

State Activity of the Khan of Minor Zhuzh (Horde) Abulkhair and the King of Macedonia Alexander the Great

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Abstract: An object of research includes social and political relations in the Kazakh society during the XVII-XVIII centuries and Macedonia in the period of 356-323 years B.C. The article analyzes the political, military and diplomatic action of the Khan and the King. This paper studies the conquests of the reigns and the people who ruled in the period of greatest prosperity, representing the political and military power. Accordingly, the main purpose of the research work is to shape the scientific image of the King and Khan, as the statesmen, in the form of comparisons of their military and diplomatic action. The task set by the author is to trace the history and provide an overview of the political development of the Kazakh people and Macedonians, as well as their role in the system of international relations in the framework of the development of international relations.

Key words: Military and political actions • Military qualities • Diplomatic relations • Political choice • Social and political relations

INTRODUCTION

Every age has its heroes. On the Earth there have always been great figures, who have made a huge contribution to the history of their people. People compose legends, sing the songs about them. Thanks to their abilities in the military tactics and political foresight, they used to decide the fate of the people and the land, as a geopolitical strategy.

The scientific aim of the article is to give a scientific assessment in the comparison of the land versus the image of the great sons of their people who have left their deep mark in the history.

Certainly, the times of during their ruling and life are different, respectively, the political and historical circumstances are different as well. But there is one feature that unites them. That is a military power and diplomatic wisdom. Both Khan of Minor Zhuzh and the king of Macedonia were people who served for good of their people and the land. They actively participated in domestic and foreign policy of the country. History is full of the actions that support their public activities for the benefit of their people.

Khan Abulkhair and the King Alexander the Great (hereinafter - Alexander) had authority and command

respect with people from an early age. To exercise their political agenda, they used not only their sharp swords, but their diplomatic strategy.

I propose to make a scientific review of the above-named individuals.

XVII-XVIII centuries were very hard times for the Kazakh people. Heavy clouds were thickened over the kazakh steppes, where they bravely fought for their land and in the end of which the time began, which were popularly called "Aktaban shubyryndy, Alakol sulama". Kazakhs suffered from huge human losses as a result of military defeat and because of the famine caused by the loss of livestock and property. These years remained in the memory of the Kazakhs as the years of the Great Disaster. About 2/3 of the Kazakh people died during these times. When over the life of the native people there was a danger, a true son of his people and a great person Abulkhair (1693-1748) rushed to defend his homeland not sparing the effort.

In many historical references Abulkhair is described as a unique intellectually gifted politician, a fearless hero and statesman. He was a young sultan, who was sixteen years old and selflessly attacked the enemy. Brave young man beyond his years, despite his youth reached the rank of a chief commander of the Kazakh people.

The chief commander did not stop there, he then became a great "Khan". Abulkhair combined all qualities common to the leader of the Kazakh steppes. He was one of the outstanding Kazakh khans. Abulkhair Khan was a mainstay, a defender, a virtue and a protector of his people.

With his unique intellectual gifts, strong-willed qualities, greatness of strategic plans and major results achieved on domestic and foreign policy, Abulkhair, no doubt, was one of the most outstanding Kazakh rulers of the past. Abulkhair Khan takes a special place in the history of the Kazakh people, he is also known to the neighboring people as a major political figure, a strong leader.

One of the reasons for the decline of socio-political situation of Kazakh society, it is a genuine interest of the neighboring states in Kazakh land. The political situation of the Kazakh society of that time was described in many scientific works. Here it is one of them:

"Since ancient times the enemies encroached the Kazakh land. Since the beginning foreign political situation of Kazakhstan was very aggravated. From the West began to attack the Volga Kalmyks incited by Ural Cossacks. On the other hand Kazakhs also had to fight with the Bashkirs. But the main danger was from the east, from the powerful nomadic state Junggar Khanate centrally managed by the Oirats.

In this difficult period in the history of Central Asia, Kazakhstan people made the most powerful blow of bicentennial opposition against strong conquerors. Here truly faithful sons and wise commanders of the people valiantly defended their homeland.

The names of the characters were in the mouths of the people. In 1726, at the next public Kazakh congress the militia was created from the representatives of Kazakh Zhuzh. A historically important decision was taken to merge all Kazakh troops. Three authoritative and the most respected personalities Tole bi, Kazybek bi and Aiteke bi performed cherished desire of the peoples to unite the people. The chief of the militia was elected Abulkhair Khan. In the 20s of the XVIII century Jungar attacks brought much suffering to the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The cities were destroyed, trade and craft went into recession, thousands of people were forced to beg. The traditions and trends of life of ordinary people failed. Economic link between the nomadic life and settled life was interrupted. The production power of the regions weakened. The peoples named these years as the

years of the Great Disaster. The hurt left in that period were being healed for a long time in the memory of the peoples.

To master the onslaught of Jungar Khanate it was needed to establish peaceful relations with the West.

It was well understood by the Tsar's government of the Russia too. It skillfully used the policy skills, where it could incite small nations against each other for its own benefit. Thus, in the course of the war the Kazakhs and the Oirats would be destroyed and their land would incumbent on the Great powers. That was the beginning of XVIII century, which had and further were much more severe historical events. As a result of these political games first the West and then other territories of Kazakhstan were lost and as a result Kazakhstan emerged in the citizenship of Russian empire.

