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ASPECTS OF ABULKHAIR KHAN'S DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

Abstract

The article examines the policy and diplomatic actions of the Khan of the Younger Zhuz Abulkhair. The diplomatic activity of the Kazakh khans is an urgent topic from the point of view of the formation of the diplomatic service in world history as a whole. In this regard, the main focus of the article lies on the political situation that developed in the XVIII century.

The article analyzes the problems of the geopolitical situation of the eighteenth century, when under the threat of colonization and aggressive invasions from all sides, the rulers of the country had to make concrete decisions. This article highlights the measures taken by Khan Abulkhair to preserve the Kazakh state. The article reveals the history of Kazakhstan's diplomatic relations with Russia, which was considered as an ally in order to protect the country. In addition, the work highlights various forms and methods of interstate relations and diplomacy with the Khiva and Dzungarian khanates. Special attention among them is paid to such forms of diplomacy as negotiations, dynastic marriages, etc. This makes it possible to restore the history of diplomatic relations of the Kazakh Khanate with neighboring states, to explore international agreements, dynastic marriages – all those diplomatic means and methods of resolving international disputes that the Kazakh khans actively used to protect the interests of the state.

Keywords: Abulkhair Khan, geopolitical situation, diplomacy, state, aggression, negotiation, politician, ambassador

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ӘБІЛҚАЙЫР ХАННЫҢ ДИПЛОМАТИЯЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІНІҢ ҚЫРЛАРЫ

Аңдатпа

Дипломатия тарихында жекелеген мемлекеттер мен ондағы билеушілер жүргізген саясат пен олардың ұстанған тактикасын талдау маңызды зерттеу тақырыбы болып келеді. Әлем тарихында өзіндік орны бар қазақ тарихында да бұл мәселе маңызды зерттеу тақырыбына айналып отыр. Қазақ хандарының дипломатиялық қызметі жалпы әлемдік тарихтағы дипломатиялық қызмет тұрғысынан алғанда өзекті тақырып болып табылады. Қазақ мемлекетінің қалыптасуында хандық дәуірдің, ондағы билеушілер жүргізген саясаттың маңызы ерекше. Осыған орай мақаланың негізгі арқауы ХУІІІ ғасырда қалыптасқан саяси жағдайға байланысты Әбілқайырдың дипломатиялық қызметінің мақсаты мен бағыттары.

Мақалада ХУІІІ ғасырдағы геосаяси жағдайда, отарлану қаупі, жан-жақтан төнген агрессиялық шапқыншылықтар кезінде ел билеушілер нақты шешім қабылдауы қажет кездегі Әбілқайырдың дипломатиялық әрекеттері сөз болады. Осыған орай мақалада Әбілқайырдың қазақ мемлекеттегін сақтау, елді қорғау мақсатында Ресейді одақтас ретінде пайдалану үшін келісімге бару, сонымен қатар Хиуа, Жоңғар хандықтарымен, көршілес башқұрттармен қарым-қатынаста дипломатиялық қатынастың келіссөз, династиялық неке сияқты түрлі әдістерін қолдану әрекеттері туралы айтылады. Кіші жүз ханы Әбілқайырдың саясаткерлігі мен дипломатиялық әрекеті бірқатар нақты дәлелдермен талданады.

Кілтсөздер: Әбілқайыр хан, геосаяси жағдай, дипломатия, мемлекеттік, агрессия, келіссөз, саясаткер, елші

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АСПЕКТЫ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ СЛУЖБЫ АБУЛХАИР-ХАНА

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается политика и дипломатические действия хана Младшего жуза Абулхаира. Дипломатическая деятельность казахских ханов является актуальной темой с точки зрения становления дипломатической службы в мировой истории в целом. В связи с этим основной упор статьи лежит на политической ситуации, сложившейся в XVIII веке.

В статье анализируются проблемы геополитической обстановки XVIII века, когда под угрозой колонизации и агрессивных вторжений со всех сторон, правители страны должны были принимать конкретные решения. В статье освещаются меры, предпринимаемые ханом Абулхаиром для сохранения казахского государства, раскрывается история дипломатических отношений Казахстана с Россией. В работе освещаются различные формы и методы межгосударственных связей и дипломатии с Хивинским и Джунгарским ханствами. Особое внимание среди них уделено таким формам дипломатии, как переговоры, династические браки и т.д. Это дает возможность восстановить историю дипломатических отношений Казахского ханства с соседними государствами, исследовать международные соглашения, династические браки – все те дипломатические средства и приемы разрешения международных споров, которые казахские ханы активно использовали, защищая интересы государства.

