

BESENYOS

Kangju, Kangar, Kangly, Besenyos, Beshenye, Badjanak, Beçen, Beçenek (pl), Bejen, Bejenek (pl), Bissenus, Badzinags, Budin, Budini, Budun, Pasiani, Patzinaks, Peçenek, Pecheneg, Pechenachi, Pachenase, Pezengs, and other variations

DATELINE	
Time	Events
1766 BC	Eventually recorded Chinese traditions tell of Kia, 17th member of old Chinese Hia dynasty, dethroned due to evil ways. His son Sunni went with 500 members of his Hia nationality to Hun relatives. Hia still has many common words with Altaic languages
1766 BC	Oldest Türkic words are in Chinese annual chronicles noting cultural and political events. Hun' s (Hsiungnu) words tanry, kut, byoryu, ordu, tug, kylych etc are oldest monuments of Türkish language. State rulers endoethnonyms Hun, Türkic " man, male, people"
1390 BC	First elements of Hun state in highlands of Ordos
1200 BC	First Hun state in highlands of Ordos
800 BC	Sword myths traditions are all early Anatolian, are also found in Hun and Magyar traditions and mentioned by Herodotus amongst early Scythians.
800 BC	Greeks associated invention of iron working with northern Messopotamian and Anatolian Scythian tribes like Kalybs tribe which gave steel its name in many early European languages. In time Kalybs are absorbed by Sarmatians and Yazig.
801 BC	Kalybs are absorbed by Sarmatians and Yazig, via Yazig cavalry taken by Romans to Britain and were foundation of King Arthur myths of Ex-Calibur, and sword myths which are all early Anatolian traditions
685 BC	685 - 643 BC Rule in Tsi of Huan - hun
679 BC	679 BC Huan - hun organizes a congress of rulers in Tsi, taking that right from Chjou
659 BC	659 - 621 Rule of Mu-hun in Tsin
500 BC	Persepolis inscription text is " Darius Hystapes (522-486) rex popularum bonorum posui. Hi adorationem igni mihi attulere: Choana, Media, Babilon, Asyria, Guthrata, Armenia, Cappadocia, Sapardia [Sabir], Hunae."
318 BC	First historical document connected with Huns is Chinese-Hun treaty signed in 318 BC
300 BC	In Chinese sources Alans are one of four Hunnish tribes (Xu-la, Lan, Hiu-bu, Siu-lin) most favored by kings of Eastern Huns (Mao-dun/Mete and his son

	Ki-ok/Kök) of 3rd century B.C.(ToOD 146). (Türk. alan field, akin to 'fieldman', 'polyane', 'polovets')
300 BC	Hun state consists of 24 clans, some of them: Kuyan (Jack rabbit) Lan (Orchard) Suybu (West Tribe) Suylyanti Tsulin Taychi Uyti Tsetszuy...
124 BC	Asi (Yazig), Pasiani (Budini/Beçen/Peçenek), Tocharian, Sabir (Sabaroi) tribes break into Sogdiana (Chinese "K'ang-chu") and Bactria (Chinese "Ta-hsia"). In next five years two Parthian emperor die in wars. Later Sakauraka tribe is also conquered by them
40 BC	Pompey (Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus, 106 - 48 BC), Roman general, had to march against Alans/Asses, crossing the Caspian gates. Nomadic pastoralists Alans lived in Asia and Europe around Caspian Sea
36 BC	Turanian coins were minted north of Jaxartes (Syr-Darya) river before the Scythian invasion into Bactria, and a large number of these anonymous coins are collected in the British museum
35 BC	Archaeological work shows that both Bactria and Sogdia contained large nomadic populations well in advance of Yu-chi migration
35AD	Joseph Flavius: " Alan people were a Scythian tribe"
150	Hou Han shu: Alans were earlier known as Yancai (" Vast Steppe"). They have about 100,000 bowmen and same way of life and clothes as the Kangju and identical with Ta Yüeh-chih. Yancai changed its name to kingdom of Alanliaio with capital Di.
450	Hou Han shu: Alans are a dependency of Kangju (Tashkent plus the Chu, Talas, and middle Jaxartes (Syr-Darya) basins). The climate is temperate. Wax trees, pines, and aconite are plentiful
225	Hou Han shu: Alans were vassals of Kangju (Tashkent plus the Chu, Talas, and middle Jaxartes (Syr-Darya) basins). Now they are no longer vassals
300	Genealogy: Gaogüys =>Tele =>15 tribes => 1 Uange (Uygurs) 2 Seyanto (Sir + Yanto) 3 Kibi 4 Dubo (Tubalar)(Dabo)(Tele) 5 Guligan (Kurykan)(Yakut) 6 Dolange (Telengits) 7 Bugu (Pugu)(Uygurs) 8 Bayegu (Baiyrku)(Uygurs) 9 Tunlo (Tongra)(Uygurs) 10 Hun

