



Қазақстан Республикасы
Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы
Тарих және этнология институты

ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

2026. Т. 29 (3)

ISSN 1814-6961
E-ISSN 2788-9718

- ТАРИХ
- ЭТНОЛОГИЯ
- АРХЕОЛОГИЯ



ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

2026. Т. 29 (3)

ISSN: 1814-6961 (print)
ISSN: 2788-9718 (online)

Отан тарихы Отечественная история History of the Homeland

**Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал
2026. Т. 29 (3)**





Published in the Kazakhstan
Otan tarikhy
Has been issued as a journal since 1998
ISSN: 1814-6961 (Print)
ISSN: 2788-9718 (Online)
2026. Vol. 29. Is. 3. Pp. 1092–1103
Journal homepage:
<https://otan.history.iie.kz>



FTAXP/ MPHTI/ IRSTI 03.20

https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_1092-1103

KAZAKH-DZUNGAR RELATIONS FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVII CENTURY TO THE 1750S: THE SOURCE BASE OF THE RESEARCH

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Abstract: *Introduction.* Kazakh-Dzungar relations from the second half of the XVII century to the 1750s were one of the important processes in the history of Central Asia. Military clashes, periods of peaceful relations, and the struggle for territories and nomadic lands took place against the background of changes in the political situation in the region and the growing geopolitical interests of neighboring states. *Purpose and objectives.* The purpose of the article is to study the source base of Kazakh-Dzungar relations from the second half of the XVII century to the 1750s, to identify the main groups of historical sources and the information contained in them. *Materials and methods.* The source base of the study consisted of Kazakh oral historical materials, Russian diplomatic and epistolary documents, Turkic-language and Persian-language works, official chronicles, and historical and geographical works of the Qing Empire. The study included archival documents, published collections of documents and materials, manuscript sources, shezhire, historical legends and zhys, official chronicles of the Qing Empire, historical-geographical and military-historical works, as well as works by authors of the XVII–XIX centuries. The methodological basis of the study consisted of the principles of historicism, objectivity, and systematicity, as well as historical-comparative, historical-genetic, and source study methods. *Results.* Russian documents contain information on the political situation in the steppe, the activities of Kazakh and Dzungar rulers, embassies, military campaigns, and the situation in the border territories. The Kazakh oral historical tradition has preserved important information on the Kazakh-Dzungar wars, individual events, khans, sultans, biys, and batyrs. Turkic-language and Persian-language works contain fragmentary information on historical events in Southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia, Dzungar campaigns, the situation of Kazakh nomadic lands, and the balance of political forces. A large amount of information is contained in the written sources of the Qing Empire. They reflect the internal events of the Dzungar Khanate, the military actions of the Kazakhs, and, after the fall of Dzungaria, land and diplomatic issues between the Kazakhs and the Qing Empire. *Conclusion.* The information contained in Russian, Kazakh, Turkic-language, Persian-language, and Qing materials in some cases complements each other, while in others it reflects the same events differently. A significant amount of material has been preserved in Chinese and Manchu documents, some of which still requires further study and comparison with other sources.

Keywords: Kazakh–Dzungar relations, Kazakh Khanate, Dzungar Khanate, source base, historical sources, Qing archives, Russian archival materials, Central Asia.

Acknowledgement: The article was prepared within the framework of the grant-funded project of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, titled «New pages from the history of Kazakh-Dzungarian relations: second half of the XVII – 50s of the XVIII century» IRN AP23488522.