At that time, China started actively involved in the Central Asia. This is how Magzhan Zhumabayev describes the position of Kazakhstan remained in the difficult situation between two empires.

*From the far, there are the Russians and Chinese
Nearby it is a deep forest of Kalmyks.*

This is like having an open steep in the front, grave on behind and to be surrounded by a pack of wolves.

What should the children of Alash do? [1, 9-12].

The relations of the Kazakhs with neighboring peoples had become very complex and military clashes frequent in between. They had threatenings from all of the sides. Volga Kalmyks, Kuban Cossacks, the Bashkurs and Dzhungars were ready to attack the Kazakhs.

That time Abulkhair was already excellent with his military talent and commander nskills and actively participated in all military campaigns of the Kazakh khans and sultans. A simple warrior later became one of the main commanders of public kazakh troops.

The relations of the Khan of Minor Zhuzh with neighbors were full of military events and confrontations.

During the battles between the Kazakhs of Minor Zhuzh and the Bashkurs the wins and losses alternated between them. It is proved by the following information.

The leader of the Bashkir rebels, Tarkhan Aldar Isyangeldin and his closest supporters had decided to enlist the support of the brave Kazakh sultan. So in 1709, just after beginning of the next onslaught of the Oirats Abulkhair migrated from the Northern Aral Sea to the

Eastern Bashkortostan at the invitation of Aldar, the territory of Nugaydaruga, where a new rebellion of local Bashkirs flared against Russian domination in the South Ural. According to the historical data, we know that the state of the Bashkurs was divided into Kazanskaya, Ossinovskaya, Sibirskaya and Nugayskaya. The last two territories bordered with Kazakhstan.

It is known from historical records that, taking into account the chingizid origin and outstanding fighting qualities of the young commander of the steppe Batyr Abulkhair who left his mark on the history of the Bashkurt peoples, the Bashkurt tarkhans called him "Khan". [2, 103-116].

Taking into consideration of these data, the next question will be – was Abulkhair Khan of the Bashkorts not becoming the Khan of Minor Zhuzh?

There is no precise information on that in these years he was Khan of the Bashkorts. But one must be taken into account, at that time to the throne of the Khan along with the Kazakh sultans and the Bashkorts there were also convened the Khivans.

In early 1715 a military force led by Abulkhair Khan attacked the Bashkorts. They conquered the plain of the river Cheremshanka of Kazanskaya province and burned the station Novo - Chemshinsk.

In winter 1717 Abulkhair with 10 thousand army made a new foray into the Kazan district of the Bashkorts. With the conquest of the Novo - Cheshminska a lot of people were captured, but soon forced to be retreated [3].

The history of relations of the Kazakhs of Minor Zhuzh and Yaiksk Cossacks is full of military skirmishes, raids, capture of people in captivity, stealing of cattle from each other and enmity. Here it is an example of one of them:

In 1718 20-thousand army of the Kazakhs and the Karakalpak shield in besiegement the Yaiksky town. In July 1719 the Khan of Minor Zhuzh Abulkhair with 20 thousand military troops surrounded again the town of Yaik. The town would be taken if Abulkhair Khan did not leave it for the attack on the Volga Kalmyks.

In the years of 1723-1724 Abulkhair targeted again the city of Yaik. Cohesive groups of Cossacks and Kalmyks had many fights with Kazakh troops in the coastal rivers of Utvy, Samara, Chagan [4, 108-110].

One of the reasons for the raids of Abulkhair to the Kalmyk Khanate was the issue of the settlement. The forests and meadows on the bank of the river Yaik were very comfortable for living of the nomadic people.

There are words of Abulkhair, which were uttered in defense of the river Yaik: "Until the last drop of water of the river Yaikdries, the Kazakhs will not give away this place. Because the Kazakh people will never find such a fertile land anywhere else" [5, 366].

Since the most fierce enemies of the Kazakhs were the Jungars Abulkhair began actively to keep fighting with Jungars. The main threat came from them. [6, 122].

In 1718 Abulkhair was elected as a Khan of Minor Zhuzh. In the same year, he along with his elder Khan Kaip led 30 thousand forces opposed Jungars and gave battle on the river Ayaguz. Despite some progress, Abulkhair Khan realized that to resist the war machines of the Jungar Khanate the military militia of the Kazakhs were unlikely and began negotiations with Siberian administration of Russia on the military alliance against the Oirats [7, 115].

In 1720, the Kazakh people, taking advantage of that Jungar forces launched military campaigns against Manchuria-Chinese, broke several Oirat Zhuzh taking about three thousand prisoners.

In 1722 Jungars makes peace with the Ch'ing. Dzhungars forced Middle and Senior Zhuzhy run to Khuj and Samarkand, Jr. - in Khiva and Bukhara. Kazakhs suffered huge human losses as a result of military defeat and because of the famine caused by the loss of livestock and property. These years remained in the memory of the Kazakhs as the years of the Great Disaster.

