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## History of Kazakh, Chinese and Russian Relations (XVIII-XIX centuries)

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## Abstract

**Relevance.** This article delves into the intricate historical relations between Kazakh tribes, the Russian Empire, and China during the XVIII-XIX centuries, shedding light on diplomatic, trade, and social dynamics pivotal to understanding contemporary geopolitics in the region.

**Purpose.** The purpose of this article is to analyze the multifaceted relationships between the Kazakh tribes, the Russian Empire, and China during the XVIII-XIX centuries.

**Methodology.** This research employs a historical analytical approach, utilizing both theoretical and methodological literature to construct a detailed narrative of the period of the XVIII-XIX centuries. Archival data and primary sources are systematically analyzed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the findings.

**Results.** This research article examines the history of the Kazakh tribes' contacts with the Russian Empire and China in the first half of the XVIII-XIX centuries, encompassing diplomatic, trade, and social development, among other things. For this purpose, the article considers this period as an object of study and analyzes it based on the theoretical and methodological literature, the scientific circulation of archival data, the chronological order of events in a scientific manner. In addition, the research examines the Tsarist Russian Empire's military-administrative actions in the Kazakh steppes from the middle of the XIX century, as well as the deliberate operations of prominent Kazakh sultans such as Ablai. This article describes the Qin Empire's interaction with prominent Kazakh sultans and other powerful persons in order to capture the eastern half of Kazakhstan and the Altai Territory, as well as its ambitions.

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**Conclusions.** The article identifies the importance of the participation of local Kazakhs in the above-mentioned region in foreign trade between Russia and China on a regular basis, its economic efficiency and importance. Therefore, it is very important to study such important topics through theoretical and methodological justification and publish it as a scientific article in international publications.

**Keywords:** international relations; historical research; historical essay; archival research; diplomacy.

## Introduction

The basis of the foreign policy of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, which began in the first quarter of the XVIII century, was the annexation of Western Siberia and the Altai Territory, which are part of the historical homeland of the Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz tribes. During this period, the Qing Empire also attracted the attention of the Afghans. Competition between them for new lands intensified, especially after the defeat of the Dzungarian Khanate in China in the 50s of the XVIII century.

Both empires sought to take over the lands left by the Dzungars. Most of the territory of Dzungaria was based on the historical lands of the Kazakhs. Thus, the interests of Russia and China had to be resolved through these Kazakh lands. Both countries plan to implement their plans in these competitive lands by attracting as much conflict-free, influential Kazakh ruling groups as possible. This plan included the awarding of various gifts, titles, annual cash prizes to Kazakh khans, prominent sultans, the construction of private houses and other changes. The policy of the Kazakh ruling groups (khans, sultans) in the XVIII and early XIX centuries was also aimed at the Russian and Chinese authorities to pursue their own interests as much as possible.

New data from the documents of the Russian State Historical Archive (RGIA), Omsk Regional Historical Archive (IAO) and “Kazakh-Russian relations in the XVI-XVIII centuries: (collection of documents and materials)” and the library of St. Petersburg State University are rare. Books on this topic in the XIX-early XX centuries were widely used in the literature. In addition, an analysis of foreign and domestic research papers on diplomacy and international relations was made and referenced.

In the history of Kazakhstan, it is important to study in the context of time the multifaceted relations of the Kazakh people in the XVIII-XIX centuries with the Russian Empire, the Qing Empire of China. For this purpose, the article considers this period as an object of study and analyzes it based on the theoretical and methodological literature, the scientific circulation of archival data, the chronological order of events in a scientific manner.

About the relations of the Kazakhs with foreign countries at that time, its course and results, the US historian M.B. Olcott [1] wrote extensively in his work “Kazakhs”. The author wrote in this work: “During the century and a half since the establishment of the Kazakh Khanate and the recognition of the Kazakh people as an independent nation, they have gone through great milestones in history. The customs and traditions of the Kazakhs have developed in parallel with the ancient neighboring peoples. Despite all the difficult times, the Kazakhs managed to preserve their national identity. Despite constant threats from powerful neighbors, the Kazakhs managed to remain an independent nation”.

