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THE DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGES OF KAZAKH SOCIETY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NORTHEASTERN ASIA REGIMES

Abstract. Historically, some historians have lumped Northeastern Asian regimes into the modern political rhetoric of China, while downplaying the unique nationality and influence of Northeast Asian regimes established by non-Chinese-speaking ethnic regimes. For Kazakhstan, in addition to being influenced by various religions, cultures, languages, and social customs from the Persia and Arabic world, the influence of the Khitan, Jin (Jurchen regime), Mongols, and Qing (Jurchen regime) Empires cannot be ignored. Strictly speaking, the Chinese-speaking regimes in history have been unable to set foot in or influence Central Asia. In contrast, the regimes established by non-Chinese-speaking peoples in Northeast Asia have had more frequent contact with Central Asia. The political impact and socio-cultural changes produced by this contact are also evident. Although it is difficult to find reference examples in Chinese script literature, I will use multiple language documents and Multidisciplinary research methods to argue what was brought by regimes from outside the non-Chinese-speaking world in the process of the international formation of the Kazakh nation.

Keywords: Northeast Asia ethnic groups, Kazakhstan, Geopolitics, Ideology, International relations, Central Asia, China, North Asia Culture.

Introduction

Kazakhstan's history is a tapestry woven from diverse cultural, religious, and political threads. Among these, the influences from Northeast Asia non-Chinese-speaking ethnic groups, specifically the Khitan, Jurchen, Mongols, and the Qing Empire, hold significant yet often understated roles. Historically, many historians have generalized East Asian regimes under the umbrella of modern Chinese political rhetoric, overshadowing the unique national identities and influences of these regimes established by non-Chinese-speaking groups. This article aims to illuminate the distinct impacts these Northeast Asia ethnic groups and their regimes have had on the history of Kazakhstan.

Research Materials and Methods

Reference examples are hard to come by in the literature on Chinese writing. This article uses multilingual documents and interdisciplinary research methods to demonstrate that regimes outside the non-Chinese-speaking world played a role in the international formation of the Kazakh nation.

1. Impact of cultural exchange: It is important to consider how cultural and linguistic exchanges between different regions, including China and Central Asia, have influenced the formation of the identity of the Kazakh people.

2. The role of historical events: Historical events such as migrations, wars, and trade routes also played a significant role in the formation of the Kazakh nation and its written language.

3. Multilingualism as a factor in development: Multilingualism in Kazakhstan can be seen as an important factor contributing to the development of Kazakh culture and language, which highlights the need for an interdisciplinary approach in research.

4. Contemporary research: Contemporary research in anthropology, sociology, and linguistics can provide new perspectives on the interactions between different cultures and their impact on Kazakh identity.

Discussion

This study explores the profound political, cultural, and social impacts of the Khitan, Jurchen, Mongols, and Qing Empire on Kazakhstan, challenging the traditional narrative that predominantly highlights Chinese-speaking regimes. By delving into the diplomatic concepts, military strategies, and policies of these non-Chinese-speaking dynasties, uncover their significant roles in shaping the historical and modern landscape of Kazakhstan.

Chapter 1: Historical Context

Pre-Liao Era

Before the rise of the Liao Dynasty, Central Asia, including the region now known as Kazakhstan, was a melting pot of various cultures and political entities. The early interactions between Central Asia and Northeast Asia set the stage for the following significant influences. These early interactions were characterized by trade, migration, and occasional conflict, laying the groundwork for more structured diplomatic and military relations in later periods.

Liao Dynasty (916–1125)

The Liao Dynasty, established by the Khitan people, marked a significant period of East Asian influence on Central Asia. The Khitan were a nomadic people who, through adept military strategies and diplomatic maneuvers, established a robust and influential empire. Their expansion westward brought them into contact with Central Asian territories, including parts of modern-day Kazakhstan.

Diplomatic Relations and Military Strategies

The Liao Dynasty employed a mix of diplomatic and military strategies to exert influence over Central Asia. Their approach was characterized by alliances, tributary relationships, and military campaigns aimed at securing trade routes and asserting dominance. These interactions facilitated cultural exchanges and the introduction of new administrative practices in the regions they influenced.