In 1723 the Oirats invaded the territory of Kazakhstan. In a short time the Jungars deposing disperated Kazakh militia invaded deep into the steppe. Tashkent, Sairam, Turkestan and many other cities were captured by the Jungars. For Kazakhs, it was the beginning of a procession of tragic events.

Military campaigns of the Jungars in 1723-1725 strongly influenced the social and economic development of the Kazakh people.

The combining of the military forces of Kalmyks and Jungars, their political alliance aimed to remove the Kazakhs from the political scene.

If the reason for the confrontation of Abulkhair with the Kalmyk Khan Ayuke was a matter of pastures, then the aim of Jungar ruler Tsevan Rabdana was to form a single empire of nomads.

In 1726 on a hill Ordabassy near the city of Turkestan an all - kazakh congress took place, where it was decided to create a militia, combining all military forces. Thus, a militia consisting of the representatives of all Zhuzhes

was united. Khan of Minor Zhuzh Abulkhair who became popular with his military talent was unanimously chosen as a Chief of the militia. [8, 130-139].

And in 1727, on the bank of the river Bulanty the Jungars were defeated for the first time during the war. The area on which the Oirats were defeated called "Kalmak kyrylgan" (the place of death of the Kalmyks).

Summarizing, we can say that such victories were as significant events in the history of the Kazakh people, which gave a deep breath to the people in the right time. It is certainly, that it is necessary to emphasize that the key to victory was the internal unity and solidarity of the Kazakhs. Although there were many brave men who defended the independence of their people, it is needed to recognize special merit of Abulkhair who could manage to unify the troops of three Zhuzhes together [9, 21].

Abulkhair used specific tactics. He surrounded the enemies from all sides, interrupting their contacts with the rear and destroyed them separately. Many researchers were amazed by his fine mind and courageous which was proven more than once in the battle with Jungar invasions. [11, 104; 12, 193-198; 13, 81; 14, 69; 15, 136].

Both winners and losers in these battles had a great place in the history. The war severely weakened both major cities of the people of that era. In particular, the Kazakhs were on the verge of extinction. And only the victories in the battles "Kalmak kyrylgan" and "Anirakay" allowed to raise the morale of the people, which prompted the idea to go against the enemy uniting the forces.

The Kaspian Turkmens and the Persians, the Aral Aralians and the Kazakhs lived side by side with the Khiva Khanate. One part of the Kazakhs of Minor Zhuzh were close to the Khiva Khanate and some parts were located along with Turkmens. And many academic studies show that the Kazakhs of Minor Zhuzh were closely associated with the Khiva Khanate, both politically and militarily. It is difficult to consider the political history of the Kazakhs of Minor Zhuzh apart from the history of Khorezm.

The beginning of the XVIII century was a period of continuous war for the Khanate of Khiva too. If to refer to the scientific works, describing a time when people left the Khanate of Khiva with only about 40 families left who refused to leave their homes [12, 191]. In this state, as a result of the endless squabbles of individual feudal lords and entire groups of feudal the ruling khans was often changed. In the internal struggle of the Khiva Khanate Kazakh Chingizids actively participated too. However, the

local people as soon as the pressure felt by the Khans ascended the throne, they killed them immediately.

According to the historical events concerning the Kazakh - Khiva relations in November 4, 1740, the Uzbek elders of the right coast of the river Amu Darya asked Khan of Minor Zhuzh to protect them from the Shah of Persia, promising him a place on the throne of Khiva. Thus, in a day Abulkhair was solemnly proclaimed as ruler of Khiva and in his residence he accepted an expedition under the leadership of D. Gladyshev.

Abulkhair, in this case considering a special relationship with Russia, said that Khiva was a subject of the Russian tsar [5, 178].

In fact, the Khan of Minor Zhuzh Abulkhair with help of Russia wanted to subjugate Khivans and Bukhara people[16, 31].

A former Khan of Kazakh people and who became a Khan of Khiva Khanate Abulkhair understood his dual position in political events. He also knew that if not today, then tomorrow Persian army would invade the town.

As we have noted, the relations of Minor Zhuzh with its neighbors were not so friendly. Skilful organizer, perfect leader, who could unite the Kazakh warriors, Abulkhair understood the needs of the people.

Abulkhair was different from other generals by the fact that he fought along with the soldiers on the battlefield. He faced off with the Volga Kalmyks, bashkirts, Ural Cossacks and also with Khiva Khanate.

The image of Abulkhair Khan in Kazakh history is unique and special, which was different with diplomatic and military talent, organizational qualities, political foresight. Due to his military skill and talent, braveness, he won great fame in the Kazakh steppes.

Known to all of us Abulkhair Khan became famous not only for his military prowess, but also because of his fine mind in politics.

In Central Asia, he was known as a brave commander, a fine diplomat and a skilled leader.

Kazakh-bashkurt relationship was not limited only to military battles, there were also diplomatic agreements. Abulkhair Khan to resolve the Kazakh - bashkurt relations sent ambassadors to the city of Ufa with the proposal to create two unions against the Jungars (during 1718-1719). But the Russian state this proposal was not profitable. Military or political weakness of the people of Minor Zhuzh didn't prevent to create a union. It's just that the Russian state had a different policy. It wanted to set up the Jungars against China [17].

