographs, we can also distinguish a small number of those that are performed at a relatively high scientific level. Scientific articles due to their large number were not considered in this article. The analysis shows that, on the one hand, there is a shortage of scientific research on the history of Jochi Ulus in Kazakhstan. On the other hand, the level of available scientific research on the history of Jochi Ulus is not at a high level.

Keywords: Jochi Ulus, Medieval History, Golden Horde, Kazakhstan, History of Kazakhstan, Historiography, Kazakh historical science.

Introduction. After independence, Kazakhstan had a real opportunity to study ancient and medieval history, regardless of the Communist ideology. After almost 3 decades, we can sum up the development of historical science in Kazakhstan in terms of studying the history of Jochi Ulus. The purpose of this article is to study the Kazakh historiography of studying the history of Jochi Ulus during the years of independence. After analyzing this array of information, we can come to conclusions both on the number of such studies and on their average quality.

Methods and materials. We will use classical methods of historiography analysis. The research materials will be all those scientific works on the history of Jochi Ulus that were published during the years of independence of Kazakhstan.

Results. Over the years of independence, the History of Kazakhstan as a scientific discipline has experienced a quantitative growth. On the one hand, the Soviet ideological framework blocked the study of a number of topics of professional history, since these topics could negatively affect the ideological foundations of the Soviet regime, through the construction of an alternative ideology that would be based on "nationalism". In this case, we use the word "nationalism" purely as a scientific term, without the negative connotations that are common in the mass Russian-speaking culture. On the other hand, in fairness it should be noted that the level of historians who passed the defense of candidate and doctoral theses (except for one layer of "historians of the party") was, on average, higher than the level of historians who defended in the era of "devaluation of degree" caused by the massive distribution of academic degrees in the late 2000s, associated with the closure of all councils on candidate and doctoral dissertations.

Discussion and Conclusions. Below we will try to illustrate how the quantitative growth of interest in the subject of the history of Jochi Ulus, as well as try to assess the qualitative level of these studies.

For the analysis, we will not use the entire set of scientific articles that were published by the authors over the years of independence, as this will make the task very difficult and the volume of analysis of such material will pull on a separate monograph.

In this article, we will consider such units of scientific production as monographs, dissertations, and scientific reports. They will all be divided into two classes, depending on whether the history of Jochi Ulus in these units of scientific production is the main or indirect.

Since the first publication of the academic history of Kazakhstan in the 1940s, the Soviet paradigm began to dominate Kazakh historical science.

A lapidary can be described by the following theses:

1. Before the Mongol invasion, the Kipchak nation had already begun to form on the territory of Kazakhstan.

2. The Mongol invasion interrupted the process. Also, the Mongol invasion led to the decline of urban life in the settlements of southern Kazakhstan.

3. Batu founded the Golden Horde on the Volga in the 1240s. The heirs of the Golden Horde were the Kazan, Astrakhan and Crimean khanates.

4. On the territory of Kazakhstan there was the ulus of Orda edjen, which is called the Ak-Orda (White Horde).

5. The Heirs of the Horde of edjen fought for the independence of their khanate from the Golden Horde. This thesis formed the all-Soviet victimism, in which the ancestors of the Slavic peoples along with the "ancestors of the Kazakhs" fought against the common oppressors.

6. The Kazakh khanate was the heir of the White Horde and had no relation to the Golden Horde.

7. In the Golden Horde lived Tatars, and in the White Horde lived Uzbeks ("nomadic Uzbeks"). The Kazakhs were descended from the Uzbeks ("nomadic Uzbeks").

At the moment, all these from the Soviet paradigm of the medieval history of Kazakhstan have been scientifically refuted.

But in a reduced form, this concept still lives in the state standard for the history of Kazakhstan and in school textbooks. This concept also dominates scientific publications that have been published over the years of independence of Kazakhstan. The following material illustrates this thesis.

A dissertation on the history of the ulus of Jochi. Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has defended more than 25 thousand theses, of which more than 1 thousand were theses on history. But it is worth noting that in general, there are not so many dissertations on the history of Jochi Ulus. We will list them below.

During all the years of independence, 4 theses were defended, which would directly relate to certain aspects of the history of Jochi Ulus ("Golden Horde"). Here you can select master's dissertations Bayramly B. [13], Uscherba K. Z. [50], doctoral dissertation Kushkumbaev A. K. [37] and a PhD thesis Abdimomunova N. T. [2].

Subsequently, K. Uskenbay and Abdimomunov N. T. on the basis of their dissertations will release a monograph (Abdimomunov N. T. in collaboration with his supervisor).

It is worth noting the dissertations of philologists and linguists: Alimbayeva M. E. [4], Esbosynova E. Z. [16] and Boranbayev S. E. [14].