Ключевые слова: Абулхаир хан, геополитическая ситуация, дипломатия, государство, агрессия, переговоры, политик, посол

Introduction. The relevance of the topic is due to the identification of the essence and specifics of Steppe diplomacy in the Khanate ERA through the study of various documents and letters written in connection with the foreign policy of the Kazakh Khanate in the first half of the XIII century and the diplomacy of Abulkhair Khan, who signed it. At the same time, the tasks of modernization of public consciousness, a new assessment of history and a revision of past history require the need to study this topic.

In order to become a country, it is necessary to take stock of your past history, the history of the small zhuz Khans of the XVIII century, on which the foundations of statehood and foreign policy of the state are laid, have a special place. In particular, a special place is occupied by a comparative study of the foreign policy positions of Abulkhair Khan. The positions and views of Abulkhair as a statesman, his multifaceted activities and results require an objective assessment.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the fact that Abulkhair, who took a special place in the development of the Kazakh statehood, as a visionary politician of his time, took the same active diplomatic steps as the rulers of important world countries of that time.

Materials and materials research methods. In general, Kazakh-Russian relations of the first half of the XIII century were considered by a number of Russian researchers. These authors, who have accumulated extensive material in the course of their scientific expeditions, provide data on Abulkhair in their works. The data in the works of the Russian researcher P. I. Rychkov[1], A.I.Levshin[2], V.A.Moiseev[3], the German artist John Kastel[4] and many others are of great importance. Also, in connection with the issue raised, the works of N.G. Apollova[5], E.B. Bekmakhanov[6], B.S. Suleimenov[7], the policy of Abulkhair's accession to Russia are analyzed. A number of specific information can be obtained from the collection of documents related to Kazakh-Russian relations of the XVI-XVIII centuries[8]. If the works of I.V.Erofeeva[9], T.Z.Rysbekov[10] directly analyze the activities of Abulkhair, then the views of foreigners on Abulkhair Khan are analyzed in the work of K.Esmagambetov[11]. The assessment of Abulkhair's personality is also reflected in the works of H.Abzhanov, A.Mukhtar, Zh.Zhaksygaliev and other researchers.

In addition to using the opinions of such researchers during the writing of the article, comparative historical methods in historical science made it possible to determine the specificity in comparison with European foreign policy, to determine the authenticity of Abulkhair's actions, to draw conclusions, systematic methods allowed to study historical events in geopolitical conditions and negotiations initiated by Abulkhair in mutual internal unity and connection. The use of research methods has created conditions and opened the way for a full-fledged analysis of the aspects of Abulkhair's diplomatic activity. The

application of research methods to the collected materials created and opened the way for a full-fledged analysis of the aspects of Abulkhair's diplomatic activity.

Discussion. At first, according to the researchers, Levshin noted that Abulkhair Khan was the younger zhuz Khan, but influenced the middle zhuz, Borosmyslov considered Abulkhair to be a strong, flexible, active Khan.

Russian officials I. Kirillov, M. Tevkelev highly appreciated the personal qualities of the Khan. From The Diary Of The English artist, participant of the Orenburg expedition John Castel[4], who directly saw Abulkhair in 1736, we get a number of valuable information about the political and social situation and ethnographic and household trends that developed in the younger zhuz of the XIII century, about the position of Abulkhair.

The vast majority of the above-mentioned works of researchers consider the analysis of Abulkhair's actions in the policy of Kazakhstan's accession to Russia, and there is no special scientific work devoted to Abulkhair's diplomacy. In this regard, the relevance of the topic is determined by the following factors.

First of all, the requirements of that time required the rulers of the steppes to possess multifaceted qualities. Therefore, Abulkhair Khan was distinguished by combining both the art of command and diplomatic talent;

Secondly, being a representative of his era, he was able to connect the norms of customs of that period and the concepts of aristocratic dignity and vivid examples of the unwritten code of honor of the ruler.

Undoubtedly, the study of the topic based on the above-mentioned research and data documents will allow us to determine the diplomacy of Abulkhair Khan.