For citation: Beisembayeva A.R. Kazakh-Dzungar relations from the second half of the XVII century to the 1750s: the source base of the research // Otan tarihy. 2026. Vol. 29. No. 3. P. 1092–1103. [in English] DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_1092-1103

XVII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫ МЕН XVIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 50-ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ-ЖОҢҒАР ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ: ЗЕРТТЕУДІҢ ДЕРЕКТІК НЕГІЗІ

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* XVII ғасырдың екінші жартысы – XVIII ғасырдың 50-жылдарындағы қазақ-жоңғар қатынастары Орталық Азия тарихындағы маңызды үдерістердің бірі болды. Әскери қақтығыстар, бейбіт қатынастар кезеңдері, жерлер мен көшіп-қону аймақтары үшін күрес өңірдегі саяси жағдайдың өзгеруі және көршілес мемлекеттердің геосаяси мүдделерінің күшеюі аясында жүрді. *Мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Мақаланың мақсаты – XVII ғасырдың екінші жартысы – XVIII ғасырдың 50-жылдарындағы қазақ-жоңғар қатынастарының деректік базасын зерттеу, тарихи деректердің негізгі топтарын және олардағы мәліметтерді анықтау. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Жұмыстың деректік базасын қазақтың ауызша тарихи материалдары, орыс дипломатиялық және эпистолярлық құжаттары, түркітілдес және парсытілдес шығармалар, Цин империясының ресми жылнамалары мен тарихи-географиялық еңбектері құрады. Зерттеуде архив құжаттары, жарияланған құжаттар мен материалдар жинақтары, қолжазба деректер, шежірелер, тарихи аңыздар мен жырлар, Цин империясының ресми жылнамалары, тарихи-географиялық және әскери-тарихи еңбектер, сондай-ақ XVII–XIX ғасырлар авторларының еңбектері пайдаланылды. Жұмыстың әдіснамалық негізін тарихилық, объективтілік және жүйелілік қағидаттары, тарихи-салыстырмалы, тарихи-генетикалық және деректанулық әдістер құрады. *Нәтижелер.* Орыс құжаттарында даладағы саяси жағдай, қазақ және жоңғар билеушілерінің қызметі, елшіліктер, әскери жорықтар және шекаралық аумақтардың жағдайы туралы мәліметтер бар. Қазақтың ауызша тарихи дәстүрінде қазақ-жоңғар соғыстары, жекелеген оқиғалар, хандар, сұлтандар, билер мен батырлар туралы маңызды мәліметтер сақталған. Түркітілдес және парсытілдес шығармаларда Оңтүстік Қазақстан мен Орта Азиядағы тарихи оқиғалар, жоңғар жорықтары, қазақ көшіп-қону аймақтарының жағдайы және саяси күштердің арақатынасы туралы үзік мәліметтер кездеседі. Цин империясының жазба деректерінде көп көлемде мәліметтер сақталған. Оларда Жоңғар хандығындағы ішкі оқиғалар, қазақтардың әскери қимылдары, ал Жоңғария құлағаннан кейін қазақтар мен Цин империясы арасындағы жер және дипломатиялық мәселелер көрініс тапқан. *Қорытынды.* Орыс, қазақ, түркітілдес, парсытілдес және циндік материалдардағы мәліметтер кейбір жағдайларда бірін-бірі толықтырса, басқа жағдайларда бір оқиғаларды әртүрлі көрсетеді. Қытай және маньчжур құжаттарында елеулі материалдар сақталған, олардың бір бөлігі әлі де әрі қарай зерттеуді және басқа деректермен салыстыруды қажет етеді.

Кілт сөздер: қазақ-жоңғар қатынастары, Қазақ хандығы, Жоңғар хандығы, деректік база, ауызша тарихи деректер, жазба деректер, Цин мұрағаттары, орыс мұрағат материалдары, Орталық Азия.

Алғыс айту: Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің гранттық қаржыландыру жобасы аясында дайындалған «Қазақ-жоңғар қатынастары тарихының жаңа беттері: XVII ғасырдың екінші жартысы – XVIII ғасырдың 50-жж.» (ИРН AP23488522).