In autumn 1726 other khans and sultans led by Abulkhair together with 10 thousand Kazakh troops invaded the domain of the khan Cherena Donduk and Dorjee Nazarov. That time the Kazakhs attacked settlement of Kalmyk king. In that battle the number of Kazakh troops reached 10 thousand and Kalmyks gathered 30 soldiers. At first victory was on the side of Abulkhair troops. But, after a while the Kazakh army who didn't reach the Yaikmet Kalmyks. Faced with the difficulty the Kazakh army started to prepare building "tyekorgan" (Fortress of the camels).

For this military tactics, to the field of possible enemy attack a number of camels were to be posed by tying their feet and covering them with thick rug soaked with water. Such strength did not allow the enemy to approach and make it possible to defend a gun or bow for a few days. Kalmyks and Kazakhs fought for four days and only on the fifth day after a little break they started to negotiate [18,108-129].

Contracting parties "Swore to continue to live in a peace and harmony and not be enemies for as long as the children would be born and would grow from the time the agreement and would sit on their horses confidently". At the time of the agreement they consider the question of continuity of the contract to their off springs [19]. In 1731 that kind of agreement was violated by Volga Kalmyks.

That campaign in the relationship of the Kazakhs and Kalmyks had a prominent place from the political side than military confrontation. Diplomatic agreement concluded by Kazakh rulers led by Abulkhair Khan was an important moment for the Kazakh people. Because, even if for no long but it was quite from the Kalmyk side. Also, it was possible to give full attention to the political and military aggression of Jungar military and to reflect their press, turning all their power of the military force. It reminds the lines of the research works which states: "The Volga Kalmyks and Bashkorts are the main enemies of Abulkhair Khan, but he easily puts up with the Kalmyks and easily flights with them".

Khan of Minor Zhuzh Abulkhair raised one of the difficult issues in Kazakh-Bashkurt relations, in 1734 he proposed to build a fortress of Orsk which became the basis for the colonization of the Kazakh steppe. He considered the matter on the one hand, as a point of trade and as a military fortress on the other hand. The Russian government supported the proposal [5, 116] and was happy about the state activities of the Khan.

Let's take a brief historical overview on the political and diplomatic tactics, concluded by Abulkhair Khan with Jungar rulers.

Galdan Tseren wanted to prevent Abulkhair to have an alliance with the Russian Tsar.

To achieve his goal Galdan Tseren tried different methods to prevent Russian-Kazakh relations. In one of his letters to Minor Zhuzh Khan Abulkhair it was said: "Galdan Tseren dislikes very much how Abulkhair is dancing to the Russian Tsar's turn". These words also remained on the yellowed pages of the history. But later he began to take more gentle methods.

If we remember the historical truth in the period of XVII-XVIII centuries, the Volga Kalmyks, Bashkurt's disputes on lands, cattle rustling, constant raids of the Jungars greatly hindered the social and political formation of the Kazakh society. The surest solution out of this difficult situation by the diplomatic point of view of Abulkhair was the entry into citizenship of the Russian state.

So, in February 19, 1731 Empress signed the document on voluntary joining of the Minor Zhuzh to Russia.

Another example of how Abulkhair Khan was very influential, courageous, wise ruler careful about his people. In 1741 during the invasion of the Jungars to the Kazakhs the legendary Abylai was captured [20, 357].

Abulkhair did everything to rescue from captivity of the Jungars Sultan Abylai as much as famous all over the steppe [5, 302]. He actively participated in the liberation of the Sultan Abylai and positively impact on the outcome of this case. In the result of several attempts of Abulkhair, he was finally released from the prison [21, 28].

The relationship of two major figures was indicated in the lines "Abylai assessed only the feat of Abulkhair against the Jungars" [22].

Besides the military battles, diplomatic negotiations were also in Kazakh-Jungar relations. As an example of that, the first attempt (1741) of Galdan Tserento intermarry with Khan of Minor Zhuzh Abulkhair failed. In the spring of 1743 after returning to his native land Abylais en ta letter through the ambassador. It was a message about peaceful relations of Abulkhair with Jungarian Khan and the pledge to exchange the children [5, 306]. This was one of the ways of that time, which strengthen diplomatic agreements between the khanates. But the Russian Empire did not like the idea of twinning agreements by marriage of two khanates.

The history was being developed as follows. If at the beginning the Jungar ruler prevented, then now the imperial government, became suspicious of the Jungars started using the method of turning loose [18, 155].

Seeing all this, Abulkhair realized direction of foreign policy of the Russian Empire. Being good in diplomatic tactics Abulkhair realized that his rapprochement with Hungarian tsar was not in the interest of Russia. And he began to think of his advantage in the situation [23, 53].

Maybe that's why, in the historical studies we find the statements like: "Foreign policy of Minor Zhuzh was two-faced". The simultaneous presence in two citizenship showed his political guile and it was ranked as a betrayal. Abulkhair was not true with the one and the other state. He constantly reported on the proposals and messages received from the Jungars to Orenburg. All that he reported in a profitable way for him.

