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The Art of War and Organizational Structure of Kazakh Nomads Troops

Key words: *art of war, military tactics, the structure of troops, weapons, epic, military and sports games.*

Annotation: *Military-historical theme remains one of the uncertainties in the Kazakh historiography. The article describes the battle formations and tactics of the Kazakh army, the structure of combat units, as well as weapons used by them. The characteristic of the popular military sports games is given.*

The history of the art of war, facing the past struggle for independence of the country, allows the examples of heroic deeds, of the older generation of defenders of the Fatherland, to form at educability high morale and psychological qualities, to bring stability, determination and ability to overcome any difficulties in combat conditions. The purpose of this paper is to examine the art of war and nomadic Kazakhs, as well as used their weapons.

Numerous ethnographic data suggest that in the era of the primitive communal system in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan was a kind of physical culture, the appropriate level of material and spiritual life of that distant time. Ancient authors of the first millennium BC, wrote that in the steppes of Kazakhstan and the foothills of the numerous tribes lived Saks, Massagets, Issedonians and Argips. They began to emerge tribal alliances, conducted a fierce inter-clan and tribal fighting. This can be seen not only in the archaeological material, but also in the written sources. Among them are the works of Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy, and others. These sources supported by archaeological evidence showed that the bulk of Kazakhstan VII-IV centuries BC was occupied by population, part of the powerful tribe of Saks. They were united in unions and led a nomadic life, engaged in cattle breeding. At Saks it was custom that the groom can take the girl as his wife only when he defeated her in the struggle. The peoples whose way of life is associated with long-term movements of riding (Kazakhs, Tatars, Kyrgyz, Mongols, and others.), have been extended struggle riders on horseback. On the ancient lands of Kazakhstan lived Massagets. It was a freedom-loving, warlike people. In the IV century BC King Cyrus of Persia, one of the Achaemenid dynasty that ruled for many years one of the great powers of old, paid with his life for trying to conquer Massagets land. Ancient historians were shocked by the death of the great conqueror and brutality of battle: soldiers fought in close combat with spears, daggers, and with his bare hands. It was useful elements of martial arts. Fierce battle continued for a long time, and Massagets won. (1)

The Battle formations and tactics of the Kazakh army. Formation of the state of the Kazakhs and the constant wars, as enemies external and internecine power in the desert, grew more than one generation of the sultans, khans and warriors possessed strategic thinking, policy makers endowed with wonderful foresight political thinking biys.

Valuable information about military tactics and the conduct of the battle of ancient and medieval Chinese nomads left no written records. It is these sources are for us the basis for the study of a number of military codes, regulations and rules of military tactics, transmit, usually orally from one generation to the other warriors.

Military Kazakh troops include:

1. complex weapons;

Ер қаруы – бес қару;

bow - садақ, saber – қылыш, spear – Naiza, ax - aybalta, mace - кырзи. Medium range weapons (spear, peaks); strike weapons (clubs, maces, flails); shock-Slash (axes, hammers, axes); cut and thrust (saber, sword); piercing-cutting (knives, daggers); firearms. Defensive armor and military equipment

2. The traditional military organization.

The traditional organization of military organizational structure (right, left wing and center). The principle of hundreds and thousands. Anxiety "atta". Battle flag, flags, badges. Battle cry. Tamga. Exploration. Food.

3 Military Tactics.

Tactic to lure the enemy, feigned flight; sudden and swift attack. Military vaults "Ylken zharyk soғysy", "Oshaқ soғysy", "Ai қoramandy soғysy", "Қыурық zheu soғysy" (2).

Talking about the art of war Kazakh troops, it should be noted that the actions of Kazakh troops was inherent in a certain organization. Preparing for battle, they are usually carried out reconnaissance, then, going to the place of battle, trying to move stealthily in order to ensure a surprise attack. Refinements in battle plans have been made as a result of action of small patrols, to find out the situation. Command of Kazakh troops knew better terrain and skillfully used the height of the beam and the bushes for placing their main forces, ambushes and reserves.