The next valuable work, a collection of archival documents on Kazakh-Russian relations “Kazakh-Russian

relations in the XVI-XVIII centuries: (collection of documents and materials)” was published in 1961. It contains archival documents related to the Kazakh-Russian relations between the XVI-XVIII centuries [2]. From this we can see that the Kazakh-Russian relations were at the international level, and these data are clear evidence of these relations at that time.

Another valuable study of Kazakh-Chinese relations was conducted by K.Sh. Khavizova [3]. It is called “Tsinskaya Empire and Kazakh Khanates”. This study grouped various documents on the relationship between the Kazakh Khanate and the Qing Empire from the XVIII to XIX centuries. It contains specific data on the political and economic relations of the Kazakh Khanate, individual sultans and heroes of that period with China [4; 5].

It is important to systematically use the fundamental works and archival data on the theory and methodology of this topic in a chronological order. The above-mentioned records and valuable scientific works fully prove that there is a full historical basis for the establishment of purposeful relations between China and Russia on the world map, Kazakhstan, its former state basis – the Kazakh Khanate and neighboring countries.

## Kazakh-Chinese relations

The establishment of special relations with the Russian and Chinese empires, based on the goal of preserving the integrity of the Kazakh land and the freedom of its people, was especially evident during the reign of Ablai. For example, in the work of the Russian historian of the early XIX century G. Spassky [6] “Kyrgyz-Kaisak Big, Medium and Small Horde”: “Therefore, an interpreter and an official with 40 military teams were sent to St. Peter's Fortress to hand over the medals to him. However, Ablai refused to visit St. Peter's Fortress because he had previously received support from the Kyrgyz, was elected khan and was confirmed as a khan by a representative of the Chinese court”.

On the role of the Kazakh Khanate in international relations in the Central Asian valley during the reign of Ablai, including the policy of the Qing Empire, the famous Russian Chinese scholar N.Ya. Bichurin [7] provides valuable data. He wrote: “The Cossacks, the Chinese, are a large system of possessions northwest of the Khasak Ili”. During the reign of Tsan-Lun (1756) on the XXI century, Chinese troops entered the Cossack lands, and Abylai Khan went out to meet them and accepted Chinese rule, and he received a power of attorney and a calendar from the ruler. From then on, all its possessions passed to China.

Every year, China pays a tax of one head for each head of cattle and horses, and one sheep for every thousand heads of sheep. The commander of the Ili sends officials to collect this tax in their possession. At the first demand, the ruler and the elders greeted him with great disagreement. The ruler tried to persuade them (tax collectors) as much as possible, but in the end he was forced to pay the tax.

After that, in order to avoid unfavorable conclusions, it is paid annually in full and on time” [7].

In the following message: “Ablai Khan ... by the decision of the Chinese court received special privileges. Before being elected khan, Abylai Khan sent his relative to Russia, through which he received a diploma and power of attorney from Vice-Chancellor Vorontsov, with whom he was appointed by the Board of Foreign Affairs and was paid 300 rubles a year. In addition, a wooden house was built on the mountain Engistau (as it is written in the document) near the river Ishim” [8].

M. Arapov [9], a translator who returned to Orenburg from the Kazakh steppe, wrote a letter to the Governor-General requesting the return of Abylai Sultan's Siberian Provincial Office, who had been detained and baptized near the Irtysh in previous years, as well as Bashkirs. M. Arapov went on to say that today Ablai Sultan and the whole Middle Zhuz were happy to capture many thousands of Dzungar-Kalmyks, and according to those who were there, they were engaged in Dzungarian affairs. He also told Secret Adviser I. Neplyuyev that “This is because the number of troops in the forts and redoubts is small, not to mention the 5,000 peasants registered at the Kuznetsk factories”.

The following is what the office of the Russian Empire said “To the Sultan of the 8th category of the Uisun district of the Great Horde of the Kyrgyz-Kaisaks Abylaikhanov” [10], is an example of the work of the imperial authorities in this period to attract influential Kazakh sultans.

