

HUNS

Huns, Hsiung-nu, Hiung-nu, Xiong Nu, Xiahou, Khuni, Chuni, Suni, Sunni, Sunnu, Shunnu, Hunny, Gunny, Un, Unni, Khionites, Onogundurs, Onogur, Utigur, Hunnogurs, Hunnugurs, Hungars, Hungurs, Kuturgur, Kutrigur, Ultzindurs, Ultzingurs, Baranjar, Balanjar, Chue, Chumi, Shato, Os, Ovs, Ephtalite, Hephthalite, White Huns, Uygurs, [Uange, Bugu/Pugu, Bayegu/Baiyrku, Tunlo/Tongra, Sygye (Uygur tribes)], Seyanto (Sir + Yanto), Kibi, Tele/Tiele/Dubo/Tubalar/Dabo, Guligan/Kurykan (Yakuts), Dolange (Telengits), Husye, Higye, Adye/Eduz, Baysi/Barsil, Hunno-Bulgars, and other variations

Introduction

I attempted to collect events, records and facts pertaining to the Türkic history. There is an abundance of timelines. There are topic timelines in most of the history books, timeline encyclopedias and timeline dictionaries. The Türkic history, however, is there only incidentally, as a secondary-tertiary subject shown only at the time of the greatest impact on the central theme of the Greek and Roman world, or the center theme of a particular monograph. The Türkic history timeline lists the development of the Türkic societies, and includes the peoples and countries mutually impacted by the Türkic peoples. It gives the events in the Türkic world with the background of the neighboring societies.

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 Turkic words are in Chinese annual chronicles noting cultural and political events. Hun (Hsiung-nu) words tanry, kut, byoryu, ordu, tug, kylych etc are oldest monuments of Turkish language. State rulers' endoethnonym is Hun, Turkic "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
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 [European,

	Caucasian ?]."
450 BC	Herodotus World Map (ca. 450 B.C.) shows Agathirsi (Agach-ir=Türk. forest+people), Scythians and Massagets, Malanchleni, Neuri, Budini and Geloni, Thissagets and Jurcae
450 BC	Herodotus (IV, 105) reports about wolf cult at Neuri (Nevrs) along Hypanis and W. of Borisphen to Tyras together with Budins. Later wolf was on gold buklet fr Niconia by Dniester
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). (Turk. alan ' field' , akin to 'fieldman', 'polyane', 'polovets')
300 BC	Earliest occurrence of Parthian name in form of Aparnoi or Parnoi in Turan. According to Armenian historians who served Armenian dynasty of Parthian origin, Parthian Arsac who founded dynasty was of white Hun (Ephtalite) origin
246 BC	Cheng (246-?) of T'sin dynasty, in twenty-sixth year of his reign assumed title of Shi Hwang-ti (first universal emperor), from then on, China sovereign called Wang. Cheng consolidated 4 feudal states into China, and divided empire into thirty-six kiun
246 BC	Cheng (246-?) of T'sin dynasty built great wall of China (Wan-li-ch'ang-ch'eng, or wall ten thousand li long), which extends from Chi-li to Kan-su, to stop incursions of Huns (Hiung-nu)
290 BC	Hun state consists of 24 clans, some of them: Kuyan (Jack rabbit) Lan (Orchard) Suybu (West Tribe) Suylyanti Tsulin Taychi Uyti Tsetszuy...
290 BC	Hun state leader is titled Great Shanyuy - "Chenli gydu shanyuy" - " Son of endless sky" Succession is from father to eldest son
230 BC	Touman (Tumen, 240 - 210 BC), of clan Suylyanti with a bull totem establishes Hunnic Empire
214 BC	Chinese ruler Si Huang Ti (259-210 BC) builds Great Chinese Wall against attacks of Huns
209 BC	Touman died (Tumen, 240 - 209 BC), accession to throne of Maotun (Batur, 210 - 174 BC), founder of Hun Empire . Expansion of Hun Empire
204 BC	HUN EMPIRE 204 B.C - 216 A.D Area - At north, Siberia; south, Tibet - Kashmir; east, Pacific Ocean; west, Caspian Sea; (Total Area - 18,000,000 Km 2) Founder - Mete (Bagatir, Maotun, Batur)
200 BC	Emergence of Huns on western borders of China
177 BC	Mete Khan (Maotun) letter to Chinese government describes that 26 nations are in Turkish sate and all of them became " nations stretching bow-string", or Huns
174 BC	Kok-khan (174-161 BC), Huns attack Ku Süns , i.e. White Huns (Kushans, Tocharians, Yüeh-chih), driving them from Gansu