Summing up, I want to say that this must be understood as a special method of Abulkhair's steppe diplomacy, but not as the evidence of his duplicity.

Khan of Minor Zhuzh Abulkhair in a greater degree preferred to solve problems through diplomacy. An example of that, the agreement of the Kazakh Khanate with the Volga Kalmyks concluded in 1742. Abulkhair Khan in his letter to the Governor of Orenburg reported on that agreement: "We had a peace agreement with the Kalmyks. Since we all live in one state, we should be friendly as children of the one family".

In the conclusion, we can see that Abulkhair in contradictory relations with Kalmyks skillfully maneuvered in favor of the interests of the Kazakh people. He, as an individual politician, through frequent visits of ambassadors to the Volga Kalmyks, defined the policies of the Kazakh Khanate.

If to describe the relationship of Khan Abulkhair with Khiva Khanate in short, we know that in the diplomacy of Khan Abulkhair the Khiva Khanate took a special place. Minor Zhuzh was closely associated for a long time with the Khiva Khanate by economic and political relations.

In the policy of Abulkhair in terms of the Central Asia, the possession of Khiva and Bukhara had a special place. Khan of Minor Zhuzh at first wanted to create all-kazakh Khanate then the Khanate of all Central Asia.

Earlier we mentioned the letter of Abulkhair Khan, where he wants to turn the Khiva and Bukhara to the subject of the Russia and to recognize himself as their ruler. A British historian Alan Bodzher suggests that: "all these lies were written with a special purpose" [24].

Certainly, all these shows that Abulkhair in Khiva - Kazakh-Russian relations tried to achieve his goal by cleverly using diplomatic tactics. Having used aggravated relations between Russia and Khiva Abulkhair skillfully maneuvering wanted to affect these two states. Rather, Abulkhair knew that Khiva was the goal of Russia towards the East from the time of Peter I. Because, in his letter to the Russian government, he vividly described the humble submission of Khiva to the Minor Zhuzh and the fast entry of it to Russian citizenship.

Diplomatic methods of the Khan of Minore Zhuzh against Khiva were amazing. Diplomatic activity of Abulkhair with Russia refered to bright event of the history.

The figure of Khan Abulkhair was at the crossroads of the historical paths in the interior of Eurasia. That period made the steppe leaders multi-faceted. Khan Abulkhair combined both captains hip and a talent as a diplomat. Being a representative of his age, he was one of the most vivid images, existed in those days customs and traditions, concepts of dignity and an unwritten code of honor of the Ruler-Chingizid.

Abulkhair played an important role in the occurrence of the Kazakhs in the citizenship of Russia. After the collapse of the all-kazakh army every Zhuzh defended from enemies by themselves. At that time the population of Minor Zhuzh was in a very bad position, it was in a hostile environment from all sides.

Caught in a bind, Abulkhair realized that with the help of Russia can come out of that situation.

At that period Russia had its own political and economic plans and interests in the land of the Kazakh people.

At the time Peter I laid eyes on the vast Kazakh steppe and built long-term plans. Peter I, by the words of Tevkelev "via many people he desired to give a notice of the Kazakh Orda, although Kirgiz-Kazakh Orda are steppe and frivolous people, to all Asian countries and lands this Orda is a key and a gate. And for that reason this Orda needs to be under Russian protection in order only through them to have communications with all countries and to take all useful and necessary actions to the Russian side "[25, 188-194].

Considering the policy of Peter I, B. Barthold wrote: "In the reign of Peter the Great a new era began in the history of Russia's relations not only in the Far East, but in the Muslim world. Political and commercial problems inherited from the XVII century, when it was delivered with great certainty and breadth "[25, 188-194].

For the followers of Peter I's policies to expand trade relations between Russia and the Eastern countries and in strengthening influence on the Central Asia the Kazakh citizenship was beneficial.

Abulkhair through Russian rule wanted to create not only a military alliance, but also to take an opportunity to trade. After the adoption of Russian citizenship Abulkhair asked them to build a city at the confluence of the river Orwith the Ural. That city was, at first, to protect them from attacks of the Kalmyks and Bashkorts, secondly, to become a center of the trade with Russia. According to Khan of Minor Zhuzh Orsk fortress was to raise the status of his Khan's reign.

Russia, which was interested in the development of trade with the countries of Central Asia, promised to protect trade caravans sent to Bukhara and Khiva. In addition, the Khanate had to pay annual tributes (taxes) and as a pledge to give one of his sons in the service of the Empire. All these were the terms of the agreement of that time.

We have seen that Abulkhair was not only an excellent commander who had a military skill, but also a great politician. With good diplomatic tactics, he was trying to decide relations with neighboring countries through negotiations. This distinguishes him as a politician of his time.

In conclusion we can say that the Khan of Minor Zhuzh Abulkhair, a statesman, who in political relations with Bashkorts, Jungar nations, Volga Kalmyks, Yaik Cossacks, Khanate of Khiva by extracting winning moments, effectively used for the benefit of his people.

This is a brief description of the enormous effort of Abulkhair Khan as a great military leader and a skilled politician.