	11 Sygye (Uygurs) 12 Husye 13 Higye 14 Adye(Eduz) 15 Baysi (Barsil)
440	Atilla has a full control in N. Caucasus. Treaty with Persian Shakh Yazdagar
692	Kipchaks mixed with Besenyos between Black Irtysh and Syr-Darya in Deshtikipchak
700	In the south Kypchaks bordered Bechens, who in 8th - beginning of 9th c. lived in basin of Seyhun and Aral area. Later Kypchaks drifted toward Urals.. In 7-12 cc. Kypchak and Kimak culture was identical
701	Amu-Darya flowed into Caspian sea until 8-th c. ? Climatic change caused relocation of Oguz Basenyos and Alans or Asses, from lower reaches of Amu-darya (Uzboy) flowing into Caspian Sea. After Uzboy dried, they migrated to coast of Sea of Khazars
750	Besenyos (Kengeres/Pecheneg/Kangar) neighboring Uygurs on the west and hostile to them
800	Besenyos live between rivers Emba and Yaik, took control of trading route from Itil to Khorezm, dealt a hard blow to Khazarian trade, and became their dangerous neighbors
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860	860-880 Allied forces of Khazars and Oguzes displace Besenyos because of threat to their trading routs. Crossing Itil, they settled instead of Magyars, whom they displaced, in the vicinity of Don and Kama
870	In second half of 9 c. Kimaks began drifting westwards. They occupied lands of Bechens (<i>Besenyos, Badjinak, Patsinak</i>), whose nucleus were tribes of Kangar (<i>i.e. Kangals, Kangly, Kungurs, Kangars, Kangüys, Kanjüys etc.</i>) political union, in formation of Bechen tribal union participated, in addition to purely Türkic tribes, Sarmatian and Finno-Ugrian tribes. Bechens lived by cattle breeding in a tribal society
889	After 889 Besenyos break through Khazarian border guards and replace Magyars from Levedia
889	889-893 Besenyos, displacing Magyars from Atil-Kuzü toward Carpathian mountains, settle down on plains from Don to western Dniepr
893	Besenyos stop their pusuit of Majars at Dniepr, winter near the mouth of the river Buh
893	Catastrophically cold winter of 892-893 froze Itil and Don made it possible for Besenyos, whom the Oguzes attacked, to flee across the frozen rivers into Atelkuzu, although some of them were stuck east of Yaik river
894	Besenyos allied with Bulgars start a second attack of Major tribes forcing them to leave Atilkiji for Transylvania and the Upper Tisza region

913	Besenyos, once a part of confederation of W. Khaganate, were driven toward lower Syr-Darya and Aral Sea by Karluk Türks. They were grazing their herds between Yaik and Itil rivers
913	North of Sea of Azov Besenyos occupied Levedia, taking it from Magyars, and then drove them from area between Dnepr and Lower Danube - Atelkuzu (Itil-Kiji ?)
915	Besenyos appear before Kiev for first time in force. Kiev Prince Ingvar (Igor) I the Old signs peace treaty with them establishing a frontier between Don and Dniestr (? In 915 Kiev was controlled by Olaf (Oleg I the Seer, 882-916)?)
920	Khazars fight with Burtas (Steppe Alans or As), Oguzes, Byzantines, Besenyos and Kara Bolgars
934	Besenyos join in Hungarian invasion of Byzantium. Thrace.
944	Besenyos join in Kiev Prince Ingvar (Igor) I the Old raid on Byzantium
948	Emperor K.Porphirogenesos (948-952) <i>D' Administrando Imperia</i> Besenyos consist of communities: Ertim (or Erdem; the leader - Baicha, then - Yavdy), Chor (the leader - Kyugel, then - Kuerchi), Yula (the leader - Korkutkhan, then - Kabukschin), Kukhey (the leader - Ipa, then - Sura), Karabai (the leader - Karduxm), Tolmach (the leader - Kortan, then - Boru), Kapan (the leader - Yazy), Choban (the leader - Batahan, then - Bula).
948	Besenyos communities, three of which (Ertim, Chor and Yula) are "Kangar", meaning "brave", occupied banks of rivers running into Black Sea: Choban (in Don area), Tolmach (in area of Don flowing into the sea), Kyulbey (Donets), Chor (the east of Dnepr), Karabai (between Dnepr and Bug), Ertin (Dniestr), Yula (Prut), Kapan (lower Danube)
948	First three Besenyos communities had contacts with Oguzes, Khazars, Alans, and Crimea; Yula bordered on "Türkey" (Hungary), Kapan bordered with Danube Bolgars. A part of names are Türkic title ranks (Yula, Chor, Kapan = Kapgan, Kul, Bey), and names of leaders in most cases mean colors: Kuerchi = blue, Kakhushkin = wood bark, Sulu = ash, Boru = grey, Yazy = swarty, Bula = multi-colored, Yavdy = brilliant
950	Al Mas'udi (died in 956) describes 4 Türkic peoples: Ydjni, Badjkurt (Maskurts, Masguts, Herodotus (5-th c. BC), Strabo (c.64 BC - A.D. 20), and C. Plinius Secundus (62-113 AD) Massagetæ Scythians), Badjanak