Feature of the Kazakhs in the military sense was their high endurance and durability. They are easily transferred to the hardships and privations of camp life. Warriors for a prolonged period could go without food or water, content with Kurt and millet. They could patiently endure the long-term transitions and jumps in the saddle for a long time. Kazakh soldiers did not know the slightest nonsense - neither food nor in the home. It acquired over the years the quality of training to the military-nomadic life. From early childhood, every man was preparing to become a warrior. Boys learned to ride almost before the walk, later mastered the subtleties of bow, spear and sword. (3)

Martial arts of riders included a large number of techniques, archery, spear throwing, techniques for using when cutting with a saber, the protection of the equestrian and pedestrian enemy horse protection. Spear at the horse soldier featured prominently, this was due to the development of equestrian combat tactics. Spear warrior tried in battle to knock out the enemy out of the saddle, to throw on the ground, and, piercing it, cause scars. A great place to gear mounted warrior held the whip. Scourge was not only to control the horse, it killed the despised enemies unworthy of honor saber strike. Played out on national holidays historical battle scenes, demonstrations of martial fighting, horse racing and gambling on horses, and so on. D. Which shows the techniques of combat equestrian arts. (4)

The structure of the combat units consisted of three main parts: the center and two wings. During the raid two groups' beaters also moving away from the center, trying to surround the game on both sides, and move toward each other, gradually creating a continuous circle with prey in the middle. In the center line of hunting was the main manager of the raid, give instructions beaters in each wing. In the military organizational structure in the center of the rate of Khan located performing the functions of command and control forces. Wing commander reported directly to the commander in chief. Right and left wing shock combat units that carried the whole brunt of the battle. Important role was played in a marching motion vanguard performs functions similar to the functions of intelligence on the battue hunting. In the rear of the combat system of the nomads was a special unit (ambush, reserve), which operated in the most decisive and crucial moment. For ordinary soldiers hunting served as a school where they are constantly practicing, practiced skills possession various types of knives ranged and melee, movement skills riding in formation (5).

Martial art of Kazakhs was born in battles. History is full of military battles, in which clearly manifested, generalship quality khans and brave, courage and bravery of the Kazakh people. Assessing the nature of Jungar wars, more and more come to the conclusion that it was popular, locally produced.

The heroic epic "Alpamys warrior", "Kobylandy", "Ep Taryn", "Ep Saiyn", "Kambar", "Ep Kosay", "Ep Kekshe" in a cycle of tales "Kyryk warrior", "Otegen warrior" show feats sons of the people, their will to win, which tells of the crucial moments era of the heroism of the people who defended their homeland, their thoughts and aspirations, the centuries-old struggle for national unity and territorial integrity.

An example of valor and military art is the battle in the valley Orbulak. In 1643 Zhangir Khan, speaking together with Samarkand army led by Zhalantos-batyr won a brilliant victory over Dzhungars. Thanks to the skillful use of the terrain and the possibility of weapons in existence, construction of combat orders, only 600 Kazakh soldiers led by Zhangir Khan, managed to defeat the 50-thousand army hontaydzhi Batur, killing more than 10,000 of its soldiers. Battle of the Gorge Orbulak on its tactical plan, courageous and talented should be translated to the history books of war and military art, as well as joined the battle of Thermopylae, where in 480 BC 300 Spartans led by king Leonidas died, but do not miss the Persian army through a mountain passage. (6)

Folk military sports games. In characterizing the educational opportunities of the Kazakh national military sports games, contributing to the development of physical, moral and volitional qualities, we consider: children's paramilitary game: Zhayau zharys, ak kaskyr, jamby ho; equestrian sports: jamby ho, k kpar, b yge, tenge alu, alaman b yge, audaryspak; sports types:  zaksha kyres, zh dyryktasu. By means of the impact of these games on the person can be identified cognitive, educational, developmental, ideological function (7).

Thus, substantial characteristic of martial traditions of Kazakh people show that the martial traditions are an effective means of military education of the younger generation.

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