The following note in the document “Many elders and sultans receive state awards for their loyalty to Russia, as well as wages and food” [11]. From the second half of the XVIII century, the eastern region of Kazakhstan and the Altai Territory were widely involved in foreign trade relations with Russia and China. For example: “In the middle of the XVIII century, in order to establish a stable trade, trade centers were formed in Western Siberia, where active trade was carried out.

In particular, “After the construction of the new Ishim system, the local Siberian authorities and Kazakh elders asked the Russian government to conduct barter. In 1759-1760 such trade was allowed. Its most important center was St. Peter's Fortress. After the recent direct exchange with the Kazakhs, trade in caravans from Central Asia and China began. Kazakhs brought horses, bulls, sheep, cattle skins and fur” [12].

The complete annexation of the Kazakh lands by the Russian Empire, especially its eastern region and the Altai region, and thus the demarcation of the border with China, continued as the main plan of its policy in Central Asia in the early XIX century. The policy of the Qing Empire served this purpose as well. The Russian state, as mentioned above, first began to do this diplomatically. For example, in 1822 the rules of the Siberian Kyrgyz, who prepared the foundations of Speransky, who was the Governor-General of Siberia at that time, and the Orenburg Kyrgyz, written by Essen, who was the Governor-General of Orenburg in 1824, were completely abolished.

The Russian system of administrative and legal management was introduced on Kazakh soil and its implementation began. Along the way, the Russian authorities began to monitor and attract the activities of many Kazakh sultans, who did not stop relations with

China, but established close ties with the leaders of these countries.

Kazakh-Chinese relations during this period were constantly monitored. For example: “The distance from Semipalatinsk to the Chinese city of Kulja through the Middle and Great Hordes of the Kyrgyz-Kaisaks is about 30 days or about 750 km. There are many parking spaces. Upon arrival in Kulja, Asians are admitted without delay, and the Russians need a letter of recommendation from the escort or a respectable Kyrgyz sultan to the Chinese border guards, who will allow the caravan to enter their possession only after such a document is available, and they will see that it is from Russia. In order to receive a letter of recommendation, Russian merchants give the sultans a gift of about 200 rubles.

The road from Kulja goes through the Kyrgyz, Kalmyks and Tashkent people to Aksu along a system or fortified border. The head of Kulzha should also be paid 500 rubles. The next road from Semipalatinsk to Kulja passes through the plains and steppes of the Middle Horde, 1000 km long, rich in water and natural grass” [13]. This provides information on the course of Kazakh-Chinese trade relations, the state of trade routes. These records also show the Chinese precautionary and mistrustful treatment of Russian traders. In other words, it is clear that their organization and implementation of such trade relations are also politically motivated.

In September 4, 1823, message from the commander of the Siberian Border Troops [14] to the tsarist administration about the Chinese's relations with the Siberian Kyrgyz, he said: “The Chinese government has long been influencing the Kyrgyz steppes”. Proof of this is the current correspondence of Chinese border guards with some influential sultans who recognized the Russian rule during the reign of Uali and Bokei, former khans of the Middle Horde, who moved along our border system, and Gubaidulla Valikhanov, the grandson of the first of them.

According to the statement of the commandant of the Semipalatinsk Fortress, Lieutenant Colonel Kempen, on July 27, the Chinese government decided to send to Beijing in September this year the son of Sultan Chima Abylaikhanov of Karakesek region Saratai, the children of Sultan Bofi Abylfeyzov and the children of Sultan Togym Bolatkhonov, the influential Kyrgyz arrived. From the earliest times, the Chinese, influencing the Kyrgyz sultans, aimed to conquer this people by appointing someone to the khanate or giving them gifts” [14].