Дәйексөз үшін: Бейсембаева А.Р. XVII ғасырдың екінші жартысы мен XVIII ғасырдың 50-жылдарындағы қазақ-жоңғар қатынастары: зерттеудің деректік негізі // Отан тарихы. 2026. Т. 29. № 3. 1092–1103-бб. [ағылшын тілінде.]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_1092-1103

КАЗАХСКО-ДЖУНГАРСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XVII – 50-Х ГГ. XVIII ВВ.: ИСТОЧНИКОВАЯ БАЗА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация. *Введение.* Казахско-джунгарские отношения второй половины XVII – 50-х гг. XVIII вв. являлись одним из важных процессов в истории Центральной Азии. Военные столкновения, периоды мирных взаимоотношений, борьба за территории и кочевья происходили на фоне изменения политической ситуации в регионе и усиления геополитических интересов соседних государств. *Цель и задачи.* Целью статьи является исследование источниковой базы казахско-джунгарских отношений во второй половине XVII – 50-х гг. XVIII вв., выявление основных групп исторических источников и содержащихся в них сведений. *Материалы и методы.* Источниковой базой работы послужили казахские устные исторические материалы, русские дипломатические и эпистолярные документы, тюркоязычные и персоязычные сочинения, официальные хроники и историко-географические труды Цинской империи. В исследовании были приведены архивные документы, опубликованные сборники документов и материалов, рукописные источники, шежиры, исторические предания и жыры, официальные хроники Цинской империи, историко-географические и военно-исторические сочинения, а так же труды авторов XVII–XIX вв. Методологическую основу работы составили принципы историзма, объективности и системности, историко-сравнительный, историко-генетический и источниковедческий методы. *Результаты.* Русские документы содержат сведения о политической ситуации в степи, деятельности казахских и джунгарских правителей, посольствах, военных кампаниях и положении приграничных территорий. Казахская устная историческая традиция сохранила важные сведения о казахско-джунгарских войнах, отдельных событиях, ханах, султанах, биях и батырах. Тюркоязычные и персоязычные сочинения содержат фрагментарные сведения об исторических событиях в Южном Казахстане и Средней Азии, джунгарских походах, положении казахских кочевий и расстановке политических сил. Большой объем сведений содержится в письменных источниках Цинской империи. В них отражены внутренние события Джунгарского ханства, военные действия казахов, а после падения Джунгарии – земельные и дипломатические вопросы между казахами и Цинской империей. *Заключение.* Сведения русских, казахских, тюркоязычных, персоязычных и цинских материалов в отдельных случаях дополняют друг друга, в других – по-разному отображают одни и те же события. Значительный материал сохранился в китайских и маньчжурских документах, часть которого еще требует дальнейшего изучения и сопоставления с другими источниками.

Ключевые слова: казахско-джунгарские отношения, Казахское ханство, Джунгарское ханство, источниковая база, устно-исторические материалы, письменные источники, цинские архивы, русские архивные материалы, Центральная Азия.

Благодарность. Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации проекта грантового финансирования Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан «Новые страницы из истории казахско-джунгарских отношений: во второй половине XVII – 50-х гг. XVIII вв.» ИРН AP23488522.

Для цитирования: Бейсембаева А.Р. Казахско-джунгарские отношения во второй половине XVII – 50-х гг. XVIII вв.: источниковая база исследования // Отан тарихы. 2026. Т. 29. № 3. С. 1092–1103. [на английском]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_3_1092-1103

Introduction. Kazakh-Dzungar relations from the second half of the XVII century to the 1750s occupy an important place in the history of Central Asia. The Kazakh-Dzungar wars, brief periods of peace, and the complex and multifaceted relations between the Kazakh and Dzungar khanates had a significant impact on the geopolitics of the region, the international relations of nomadic states and their sedentary neighbors, and changes in foreign policy directions. The study of Kazakh-Dzungar relations is one of the important areas of research in domestic and foreign historical scholarship.

The source base of the study comprises a large body of sources in Russian, Chinese, Old Kazakh, Persian, and other languages. These historical sources differ both in their origin and in the nature of the information they contain. The historical sources presented in this study also have their own specific features in reflecting information and political processes. The authors of these sources lived in the societies of their own time, with their own norms, culture, and perceptions, which influenced the way reality was represented in historical materials. The richness and linguistic diversity of the historical sources allow researchers to cross-check and compare the information obtained, which helps to analyze the sources objectively and critically, while taking into account the ideological and cultural features of each individual document.

