

## UNDISCOVERED BATTLE KAZAKH SPARTANS AGAINST DZHUNGAR INVADERS

In the spring of 1643 Kazakh soldiers led by Zhangir khan gained a victory over the numerous army of Batur Khong Tayiji. That was sparked a massive public outcry. This event was on the list of significant data of Europe, Asia and India appears in the reports Russian secret-service agents and officers. In research studies of V.Z. Galiev include all information about the war, but there is no information about location of the event, there is any geographical names and expressions. But special attention is paid to the fact that Zhangir khan dug a ditch at the narrowest place between two mountains, the first half of the troops were hidden in this place, and the second half of troops were attacked the enemy from the rear. The soldiers were packed of guns. In the battle of the crucial role played by the presence of weapons and this was the superiority of the Kazakhs. Nowadays we don't have any facts about the presence of firearms in military equipment of Dzhungar. This battle is compared by historians with the battle of 300 Spartans. M. Tanysbayev suggests that Yesim Khan died in 1635-1643 years. In our opinion, Yesim khan died in 1643: Zhangir has not yet been chosen to be a khan, Kazakh people did not know for whom to swear an oath, and it was used by Batur Khong Tayiji. Zhangir managed to muster troops of 600 people, which is evidence to the fact that at that time he was not Khan. All data about the battle in 1643 are not called him a title of Khan: he was named after his victory in the battles of 1643. In world practice often happens when after the death of the ruler until the appointment of a successor, suddenly outside enemies attacked on a country. Zhangir know what route will be moved the enemies, he has taken security measures to make a plan, to dig a ditch near the gate and 300 packing soldiers of guns were waiting for the enemy, and the other 300 soldiers began to track enemies. Kyrgyz historians wrote that Dzhungar invasions were always in the same direction. "... Judging from the fact that the military campaigns Dzungarian knyazs against the Kyrgyz in 1643, 1652 and 1658. were made in the same direction, the Kyrgyz living in the same territory, also the Great Juz of Kazakhs carried on a stubborn fight against Dzhungar invaders ... ". Battles were at the crossroads of the borders Dzhungars, Kazakh and Kyrgyz land. In the rocky terrain between two nearby mountains that connects the gate, guarded by military force with a population of 300 people. When the vanguard of Batur Khong Tayiji came close to the gate, they were attacked from behind Zhangir's soldiers. So they fell into a trap. There is no doubt that military actions took place in Zhetysu. Batur Khong Tayiji tried to join a military alliance with the Kalmyks to avenge Zhangir after his crushing defeat. But his plans were not to be because they refuse to union with him. According to Russian information, Batur Khong Tayiji buys weapons, preparing for battle. Did not get a military alliance with Kundel hoshouttaydzhi because he said that Zhangir was like his son. From ancient times Eastern rulers called each other brother, son - were true friendship. Many researchers wrote for referring to the Indian chronicle "Biography of Zaya Pandita," which in 1652 during a battle with Oirats in a duel with his son-Ochirtu Tsetsen Khan, Galdan was killed by

Zhangir. We know from history that the son of Zhangir Tauke became khan in 1650. Question: If Zhangir was killed in 1652 someone who rules the Kazakh state for 30 years or country existed without Khan? There are three unquestionable evidences that up to 1680 Zhangir was Kazakh khan. In the data 1673-1676 years under the title "History of Shah Mahmud Ibn Mirza Fazil Churas" noted that in 1670 Zhangir Khan negotiated with the rulers of East Turkestan to unite against Dzhungars. The rulers of the East Turkestan were very warm and at the highest level to meet after headed by the son of the Sultan and Zhangir Tauke performed with a reliable person. And at the same time two Zhangir's ambassadors from Eastern Turkestan Akhuyn mulla and Wafa kazhu were killed: Zhangir knew that Uighur ambassadors secretly negotiated with Dzhungars. From these facts, we can see that the eldest son Zhangir Az-Tauke begins to engage in diplomatic work, and how strict Khan of Central Asia was Zhangir, as he extrajudicial killed two Uighur ambassadors for treason. Most importantly that in 1670 years Zhangir lived, then to 1680 he was a khan of Kazakhs. M. Tynyshpayev also wrote that Zhangir's Khanate were from 1643-1680 years. In 1950 year architectural building Khoja Akhmet Yassawi conducted excavations group of B.M. Nemcova in search of the remains Zhangir Khan and this is what she wrote: "... from the literature it is known that its architectural expressiveness different the mausoleum of Yesim Khan (1628) and Dzhangir (1680), built in Turkestan near the mosque of Khoja Akhmed Yasawi ...". From invaluable manuscripts "Legend of zhyrau Yemil Bortish after death Salk Zhangir" found in recent years, we can determine what numerous power had Zhangir, how he was brave commander and the great khan. Abroad and into Russia for determining the place of military battles is a great science department. By this work are connected geographers, botanists, surveyors, topographers, military experts; are conducted comprehensive research works. To determine the course of the battle in 1643, it is necessary to carry out archaeological excavations after which it will be possible to identify hidden. Collaboration work with Kyrgyz scientists on this subject will make it clear.

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