### **Kazakh-Russian relations**

An official Russian statement at the time on the course and purpose of Kazakh-Russian-Chinese relations in the early XIX century said: against the fighting and protests received by the Governor-General P.M. In order to conquer the Kyrgyz (Middle Horde), Kaptsevich was forced to enter into diplomatic relations with China, as Abylai and his son Uali khans were equally subordinated to the Bogdykhans of Russia and China. After the deaths of Khans Bokei (1819) and Uali (1821), district orders were opened in 1822 (Kokshetau and Karkaraly). Despite the Kyrgyz opposition to the opening of the sofas and all the actions of the Chinese government against him, General Kaptsevich succeeded in taking the oath of allegiance of Sultan Gubaidulla Valikhanov to the post of chairman of the

district on April 24, 1824, with the participation of Grigorovskiy.

Judges Chon, Toraigr and Sarzhan Kasymov retaliated among the Kazakhs. In particular, Sultan Gubaidullah Ualiyev was removed from office by the Kokshetau order because he had not severed ties with China, and Abylai Gabbasov was appointed in his place, but was replaced by Sultan Zhelgair Baitokin, who had surrendered to the Russian state for lack of confidence. Although the population was in turmoil for two decades from 1826 to 1847, the administration of the Kokshetau Order became normal”.

At the same time, the supreme power of the Russian Empire continued to attract the Kazakh sultans, who had been pursuing their own policy, without interrupting their relations with Russia and China, as the basis of their plans in this direction. In particular, since the beginning of the XIX century it has always been in focus. For example, on February 7, 1823, the Governor-General of Tobol and Tomsk sent a message to the Siberian Affairs Department of the Commander-in-Chief of the Private Siberian Corps: “I would like to inform you that we will start Valikhanovtr” [15; 16]. It seems that it was born of such interest.

In a secret message from the Governor-General of Western Siberia to the Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 10, 1823, №462 it is written that Chamy Abylaikhanov said that he had received three letters from the Chinese authorities asking for permission to visit his nephew, the son of the late Khan Uali Abylaikhanov, in the southern part of the Siberian system ... Gubaidullah Sultan, who was moving with his subordinates. As it became known from the translation of the letter ... into Russian, the Chinese official (Uali Abylaikhanov) told Gubaidullah Sultan that he should visit the Beijing palace as the direct successor of the deceased khan and recognize the emperor's demands” [17; 18].

It is necessary to cancel this visit. Then, on January 14, 1823, Shammuhamet wrote to Sultan Sultan's brother Gabidulla Sultan that “I could not get an answer to my first letter from you. [19; 20]. The letter means that the Kazakh sultan took a two-pronged approach during this period. It was at this time that the Russian Empire began to actively expand its power in the Kazakh lands, eliminating China's influence among the Kazakh ruling class. He reminded Baron Clot von Orenburg, Chief of Staff of the Siberian Private Corps of the Russian Imperial Foreign Minister, in a note dated April 14, 1820, 2 252: It is important to know this information from the facts, not from what the elders say. Our demands in the Middle Horde have several goals: border security; safety of our caravans, including our trade relations across the steppe.

The first goal is to establish a khanate that recognizes our Russian rule, to unite a certain number of Bolsheviks into one administration, to abolish their former form of sultanate power, and thus to terminate relations between these Bolsheviks. This measure destroys their unity. The second goal is to make the security of caravans and trade in the system the responsibility of the governors and sultans appointed by us” [21; 22].

During this period, the Russian Empire began to pay attention to the provision of pastures and arable land to local Kazakhs, whose lands were in short supply, in order to increase confidence in the Russian authorities

throughout the Kazakh steppes. For example, “On August 16, 1771, the Board of Foreign Affairs, on the recommendation of Major-General Stanislavsky, the head of the Siberian frontier system, allowed the Kyrgyz, whose lands had been acquired to explore the fields, to enter the system despite their herds and settlements. Since the sultans complained to the management of the system that the people were engaged in hostage-taking, theft, and did not pay taxes, it became obligatory to comply with their requests” [23-25].