A considerable number of documents and specialized studies have been published in domestic and foreign historiography. However, there are practically no comprehensive works that include sources in different languages and focus specifically on Kazakh-Dzungar relations. The study of the source base of Kazakh-Dzungar relations from the second half of the XVII century to the 1750s remains relevant today. Of particular interest is the introduction of new materials from Chinese archives into broader scholarly circulation, as well as the comparison of the information obtained with Russian, Kazakh, and Persian sources. This will significantly expand the source base for further research.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the source base on the history of Kazakh-Dzungar relations from the second half of the XVII century to the 1750s, to classify certain groups of historical sources, and to determine their significance for reconstructing the history of Kazakh-Dzungar relations and the geopolitical situation in the region.

Methods and Methodology. The source base of the study consists of Kazakh oral historical sources, written sources in Persian, official Chinese chronicles from the Qing period, as well as Russian epistolary and diplomatic sources of the XVII–XVIII centuries. In the course of this study, the author used published collections of documents, archival materials, historical and geographical works, and sources of personal origin containing information related to the history of Kazakh-Dzungar relations.

The methodological basis of the study was formed by the principles of historicism, objectivity, and systematic analysis. The study employed historical-typological, historical-comparative, historical-genetic, and source-critical methods. The historical-comparative method made it possible to compare information from different groups of sources and to identify the specific features of how the same events were reflected in Russian, Qing, Turkic-language, and Persian-language traditions. The historical-genetic method was used to examine the causes, key stages of development, and dynamics of Kazakh-Dzungar relations. Source-critical analysis made it possible to determine the origin of the sources, the context of their creation, and the degree of reliability of the information they contain.

Findings. An important place among the sources on the history of Kazakh-Dzungar relations is occupied by the Kazakh oral historical tradition. Historical legends, shezhire, epic works, and historical songs (zhyr) have preserved to the present day the people's memory of the struggle of the Kazakhs against the Dzungars, the deeds of khans, sultans, and batyrs, as well as key events of the XVII–XVIII centuries that became part of the historical memory of the Kazakh people. A significant body of information on the history of Kazakh-Dzungar relations has been preserved in historical legends about Tauke Khan, Ablai, the biys Tole, Kazybek, and Aiteke, and the batyrs Kabanbai, Bogenbai, Zhanibek, Malaisary, Bayan, Raiymbek, and others. These materials, transmitted orally, were later recorded by collectors of Kazakh folklore and published in specialized editions. The significance of the steppe oral historical tradition as a specific form of preserving the people's memory was brought into scholarly focus and substantiated in the works of V. P. Yudin [Yudin, 1992]. V. P. Yudin regarded the oral historiography of the steppe as an independent type of historical source characteristic of the nomads of Dasht-i Qipchaq [Yudin, 1992: 65]. A large amount of material from oral historical sources was recorded and published in the works of Ch. Ch. Valikhanov [Valikhanov, 1985], V. V. Radlov [Radlov, 1870], G. N. Potanin [Potanin, 1881], A. A. Divaev [Divaev, 1941], and N. A. Aristov [Aristov, 1895]. Owing to this, part of the oral historical sources was preserved and later introduced into scholarly circulation by researchers of subsequent periods.

An interesting group of sources in terms of their content consists of historical legends and heroic epics devoted to the events that took place during the Kazakh-Dzungar wars. Among this group are such legends as «The Legend of Ablai», the works «Sabalak» and «The Story of Ablai Khan», as well as the historical poems «Olzhabai Batyr», «Er Zhanibek», «Bogenbai Batyr», and many others [Valikhanov, 1985]. These works contain rich information about military campaigns, clashes with the Dzungars, and the life and state activities of Kazakh khans, sultans, and batyrs, transmitted and preserved through the oral historical tradition.

This group also includes the poem «Tarikhnama» by Shady-Tore Zhaniruly [MSF CSL RSE Gylym Ordasy. Folder 888. Notebook 2–3. L. 179–421], which contains records concerning the era of Ablai Khan, written down in later periods after the historical events themselves. The poem «Tarikhnama» reflects individual events from the life of Ablai Khan, the period of his rule, information about military campaigns and his associates, as well as diplomatic relations with other states.