From the development and spread of musical instruments, we can infer the influence of Kazakhstan on East Asia's reputation in ancient times. For example, SuoNa, PiPa, and ErHu are not original musical instruments in the Chinese-speaking world. They were brought into the Chinese-speaking world through the trade of the Turkish and Sogd people in the Eurasian steppes from the Wei, Jin, Southern, and Northern Dynasties to the Sui and Tang Dynasties and evolved. SuoNa was introduced to Proper China from Persia in the third century AD and during the Three Kingdoms period in Chinese history. The image of SuoNa playing appeared in Bezeklik caves during the Western Jin 西晋 Dynasty. It was popularized in North China during the Jin 晋 Dynasty and spread to the Yangtze River Basin during the Yuan Dynasty. It was not until the Ming Dynasty that it became one of the localized folk musical instruments.

The PiPa originated in the Sasanian Dynasty of Persia and was introduced to the Chinese-speaking areas during the Later Han Dynasty. During the Tang Empire established by the Xianbei elite, the pipa spread widely in the Chinese-speaking areas and became a representative musical instrument in the Chinese-speaking society. PiPa was introduced to Japan during the Tang Dynasty, a Tang PiPa designated as a national treasure among the Shosoin National Treasures in Japan.

There are many ruins of ancient Silk Road cities in southern Kazakhstan, however, I argue that the Kazakh steppe is a market garden for exchanges between ethnic groups in the north. Why Yelv Dashi fled west to Central Asia when the Liao Kingdom was destroyed also fully demonstrates that the Khitan people's understanding of Central Asia and their contacts with many tribes in the region have accumulated considerable geopolitical information.

Research Results

Chapter 2: Jin Dynasty (1115–1234)

Formation and Expansion

The Jin Dynasty was established by the Jurchen elite, another non-Chinese-speaking ethnic group from Northeast Asia. The Jurchen were skilled in both warfare and diplomacy. Their rise to power involved the overthrow of the Liao Dynasty and the subsequent establishment of their empire, which extended its influence into Central Asia.

The specific armor system and weapon may also be influenced by Western Asia culture. For example, heavy Cavalry and Cataphract.

Interaction with Central Asian States

The Jin Dynasty's interactions with Central Asia were multifaceted, involving both conflict and cooperation. They engaged in military campaigns to secure their borders and influence while also fostering trade and diplomatic relations with Central Asian states.

Political and Cultural Influence

Diplomatic Policies and Military Strategies

The Jin Dynasty's diplomatic policies towards Central Asia were characterized by a pragmatic approach that balanced military might with strategic alliances. They sought to control key trade routes and integrate Central Asian territories into their sphere of influence through both direct rule and tributary relationships.

Cultural Exchanges and Long-Term Effects

The Jin Dynasty's influence on Central Asia extended beyond politics and economics. They facilitated cultural exchanges that brought new ideas, technologies, and administrative practices to the region. These exchanges had long-term effects on the development of Central Asian societies, including those in Kazakhstan.

Chapter 3: The time of Chingis Khan, and the Infightinghis descendants (13th–14th Centuries)

The time of Chingis Khan and Central Asia

The Mongol Empire, founded by Genghis Khan, was one of the largest and most influential empires in history. Its impact on Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, was profound. The Mongols were not only formidable conquerors but also effective administrators who implemented policies that facilitated trade, cultural exchange, and political stability across their vast empire.

Specific Influence on the Political Landscape of Kazakhstan

The Mongol Empire's influence on Kazakhstan was significant. The Mongols integrated the region into their empire, establishing administrative divisions and implementing policies that shaped the political landscape. They also facilitated the spread of ideas, technologies, and cultural practices across Central Asia.

Socio-Cultural Changes

Introduction of New Administrative Systems.

The Mongol administrative systems were innovative and effective. They introduced new methods of governance, taxation, and law enforcement that were adopted and adapted by the regions under their control, including Kazakhstan.

Cultural Integration and Exchange

The Mongol Empire was known for its tolerance of different cultures and religions. This facilitated a rich exchange of ideas and practices among the diverse populations within the empire. In Kazakhstan, this cultural integration led to the blending of local traditions with those of the Mongols and other cultures within the empire.

Chapter 4: The Qing Dynasty (1644–1912)

Rise of the Qing Empire

The Qing Dynasty was established by the Jurchen (later Manchu) people, who, like their predecessors, played a significant role in the history of Central Asia. The early Qing emperors were particularly attentive to the affairs of Central Asia due to their conflicts with the Dzungar Khanate.

