

KYRGYZES

Gyanguns, Geguns, Dinlins, Kyrgyzes, Kirgyzes, Kirgizes, Khygases, Khakasses, and other variations

Subdivisions and ethnic affiliates

400 BC-1293 AD

<http://www.tataroved.ru/publicat/turky.pdf>

DATELINE	
Time	Events
-400	First mentioning of Dinlins living in Minusinsk depression and also in forest-steppe belt from Ob to Baykal (Türk "Main Lake"), identified with carriers of Tagar Culture (7th-3rd cc BC). Dinlins are presented Centaur-like joint with horse, or with hairy legs and hoofs
-400	Large Salbyk kurgan 20 m high, 80 m diameter, dated 4th-3rd cc BC with a single burial. Among artifacts was rotating hand mill. Evidence of agriculture, cattle breeding, and irrigation
-300	300 BC - 300 AD Dinlins live in S Siberia from lake Baykal to middle Enisey and sources of r. Chulym. Chinese annals certify Türkic-speaking of Dinlins, and call the state "Dinlin go" = "Dinlin state"
-300	S of Dinlins live Gyanguns (Geguns), belived to be earliest transcription of Kyrgyz. Gyanguns live in N-W Mongolia.
-201	Mode subjugated Dinlins, pushed them to N and giving their land to Gyanguns. Dinlin carriers of Tagar Culture join with Gyanguns, creating Tashtyk Culture (1thc BC - 5th c AD).
-174	Kokkhan (174-161 BC) Huns (Hsiung-nu) attack Tocharians (Yüeh-chih, White Huns), driving them from Gansu.
-174	Nomadic Yu-chi, a powerful force west of China, attacked and defeated by Huns and driven west, into Sogdia (K'ang-chu), from where they invade Bactria (Ta-hsia). Strabo 11.8.2 names them Asii, Pasiani, Tochari, and Sacarauli
-141	141-128 BC Tochars (Yüeh-chih), fleeing from Huns (Hsiung-nu), overrun Greco-Bactrian kingdom, which is renamed Tocharistan.
-124	Asi (Yazig), Pasiani (Budini/Beçen/Peçenek), Tocharian, Sabir (Sabaroi) tribes break into Sogdiana (Chinese "K'ang-chu") and Baktria (Chinese "Ta-hsia"). In next five years two Parthian emperor die in wars. Later Sakauraka tribe is also conquered by them
-73	Usuns, headed by a hereditary ruler, Kunmi, number over 600,000. They are 2 groups, Kangly (many of whom were sedentary farmers) in Karatau region and middle course of Syr Darya, and Alani migrated from N shores of Aral Sea to

	N banks of Caspian Sea
-73	Excavations at Aktyubinsk (on right bank of Syr Darya) reveal that Usun erected permanent dwellings as winter residences for tribal notables; most elaborate of these were two-story dwellings with enclosed courtyards
-69	Dinlins from N join with Uhuans from E and Usuns (As-Süns) from W attack and defeat Huns. Among booty Dinlins bring to Minusinsk depression thousands more of Gyanguns.
-69	69-49 BC Period of Dinlin independence
-55	Hun confederation splits into N. and S., N.Huns under Chjichji-Chanuy and S.Huns under Khukhanie-Chanuy.
-49	Chjichji-Chanuy defeated and subordinated Dinlins and Gyanguns
185 AD	Avar (Juan-juan) state on the NW border of China, to the Mtn. Altai
200	Tentative dating of Yenisean Alphabet considered by V.V. Radlov, P.Melioransky and S.E.Malov to be 2-3 centuries older than benchmark Orkhon Alphabet dated to 5th century by 6th century inscriptions
350	ca. 350 Juan-juans take the Sien-pi lands.
400	Fifth and sixth centuries A.D. Usun (Turgesh) union began to disintegrate, after successive invasions by Altai Turks
402	Juan-juans take Cungaria (Djungaria) and Upper Irtis (Irtys).
410	Syanbinian (Türk. Sün-bey, i.e. "Hun Bek") Jujan Khan Shelun Deuday died (-410), his brother Khulyuy (410-414) becomes Khan.
410	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Shelun Deuday unlimitedly controlled steppes from Khingan to Altai. Tele were subjugated. Central Asian Huns, after winning battle at river Ili, recognized suzerainty of Syanbinian Jujans and bought peace by submissiveness.
414	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Khulyuy (410-414) died, his cousin Datan (414-4) becomes Khan.
418	Syanbinian Jujanes penetrated Tarbagatay area,
430	Major campaign by Tabgach Empire Wey army, under Emperor Tay-u-di (Toba Dao) disperse Syanbinian Jujanes. Datan disappears, leadership taken by his son Udi. Udi agrees to pay tribute to Empire Wey.
437	Syanbinian Jujanes under Udi resume attacks on Empire Wey. In 439 Empire Wey counterattacks, without decisive battle. In 440 Udi attacks border and flees. Then again in 445.
439	In 439 Tobases had victory over Huns and joined Chesi to Wey Empire, Khan Ashina with 500 families fled to Syanbinian Jujanes and settled south of Altai mountains and produce iron for Syanbinian Jujanes.
439	The Türk (in Chinese texts t'u-küe) tribe, led by the Asina clan, is admitted into the Juan-juan state, and settles the S. slopes of Altay.
440	Hephthalites (White Huns, Ephtalite, i.e. Türk.: <i>Abdal, Abdally, Hantal</i> , later known in West as Avars) move south from Altai region to occupy Transoxiana, Bactria, Khorasan, and eastern Persia
445	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Udi (430-445) died, his son Tukhechjen becomes Khan. Empire Wey undertakes punishment raids into steppes against Syanbinian Jujanes.