Interesting information is contained in the poetry of the zhyrau of the XVIII century, primarily in the works of Bukhar Zhyrau, which reflected the political events of the era of Ablai Khan [Shafigi, 2015: 3–9; Magauin, 1989: 91–94]. A large body of Kazakh folklore materials was published in the multi-volume edition «Babalar sozi». This edition includes historical legends of the XVII–XVIII centuries about Ablai, Kabanbai, Bogenbai, Zhanibek, Malaisary, and many other historical figures [Babalar sozi, 2012a; Babalar sozi, 2012b].

Genealogical information contained in the shezhire, presented in the works of K. Khalid «Tauarikh Khamsa» [Khalid, 2014], Sh. Kudaiberdyuly «Genealogy of the Turks, Kazakhs and Khans» [Qudaiberdiuly, 1991], M. Zh. Kopeiuly «Genealogy of the Kazakhs» [Kopeev, 1993], N. Naushabayuly «Manzumat Kazakiya» [Naushabai, 1903], and many others, is of lasting importance for the study of the political and military elite of the Kazakh Khanate. Kazakh shezhire contain important, often irreplaceable and unique information about the origins of Kazakh clans and tribes, the genealogy of the Chinggisids and their relationships, the clan and tribal composition of the zhuzes, and also preserve the memory of nomads about individual historical events in the steppe region.

A separate group of historical sources consists of Russian documents and materials. A large number of documents on the history of Kazakh-Dzungar relations are preserved in the Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire. First of all, these are materials from Fund 113 «Dzungar Affairs» and Fund 122 «Kirghiz-Kaisak Affairs». Fund 1 of the Historical Archive of the Omsk Region contains materials on journeys to the Dzungar nomadic territories, on Khong Tayiji Galdan Tseren and the Kazakhs, as well as many other documents [IAOO. F. 1. Op. 1. D. 4, 7, 8, 10.].

The Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts preserves the file «On Dzungar, Kirghiz-Kaisak and Mongol Communications», concerning Kazakh-Dzungar relations [RGADA. F. 248. Op. 113. D. 1607]. Some Russian documents were published in the collection «Russian-Dzungar Relations (late XVII century – 1760s): Documents and Extracts» [Russko-dzhungarskie otnosheniya, 2006], «Kazakh-Russian Relations in the XVI–XVIII Centuries» [Kazakhsko-russkie otnosheniya, 1961], «The Epistolary Heritage of the Kazakh Ruling Elite, 1675–1821» [Epistolyarnoe nasledie, 2014] and the series «The History of Kazakhstan in Russian Sources of the XVI–XX Centuries» [IKRI, 2005; IKRI, 2006; IKRI, 2007a; IKRI, 2007b]. A separate source is the journal of the Russian embassy of I. S. Unkovskii to the Dzungar Khanate in 1722–1724 [Unkovskii, 1887].

It is important to note the great significance of written Turkic-language sources on the history of Central Asia in the XVII–XVIII centuries for the study of Kazakh-Dzungar relations. A special place among Turkic-language sources is occupied by the work «Islam-name» (نامه اسلام), authored by Molla Abd al-Alim, also known under the pseudonym Shair Akhun [Muginov, 1962: 22]. «Islam-name» was written in the middle of the XVIII century in the Chagatai language. Two manuscript copies have survived and are preserved in the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The source contains information on the history of East Turkestan and is of considerable interest for studying the political situation in Central Asia during the crisis and subsequent collapse of the Dzungar Khanate [Zlatkin, 1983: 293–295]. Of significant interest are also Molla Abd al-Alim's accounts of the internal struggle among the Dzungar nobility after the death of Galdan Tseren, the change of supreme power in Dzungaria [Moiseev, 1991: 179], as well as the relations of Dzungar rulers with Kazakh khans and sultans. Molla Abd al-Alim reported that Dawachi and Amursana fled to the Kazakh steppes and were under the protection of Ablai Khan.