In addition, “according to the rules of July 15, 1788, September 30, 1797 and others, the Kyrgyz were allowed to settle inside the Russian border, and today about nine thousand men are settled with their wives, daughters and young children” [6], seems to reflect some of the actions taken by the authorities of the Russian Empire to prevent the protests of the Kazakhs and to free them from Chinese influence. Rembertovich, a land surveyor from Biysk district, told the head of the Siberian frontier system: [26]. This can be understood as an attempt to prevent the Kazakhs from crossing the border into China in protest. However, there is no information on how this proposal was resolved.

If we take a historical step back in the past, it is known that the annexation of the eastern part of Kazakhstan, the Altai Territory of the Russian Empire, to the state began in the time of Tsar Peter I and was carried out continuously. Because from that time, the Russian state knew that the acquisition of these regions was also planned by the Chinese Empire. It is also clear that the prevention of the Dzungar Khanate's invasion of Kazakh lands in the first half of the 18th century was part of Russia's foreign policy. King Peter:

1. Lieutenant Colonel Buchholz on gold mining;
2. On the search for deposits in Cheredov and Etger;
3. Giving the Kalmyk ally the opportunity to freely trade in Siberia for the people of Bukhara and Kalmykia;
4. A trip to the gold-mining city of Ergety
5. On the road to Prince Gagarin's city of Ergety, May 22, 1714.

Let Lieutenant Colonel Buchholz travel to the land of Kalmykia, which produces sand gold on the shores of Lake Darya, and conquer it. This is because our Siberian governor, Prince M. Gagarin, reported that in Siberia, near the Kalmyk city of Ergety, on the banks of the Darya River, sand and gold are mined. Therefore, you will be instructed to travel to Tobolsk, take 1,500 troops from the above-mentioned governor and reach Lake Zhamish. It is obligatory to get there, to build a new fortress, to spend the winter as much as possible, and the next year to gather in Ergety. After reaching Erget, take it, further strengthen it, reach the Darya River and start gold mining ... ” [27; 28]. It seems to be a proof of this. And this imperial decree initiated the policy of annexation of the entire eastern region of Kazakhstan and the Altai Territory to the Russian Empire.

The conquest of the Kazakh steppes began during the reign of Peter the Great and was carried out continuously throughout the XVIII century that “The establishment of the Siberian system began in 1716. Since then, the Zhelezinka Fortress was founded to protect nearby salt lakes. In the same year, the Omsk Fortress was built. In 1769, the Board of Foreign Affairs began to allocate land

to applicants outside the ten-kilometer system. In 1761, by a high-ranking decree of the State Senate, the lands needed for the Kolyvan factories began to be vacated. With the opening of the Bukhtarma, Ridder, and Zyryanovsk mines and the start of non-ferrous metal production, the Biysk system along the Cargon River ceased to be an external border system" [29; 30]. This can be an example.

Among the peculiarities of the Kazakh-Chinese-Russian relations in the first half of the XIX century were the hardships and protests of the Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz tribes, who suffered from the colonial policy of the two empires to annex their historical sites. The well-known Russian local historian of the second half of the XIX century N.Ya. Konshin in his work "On the history of the discovery of the Kokpektinsky district" [31]. This is widely discussed. In this context, he writes: "Kokpek, or Kokpektinsk in other words, is a modern city of the Semipalatinsk region. In the 30s and 40s of the XIX century it was one of the main military bases on the west side of the Russian-Chinese border.

The Governor-General of Western Siberia, Lieutenant-General I.A. Velyaminov instructed the head of the Omsk region, Lieutenant General St. Laurent, to send a detachment beyond the Irtysh to the Kalba Mountains. Without any resistance from the Kyrgyz, the detachment stopped near the Kokpekty River, and in 1830, several wooden houses were built and the settlement was named Kokpekti after the river. This appearance of the Russians in the Zaisan valley caused a great deal of opposition among the Chinese, as it was very close to one of the (Chinese) border checkpoints - the newly built antelope (Kokpekty settlement).

In 1831, Shaueshek, who was at the Chinese border checkpoints, repeatedly sent his officials to Nedorezov, a centurion in Kokpekt, with a proposal to vacate the lands of the spring pastures of the Khans of the Chinese sultans. Nedorezov refused to comply with this proposal, stating that at the request of Chinese officials he was sent to Kokpekty district on behalf of the main Russian leadership, so he will not leave [31; 1-2].

