



Қазақстан Республикасы
Мемлекеттік орталық музейі



«VIII ОРАЗБАЕВ ОҚУЛАРЫ»

халықаралық ғылыми-әдістемелік конференция
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ



МАТЕРИАЛЫ
международной научно-методической конференции
«VIII ОРАЗБАЕВСКИЕ ЧТЕНИЯ»

PROCEEDINGS
of international scientific and methodical conference
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HUNS-TURKS IN EURASIAN HISTORY IN THE PERIOD OF GREAT MIGRATION OF PEOPLES

IV-VII centuries entered the history of Eurasia as the era of the Great Migration. The Great Migration IV-VII centuries was a turning point in world history. These four centuries correspond to the peak when the Huns captured almost the entire continent, and radically changed its political, ethnic character. It was started by the Hun's tribal alliance and their movement from the depths of Central Asia to Europe. This led to the death of ancient foundations and orders, and the formation of new social relationships and civilization – a civilization of the middle ages. Since that time we have seen the synthesis and the formation of new social relationships, cultures and traditions of tribes and peoples in the Eurasian space.

Written sources for the period of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages have come to us in the form of Greek, Early Germanic and Scandinavian languages republished on English editions. There is a wealth of sources regarding the Turkic world and the Huns. In particular, these are the chronicles of Ammianus Marcellinus [1], Sulpicius Severus [2], Claudius Claudianus [3], Hidatius [4], Marcellinus Comes [5], Jordanes [6], Jordanes [7], Priscus Panites [8], Prosper Tiro [9], Johannes Antiochenus [10], etc.

The ancestral home of the tribes, who later called themselves "Germans" ("Germani"), includes south and central Denmark and what is now North Germany and Baltic Sea area. In V.BC, their southern advance led to the Harz Mountains and the River Saale, a tributary of the Elbe. This was when the Germans had a conflict with the Celts.

Subsequently, from the beginning of our era, Germanic tribal unions were in constant flux, and the tribes were involved in clashes with the Roman Empire. This can be thought of as the most important and defining period of the Great Migration. The apogee of this migration was the Huns' movement from east to west across the Eurasian continent.

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In ancient times, the Huns (Hunnoi) had inhabited Central Asia. They belonged to the Turkic tribes. As early as IV BC, the Chinese called the Huns their most serious opponents. Hun chieftains made real breakthroughs in the wars with the Han Empire.

The history of the Xiongnu (Hunnu) in the East was studied by L.N. Gumilev. Gumilev wrote: Victory over the Hun Alans, the Huns formed a huge tribal alliance ... In the seventh decade of the Fourth Century ... they crossed the Don and the victory over the Ostrogoths opened a new period of history known as the 'Great Migration'. Here we have the right to interrupt the narrative, as the newly opened page belongs to the history of Europe [11].

In the first century AD, the migration of the Hun tribes took place into the territory of Kazakhstan and other parts of western Central Asia. In the middle of IV BC, the Huns invaded the land between the Volga and the Danube. Having conquered the Alans in the Northern Caucasus, and subordinated the kingdom of Bosphorus, they crossed the Don, and crushed the multi-tribal power of the Ostrogothic King Ermanarich in South-Eastern Europe (45 AD). This year was the beginning of a series of movements that led to the Great Migrations in Europe and Europe.

In 46 AD the Visigoths, pressed by the Huns, crossed the Danube and with the permission of the Roman government settled within the Roman province of Moesia with the obligation of providing military service and obedience, since the Huns were repeatedly attacking the Balkan provinces of the Eastern Roman Empire. The relationship of the Huns with the Western Roman Empire was initially on a different basis. So, Hun hired warriors were some of the army of Rome, especially after 420 AD. The empire used them, in particular, to deal with and then with mutinies on the part of the Franks and Burgundians who settled on the Rhine, as well as the Bagaudae – peasants of north-western Gaul - who tried to secede from Rome. In the late 440s the situation changed. The Huns' ruler Attila (born ca. 395 AD, died. 453 AD) started to interfere in the internal affairs of the Western Roman Empire. Attila ruled from 434 AD till 453 AD.

The greatest territorial expansion and the greatest power of the Hun Empire in the West was when the centre of their activities reached Pannonia under the leadership of Attila. Greek and Latin sources indicate that Attila was of royal lineage, a line which for generations had ruled the Huns [12].

The Hun land under Attila's control consisted of four areas: the northern border of the kingdom which stretched from the Hun's homeland to the west of Germany. In the south, both Roman Empires (the Eastern Roman and the Western