470	Peace between Syanbinian Jujan and Tabgach-Northern Wey Empire
485	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Yuychen died, his ... Douulun becomes Khan.
492	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Douulun killed, end of Syanbinian Jujan Syanbinian overlordship over steppes and Tele. Nagay becomes Khan
493	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Nagay died, his son Futu becomes Khan.
500	Gaochan in Turfan oasis, under ethnically Chinese lord, under overlordship of Syanbinian Jujanes, breaks with their allies Syanbinian Jujanes.
500	Usun (Turgesh) population remained, but came first under rule of Western Turkish Kaganates and then under their successor, the Turgesh Kaganate, with its center at Shash, near present-day Tashkent
500	In 6th-7th cc in Kyrgyz state were widely spread golden-plated wooden animal carvings, horse harnesses with floral ornamentation
508	Mivotu is a lord of Teles (Teleutes), in vassalage to Ephtalites. Helps Empire Wey's 3K army defeat Syanbinian Jujanes at lake Puley, after being paid 60 pieces of silk by Empire Wey. Futu dies in struggles. Mivotu is rewarded with musical instruments.
508	Mivotu is a lord of Teles (Teleutes), in vassalage to Hephtalites. Helps Empire Wey's 3K army defeat Syanbinian Jujanes at lake Puley, after being paid 60 pieces of silk by Empire Wey. Futu dies in struggles. Mivotu is rewarded with musical instruments.
508	Cheunu becomes Jujan Khan.
513	Buddhism penetrates to Syanbinian Jujanes. Khan converts to Buddhism. Religious divisions in ruling clan.
516	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Cheunu attacks Tele's kingdom Gaogyuy, captures Tele (Teleut) lord Mivota, Tele escape to Ephtalites
519	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Cheunu makes a treaty with Ephtalites, gives Ephtalite lords his princesses as wives. Allies with Korea (Gao-Guyli) against Empire Wey, and together smash Manju tribe Dideugan.
519	Empire Wey recognized suzerainty of Turfan's Gaochan, and Syanbinian Jujanes continue to trade with them, receiving bread and cloth. Iron goods are provided to Syanbinian Jujans by their Türkic vassals (Turkuts, Türks-Tuku) in Altai.
520	Syanbinian Jujan Khan Cheunu killed by his mother, installed her another son, Anahuan, replaced by Polomyn.
521	Teles rebel and defeat remaining Syanbinian Jujanes under Polomyn, and Polomyn moves to Empire Wey with remains of his Horde. Anakhuan escaped to Empire Wey in 520, so both branches of Syanbinian Jujan horde ended up in Empire Wey.
522	522-552 Kagan A-na-kuei (A-na-kui)
540	Split of Empire Wey makes Syanbinian Jujan Khan Anakhuan a hegemon for both halves of Empire Wey.
545	Syanbinian Jujan lord Anakhuan, allied with Syanbinian Eastern Wey, together