In world diplomatic relations of the XVII-XVIII centuries, an important place in maintaining the "balance of power" in society was occupied by the skill and quick-witted mind of the ruler, when not the economic indicator of the state, but its strength and military value prevailed. Here the image of the ruler-warrior and Ruler was intertwined. At this time, the history of diplomacy of the Kazakh people is also distinguished by its versatility. The Kazakh Khanate pursued an independent domestic and foreign policy and actually an independent subject of international relations. As an independent subject, France, like other countries in the system of International Relations, put forward as the main interests the fight against foreign expansion, the protection of the country's own land and the expansion of territories. In the implementation of this interest, the countries of the world widely used peaceful or war resolution, dynastic marriages, the creation of military-political alliances. It can be seen in the diplomacy of Abulkhair, the ruler of the small zhuz.

The nature of Abulkhair Khan's activity as a statesman was associated with the extremely difficult political situation of the Kazakh Society of the time of his existence. The attention of neighboring countries to the land of the Kazakh people contributed to the weakening of the socio – political situation of Kazakh society. Kazakhs' relations with neighboring countries are strained, and military conflicts occur between them. The Kazakh society was threatened from all sides and was on the verge of great danger. After all, the Volga Kalmyks, Ural Kazakhs, Bashkirs and Dzungars fought from all sides and accelerated their attacks on the Kazakh land.

As a soldier who took an active part in the military parade of Kazakh Khans and sultans in bloody battles, Abulkhair was distinguished by his personal military talent and command skills. At the age of sixteen and seventeen, The Young Sultan, who broke through the Horde to the enemy, became the Khan of the younger zhuz and rose to the rank of Commander-in-chief of the military detachment of the entire Kazakh people. It is not for nothing that the attention of the group that started dancing to Abulkhair was attracted. Because, despite his young age, Abulkhair was famous for his courage, military skills, the art of management, and Abulkhair combined all the qualities inherent in the leadership personality of the Kazakh steppe. Khan's name quickly became famous in the Kazakh steppes. In 1710, at the karakurumkurultai, in 1723, at the Great Assembly in Ordabasy, the harmony of heroism and power was realized.

In general, during his reign on the Khan's throne, Abulkhair, having passed a large school of life, got acquainted with the military and political structure, the peculiarities of trade relations, material life and culture in the neighboring regions of Russia and the Central Asian states bordering Kazakhstan, undoubtedly made a comparative analysis of it with the state of the country he ruled. It is clear that in the process of communicating with prominent political representatives of the countries with which he communicated, Abulkhair expanded his political and legal knowledge and developed his characteristic intellectual abilities. This allows him to get acquainted with the political life of the Khanates of Russia, Bukhara, Khiva, Dzungarian and compare the experience of the Khans before him to form the internal

state of the state with the ability to resist aggressive actions on the part of neighbors, the ability to concentrate political power in the hands of one ruler, and focus on the problem of communication with different countries. It was described by A.Isin as follows: "Abulkhair Khan is not a bearer of the idea of becoming a Bodan for Russia, but only a seeker of an effective way out of the current historical situation for his people. He was forced. "I don't know," he said. Another path would lead to the fragmentation of the country, the loss of northern parts. Unlike the leaders of other countries, Abulkhair knew a lot about the Russian Kingdom... If Khan had followed a different policy, perhaps the Kazakh land would have fallen into irreparable fragmentation... It must be admitted that the master policy was initiated by Abulkhair Khan. Abulmambet Khan and Abylai Khan modernized the policy of Abulkhair Khan, got rid of the Russian threat to the people, got along with the giant kingdom, established friendship, and retained the main land holdings..."adds the opinion [12,42].

Changes in the geopolitical map of the XIII century, attempts to divide the geopolitical space, can be seen in the fact that the Kazakh statehood, like all attentive rulers, understood that there was a great threat in the international arena, abulkair said in 1731 about the foreign policy situation of the Kazakhs that "the threat of a siege from all sides was unacceptable to me."

The analysis of the issues of stable troops, stable support points, force bodies, resolution of internal contradictions and ensuring stability, necessary for a strong state, led Abulkair to conclude that the Kazakh zhuz is far behind in this matter.

It can also be seen that in a conversation with Kastel about his interests in going to alliance with Russia, he showed the hill, saying that "it is useful for both the Kazakhs and the Tsar to build a fortress on this hill, if the Tsar allows it" [4,28].

Along with the threat to the Kazakh people in the region from the South-East, the left and the north-west, the general state of the supreme power in the steppe caused great anxiety in the Khan, because he realized that internal instability was the main obstacle to repelling external forces. Therefore, the desire to determine the future path of development of Kazakh society instilled in Abulkhair a sense of intelligence and morality, as well as a desire to strengthen his political abilities. It should be noted that «Сей свет всякому не вечен, наконец и мне оно не миновать, токмо я желаю по мне детям и... МОИМ КИРГИЗ-КАЙСАЦКИМ НАРОДУ ОСТАВИТЬ СЛЕД, ЧТОБЫ ОНИ ПО ТОМУ (ПУТИ) СЛЕДУЯ, ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ...»[9,202] one can see his transition to obvious diplomatic action.