Early Qing Interest in Central Asia

The Qing Dynasty's interest in Central Asia was driven by both strategic and economic considerations. They sought to secure their western borders and control the lucrative trade routes that passed through the region.

Qing-Dzungar Conflict

Causes and Consequences of the Qing-Dzungar Wars.

The conflicts between the Qing Dynasty and the Dzungar Khanate were among the most significant events in Central Asian history. These wars were driven by competition for control over territory and resources. The eventual defeat of the Dzungars by the Qing had profound consequences for Central Asia, including Kazakhstan.

Impact on Kazakhstan's Political Landscape

The Qing victory over the Dzungars led to a reconfiguration of the political landscape in Central Asia. The Qing established control over large parts of the region, influencing the development of local political structures and relationships.

Cultural and Political Policies

Analysis of Qing Policies Towards Central Asia.

The Qing Dynasty implemented a range of policies aimed at integrating Central Asia into their empire. These policies included measures to promote trade, facilitate cultural exchange, and establish administrative control over newly acquired territories.

Socio-Cultural Impacts on Kazakhstan

The Qing influence on Kazakhstan was multifaceted. They introduced new cultural practices, administrative systems, and economic policies that had lasting effects on the region. These changes contributed to the development of Kazakhstan's unique cultural and political identity.

Chapter 5: Comparative Analysis of Han Chinese Regimes

Lack of Direct Influence

Reasons Why Han Chinese Dynasties Did Not Exert Direct Influence on Central Asia.

Unlike the non-Chinese-speaking regimes, Han Chinese dynasties such as the Han and Tang did not exert direct influence over Central Asia. This was due to a combination of geographic, political, and military factors that limited their ability to project power into the region.

Comparison of Diplomatic and Military Strategies

The diplomatic and military strategies of the Han Chinese dynasties differed significantly from those of the non-Chinese-speaking regimes. While the Han Chinese dynasties focused on consolidating their power within East Asia, the Khitan, Jurchen, Mongols, and Qing were more outward-looking, seeking to expand their influence into Central Asia.

Unique Contributions of Non-Chinese-Speaking Dynasties

Highlighting Unique Influences and Contributions to Kazakhstan's Development.

The non-Chinese-speaking dynasties brought unique contributions to the development of Kazakhstan. Their military strategies, diplomatic policies, and cultural exchanges played crucial roles in shaping the political and cultural landscape of the region. These contributions highlight the importance of recognizing the distinct influences of these regimes in Central Asian history.

Chapter 6: Formation of the Modern Kazakh State

Historical Background

Key Events Leading to the Formation of Modern Kazakhstan

The formation of modern Kazakhstan was influenced by a series of historical events, including the interactions with East Asian non-Chinese-speaking regimes. These events include the

Mongol conquests, the Qing-Dzungar wars, and the integration of Central Asia into the Russian Empire.

Influence of East Asian Regimes

The Role of Historical Interactions in Shaping Modern Kazakhstan

The historical interactions between Kazakhstan and the non-Chinese-speaking East Asian regimes played a significant role in shaping the modern Kazakh state. These interactions influenced the political structures, cultural practices, and social norms that characterize contemporary Kazakhstan.

World Garden Effect

Explanation of the Term and Its Relevance.

The "world garden effect" refers to the process by which diverse cultural, political, and economic influences contribute to the development of a region. In the context of Kazakhstan, this effect highlights the importance of recognizing the multiple external influences, including those from East Asia, that have shaped the nation's history.

Analysis of the Multi-Cultural Influences on Kazakhstan's Formation.

The formation of modern Kazakhstan was the result of a complex interplay of influences from various cultures and regions. The contributions of the Khitan, Jurchen, Mongols, and Qing are integral to this process, demonstrating the significance of their impact on the development of the Kazakh state.

Chapter 7: Cultural Awareness and Historical Significance

Cultural Exchanges

Detailed Look at Cultural Influences from the Khitan, Jurchen, Mongols, and Qing.

The cultural exchanges between Kazakhstan and the East Asian non-Chinese-speaking regimes were multifaceted. These exchanges included the introduction of new technologies, administrative practices, and cultural traditions that have left a lasting impact on the region.