	(Besenyos), Nukardi)
960	Besenyos live in Moldova (10th cent.-1171)
964	Besenyos seriously threaten Khazaria
965	Svyatoslav possibly signed agreement with Besenyos before crossing their territory. He allies with Oguz (Russ. Torks/Uzes). Purpose to gain tribute from Viatchi on Oka by removing their Khazar overlords. He also conquers Yasians and Kasogians in Taman-Kuban area.
965	Knyaz Svyatoslav of Kiev seizes Sarkel
969	Beseny Khan Kura captures Kiev
972	8 Besenyo tribes, under Khan Kura, of Kipchak stock with Oguz element, freed of Khazar dominance, defeat Russian prince Svyatoslav and make a drinking cup of his skull. Besenyos continuous fights with Khazars, Byzantines and Rus
993	Rus defeat Besenyos and found city Pereyaslavl (Russ. "Victory")
996	Besenyos attack Belgorod
1026	Besenyos invasion of Byzantium is repulsed by Constantine Diogenes
1036	Yaroslav's victory over Besenyos
1045	Byzantine-Besenyo agreement. Emperor Constantine IX Monomachus (1042-1055) accepts part of Besenyos, led by Kegenes, to settle down in Dobruja, they received land and three fortresses, as federates, against attacks of other Besenyo tribes, led by Tyrach
1045	Byzantines call Besenyos and Kumans "Skythicon"
1050	Biruni of Khwarezm: Language of Alans is a compound Khwaresmian and Besenyo-Türkish
1050	Before 800, Alans or Asses lived, together with Besenyos, around lower reaches of the Amu-Darya (Uzboy) flowing into Caspian Sea, and later, after river changed its course, they migrated to coast of Sea of the Khazars
1051	Besenyos invade Byzantium.
1060	Kipchaks replace Besenyos from N Caucasus steppes. Stan of Kipchak Khans is located on river Sunj. N Caucasus steppe is an important component of Deshti-Kipchak.
1064	Besenyos invade Byzantium across Thrace to gates of Constantinople
1065	600K Oguzes crossed Danube and devastated Balkans to Thessalonica. Emperor Constantine X Ducas, and then Besenyos and Bolgars annihilated them. remains of Oguzes were subjugated, eliminated or assimilated by Kipchaks
1071	Besenyos, in service of Byzantium, desert Emperor Romanus Diogenes V (1067-1071) in favor of Sultan Alp Arslan.
1087	Besenyos invade Byzantium across Thrace, are driven back, and defeat Alexius Comnenus.
1091	Kipchaks under Tugorkhan (?-1096) (Grousset's Togortak) and Bonyak (Grousset's Maniak) are allied with Byzantium under Alexius Comnenus, and

	together crushed Besenyo army at Mount Lebunion
1096	Per Rabbi Nissim, seventeen Khazarian communities join nomads (Besenyo, Bolgars, Oguses)
1117	Kipchaks under Khan Otrok retreat to N Caucasus steppes. Kipchak Khan Syrchan remains in Don Steppes. Kipchaks under Khan Otrok on way to N Caucasus destroy Sarkel. Its inhabitants with Besenyos and Oguz Türks migrate to Russian principalities
1121	Vladimir Monomakh defeats Berendeys, Oguzes (Torks), and Besenyos. The latter flee from Rus
1122	Kipchak Khan Bonyak defeats Besenyos at battle of Eski Zagra. Cumans subsequently occupy their lands
1123	Scyths/Besenyo were really wiped out by Byzantine Emperor John II in 1123
1171	Besenyo lose control of Moldova to Cumans (1171-1241)
1220	Gengiz Khan conquest of Bukhara, Samarkand, Tirmidh and Gurganj. Kangli garrisons slaughtered
1237	Invasion of Asses and Kipchaks in N.W. Caspian and N. Caucasus. Leading Kipchak warrior Bachman killed, Khan Kotyan retreat beyond Tanais. Batu starts encircling maneuver going through Burtases, Erzya Moksha, and Rus
1239	Assimilation of Alania into Ulus Juchi
1250	In 13th century number of Besenyo communities grew to 13, and among names were Aba, Balchar, Bator, Bychkyly, Eke, Ilbeg, Kure, Karaja, Temir, Teber, Sol. Besenyo fortresses are named: Salma, Saga, Kerbak. From these words it is clear that Besenyo language most of all resembled Türkic Kipchak dialect