The second question representing the goal of the scientific article devoted to research of the state activities of the Macedonian king Alexander.

Before starting the study, I would like to do a little review in the history and social and political situation of the country.

Macedonians lived in the central part of the peninsula Balkans. Ancient Macedonia occupied 30,000 square kilometers of land with about 500 thousand people. In Macedonia, there were few cities. The bulk of the people in the majority were the farmers who own their land.

Macedonia was rich in wood exported to Greece. The mining was developed and the production of weapons was developed with it. The activity of sea fishing of the coast residents had risen the development of the fleet.

Other cities were mainly engaged in the cattle breeding and agriculture.

Basis for the creation of horse troops in Macedonia had been the development of horse farms [26].

In Macedonia the head of government was a king. He, relying on the family of aristocrats, created a large guard consisting of the king geytars, slave owners and the traders.

Development of Macedonia began during the reign of King Philip II (359-336 B.C.). He created a standing army, consisting of possessing perfect military skills 30 thousand foot soldiers and 3000 cavalry squad. To the army of foot soldiers were taken from peasants, to the cavalry troop from natives of the aristocracy. The number of cavalry increased by the admission of new "geytars" for military service, so that the king tied tribal grand people to himself, luring them with new lands and gifts. Demonstrating outstanding diplomatic skills, Philip quickly figured out the enemies. A king had a council, which included distinguished aristocrats and wealthy Macedonians involved in the important issues of domestic and foreign policy. During the reign of Philip the Macedonia became the largest state in the Balkans. Philip won in many wars and greatly expanded the borders of Macedonia in all directions. Unfortunately, in 336 BC Philip was killed.

To the throne asking of Macedonia came his 20-year-old son, Alexander, with a good knowledge and education. Next to him there was a great Greek philosophers Aristotle, who taught him few years. Thanks to him, Alexander was one of the smartest and skilled people of his time. It should be noted that in some of the assumptions about the sudden death of Alexander, it was said that "Aristotle avenged him for the death of his nephew". Aristotle apart from the ethics and philosophy, taught Alexander the science of statesmanship.

The choice of him as a mentor was not accidentally, Aristotle was always close to the Macedonian royal house. Under the command of Aristotle, focusing on the study of ethics and politics, Alexander received a classical Greek education and he was also grafted with love for medicine, philosophy and literature. While all Greeks read classic works of Homer, Alexander studied the Iliad especially hard since his mother extolled her origin to the main hero of the epic Achilles. Young Macedonian admired the great works of the Greeks so much, that "in the military campaigns he took the "Iliad" of Homer with him and at night put it at the head near his sword" was written in the historical studies [27, 368-382]. In fact, he was inspired not by poetic lines, but by the exploits of the heroes in them.

Alexander was born in 356 B.C. in the Macedonian capital of Pella. His parents were the Macedonian king Philip II and the daughter of Epirus king Olympics. Alexander himself by tradition led his clan from the mythical Hercules by kings of Argos, from which supposedly the first Macedonian king Karan was derived.

Alexander in his 20s became the king of Macedonia. F. Shlosser, a German historian, wrote that: "Violation of the traditions and the recession of the Greek spirit led to a drop of public institutions, but then they needed someone who could change the world republican objects to the monarchy. Before the ascent to the throne, Alexander began to realize all conceived by his father, taking over all of life's purpose and trained with his life and could easily brought them to life. But it could only be implemented by Alexander [27, 398].

In 323 B.C. Alexander the Great died in Babylon at the age of 32, he did not live just over a month to 33 years and didn't leave orders for heirs.

For such a short life he managed to create a large empire stretching from western Greece to eastern India. Alexander the Great was a great commander of the Ancient World. He was called one of the most arrogant commanders in the history.

After the death of his father Philip II, Alexander at the age of 20 years old became a king and after a while in order to expand the boundaries of the state went to the military campaign, which became in the future a significant event in the history. After 2 years in 334 B.C. Alexander from Pella went to the military campaign to Asia, which lasted 11 years. As a result of the campaign, there was a large empire stretching from Europe Ister (Danube) to Indian River Indus. Then the army consisted of 48,000 foot soldiers and 6000 cavalry brigade.

In 332 B.C. he conquered Egypt. The next 2 years he defeated the troops of the Persians and became their king.

In the empire of Alexander the Great there were the following countries (with the current name): Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and etc.

The Great conquered and created a single powerful state, dominating all these countries. Because of his far-sighted policy, without any nuclear weapons, with the high level of military training he achieved his goals.

As previously mentioned, Alexander the Great (Great Alexander III, Alexander Magnus in Latin, in Muslim countries – Eskender Zulkarnain, 356-323 B.C.) - a Macedonian king came from Argeadskiy dynasty, a commander, creator of the largest state in the world, which disintegrated after his death, was known in Western history as Alexander the Great.

From 16 years old he participated with his father in military campaigns and where he had a good preparation. In 338 B.C. at the Battle of Horoney 32,000 Macedonian troops defeated 50,000 Athens-Finish army, where 18 year old Alexander was particularly distinguished for his bravery. During that battle, he commanded the right wing of the Macedonian cavalry. As a result, Greece was conquered [28].