Some Persian sources contain information about the Kazakh-Dzungar wars. For example, Persian-language works by Bukharan authors describe events that took place at the beginning of the XVIII century in

the steppe and in the territories adjacent to the Central Asian possessions. Of particular importance is information about Dzungar campaigns in Southern Kazakhstan, the capture of cities, and the situation of the Kazakhs during this period. It should be noted that in Persian-language sources the Dzungars are often referred to as Kalmyks. For example, the work «Firdaws al-Iqbal» contains information about the Kazakhs at the beginning of the XVIII century. In particular, when active Kalmyk raids on the territory of the Kazakh zhuzes began in 1706, the Kazakhs were forced to migrate: the Junior Zhuz moved westward towards Khiva and northward to the valleys of the Yaik and Emba rivers, while the Middle Zhuz moved towards Samarkand and Bukhara [Munis va Ogahiy, 2010]. Information about such Kalmyk invasions of Dasht-i Qipchaq was also reflected in the work of Muhammad Husayn, «Makhazin al-Ta'wa» [Makhazin al-Ta'wa. Manuscript of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. No. 2773. Fol. 102a–108a].

The work of Mir Muhammad Amin Bukhari, «Ubaydulla-name», contains information concerning the situation of the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks, Kalmyk attacks, the devastation of Kazakh nomadic territories, and the taking of captives. This information appears in accounts devoted to the reign of the Bukharan Khan Ubaydulla II at the beginning of the XVIII century and relates to the period when the theatre of Kazakh-Dzungar military conflicts extended beyond the territory of the Kazakh Khanate and covered part of the neighbouring Central Asian possessions [Bukhari, 1957: 35–36].

In his work «Tuhfat al-Khani» (or «Tarikh-i Rahim-Khan»), Muhammad Wafa Karminagi recorded interesting information on the Kazakh-Dzungar wars, particularly concerning the events of 1723. The author describes the Dzungar invasion of Southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia, the capture of such cities as Tashkent, Sairam, and Turkestan, and other events. Muhammad Wafa Karminagi also provides some information on the retaliatory actions of the Kazakhs and the population of Tashkent against the Dzungar troops [Tuhfat al-Khani: 158a–161a; Karminagi, 2013].

One of the Persian-language sources concerning Kazakh-Dzungar relations is «Tarikh-i Qipchaq-Khani» by Khojamquli-bek Balkhi [Khurshut, 1982]. This historical source is valuable because it was written in the first half of the XVIII century and reflects information relevant to that period on the balance of political forces in Central Asia, including the Kazakh-Dzungar military confrontation. In «Tarikh-i Qipchaq-Khani», Khojamquli-bek Balkhi addresses the Kazakh-Dzungar wars during the reign of Tsewang Rabtán, as well as the situation in Tashkent, Sairam, and the neighbouring territories at that time [Atygaev, 2012; Khurshut, 1982].

It should also be noted that some information concerning an earlier period of Kazakh-Dzungar relations is presented in the XVII-century work of Mahmud ibn Wali, «Bahr al-Asrar fi Mana'ib al-Akhyar». This work contains materials on the situation of Kazakh nomadic territories in the XVII century and some of the earliest information on the Kazakh-Oirat confrontation [Bahr al-asrar, 1969].

An important group of sources on the history of Kazakh-Dzungar relations consists of written materials of the Qing Empire. Some of these documents were published in the multi-volume collection «Materials on Xinjiang from the “Qing Shilu”» (新疆民族研究所编: 《清实录新疆资料辑录》). It includes materials from the «Veritable Records» (《清实录》) of the emperors of the Qing dynasty. The «Veritable Records» of the Qing emperors contain rich information on events that took place in Central Asia. Of particular interest are the «Veritable Records of the Reign of Gaozong» (《清高宗实录》 – Qing Gaozong shilu), which record events in the Dzungar Khanate, the first contacts with the Kazakhs, and some information on the course of Kazakh-Dzungar relations and the roles of Ablai, Dawachi, Amursana, and other influential figures of that period.

