

On kol and sol kol – wings of Ulus of Juchi

As a result of Mongol invasions all territory of Kazakhstan became part of the Mongol Empire. The territory of Dasht-i-Kipchak –as eastern, so western parts (after the “western campaign” 1237-1242) were included to the newly formed Ulus of Juchi.

Its main administrative and political division, established on the basis of military division has occurred in accordance with Ulus system. It was originally divided into two intra-state uluses – wings.

They coincided with the largest administrative units of Juchi state. It is to be supposed that separation of Ulus of Juchi into the wings after the death of its founder and his trek in 1237-1242 was restricted to the territory of Eastern Dasht-i-Kipchak. Obviously, there was initial separation of Juchi Ulus into two wings in the territorial borders of that region. The lands from the Irtysh river through the Northern Pribalkhashye to the middle reach of the Syrdarya moved to the left wing, which was governed by Orda with his brothers (Rashid ad-din 1941, p.41). Information about division of Juchids’ property into the wings and location of Orda ulus in the latest Crimean-Tatar documents.

This information was provided by the historian-orientalist I.V.Zaitsev: not being survived “Historical reference” (“Arguments”) of the last Crimean khan Shakhin Gireu to the Russian resident Constantinov contains reference about division of Juchi’s property after his death in 1226, it is said that Juchi’s son Sain (Batu) began to rule the tribes of the right hand, “those, who lived by the Sirre river built up the left hand and were ruled by Idzhan khan” (Zaitsev 2005, p.54-55) According to Utemish-khaji, Genghis khan “organized council with beks, gave the right wing with Vilayats on the river Edil to Sain khan and the left wing with

Vilayats along the river Syr to Idzhan in accordance with khan yasa” (Utemish khaji 1992, p.93).

Ulus of the heir of the father’s throne – Batu and his brothers, apparently was located in the northern Aral sea region, in Torgay steppe, stretching to the west to the Yaik or farther to the Idel (the Volga). Basically, Batu inherited his father’s yurt at the Ulytau (Smailov 1996, p16-23). Juchi moved there from the banks of the Irtysh after the conquest of Khoresm.

The ulus system continued to develop after the conquest of Western Dasht-i-Kipchak, when Batu, who ruled the right wing of Juhi ulus, moved to the bank of the river Volga. Since that time the Yaik is an inter-wing border between Orda and Batu uluses. His younger brother Shiban, who stayed on the territory of the former yurt Batu in West Kazakhstan gave start to the new separate ulus union with his dynasty.