Abulkhair's attempts to seek an alliance with Russia began before him, at the end of the 16th century, at a time of risk. And in the difficult political situation of the XIII century, on the one hand, the increased threat of colonization from Peter I's attempts to establish a plan for the colonization of Kazakhstan after the absence of the Ural Cossacks due to the conflict with the Kazakhs in the Persian campaign, on the other hand, the tense situation with the Dzungarians led Abulkair to the need for diplomatic action. Due to the strong military and technical superiority of Russia over its southeastern neighbors, it was clear to the Khan that the Russian empress always gave priority to the peoples of the Russian subordinate.

The Khan, reflecting on his task in detail, came to a rather pragmatic conclusion that for external security and preservation of the ethnoterritorial integrity of the Kazakh zhuz, it is possible to achieve the necessary political results from the Tsarist government for the entire Kazakh people and personally. He was informed about the great interest of the Tsarist government in establishing trade relations with the countries of Central Asia through the Kazakh steppes. The political interests and goals of Abulkhair, that is, the entire political program of the younger zhuz Khan, are clearly reflected in the countless messages he sent to the Russian authorities in the 30-40s and in the minutes of personal conversations with tsarist officials. At the same time, Abulkhair was not the only one to go to negotiations with Russia, and the presence of 24 Kazakh bi-Sultans next to him also indicates that there was a large diplomatic corps in this case.

The results of the study of the problem. In general, it is said that the younger zhuz Khan Abulkhair had his own career qualities in bowing to Russia, although our sovereign historians of our country point to a number of compelling evidence that refutes this statement. That is, Abulkhair's transformation of Russia into an ally was dictated by the needs of that time. First of all, at this stage, the strong countries of Europe had already completely completed the colonization of Asian and African countries, and Kazakhstan could not stand aside from attempts to divide the world, becoming colonized as a state that is still weak in terms of military and political organization. Secondly, the younger zhuz Khan Abulkhair, who was surrounded by enemies from all sides, intended to restore the Kazakh Khanate, which was subordinate to one center. To do this, at first he hoped to unite the Kazakh people by receiving military assistance from Russia in order to stop the invasions of Russian subjects – the Bashkir people, the Volga Kalmyks, the Ural Russian – Kazakhs. It was described by A.I.Tevkelev in the book "Why did you go to this case without the consent of other Khans and sultans, authoritative elders?" "I've been fighting with the

Dzungarian settler for many years, and I don't have enough of him...At the same time, we began to fight with the Volga Kalmyks, Bashkirs, Bukhara and Khiva. Four of us were surrounded by the same enemy." [11,8]

The qualities of Abulkhair Khan in conducting and effective use of diplomatic negotiations, his special organizational abilities in this area can be seen in Kazakh-Bashkir relations. In his policy on Kazakh-Bashkir relations, Abulkhair Khan also had a number of contradictions. Nevertheless, in the relationship between these two peoples, he managed to use effective sides. One of the proofs of this was the proposal in 1734 to build a fortress at the confluence of the or river into the Urals, which was the backbone of the colonization of the Kazakh steppes. The goal of Abulkhair in it was, on the one hand, to create a military fortress that would protect the Kazakh land from the Bashkir-Kalmyk attacks, and on the other hand, to provide the necessary point for the development of the trade issue. In turn, the Russian state supported Abulkhair's proposal, but the Russian queen did not want the strengthening of the Kazakh Khanate in the steppe territory, no matter who. That is why the Tsarist government used the most convenient ways to cause discord.

Abulkhair's decision to join Russia was supported by only a small group of the younger zhuz, moreover, the phrase "I am self-sufficient" indicates that when Abulkhair accepted citizenship, he did not intend to become a "slave to the ear". Therefore, specific instructions are given to the Ober Secretary of the board of foreign affairs I. K. Kirilov to develop a project for the retention and management of Kazakhs in Russian citizenship. It proposes such practices as establishing contacts with the Sultans, establishing contacts with the elders, increasing the role of the institution of trust as a means of ensuring citizenship, using the method of deception until the full establishment of the Russian administration, keeping control of the rapprochement of the Kazakhs and Bashkirs, despite their hostility to each other, using the effective side of assistance for the Russian Tsar.