Many Greeks believed that "ascension of the young boy to the throne would be a good opportunity to overthrow Macedonian power". But Alexander with his soldiers crushed the rebellion. Protests and riots were pacified. After which, securing his own rear, he found it necessary to conquer Persia, enslaving the tribes of northern barbarians.

After the destruction of all possible contenders to the throne, Alexander began his reign with a warning Greece about his allegiance to Macedonia. The initial demonstration of the border force led the Greeks to think. They recognized the rights of Alexander, previously owned by deceased Philip II and chose him as a strategist autocrat, archon of Greece [27, 382].

Later historical events developed as follows. Alexander went to battle against the northern barbarians. First battles were with Athenese incited against him, then he won fivins who underestimated the abilities of the young king.

Alexander's army from Thrace in 13 days went to Thebes. Despite the strong defense forces of fivins soldiers they took Greece.

According to the ancient Greek historian Diodorus, Alexander "was like a beast of prey". Not counting the supporters of Macedonia and clerics, all the rest were sold into slavery (30,000 people), men were killed and the city razed to the ground. And it may be just because of the love to the poetry, the young king left the whole house of the poet Pindar.

Maybe in this history there is a catch. It should be noted also that he was not only a great military leader, but also a cunning politician. Having conquered many countries, he showed his ruthlessness toward enemies, but in the meantime issued orders for the restoration of local churches. In the history there are a lot of such example. For example, for such actions of him the Egyptian priests declared him the Pharaoh of Egypt and the son of the god Amun. Also in the conquered areas by him for the controlling he appointed aristocrats from local residents. In order to strengthen the power and political relations, he and his colleagues did not depart from the tradition of twinning with the local people. Unfortunately, as the history shows, it had led to many internal disagreements.

After restraint, lost all hope of the Greeks, Alexander began the battle with Akhemenids. He wanted to rule through the battles and wars for the sake of gaining a fame.

And so, in 334 B.C. Alexander directed the tip of his sword to the coasts of Asia, claiming his rights for it.

Faced with the opponents at the river Granicus, Alexander ordered his cavalry squad to attack them by sailing to the other end of the coast. According to knowledgeable military leaders, it was the most unreasonable plan. Alexander had one feature distinguished from other generals. His tactics were unpredictable, he could instantly change the tactics, in case if he didn't like the planned tactics on the field, all of a sudden he could come up with a new one. Another distinctive feature of his was he had never been in the middle of the army, as did King Darius. He had always been at the forefront.

The battle began right on the water. Not expecting such an outcome the Iranians failed. Flushed with victory, Alexander moved on to the cities of Central Asia, mercilessly destroying everything on his way and subordinated many cities.

In 333 B.C. at the river Pindar of the city Is there was a battle. Alexander once again proved his military talent. This time the Macedonians first moved with caution and sharply attacked the opponents. Unable to withstand the onslaught of the Macedonians and the Greeks, the Iranians retreated. Darius was forced to run ahead of his troops. Alexander captured all the family of Iranian king.

History and facts stored cruelty of King Alexander. The inhabitants of Tyre desperately defended their city. This greatly offended the ambitions of Alexander. Enraged Alexander ordered to kill 6000 prisoners, to pin with nails 2,000 people, to sell to the slavery 30,000 inhabitants. The same fate came to the city of Gaza too.

When Alexander was busy punishing people not submitted to him, Darius sent ambassadors to him with a proposal for the conclusion of a peace and union. But Alexander required his absolute submission. Ambassadors went back with anything and Alexander went to Egypt. Feuding with Iran since ancient times, the Egypt surrendered without a fight. Alexander was proclaimed son of the god Amun and the king of Upper and Lower Egypt. Darius III was initially against to the Pharaoh becoming popular. Two armies met in Gaugamela (in 331 B.C.). Here Alexander the Great instead of attacking the arch-enemy, he ordered his troops to have some rest. Darius expecting of an attack couldn't have a sleep all night. Having been tired Iranian troops could not

give a fitting rebuff to the Macedonians who had a good rest. That was a decisive battle. After the battle in Asia there was only one leader – Alexander the Great. According to the plan of Alexander these achievements, i.e. the capture of the cities of Susa and Babylon was not the main purpose of the Iranian campaign. In front there was a capital of Persia - the city of Persepolis. As the history shows the fate of the two cities in one country developed differently. If Alexander in Babylon would not touch to any stone, then it would allow someone to defeat Persepolis.

The swords of the Greeks and Macedonians did not know what the mercy was.

While Darius III was alive, Alexander could not do what he wanted to do. Having the most of the powers of the Achaemenids, Alexander harked Darius. In 330 B.C. he caught his enemy. After that he became a legal heir and a successor of Darius III to the throne of Iran.

Alexander quickly learned skills and techniques of barbaric reign of the previous Iranian rulers. Lord of Asia received in state and ordered to honor him as a god everywhere. But Alexander was not satisfied by the life in a beautiful palace and festive occasions.

Many historians described it this way: "Not having time to enjoy the achieved fame, Alexander directed his insatiable gaze to new lands" [29, 72-89].