174 BC	Nomadic Ku Süns (Kushans, Yu-chi), a powerful force west of China, attacked and defeated by Huns and driven west, into Kangar (Sogdia, Kangüy, K'ang-chu), from where they invade Bactria (Ta-hsia). Strabo 11.8.2 names them Asii, Pasiani, Tochari, and Sacarauli
150 BC	Rise of Hun Empire's puts pressure on territory of Iran dislodging many Scythian nations who were pushed west, including Saka-Uraka whose kings' title was Makar
141 BC	141-128 BC Tochars (Yüeh-chih), fleeing from Huns, overrun Greco-Bactrian kingdom, which is renamed Tocharistan
121 BC	Chinese, under General Ho Chu-ping, defeat Huns
60 BC	Hou Han Shu 96A.10b : Huns defeated Great Yüeh-chih, who went west, became rulers of Baktria, and Sai king (wang) went southwards and became ruler(s) of Chi-pin, forming several kingdoms (Asses dynasties?) NW of Kashgar (Su-le): Hsiu-hsiin and Yilan-tu
56 BC	First split of Hun Empire into Western and Eastern branches Qoghoshar (Khukheniy I) (56 - 36 BC)
50 BC	Dionisios Periegetos: Already in-1st century BC, (European, Caucasian ?) Huns dominate over all Caspian lands
48 BC	WESTERN HUN EMPIRE 48 BC - 216 A.D Founder – Panu Area - area over present Central Asia
60	After Jazyges left Pontic steppes, Roxolans' possessions began to border Lower Danube and Roman Moesia. During Nero time (69 AD.) they invaded Moesia
93	Western (Nothern) Huns suffer a major defeat from Mongols (Hsien-pi) and start westward migration (93-c.380)
100	Roxolans (Türk. Uraksy Alans, i.e. ‘ Alansfarmers’) pushed Romans on the Lower Danube in 2-nd and in 3-rd c. In the 2-nd c. AD. Roxolan nomads expanded their domination over local nomadic and settled tribes to the west, down to Lower Danube and Carpathians
124	Dionysius Periegetes (the guide) Orbis terrae descriptio map showing (European, Caucasian ?) Huns (Unni), Caspii, Massagets (on opposite bank of Itil from Huns), Sacii, Alani, Scyths, Hyrcanii, Sarmats, Taurii
124	Dionisus Periegetes (end of 1st - beginning of 2nd c.) maps and talks that on Northwestern side of Caspian sea live Scythians, Uns, Caspians, Albanians, and Kaduses, of Huns living next to Caspian Sea Sak (Gr. Sacae)=Turkco-Persian saka=water carrier
128	Ticitus: Emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD) pays Roxolans annual tribute and allows their transit by Roman roads through Dacia with Iazyges, who lived along Tissa
139	(European) Huns living next to Dnieper in Eastern Europe. Ptolemaus Claudius geographer, B.3 Ch.5 calls them Khuni (Chuni) and Suni. (Khuni is clan/national designation while Suni is probably from Senyu, their ruler)
139	Ptolemy (83?-161? AD) writes that in European Sarmatia ‘ below Agathyrsi