The word Bodhisattva, according to the then established concept, is understood as an alliance between any two countries, it is estimated as the temporary entry of a state weakened by war under the rule of a strong state. Bodhisattvas were not considered long-lasting or eternal political subordination. This is how Abulkhair understood the meaning of citizenship.

But Abulkhair did not want to press the collar on anyone, saying that he was from Bodan. In general, the rejection of the conditions of citizenship of the Kazakhs was reflected in the fact that Abulkhair came to Orenburg in April 1738 and declared that the city belonged to him, on July 9, 1739, the Kazakhs attacked the Russian caravan, and in 1736, 1738, 1741, after disturbing his country, the entire territory of the Volga Kalmyks was ravaged. It seems that the Russian namestnik Tatishchev was also very shaken by Abulkhair's actions. In those years, Abulkhair, who heard rumors within the country that "there are about eight thousand Volga Kalmyks near Tatishchev," and sent Bukenbay, then, at the invitation of the Russian mayor, approached Orenburg and set up a tent. The Russian does not trust the mayor and runs away. Finally, Tatishchev receives it with special respect[2,196]. On June 17, 1739, Lieutenant General, Prince Vasily Urusov, who replaced Tatishchev, arrived on August 28 with the Khan of the Middle zhuz Abilmambet and Abylai. The meeting was attended by 128 Sultans from the Middle zhuz, 165 Sultans from the small zhuz, and a total of 399 representatives from the Kazakh side[8, 231]. Abulkhair, specially invited to the solemn guest given to them, does not come. Shocked by this behavior of the Khan, Urusov gives a special Tartu-distribution, a certificate and sends a guide Dmitry Gladyshev to Abulkhair, saying that he is not satisfied with the failure of the repeated demand of the Tsarist government for military assistance during the meeting with the guide[9,243].

Despite the negotiations, the presence of resistance on the part of Abulkhair Khan, the failure to comply with the demand of Abulkhair Khan, who asked for permission to move the Kazakhs to the settlements on the Right Bank of the Urals, led the Orenburg expedition, the secret adviser to the Tsar Nepluev I.I. and Abulkhair Khan led the enmity.

The purpose of negotiations with Russia and his non-recognition of citizenship in negotiations with the heads of the Russian administration, "you did not conquer me on a blood front, I voluntarily accepted Russian citizenship, if I moved to Turkestan, the Russian government will not be able to return me," made it clear that he is a politician who has taken his position, there are other ways to be allies, and he can take other actions. That is, many scientists also add in their research that they perceived Russia as a suzerain and pursued the protectorate status of the younger zhuz[3,95].

Abulkhair's desire to consolidate all power in the Kazakh zhuz in one link, in the person of the "chief" Khan, was to legally grant the exclusive right to the highest rank among the Kazakh nobility.

According to Abulkhair, such a unified general Kazakh Khan, at the expense of the newly created special administrative and security structures under him, was supposed to deploy small foreign contingents of professional troops, which could ensure the exercise of the powers of power gained by

creating a number of stationary fortification points on the outside, and at several geographical points of the borders and steppes used for defense against external enemies and for punishment and coercion[4,15].

Based on these beliefs, Abulkhair expressed the idea of building fortresses in the middle reaches of the OR and Elek.

In fact, all Abulkhair's actions were not to introduce Russians to the Kazakh land. There is evidence that the governor-general of Orenburg, Nepluev, who understood the aspect of Abulkhair's policy, informed The Emperor about Abulkhair's policy and offered to destroy his eyes. Especially the rapprochement of Abulkhair with the Bashkir, Kalmyk, Khiva and Bukhar Khans by marriage did not like the Russian Kingdom, which wanted to keep them in enmity, and they were distrustful of Abulkhair's policy. After all, Abulkhair Khan also showed his own opposition to the policy of the Russian queen. The Khan's dispute with the governors of Russia over the recapture of his son Kozhakhmet from the trust, his disobedience to the demands of the empresses Anna Ivanovna, and later Elizabeth Petrovna, his attempts to pursue an independent policy in the small zhuz, and measures to preserve the country's Independence show resistance to all manifestations of colonialism. Without interrupting various relations with the Russian government, Abulkhair also had underground contacts with the Dzungarian kontayist Kaldan Seren (Peren). As the Dzungarian invasion weakened, he tried to distance himself from Russia.