Also, some aspects of the history of Jochi Ulus were touched by researchers of such related topics as "Medieval Kipchaks" (Kuzembayev N.E. [26] and Anarbayev K. S. [6]), "History of Siberia" (Murat K. M. [39]), "History of Iran" (Zhenis Zh. Zh. [17]), "Russian and Kazakh Turkology" (Tazhmukhanova N.E. [48]).

Researchers of the history of the Kazakh khanate (Karibayev B. B. [21] [22], Sabdenova G. E. [46], Atygaev N. A. [9], Zhusupova L. K. [19]) also touched upon certain aspects of the history of the Juchi Ulus in their dissertations.

There are dissertations on philosophy and pedagogy, which briefly touch on certain minor aspects of the history of Jochi Ulus. These are dissertations of T. M. Alsatov [5], B. B.

Aryngazieva[7], E. T. Kurmanalieva[36], Zh. B. Oshakbayeva [43], B. S. Asankulova [8], D. Zh. Nuketayeva[41], and B. T. Nurimanov[42].

Analysis of reports of scientific projects on the history of Jochi Ulus. Since 1992, Kazakhstan has started to finance various scientific projects. At the moment, the number of interim and final reports on scientific projects is approaching 40 thousand in the database of the National Center for State Scientific and Technical Expertise. Until 2011, projects were issued by the science Committee and other government agencies under their own closed rules. Since 2011, a new law on science came into force, according to which projects were received on the basis of international expertise. This has significantly increased the requirements for Kazakhstan's projects, simultaneously reducing the deviant mechanisms for allocating scientific funding. Below we will analyze all those projects that were carried out in Kazakhstan during the years of independence and related to the history of Jochi Ulus in one way or another.

Here it is worth highlighting different projects both by historical specialization (ethnopolitical history, archeology, translation of sources, etc.) and by the object of research (whether the study of the Juchi Ulus is a primary or secondary task). Let's list the projects under this classification:

I. Ethno-political history:

In the 1990s, funding for science was low. This also applied to historical science. According to the database of scientific projects, in the 1990s, only one project was funded, indirectly affecting the history of the ulus of Jochi.

In 1997-1999, the Institute of history and Ethnology named after Ch. Ch. Valikhanov implemented a project called "the History of the Kazakh state in the middle ages based on Arab-Persian, ancient Turkic and Chinese sources" [31].

In the 2000s, funding for science began to increase.

In 2000, the project "Topical problems of history and historiography of ancient and medieval Kazakhstan" was implemented [15]. In this project, the history of Jochi Ulus was not touched upon as the main object of study.

In 2001-2003, B. E. Kumekov and his co-authors implemented the project "Kipchaks in Eurasia (XI-XIV centuries)" [33]. It also considered the history of Jochi Ulus in the background.

In 2004-2006 and 2007-2009, Kinayatuly Z. was the head of two projects: "Ethnopolitical and socio-cultural aspects of the development of Kazakhstan's statehood in the XIII-XVII centuries" [23] and "Kazakhstan in the system of relations between the peoples of Central Asia" [24]. In the first project, the history of Jochi Ulus was explored a little more deeply than in the second.

In 2012-2014 the following projects were implemented:

1. Project dedicated to the study of Kazakh statehood in the XIII-XV centuries [25].
2. Project dedicated to the Military Affairs of Jochi Ulus in the XIII-XV centuries [38].
3. Project dedicated to writing a new academic history of Kazakhstan in 10 volumes (in 20 books) [3]. Later, the project was extended for another two years, but it was never implemented due to certain unscientific factors.

In 2018-2020, the project "Spiritual world of the Golden Horde", which was implemented by researchers from the city of Turkestan (international Kazakh-Turkish University named after Khoja Ahmed Yasavi), began to be funded.

II. Archaeology:

The following projects can be identified in the archeology of Jochi Ulus:

1. Study of medieval graves in Zhetisu [12].
2. Archaeological study of medieval monuments, including the supposed Shiban's stake in Amangeldi and Zhangeldi districts of Kostanay region [44].
3. Study of the medieval settlement of Khan-Ordasy [10], located in the Ulytau district of the Karaganda region, 80 kilometers North of Zhezkazgan.

4. Study of the medieval settlement of Auliekol [47] in the Pavlodar region (rural area of the city of Ekibastuz).

5. Study of the medieval settlement of Syganak [18] in Zhanakorgan district of the Kyzyl-Orda region.

6. Study of the medieval settlement of Bozok [52] in Astana.

It is worth noting that in fact, there are many more archaeological excavations concerning the history of Jochi Ulus, but since archaeological reports are not collected centrally, they are not available to other scientists.

III. Translation of primary sources:

Among the grant holders among Orientalists who studied various aspects of the history of Jochi Ulus, it is worth noting B. E. Kumekov in the 2000s, he implemented the following projects:

1. In 2005, a project to study Arabic, Persian and Turkic sources on the history of the Kipchaks of the IX-XV centuries [28].