Historical Documentation and Analysis

Discussion on the Scarcity of References in Chinese Literature

The scarcity of references to these interactions in Chinese literature presents a challenge for historians. This section will discuss the reasons for this scarcity and the importance of using multiple language documents to gain a comprehensive understanding of the historical influences on Kazakhstan.

Importance of Using Multiple Language Documents for Comprehensive Analysis.

To fully appreciate the impact of East Asian non-Chinese-speaking regimes on Kazakhstan, it is essential to use sources from multiple languages and cultural perspectives. This approach provides a more nuanced and complete picture of the historical interactions and their significance.

Conclusion

Summary of Findings

This study has explored the political and cultural impacts of the Khitan, Jurchen, Mongols, and Qing Empires on Kazakhstan. These non-Chinese-speaking regimes played significant roles in shaping the region's political, cultural, and social landscape, challenging the traditional narrative that predominantly highlights Chinese-speaking regimes.

Implications for Future Research

The findings of this study highlight the need for further research into the historical interactions between Central Asia and East Asian non-Chinese-speaking regimes. Future research could explore additional sources and perspectives to deepen our understanding of these complex international relationships.

Final Thoughts

Understanding the historical influences of the Khitan, Jurchen, Mongols, and Qing on Kazakhstan provides valuable insights into the development of the modern Kazakh state. Recognizing these contributions underscores the importance of a comprehensive approach to studying the history of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

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СОЛТҮСТІК-ШЫҒЫС АЗИЯНЫҢ БИЛІГІНІҢ ӘСЕРІНЕН ҚАЗАҚ ҚОҒАМЫНЫҢ ДАМУЫ МЕН ӨЗГЕРУІ

Аңдатпа. Тарих тұрғысынан қарағанда, бірқатар тарихшылар Шығыс Азия әулеттерін қазіргі Қытай саяси мәдениеті аясында қарастырып, қытайлық емес этникалық топтар құрған басқа Шығыс Азия әулеттерінің бірегей мәдениеттері мен ықпалына аса мән бермейтін. Ал Қазақстан туралы айтатын болсақ, иран және араб елдерінен келген әртүрлі діндердің, мәдениеттердің, тілдердің және әлеуметтік әдет-ғұрыптардың ықпалымен қатар, Кидан және Цзинь империяларының (Джурчэн әулеті) ықпалын да ескеруіміз керек. Юань және Цин империялары (моңғол және маньчжур әулеті). Шығыс Азияда қытай емес халықтар құрған әулеттер Орта Азиямен тығыз байланыста болды. Тиістісінше мұндай қарым-қатынастардың нәтижесінде орын алған саяси ықпал мен әлеуметтік-мәдени өзгерістердің де айқын көрініс тапқанын айту жөн. Мақалада әртүрлі құжаттар түрлері, сонымен қатар пәнаралық зерттеу әдістері қолданылады. Автор қазақ мәдениетінің халықаралық қалыптасу процесіне әртүрлі өркениеттер ықпал етті деген қорытындыға келеді.

Түйін сөздер: Шығыс Азияның этникалық топтары, Қазақстан, геосаясат, идеология, халықаралық қатынастар, Орталық Азия, Қытай, Шығыс Азия мәдениеті.

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ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КАЗАХСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА ПОД ВЛИЯНИЕМ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИЙ ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация. Исторически ряд историков рассматривали восточноазиатские династии в рамках современной политической культуры Китая, принижая уникальные культуры и влияние других восточноазиатских династий, созданных некитайскими этническими группами. В случае с Казахстаном помимо влияния различных религий, культур, языков и социальных обычаев из иранского и арабского мира, невозможно игнорировать также влияние киданьской империи и империи Цзинь (чжурчжэньская династия), империй Юань и Цин (монгольская и маньчжурская династия). Династии, установленные некитайскими народами в Восточной Азии, имели тесные контакты с Центральной Азией. Соответственно, и политическое влияние и социально-культурные изменения, имевшие место в результате таких отношений, также очевидны. В статье использованы различного рода документы, а также и методы междисциплинарного исследования. Автор приходит к выводу, что различные цивилизации внесли свой вклад в процесс международного формирования казахской культуры.

Ключевые слова: этнические группы Восточной Азии, Казахстан, геополитика, идеология, международные отношения, Центральная Азия, Китай, культура Восточной Азии.

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