	with Eastern Wey's emperor Gao Khuan, and Togon's king Kualyuy, attack Syanbinian Western Wey, but do not defeat Syanbinian Western Wey decisively.
545	Emperor of Syanbinian Western Wey Ven-di sends ambassador An Nopanto to Türkic lord Bumyn. Bumyn displays disloyalty to their suzerain Syanbinian Jujanes and sends a reciprocating embassy to Syanbinian Western Wey capital Chanan.
546	Hephtalite embassy came to W. Wey
550	West Tele tribes revolt against Syanbinian Jujan dominance, and attack from western Djungaria toward Khalka in Syanbinian Jujan heartland.
550	Bumyn, by accepting West Tele tribes vassalage, displays another disloyalty to Syanbinian Jujanian suzerainty.
550	Mid of 6th c emergence of polyethnic state in Minusinsk depression: with Türkic prevailing language, some members are believed to be Nenets group of the Uralic language family. State created and lead by Kyrgyz (Gyangun) clan, and is called in literature Yenisey Kyrgyz State or Kyrgyz Kaganate
550	KYRGYZ KAGANATE ca 550 - 1293 A.D Founder - Area - borders: W - Abakan Ridge and Alatau, S - W. Sayan Ridge, E - probably E.Sayan Ridge, N - to taiga and estuary of r. Angara
550	Consolidation of Kyrgyz Kaganate coincided with creation of First Türkic Kaganate (552-630). Initial relations are peaceful, Kyrgyzes attended funerals of Türkic Kagan Bumyn (Bumyn stela inscription).
550	ca 550-629 Period of Kyrgyz Kaganate subordination and relative independence from First Türkic Kaganate
551	Z. Ritor: "Thirteen peoples Avnagur (Onogur), Avgar, Sabir, Burgar, Alan, Kurtargar, Avar, Hasar, Dirmar, Sirurgur, Bagrasir, Kulas, Abdel and Hephtalit live in tents, earn their living on meat of livestock and fish, of wild animals and by their weapons."
551	551-552 Turkish revolt, starting in the Altai
551	Türkic Lord Bumyn (1) provokes Syanbinian Jujanes to a war by asking for a Syanbinian Jujan princess as a wife. Anakhuan refuses, calling him slave-smelter daring for such an offer.
552	April 552 Juan-juan defeat; a part of the fleeing Juan-juans enter C'i lands in China, the Kagan is K'u-t'i (552-554), then An-lo-ch'en, son of A-na-kui. The majority (?) starts to West. On the old Juan-juan territory starts the First Turkish Khaganate
552	Türkic Khan Bumyn executes Syanbinian Jujan's ambassador, and in winter of 552 attacks Syanbinian Jujanes and defeats them.
552	Syanbinian Jujanes, defeated by Türks, elect Anakhuan's uncle Dynshuttsy as Khan and continue fighting. In a battle near mountain Lyanshan they are defeated by Kara Issyk Khan.
553	Syanbinian Jujanes are defeated by new Türkic Khan Mugan Khan. They flee to Syanbinian Eastern Wey under dynasty of Bey-Tsi, who accepted

	them and repulsed Türks (Turkuts, Türks-Tuku) pursuit.
553	553-568 Turks and Sassanids ally to destroy Hephthalite Empire (Avars).
553	Kidanes defeated by Tsists. Ephtalite embassy to W.Wey
554	Syanbinian Jujanes do not have their herds, and are unable to work. They terrorize and rob population, and Syanbinian Eastern Wey Bey-Tsi sends an army against Syanbinian Jujanes.
554	Destruction of Syanbinian Jujanes weakened Syanbinian Eastern Wey Bey-Tsi. At same time, Syanbinian Western Wey Bey-Chjou was growing and more powerful.
554	Jujans started looting in Tsi, but are repelled by Chinese. 555 Jujans flee from Bey-Tsi to W Wey, given to Türks (Turkuts, Türks-Tuku) and decimated. Lyan attacks Bey-Tsi
555	Syanbinian Jujanes are expelled from Syanbinian Eastern Wey Bey-Tsi by army to steppes. Syanbinian Jujanes are beaten by Türks (Turkuts, Türks-Tuku) and Kidanes.
555	Türks defeat Avars (Abars). First encounter of Türks (Turkuts, Türks-Tuku) with Hephtalites.
556	Syanbinian Jujanes flee to Syanbinian Western Wey, which surrenders 3K army to Türkic ambassador, who orders decapitation of all except children and servants. End of Syanbinian Jujan dominance of steppes.
557	Avar's ambassador Kandikh to Byzantium Justinian demands lands and tribute.
558	Istemi Yabgu stops at Itil, allowing Vars and Huni, both from North of Aral Sea to escape to west and become known as Avars. (<i>This is Gumilev's misinterpretation of Avars and Huns</i>)
558	Vars (Ugrian tribe, related to Hungarian ancestors Ogors/Ugrs which lived between Itil and Ural rivers, and to Hungarians living in Bashkiria up to XIII c.) and Huni (Khionites = Sarmato-Alanians), both from North of Aral Sea, become known as Avars (<i>This is Gumilev's misinterpretation of Avars and Huns</i>)
558	Turks conquered Volga and Urals areas. Remains of Huni, Var, and Obr tribes went west to Danube, creating united Avar people (<i>This is Gumilev's misinterpretation of Avars and Huns</i>). Their first task was to escape from enemy. They managed it only because that Ephtalites were active in C Asia and distracted Istemi
558	Hephthalites (Avars) move west to Black Sea steppe to form Avar Khanate
558	Istemi: When I finish with Hephtalites, I will go after Avars, they can't escape.
563	Turkic armies, supported by Khosrov attack on Balkh, invade Ephtalite lands south of Amudarya. Per 'Shah-Name', decisive battle near Bukhara. Ephtalite army of King Gatifar is crushed
567	Spring 567 Turks, pursuing Avars, cross R. Itil (Volga)
570	Syanbinian Jujan horde keeps robbing neighbors. Language = Syanbinian Consider themselves to be ethnically Tobases.