For example, in juan 543, after the defeat of Dzungaria, the Qing emperor conducted negotiations with the Kazakh Khan Ablai “哈萨克汗阿布赉” on establishing new neighbouring relations and the extradition of Amursana, a representative of the Dzungar nobility. Juan 548 contains information on the first embassy between Ablai and the Qing Empire and on the land issue raised after the liquidation of the Dzungar Khanate [Qing Gaozong shilu, 548 juan, 1978: 9–10]. Juan 777 contains reports by General Agui (阿桂) stating that after the fall of the Dzungar Khanate, the number of Kazakhs coming to Ili (the Ili region) for trade had significantly decreased. Following the report, the emperor ordered that rules be developed under which the inhabitants of Xinjiang could travel to the Kazakh nomadic territories for trade, as well as other measures [Qing Gaozong shilu, 777 juan, 1978: 8]. Information on the location of Kazakh lands is also mentioned in He Qiutao's work «Shuofang beicheng», «Description of the Submission of the Kazakhs» (《哈萨克内属述略》) [He Qiutao, 1987].

The collection «Imperially Approved Plans for the Pacification of the Dzungars» (《钦定平定准噶尔方略》 – *Qinding Pingding Zhunge'er fanglüe*), compiled on the basis of Qing documents, contains some information on Kazakh-Dzungar relations. The collection includes materials on the Qing Empire's campaign against the Dzungar Khanate and reports on Kazakh military actions during this period. For example, in juan 12 of the main section of the collection, military clashes between the Kazakhs and Dzungars are mentioned: «哈萨克先与准噶尔互相构衅» – «the Kazakhs had previously been in mutual conflict with the Dzungars»; during the advance of the Qing troops, Dawachi was fighting against the Kazakhs [Qinding Pingding Zhunge'er fanglüe, Zhengbian, 12 juan, 1771].

Juan 15 contains important information on the gathering of Kazakh troops in 1755 for an attack on Dzungaria: «闻知哈萨克聚兵抢掠准噶尔». This information was reported to the Qing commander Bandi (班第) by Dahatai (达哈泰), who had previously been held captive by the Kazakhs and had escaped back to the Qing. According to him, the Kazakhs said about Dawachi: «达瓦齐与我等积成仇隙, 断不令其统辖准噶尔» – «Hostility has accumulated between Dawachi and us; [we] will certainly not allow him to rule Dzungaria». He further informed the commander that news had been received of the approach of about 50,000 Kazakh warriors – «哈萨克约有兵五万前来之信». At the same time, the Kazakhs stated that if Amursana became Khong Tayiji instead of Dawachi, they would not send troops against him and would maintain peaceful relations with him [Qinding Pingding Zhunge'er fanglüe, Zhengbian, 15 juan, 1771].

After the liquidation of the Dzungar Khanate, the Qing emperor demanded that the Kazakh rulers Abulmambet, Ablai, and Abulfeiz should not cross the former borders in Tarbagatai and Ili or occupy these lands without authorization, and should also prevent mutual attacks and plundering with neighbouring peoples while maintaining peaceful relations [Qinding Pingding Zhunge'er fanglüe, Xubian, 3 juan, 1771].

The same events were also reflected in another Qing historical source, the «Imperially Commissioned Historical and Geographical Description of the Western Regions» (《钦定皇舆西域图志》 – *Qinding Huangyu Xiyu tuzhi*). One section of this work was devoted to the Kazakhs and described the territories of their nomadic migrations, their proximity to Dzungaria and the Russian Empire, information on khan authority and the sultans, customs and economy, way of life, and relations with the Dzungars. The source also preserves Ablai's words addressed to the Qing official Shundena (顺德纳, Shundena) concerning the division of the Kazakhs into three zhuzes: «我哈萨克之有三玉兹, 如准噶尔之有四卫拉特也» – «We Kazakhs have three zhuzes, just as the Dzungars have four Oirats» (《钦定皇舆西域图志》. 卷四十四. 右部哈萨克).

The description of the Western Regions also states that during the internal struggle among the Dzungar nobility, Ablai repeatedly launched attacks on Dzungaria: «其汗阿布赉初乘达瓦齐乱, 数侵扰准噶尔» [Qinding Huangyu Xiyu tuzhi, 1782].