The reason for the next trip was the proclamation of Best himself a king of Asia, after the death of Darius III. Alexander's army with great difficulty moved mountains, invaded Bactria (Afghanistan). With unbelievable agony passed through the desert and took Sogdiana. Best was caught and killed by a violent death.

In Central Asia, Alexander showed himself even more brutal side. Cities Branhid, Central Asian Gaza, Kiropol were razed to the ground.

Alexander the Great in 327 BC from the destroyed lands of Central Asia moved to India. Invaded Punjab and could still win a lot of countries and territories. But this victory march was stopped by his own soldiers, who at that time lost their patience. His hands were tied and he couldn't get then to go further in any way. With great regret a ruler of Asia returned from the way. But Alexander decided to return back by other way. And on his way back, they conquered many cities.

After reaching Indian Ocean, his army was divided. They were ordered, in which one part was to travel by land, the other part though the sea.

Alexander stated the capital city of his state as Babylon. New cities built by Alexander, had to become a mainstay for the Greek-Macedonian rulers in Asia.

Huge country, created from the conquered countries, became the largest state of the ancient world, spreading from the Danube to India.

Vast empire created by the persistence, far-sighted policy, excellent military tactics of Alexander, in some time after his death was disintegrated. After the years of disputes of his generals, the empire split into several states as Macedonia, Egypt and Babylonia.

Name of Alexander the Great was in the memory of the people for a long time. He was famous not with broken state, after his death or not the creation of a new dynasty. He was glorified for that, despite his youth, has managed to win half of the world. How many generals repeated repeating his words afterwards: "In 20 years, there is nothing more that can glorify the name of the hero". In the world there are a lot of legends about him and many rulers connect their origin with the name of Alexander.

His social and cultural contribution to the history was the construction of the cities in his honor. The cities in different parts of the world with his name, undisputed evidences of his campaigns, some of them stored up to the present day. They are: Iskenderun (Isskaya Alexandria), Al-Iskandar (Alexandria, Egypt), Herat (Ariiskaya Alexandria), Kandahar (Arahoisikaya Alexandria), Khuj and (Distant Alexandria) and others [30, 27].

The military campaigns of Alexander the Great shows blossoming of military prowess of ancient Greece. Vivid image of Macedonian master, his military achievements left an indelible mark in the world.

Diplomatic activity of Alexander the Great made close the East and the West with economic, political and cultural sides. Therefore, in the process of formation of the Hellenic mode the diplomacy of Alexander played an important role.

The beginning of the Hellenistic period in the East can be transferred to the results of his activities. Despite the collapse of the empire after his death, the great macedonian example still inspires the world [31, 166].

History shows that the battles were side by side with the foreign and domestic policies of the Kazakh Khan Abulkhair and Tsar Alexander the Great. During their reign there were no peaceful years. That is the truth. Certainly, they tried to use diplomacy, which was one of the practices of foreign and domestic policy.

The first teacher of Alexander, who had helped to master the skills of diplomatic negotiations was his father, Philip II, a talented politician of his time, the commander and the king of Macedonia. He taught from an early age

him to be patient and resilient to the rules and norms of complicated form of government activities and helped to understand the diplomatic action. Alexander saw his father in the negotiations using different tricks to achieve his plans.

Exactly such diplomatic actions were used by Abulkhair Khan too. Apparently, these same methods of negotiations complement the diplomatic principles.

In fact, diplomatic activity of Abulkhair and Alexander based on the demagogery, the retreat from their promises, false agreement, uniting the alliances only with the advantageous to them and opposing the enemies against each other. Using this technique, they created a favorable situation for themselves, having handled it flexibly, effectively used the suppression during the suppression the opposition. In particular, Alexander characterized by his political and diplomatic parties.

In the history there was a case when Alexander takes the ambassadors of Persia in the absence of his father. Negotiations took place peacefully. It fascinated them with his courtesy, by asking practical questions. From this example, we can understand his diplomatic ability since childhood.

After the campaign, it was hard to keep in power the conquered countries. To do this he had to consolidate his power in the vast empire, to organize a system of government, as well as to improve relations with the Macedonian and Greek people with the eastern part of the new state.

In the historical literature it is often mentioned the work of Alexander in the policy of reunion Macedonians and Persians on equal rights and establishing them in the front plate in the structure of the state. By such a way he wanted to unite Europe and Asia.

Policy of Alexander had a tendency of regulating confrontations of the losers and winners. In its main features in the policy of Alexander already present economic program Hellenistic states: broad military colonization, strengthening of old and the creation of autonomous urban centers, strengthen them in the slaveholding routine, operation of non-urban agricultural areas.

There were create new cities, where there toughened slave mode, collected tributes from agricultural regions, applied measures enabling the development of agriculture.

It is known that as a result of his military campaigns, several new centers of historical significance were appeared. Now Alexander the Great had an enormous power to rule the country with many regions.

Alexander took as a wife the daughter of the deceased Darius III and daughter of the ruler of the Achaemenid Artaxerxes. He also issued an order in which commands to his subjects to marry a girl of noble blood of the princes in the conquered countries. Thus, he tried to create a unified elite aristocrats in his state.

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