N.Ya. Konshin [31] spoke about the situation with the construction of a fortress of the same name in the valley of the Kokpekty River, which is considered an undisclosed dispute between Russia and China. He noted that "There are rumors that a Chinese detachment of 500 or even 1000 people left Shaueshek to expel the Russians, and the detachment began its work. According to one such source, (Chinese border guards) did not allow Ragozin, an officer who led 10 Cossacks, to check on the Kyrgyz hostages in the Matai region.

Nyukholov from the Kazakh Matais, as the head of the frontier detachment, knew that the sultans Zhanibek and Suimenkul Khankozhin were close to their rule and were in constant contact with the Chinese" [31; 6]. From this it is possible to determine the attitude of the Kazakhs of this region to the construction of Russian and Chinese military fortifications on Kazakh lands.

"Velyaminov told St. Laurent to keep in mind that when Nyukholov and his detachment were near the Chinese checkpoints, they did not want to offend the people (the Chinese) by their accidental actions. It was also instructed to take into account that he does not want to leave power" [31; 6].

N.Ya. Konshin reported on the situation of Kazakhs whose lands were divided by the two colonial powers. It is known that since the 1930s, the Chinese government has repeatedly protested against the active development of undefined lands in the southern part of the eastern part of Kazakhstan by Russia. In this regard, he wrote that "The Chinese not only opposed the Russian occupation of the lands around Kokpekt, but also actively began to provoke the Kyrgyz in Ayagoz, where the formation of the district began in 1830. Therefore, the Governor-General could not risk any action against the Chinese, and in November 1831 he informed the Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese aspiration to Kokpekt and Ayagoz and asked the king to determine the need to cede these lands to the Chinese or expel them by force [31; 6-7].

The tsarist administration paid special attention to the border issues with China in the above-mentioned regions. The committees found that China's demands were unfounded, in particular:

1. Not to raise the issue of the Kyrgyz border; II. The Governor-General of Western Siberia is obliged, to keep our security detachments in the current areas of the Kokpekty and Ayagoz districts, without approaching the Chinese guard systems, until further special permission is granted;

2. If, in spite of such measures, the Chinese border guards ... force the detachments to leave their positions by force, they will have to use weapons" [31; 7].

He said that the Kazakhs, whose lands had been confiscated by China and had become strongholds, had taken up arms against the Chinese military government. Moreover, he wrote that "The year 1838 ended with anti-Chinese riots for the Kyrgyz in the Chinese-controlled border region. The Kereys, who migrated to the Black Irtysh region, moved south, invaded and plundered the Urunhai tribes, and even destroyed the Chinese fortress. Chinese troops from Kobda and Shaueshek pushed the Kereys to the confluence of the Kaba and the Black Irtysh, looted several villages, and killed about 30 people. ... the Chinese expelled 12 Kere tribes from the pastures of the Urunhai people"[31; 32; 17].

In addition to the above, in the middle of the XIX century the eastern region of Kazakhstan and the Altai region became the center of foreign trade, and along with Russian and Chinese traders, local Kazakhs began to take an active part in monetary and exchange trade. For example, a Russian note at the time states: "Semipalatinsk's largest grain (grain and flour) trade takes place from the second half of November to mid-December. As soon as the Irtysh was covered with ice, Kyrgyz people rode camels from the steppes of Ayagoz and Kargelin districts with their products: felt, leather, raw hides, fur, camel hair, ropes made of wool, trousers (wide trousers made of yellow goat skin) and much more. Others are bought here, and the proceeds are used to buy flour and wheat, tobacco, iron, and cast iron, chests, chests, and more. Foreign trade Along with domestic trade, the Kyrgyz steppe is dominated by Tatars and Tashkent residents, and foreign trade with Tashkent and the western cities of China, Shaueshek and Kulja (Ili). In exchange for these goods, felt, fur and cattle, sheep are imported from the Kyrgyz steppes" [33-35].