2. In 2005-2006 a project of the Muslim historical maps of IX-XV centuries [32].

3. In 2007-2009, a project to study Arabic and Persian sources on the history of the Kipchaks [34].

4. In 2007-2009, a project to study Arabic sources of the IX-XV centuries on the medieval history of Kazakhstan [27].

It is also necessary to consider translations from Eastern manuscripts carried out within the framework of the Madeni Mura project.

From the entire range of sources published under this program, the following volumes of the ICAI series belong to this topic: the 1st volume of the history of Kazakhstan in Arabic sources is an expanded reissue of the first volume of the Collection of materials on the history of the Golden Horde. Some of the primary sources in this volume were revised due to deeper source studies, and some of the sources remained the same as they were in the collection of V. G. Tiesengazien. The second volume of the history of Kazakhstan in Arabic sources did not concern the history of Jochi Ulus. In the third volume of the history of Kazakhstan in the Arab sources, there were only a few materials that relate to the topic of our article.

In the ICPI series (History of Kazakhstan in Persian sources) volume 1 is a translation of the essay from Arabic (and not from Persian, as stated in the series). Volume 2 is a deeply compiled work that has little value as a historical source. Volume 3 is not a well-translated primary source. When translating this source (Muizz al Ansab), a large number of errors were made. Volume 4 is also just a reprint of the second volume of the collection of materials on the history of the Golden Horde. In volume 5, for the most part, the new translations were mainly the works of Zh. M. Tulibayeva. The rest of the translations were made earlier, some were even made during the Soviet period.

In the series of ICTI (History of Kazakhstan in Turkic sources) published in Kazakh, most of the 5 volumes were already published in Russian earlier, and therefore these 5 volumes are not of great scientific value, since the translations presented there are largely secondary.

In 2012-2014, the following research projects were implemented on the translation of medieval sources:

1. Project to study "Ulus-I Arba-Yi Chingizi" by Mirza Ulugbek as a source on the medieval history of Kazakhstan and Central Asia [49].

2. The project "Steppe diplomacy in written sources (XIII-XVIII centuries)", which studied the Labels and letters of the khans of Jochi Ulus, Chagatai, as well as post-Ordyn States of the XIII-XVIII centuries (Kazakh, Crimean, Astrakhan, Siberian, Bukhara and Khiva khanates and the Nogai Horde [11].

3. Project dedicated to the study of two monuments of the Golden Horde era (Iskandername, Yusuf and Zlica) [45].

4. Project dedicated to the translation of Ibn Najib Bekran's geographical treatise "Jahan-nameh" [29],

5. Project dedicated to the study of The code of cumanicus [35].

In 2018-2020, B. E. Kumekov also implemented a project dedicated to the historical geography of Kazakhstan based on medieval maps of the IX-XIV centuries [30].

If you view all these source translation projects. With rare exceptions, we often encounter duplication of topics, as well as the lack of clear scientific results that would be reflected in the published translations of various medieval manuscripts or extracts from them.

In his Preface to the Materials on the history of the Kazakh khanates, V. P. Yudin planned to introduce more than 20 new sources into scientific circulation in 1969. But, unfortunately, over the past 50 years, most of these sources have not been introduced into scientific circulation. This shows that the historical science of Kazakhstan in terms of introducing primary sources into scientific circulation has long been in crisis, in "academic procrastination".

Monographs on the history of Jochi Ulus.

Of all the monographs published on the history of Jochi Ulus possible to allocate the following publications:

The aforementioned monograph of K. Z. Uscherba [51], Zhumagulov K. T. and Abdimomunova N. T. [20], and is separately monograph Nogoibaeva M. S. [40], and the monograph Kenzheahmetov N. [1] in the English language.

At the same time, it is worth noting that almost all of these monographs are dominated by the Soviet paradigm of the national history of Kazakhstan, in which the Golden Horde is not the predecessor of the Kazakh khanate, in the Soviet model, this is the phantom state of Ak-Orda (ulus Orda edzhen).

The main conclusions of the study: after analyzing all the above materials, it is worth noting:

1. For the most part, the analyzed materials show that the Soviet model of medieval history dominates in Kazakhstan's historiography (it was formed during the Soviet period and is reflected in various versions of the academic history of Kazakhstan). According to this concept, Kazakh khans are descended from the Horde edjen, the elder brother of Batu. At the same time, its state was called "Ak Horde", and the Golden Horde was considered at a distance from the history of Kazakhstan.

2. Despite a large number of research projects on the medieval history of Kazakhstan, which were funded by the state, there is a fairly low scientific level.

3. At the same time, training of scientific personnel on the history of Juchi Ulus is very rare. The reasons for this are both the general decline in the prestige of science in general, and the decline in the prestige of historical science in particular. The lack of "talented youth" in medieval research leads to the stagnation of this branch of scientific knowledge.

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