603	Kushans rebel against Iran with help from Turks. Tocharistan separates from Iran
629	Rebellious tribes started fighting for power. Tribe of On-Uigurs (Ten Uigur Tribes union) lead by clan Yaglikar (Kar/Kur/Chur... = leader, popular Türkic title) faces better organized and stronger Sirs. On-Uigurs assembled anti-Sir coalition "Tokuz00guz" (nine Oguzes, i.e. nine Tribes). Contenders sent ambassadors to Chanan, to Taytszun court to obtain endorsement, in eyes of vassal tribes, of their stronger Chinese protector, and Chinese Emperor selects Sirs. In result head of Sirs Inanchu-erkin proclaims himself Yenchu Bilge-Kagan, forming Sir's Kaganate. Former lands of Eastern Türkic Kaganate recognize supremacy of Sirs. In the north Sirs subdued Enisey Kyrgyzes, and installed their Elteber for supervision.
629	Türkic Seyanto, member of Western Türkic Kaganate, ascended to power, controlling Central Asia, and subordinated Kyrgyz Kaganate until 647
632	Tan Empire ambassador Van I-Hun arrived to Kyrgyz Kagan to establish diplomatic relations, indicating Kyrgyz independence
643	Kyrgyz Kagan ambassador pays return visit to Tan Empire
647	Eastern Türkic Kaganate is known to be in control of Altai-Sayan highlands, i.e. Kyrgyz Kaganate territory
648	648-748 Kyrgyz Kagan's ambassadors visited Tan Empire 10 times during century, mostly in support of trade relations
679	679-682 Türkic-Chinese war. Kyrgyz Kaganate is believed to be a Chinese Tan dependency. Second Türkic Kaganate's Kagan Mochjo (692-716) tried to convince Kyrgyz Kagan Bars-beg to a vassalage, giving him daughter of his predecessor Kagan Gudulu, aka Ilteres-Kagan, as a wife.
700	Upper Enisey and Tuva have a rich treasure of Türkic inscriptions, most of which are yet to be catalogued, preserved and described. Most of dating is suppositions because of lack of expert study.
700	In 8th century in Kyrgyz Kaganate appeared large urban centers, were built palaces, temples, administration buildings, mostly of saman (adobe) and wood. Capital city was found in the delta of r. Uybat. Local principals build fortresses and castles.
709	Kyrgyzes, allied with Western Türkic Kaganate and Tabgaches (Türco-Chinese Empire Wey), attack Eastern Türkic Kaganate
710	In Türkic-Kyrgyz war, Kyrgyz Kagan Bars-beg is killed by army of Second Türkic Kaganate's Kagan Mochjo, who willed to install balbal (i.e. stone sculpture) of Bars-beg at his grave
731	Kul Tegin inscription witnesses independent status of Kyrgyz Kaganate, which sent ambassador Chur-Tardush Ynanchu to his funerals
740	UIGUR KAGANATE 740 - 1335 A.D Founder - Kutlug Bilgekul Khan Area - Central Asia and Northern Mongolia
744	744-758 After murder by Uigurs of Second Türkic Kaganate's last Kagan Ozmish, Kyrgyz Kaganate regained independence