## Conclusions

In conclusion, it is known from the above differentiated Russian state archives and the works of Russian scientists and local historians published in the XVIII-XIX centuries:

- the main goal of the foreign policy of the two empires in the region at that time was to conquer the eastern part of Kazakhstan and the Altai Territory;
- diplomatic and non-violent services were widely used by them in the implementation of this plan;
- in the pursuit of their interests, these countries have done their best to attract representatives of the Kazakh ruling group, which has a dual purpose. In this case, the focus was on inciting them, creating the best possible conditions, rather than using harsh coercion;
- as the historical events show, the leading sultans of the Kazakh society did not fully accept this method and continued their bilateral activities. There were also open protests. He was followed by armed resistance from many tribes of the Middle Ages. This shows that the Kazakh steppe did not immediately recognize the authorities of the Russian and Chinese empires.

It is clear from some of the above data that the Kazakh-Chinese and Russian relations in the first half of the XVIII-XIX centuries were large-scale in various directions, thus distinguishing the historical significance of this relationship. It is known that the current topic still needs to be studied historically. After all, such relations, which began to be realized at that time, tell us about the courageous actions of the Kazakh people in the history of our country, not to look at the neighbors in any case, but

only to preserve their independence and the integrity of the homeland.

At the same time, it should be noted that the active participation of our people in trade relations between neighboring peoples during the period under study, thereby recognizing the economy, culture and customs of our native people. The publication of such centuries-old good deeds of the Kazakh people through world-class scientific publications should be on the agenda.

As a result of such work, the noble and peaceful qualities of our nation will become more and more known. And this is very important in today's globalized world. Evidence of the scientific value of paying attention to the fact that the sources of creative works for this purpose are written on the basis of data from new archival documents. In carrying out such a serious study, must take into account that the archives of China and Russia have a lot of incomplete data. It is known that this obliges the historians of the country to increase their work for this purpose.

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## Conflict of Interest

None.

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## **Історія відносин казахів, китайців та росіян (XVIII-XIX століття)**

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### **Анотація**

**Актуальність.** Ця стаття розглядає складні історичні відносини між казахськими племенами, Російською імперією та Китаєм у XVIII-XIX століттях, проливаючи світло на дипломатичні, торговельні та соціальні динаміки, важливі для розуміння сучасної геополітики в регіоні.

**Мета.** Метою цієї статті є аналіз багатогранних відносин між казахськими племенами, Російською імперією та Китаєм у XVIII-XIX століттях.

**Методологія.** Дослідження використовує історичний аналітичний підхід, використовуючи як теоретичну, так і методологічну літературу для побудови детального нарративу періоду XVIII-XIX століть. Архівні дані та первинні джерела систематично аналізуються для забезпечення точності та надійності результатів.

**Результати.** Ця дослідницька стаття досліджує історію контактів казахських племен з Російською імперією та Китаєм у першій половині XVIII-XIX століть, охоплюючи дипломатичні, торговельні та соціальні аспекти, серед іншого. Для цієї цілі стаття розглядає цей період як об'єкт дослідження та аналізує його на підставі теоретичної та методологічної літератури, наукового обігу архівних даних, хронологічного порядку подій на науковому рівні. Крім того, досліджується військово-адміністративна діяльність царської Російської імперії на степах Казахстану з середини XIX століття, а також свідомі операції визначених казахських султанів, таких як Аблаї. У цій статті описано взаємодію імперії Цинь з визначеними казахськими султанами та іншими впливовими особами з метою захоплення східної частини Казахстану та Алтайського краю, а також їхні амбіції.

**Висновки.** Висновки. У статті визначається важливість участі місцевих казахів у вищезгаданому регіоні у зовнішній торгівлі між Росією та Китаєм на регулярній основі, його економічна ефективність та значимість. Тому дуже важливо досліджувати такі важливі теми через теоретичне та методологічне обґрунтування та публікувати їх як наукову статтю в міжнародних виданнях.

**Ключові слова:** міжнародні відносини; історичне дослідження; історичне есе; архівне дослідження; дипломатія.