That is, an attempt to use cunning on the diplomatic path was also found in Abulkhair. He, realizing that the demand of KaldanSeren for the trust of the Russian kingdom would be a ruse, together with the Dzungarian ambassadors who came to trust him, he took them to Orenburg. The reason was, firstly, to show its loyalty and firm commitment to the Russian government, and secondly, to avoid responsibility for the transfer of trust to Kaldan. In fact, when Abulkhair arrived in Orenburg with the Dzungarian ambassadors, Nepluyev declared that the Khan of the lesser Horde, being a Russian boda, had no right to interact with any foreign rulers[2,204]. Because the Russian government doubted Abulkhair's full recognition of citizenship.

We note that in fact Abulkhair was not a truly devoted servant of the Russian Kingdom, which at some times did not disappoint even the Dzungarian rulers. The use of such bilateral tactics should be understood not as a duality of Abulkhair's policy, which was well versed in field diplomacy, but as a kind of special bargaining approach in the hostile environment of a few hostile minds of that time.

Another proof of the fact that the younger zhuz Khan Abulkhair tried to use more bargaining methods than military actions in an effective and necessary place was the conclusion in 1742 of a peace treaty between the Volga Kalmyks and the Kazakh Khanate. Abulkhair told the governor of Orenburg about this: "...we have made peace with the Kalmyks. Since we are all part of the same state, we will live in peace like the children of one father" [9,201]. In order to establish peace within the borders of his state, Abulkhair, as an independent statesman, determined the position of that country in relation to the Kazakh Khanate by sending several returning embassies to the Volga Kalmyks. This proves that he was a brilliant politician who was well versed in the art of bargaining.

Abulkhair's diplomatic actions were not only an alliance with Russia, the other side of which was the establishment of relations to a certain extent with the state of Dzungaria, Iran. For example, one of the proofs of this is that Abulkhair negotiated with Nadir Shah without going to the Kazakh-Russian negotiations in Orenburg, which took place from August 19 to September 1, 1740 in connection with the transfer of the political course of the conquest by Nadir Shah to the North[9,246]. As a result of repeated letters and meetings before 1746, Abulkhair ascended the throne of Khiva, secured the southern foundations of the Kazakh Khanate and raised relations with Iran to a new level.

The conclusion of acts of agreement with the Russian government and the Shah of Iran reflects Abulkhair's diplomatic path in foreign policy. The basis for the conclusion of agreements was negotiations and entered into force with witnesses. In many agreements, the term "union" is replaced by the word "oath". The conclusion of the agreement was carried out through dynastic marriages, Amant.

The main characteristic of Abulkhair Khan's diplomacy was, firstly, the sending of embassies in connection with trade and economic relations, and secondly, the sending of embassies in order to find allies to defend against external enemies. From the position of the ruler in times of war, the diplomatic action of Abulkhair Khan fully proves that the diplomatic action taken by influential States was to protect the country from the sworn enemy, to follow various ways to exercise their power, while maintaining independence and country.

The main thing that Abulkhair achieved as a political figure was the protection of the state territory of the Kazakh people from the invasions of neighboring peoples, the preservation and maintenance of this territorial system of power - the Khanate and its strengthening, as well as the ability to effectively use the traditional mechanism of legal and regulatory regulation – the right of custom.

Conclusion. In general, in the days of Abulhair, the most necessary form of public service for the people and the most important was the defense of the country, military service. Abulhair himself made efforts to fully and comprehensively master this activity, combining personal experience with quick thinking, and at the same time used all the achievements and effective methods achieved at that time in the field of military art to preserve the statehood of the Kazakh people as a commander and not lose his place in history at the expense of his ethnicity. Abulhair Khan is a historical figure who successfully combined the Khan's power with the military command, and the military command with the diplomatic art of bargaining. This character of Abulhair's military service in modern European countries sometimes lay at the origins of his diplomatic activities, and sometimes, on the contrary, his diplomatic steps prevented the use of military force. Abulhair, who mastered the various types and aspects of civil service in his era, spent them on a common goal – to protect the state territory from external enemies, to strengthen the foundations of the state in a nomadic society without shaking it, to expand the scope of the Khanate.

Abulhair Khan's diplomacy fully proves that he was an expert politician who was able to assess the domestic and foreign policy that arose in the Kazakh steppes at that time, to politically analyze whether the internal conflict and the occupation of the Dzungarian army could be stopped with the help of Russian authorities.

In the political power of Abulhair, along with many traditional features, one can see the desire for modernization and innovation. Abulhair Khan's activity showed that he was able to adapt the trends in his society to the needs, and such famous personalities of the new age as Napoleon Bonaparte and Peter I became rulers who took a place in history.

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