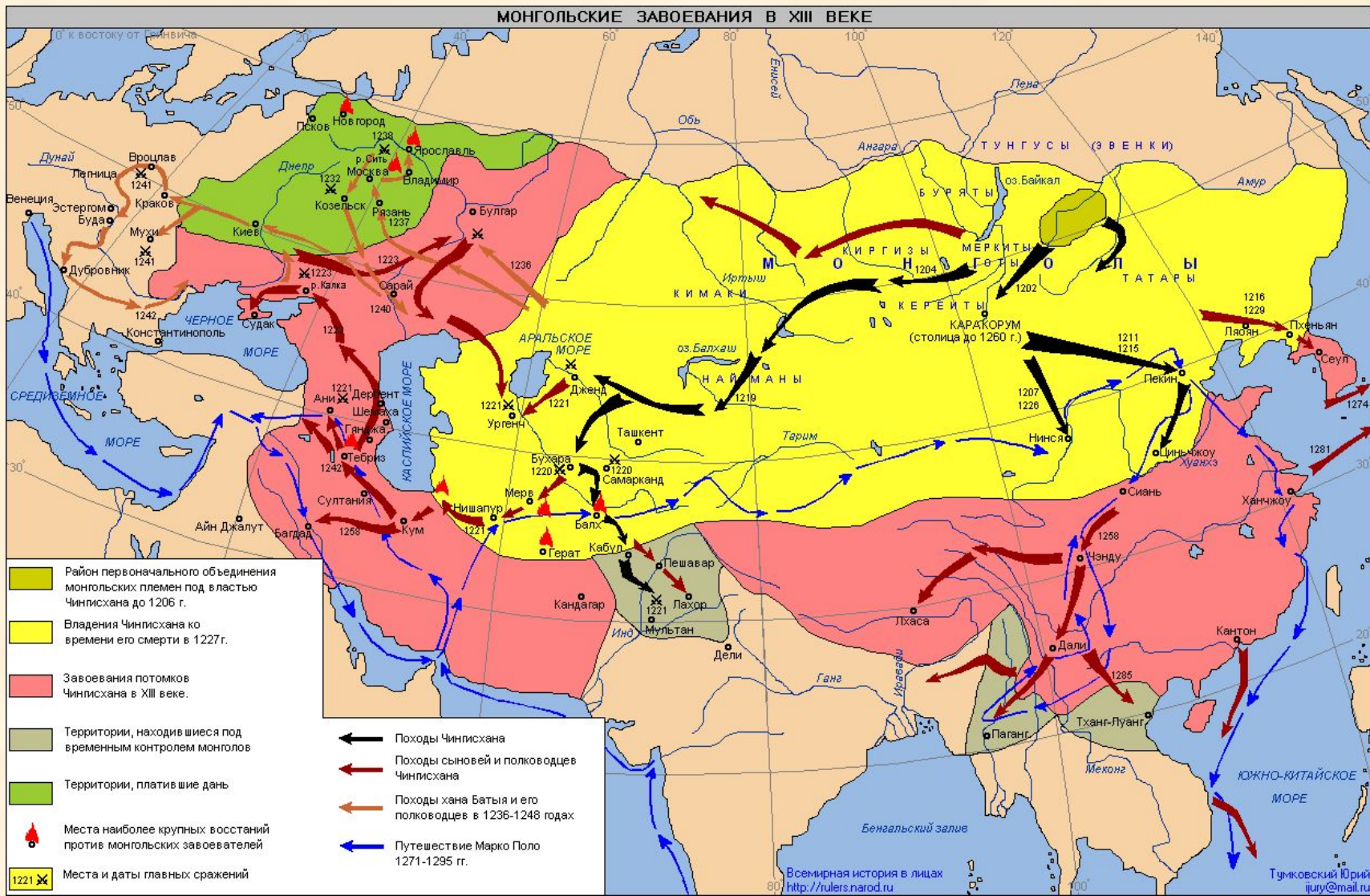


Mongolian invasion XIII century

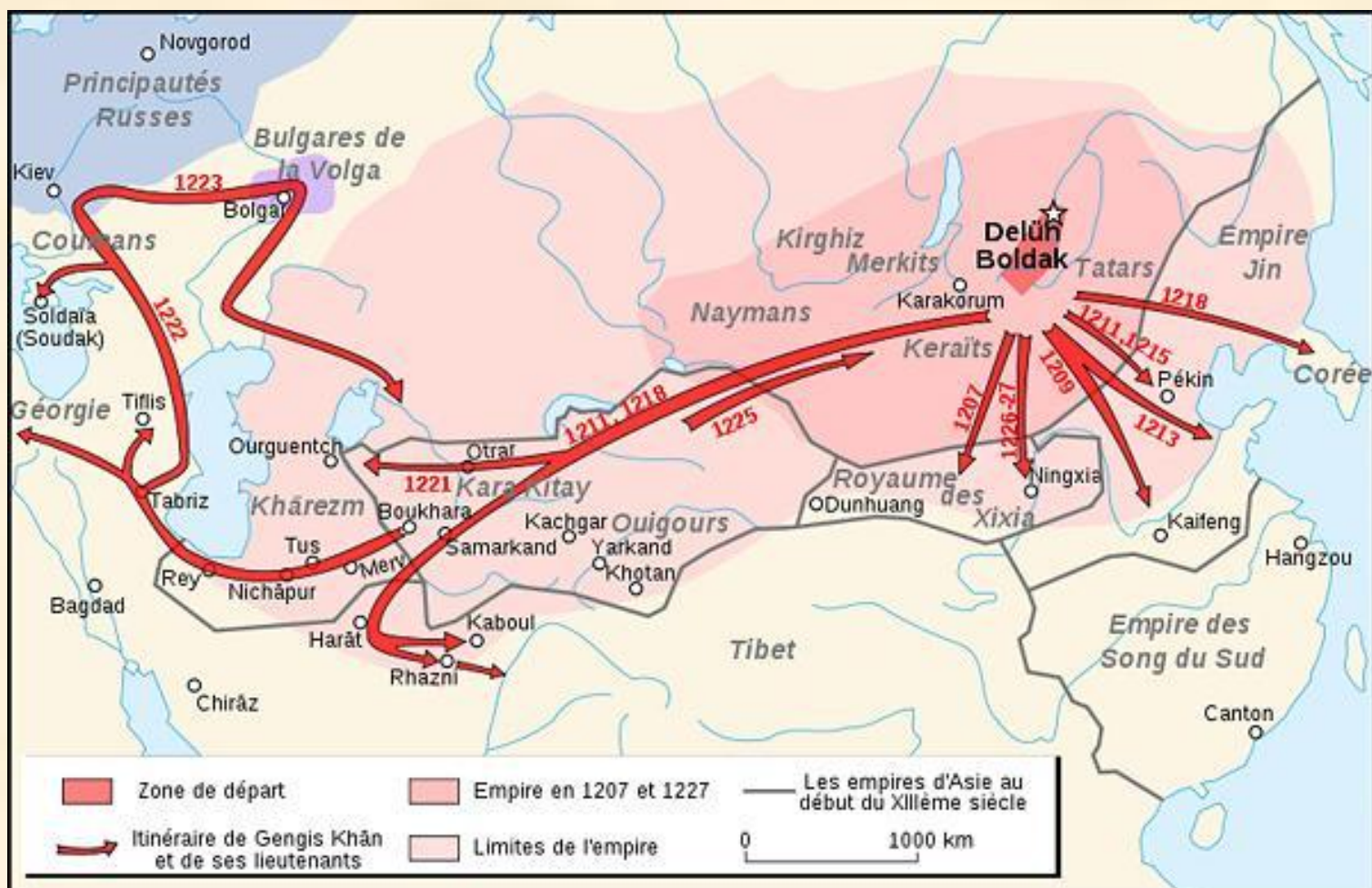


Genghis Khan (May 3, 1155(or 1162) – August 18, 1227) was a Mongol Khan, founder of the Mongol Empire, the organizer of the conquests in Asia and Eastern Europe, the great reformer and a unifier of Mongolia. Direct descendants of Genghis Khan are Genghisids.

Real name is Temujin.



At the kurultai in 1206, Temujin was proclaimed as the Great Khan (Genghis-Khan) over all the Mongolian tribes. Warring Mongol nomadic tribes have unified together in a single State under his rule.



Social order in the Mongol Empire

At the same time, a new law Yasa was issued. It was the law on mutual aid (взаимная помощь) during war.

Yasa consisted of two parts:

1. The words of edification (слова назидания) of Genghis Khan
2. The general laws on civil and military affairs.

Those who violated (нарушать) the Yasa, has been strictly punished.

He has divided Mongolia into three military-administrative uluses – the Right wing (Barungar), the Left wing (Jongar) and the Central wing (Kul).



Mongolian invasion to Kazakhstan

Having conquered neighboring countries Genghiz Khan directed military forces to the Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

He very carefully prepared for these campaigns.

Through the merchants (ТОРГОВЦЫ) he collected information about the political situation in Kazakhstan.

“Otyrar accident”