The historical events of the middle of the XVIII century were reflected in Wei Yuan's work «Records of the Sacred Military Campaigns» [Wei Yuan. Shengwu ji, 1842]. This work contains separate sections devoted to the wars of the Qing Empire against the Dzungar Khanate. For example, Wei Yuan wrote about Amursana: «乾隆二十年二月, 准噶尔平, 阿睦尔撒纳旋叛, 明年, 走哈萨克, 诱煽其汗阿布赉» – in 1755, after the defeat of Dzungaria, Amursana rebelled, and in the following year he went to the Kazakhs and attempted to win Ablai over to his side [Wei Yuan. Shengwu ji, 4 juan, 1842].

The «Imperially Commissioned Brief Account of Xinjiang» (《钦定新疆识略》) contains information on the former lands of the Dzungar Khanate and the situation of the population after its liquidation. The source states that part of the Oirat population, after the defeat of the Dzungar Khanate, remained among the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz and later came under the authority of the Qing Empire: «有自准噶尔既灭, 于乾隆二十五年以后, 陆续招抚, 并由哈萨克、布鲁特投出者» [Song Yun deng. Qinding Xinjiang shilüe. – 1821. – 7 juan].

Among the later works concerning Kazakh-Dzungar relations is Xu Song's geographical work «Records of the Waterways of the Western Regions». From 1812, the author stayed in Ili, travelled through Xinjiang, and collected information on rivers, lakes, routes of communication, and settlements. Xu Song described Lake Balkhash and recorded information on Zaisan and other territories connected with Kazakh nomadic lands and the former possessions of the Dzungar Khanate [Xu Song, 1823]. In compiling his work, Xu Song relied on Chinese writings and other materials of the XVIII century.

A major contribution to the identification of Chinese sources on the history of Kazakhstan was made by K. Sh. Khafizova, V. A. Moiseev, B. Ezhenkhanuly [Khafizova, 1989; Ezhenkhanuly, 2009: 6], Jin Noda,

and Takahiro Onuma [Noda, Onuma, 2010]. These scholars translated and studied Qing sources and epistolary documents of Kazakh khans and sultans related to the historical processes of the XVIII century, the liquidation of the Dzungar Khanate, and the establishment of relations between the Kazakhs and the Qing Empire [Kabul'dinov, Beisembaeva, 2025: 1030].

Jin Noda and Takahiro Onuma worked with Manchu archival documents of the Qing Empire in their research, some of which they published with authentic translations. Manchu documents are of considerable importance for the study of Kazakh-Dzungar relations. A large number of such documents are preserved in the First Historical Archives of China. Some Manchu documents were published in the multi-volume collection 《清代新疆满文档案汇编》 (*Qingdai Xinjiang Manwen dang'an huibian*), consisting of 283 volumes [Qingdai Xinjiang Manwen dang'an huibian, 2012]. The publication contains information on the military events of that period, diplomatic contacts, Dzungar rulers, and the policy of the Qing Empire in Central Asia. Later, some Manchu documents were translated into Chinese and published under the editorship of Wu Yuanfeng and Li Sheng in 《清代新疆满文档案汉译汇编》 (*Qingdai Xinjiang Manwen dang'an Hanyi huibian*) [Wu Yuanfeng, Li Sheng, 2020–2023].

Conclusion. Information from Russian, Kazakh, Turkic-language, Persian-language, and Qing sources in some cases complements one another, while in other cases the same events are presented differently. A considerable body of material has been preserved in Chinese and Manchu documents, some of which still requires further study and comparison with other sources.

The analysis conducted makes it possible to better understand which historical materials can be used to reconstruct Kazakh-Dzungar relations and how objective they are. The source base includes diverse historical sources covering key aspects of the military, economic, diplomatic, and social relations of the Kazakhs with the Dzungars and neighbouring states. These materials provide valuable information for a deeper understanding of the political situation in Central Asia in the XVIII century and the role of the Kazakh-Dzungar wars in the historical processes of this period.

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