757	Uigur Eletmish Bilge-Kagan sent help to Empire Tan. Uigur defeat An Lushan, who dies. Uigurian corps is lead by eldest son of Kagan Kutlug Bilge-Yabgu. After Chinese campaign he was accused in rebelliousness and executed. His corps, which campained against An Lushan revolt, participated in campaign against Kyrgyzes
758	Uigurs defeat 50,000 strong Kyrgyz army, bringing them into fold of Uigur Kaganate for 85 years (758-843). If war mobilization was total, total Kyrgyz country population stood at 250,000 people. Kyrgyz country retained autonomy within Uigur Kaganate
800	Kyrgyz country N border was at Sayan Ridge
808	ca 808, During Uigur Khan Bao-i (808-821) Kyrgyz army fights Uigur Kaganate
820	820-840, 20-year Uigur-Kyrgyz war under Kyrgyz ruler Yaglkar, ending with Kyrgyz victory over last Uigur Kagan Chjan-sin
840	Uigurs mostly evacuate from Central Asia to disperse in Middle Asia and a part migrated to Turfan and organized new Turfan state lead by Kagan Ugye
840	Yaglkar restored Khan's title, moved capital from Yenisey bank to S. slope of Du-man mountain.
842	Kyrgyzes pursue Uigurs to Eastern Turkestan, but could not subjugate them. Kyrgyzes captured Tuva, Altai, a part of Djungaria and reachd Kashgar, but failed to cut off Uigurs from Central Asian Türks
842	Rulers of Kyrgyz Kaganate aimed to increase weaponry production, because they had great access to mountain mining, metallurgy, and weapon production. They had a well equipped army in their command.
850	ca 850 <i>Hudud Al-Alam</i> describes Kyrgyzes as " unjust and merciless, noted by militaristic attitude and prone to quarrels; they are hostile and fight all nations surrounding them"
890	By end of century Yenisey Kyrgyz State occupied vast territory: W. - from middle course of Irtysh, E. - Baykal and Selenga, N. - R. Angara
916	916-1125 Mongol-speaking Kidanes establish Lyao state.
924	Kidan Emperor Abaotszi invaded Central Asia, which was not any more under Kyrgyz control. Kyrgyzes moved their capital from Tuva to Minusinsk depression. Initially relations between Kyrgyzes and Kidanes were peaceful
924	ca 900-1100 Retreat of Kyrgyzes and advance of Kidanes opens way for migration of Mongol-speaking tribes from r. Amur basin and Manjuria to Central Asian territories occupied by Türkic population, and flight of Türks from borders of China to the west.
924	924-1206 Kyrgyzes succeed in preserving their state in Yenisey basin
940	ca 940 Abu Dulaf Al-Khazraji describes that Kyrgyzes ate millet, rice, beef, lamb, goat meat, and other meats except camel
1000	1000-1200 L.R.Kyzlasov: Kyrgyz state unravels into a loose confederation of autonomous principalities of various descend and languages unable to unite into a single nation and unable to resist forein invaders
1160	Al Idrisi (1099-1166) wrote, among other observations that Kyrgyzes had water mills

1206	1206-1209 After a kurultai that proclaimed Temuchin as Chingiz-khan, Mongols start a 3-year campaign against Kyr gyzes. After a 3-year struggle Kyr gyzes are defeated.
1208	Kyr gyzes revolt against Mongol control at time of Mongol campaign against Horezm. Juchi was sent to suppress revolt, and he succeeded for a time
1254	New revolt by Kyr gyzes forces Mongol to send 20,000 army against revolt.Uprising was suppressed, but Kyr gyzes were not pacified
1293	Khubilai-khan ordered expulsion of Kyr gyzes to Manjuria. A part of Kyr gyzes is deported to Manjuria, signifying end of Yenisey Kyr gyz State
1293	End of KYRGYZ KAGANATE ca 550 - 1293 A.D Founder - Area - borders: W - Abakan Ridge and Alatau, S - W. Sayan Ridge, E - probably E.Sayan Ridge, N - to taiga and estuary of r. Angara
1335	End of UIGUR KAGANATE 740 - 1335 A.D Founder - Kutlug Bilgekul Khan Area - Central Asia and Northern Mongolia