

## **“Genealogy of Turks” by Abilgazy**

Abilgazy was born in the center of the khanate in Urgench city. Abilgazy Bakhadur khan's father (1603—1664 гг.) Arab Mukhammed – Dzhuchi khan's descendant was the khan of Khorezm. His mother, Makhribanu, was also from Dzhuchu khan's tribe, she was the daughter of the Kazakh tribe on the Aral seashore – Zhangazy sultan. Abilgazy at the age of six lost his mother and was brought up by his step-mother. He studied in Aryskhan's madrasah built by his father, and his teachers were famous scientists from the East. He was a witty and gifted boy, and, by studying in madrasah, he revealed the inclinations to literature and history. Mainly, he read many books in History.

In addition, Abilgazy mastered the martial arts. In the preface to his work he wrote that he mastered three kinds of art: the first one – martial arts, martial supervision and issues of military discipline. The second one – poetic art and the third one – the art of history. He knew well the tsars who ruled Arabstan, Iran, Turan, Mongolia, their biographies and state activity, significant events, which happened to them.

In 1661 the scientist wrote the book called “Shezhire-i Turk” (“Genealogy of Turks”) which has a huge significance for the study of the history of Turks and Kazakhstan.

After his father's death Abilgazy became the eye-witness of the struggle among brothers for power. He was wounded and only thanks to the flight he stayed alive. For some time he was among Mangistau Turkmen, later for nearly two years he lived with the Kazakh khans Esim and Tursyn. And when Esim khan punished Tursyn khan, he moved to Central Asia. Then he got captive by his brothers and was sent to Iran, Abilgazy had lived for almost ten years in Isfahan and in 1638 he escaped.

He lived among Aral Kazakhs. Local Kazakhs were under power of his brother Aspandiyar, the khan of the Khiva state. He headed the rebellion against his brother. In 1643 the Kazakhs of the Aral region declared him the khan. With the support of the Kazakhs Abilgazy undertook several tracks against Khiva, and, at last, in 1645 seized power. In 1663 he delegated power to his son Anush-Mukhammed and started writing his works.

However, he had no chance to accomplish the “Genealogy of Turks”. In 1664 he died. And in 1665 his son finished it.

In Abilgazy's works the early Turkic times, Genghis Khan's dynasty, then later epoch are described. He wrote about significant events which occurred in Central Asia, Kazakhstan the Near East, gave the concise information on politics which was conducted by the khans. Later, he told about history of the Kazakh people, about the dynasties and tribes which were their components, about their life and culture.

*Used material: S.Zholdasbayev. History of Kazakhstan. Ed.: Almaty: Mektep, 2010.- 200 p. (pp. 127-128)*