	(Akatsirs, Türk. agach ers ‘ forest people’) live Savari (Türkie Suvars), between Basternae and Rhozolani live (European) Huns
139	Ptolemy lists Roxolans east from Alans-Scythians, i.e. between Lower Dniepr and Don, in steppes beyond Don,
150	Burial rite of Scythians and Huns is strikingly uniform: same barrows, burial frames of logs and thick timbers, burial blocks, sacrificial horses etc. Relics of Hun burials are well known in whole space of former Scythian territory: on coast of Black Sea, along Danube (so called Scythia Minor), in Northern Caucasus and other areas
155	End of Huns as a major power in inner Asia
216	End of HUN EMPIRE 204 B.C - 216 A.D Area - At north, Siberia; south, Tibet - Kashmir; east, Pacific Ocean; west, Caspian Sea; (Total Area - 18,000,000 Km 2) Founder - Mete (Bagatir)
216	End of WESTERN HUN EMPIRE 48 - 216 A.D Founder – Panu Area - area over present Central Asia
216	Western Hun Empire separates into 5 successor states (215-290) Tele (Gaogyuys)
260	In 60's of 3-rd century, Caucasian Huns served in Persian army of Sasanid Shapur I (241-272)
266	Unification of China. Hun rebellion is suppressed
275	EUROPEAN HUN EMPIRE 275 – 454 A.D Founder - brothers Muncuk, Oktar, Rua & Aybars Area - S Russia, Romania, N Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Chekoslovakia, S& C Germany. From E France to Urals; from N.Hungary to Byzantine Empire (Area - 4,000,000 Km2)
290	In 90's of 3-rd century, Armenian sources write about Hun wars in Trans-Caucasus (N.Caucasus)
300	Tele left early Huns Horde, keeping patriarchal relations and nomadic life. They were not Sinadized. They move on steppes on carts with high wheels
300	In Chinese annals Gaogyuys – Tele are listed as branch of Huns
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)
300	Sirs and Türks live at Ordos
304	Huns and Syanbinians conquered from China Han Empire northern part and established a sequence of kingdoms. Predominantly Chinese population was led by Hun' s Toba tribe.
309	Hun's raid eased by rebellion of (Chinese) people against officials
309	Intrigues of Emperor Huai-di against Sym Yuy. Chinese aliance with Tabgach Khan Ilu against Huns
310	Hun-Maskuts (Gr. Massagets), together with Sakas, led by king of Massagetae Sanesan invade Armenia in beg. of 4 century (336?) (Tr. Sen-esen=you+storming (man))
311	Defeat of Sym Yuy. Fall of Loyan, Huns take Chanan
312	Chinese displace Huns from Chanan
312	Small Syanbinian tribe with Khans from Muyun family moved from southern Manjuria to west and settled in proximity of lake Kukunor. They fought Tibetans successfully and Tobases unsuccessfully
312	Syanbinian tribe with Muyun Khans were organized into kingdom Togon and became vassals of Empire Wey
320	Muyun Khoy becomes Great Shanuy
321	Tsu Ti dies, and Chinese advance against Huns stopped
325	China loses lands north of river Huai
334	First mention of Bulgars, they live in basin of Tanais and Cuban
336	Türkic names of European Hun rulers Karaton (kadadon= dress) Mundjuk, Attila's father (bondjus = bead, tirquose) Attila (Itil= birthplace, or Ata-il = father of country) Illek, Attila's son (Il-Ek = country fortress) Dengizik, Attila's son (Den(g)iz = Sea) Irnek, Attila's son (=young soldier) Aibars, Attila's uncle (= bars, lion) Oktar, Attila's uncle (=) Ary Kan (aryg-kan = beautiful Quinn) Basyk Kursyk Atakam Eshkam
336	Türkic names of Hun rulers (cont'd) Nation Agacheri (Forrest people) Shar (sary - ak, = yellow - white) Ogur (Ok-gur = ten federates)

Potential link of ruling family with Asian Tankhu (king)

Notes

1. Hsiung-nu is one of Chinese derogatory monikers for Huns, with a meaning “ferocious slaves”. There were more respectful names for Huns in Chinese, like “western nomads”, etc. It is doubtful that scholars are not aware of the derogatory nature of the Chinese terms. Chinese also had plenty of derogatory terms for themselves too, but, unlike “Hsiung-nu/Hiung-nu/Xiong Nu etc.”, these terms are not used in the scientific literature to designate Chinese.

Iakinf (Vol. 2. SPb, 1828) tells us that in Chinese hieroglyphic rendering, the sign selected for “Hun” is a “malicious slave” hieroglyph, and the sign for “Gun” is a “respectful slave” hieroglyph.