In 1218, it was specially sent Mongolian trading caravan (450 people) to Zhetysu. The Governor of Otyrar Kair khan understood about Genghis Khan’s plan and attacked the caravan.

This was the reason for the invasion of Genghis Khan on the territory of Kazakhstan.

In 1219, the Mongol 150 thousand strong army went towards Syr-Darya. People of Otyrar resisted (сопротивляться) during 6 months. But in the end, one of the military opened town gates and the Mongols destroyed Otyrar.



During 1219-1224, Kazakhstan and the Central Asia fully occupied by the Mongols. Mongol invasion was one of the great disasters in the history of Kazakhstan. Before the Mongol invasion there were more than 200 towns and villages on the territory of Kazakhstan, while after the invasion there remained only about 20 cities. The most important thing was that ethnic composition (этнический состав) of the Kazakhstan population has been changed and the formation of the Kazakh nation has stopped.

Founding of Uluses

Genghiz Khan divided all conquered territory among his 4 sons. The land of Kazakhstan fully belonged to his three sons – Jochi, Chagatay, Ugedei.

These lands were called **ulus**.

The land from the Irtysh River to Eastern Europe were part of the **ulus of Jochi**.

The southern and South-Eastern lands of Kazakhstan entered **the ulus of Chagatai**.

Land of Western Mongolia, Altai and Tarbagatai entered the **ulus of Ugedei**.

The youngest son Toluy rules in Mongolia.
Genghiz Khan died in 1227, and after his death
there were a lot of struggles for power in the
Empire.

