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Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

The concept of the authority at Turks

Abbas khamies Abood El-zubydi¹

¹Iraq/ University of Al-Qadisiyah
ABBAS.ABBOOD@qu.edu.iq

Mohammed Abdulabbas Naji²

²Iraq/ University of Al-Qadisiyah
Mhhm423@qu.edu.iq

Abstract

The study aims at focusing the light on the political system of tribes and clarifying the authority of the Supreme Khan via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, the supreme ruler of the tribe was called (Khan) and was receiving ambassadors and holds treaties with neighbouring forces such as China and the Sassanid state and the Arab Islamic state later. In conclusion, the nature of the military conflicts that sometimes took place between the Turkish tribes or some of the Khans to take power by force led to the dispersal and rupture of the Turkish nation.

Keyword: Turk, Authority, Islamic, Tribes, Concept.

El concepto de autoridad en los turcos

Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es enfocar la luz en el sistema político de las tribus y aclarar la autoridad del Supremo Khan mediante métodos de investigación cualitativa comparativa. Como resultado, el gobernante supremo de la tribu fue llamado (Khan) y recibió embajadores y celebró tratados con fuerzas vecinas como China, el estado de Sassanid y el estado islámico árabe. En conclusión, la naturaleza de los conflictos militares que a veces tuvieron lugar entre las tribus turcas o algunos de los Khans para tomar el poder por la fuerza llevó a la dispersión y ruptura de la nación turca.

Palabra clave: Turco, Autoridad, Islámica, Tribus, Concepto.

1. INTRODUCTION

The khan is the head of the power in the old Turkish states. Some of whom subjected a whole people or multiple peoples under his authority to be in power. And perhaps some of them came without appointment or election, but the tribes found themselves de facto and had no solution other than Acceptance of his authority though showed some resistance to an era of time. As time progressed, the political system of Turks was developed their political, established their system of government. and created great states that reverberated in history and fought violence wars with the empire of China and the Sassanid state, as well as the Arab Islamic state, and created a new military regime to confront them such as these include the Hun state and the Turkic coke empire.

The study aims at focusing the light on the political system of these tribes and clarifying the authority of the Supreme Khan as well as the role of the political regimes established by the Turks and the military role they played in the face of the neighboring forces. Investigation: Therefore, the study should be entitled the concept of power in the Turks and divided into an introduction and three aspects: The first topic came under the title of the exercise of Turkish practicing of political though. The second topic: models of the political systems of the Turkic states. The third topic was under the title of the relationship with the neighboring forces.

1.1. The practice of Turkish for the political thought

Orkhon inscriptions depicted the lives of the Bedouins and their governments that the Bedouins in normal circumstances would guarantee them a political bond. Rather, each of them believed that the tribe was the one to guarantee his security and thus the group played a prominent role in development. Through its power can impose executive authority and conduct its affairs according to the prevailing custom among the tribes, without the need for agreements or charters or the formation of an administrative apparatus and even the Khans, who are the symbol of power in the state. Often failed to subjugate a whole people or peoples under their authority, but many times reach their positions by force or military action.

1.2. Turk tribes and their political and administrative system

The tribal system was prevalent among the Turks in this period and distinguished by the multiplicity of tribes where each tribe had a prince or a leader and a particular method of government which is different from that of the other tribe. This ruler is called Khakan as Almasoudi (1996) script the great prince Khakan; he has a golden bed, a gold crown, and a gold area. Also, he enjoyed a distinguished status among the Turks, which reached the rank of holiness, as he gathered their king and their sects. When their kingdoms died, they were called Khakhan Al-khwakeen or called Yaakov or the Emperor and that means in mandarin is shin-you). The yabako or the Emperor in his

absence, he chooses the Crown Prince and is usually his eldest son. If he does not have a son, he is his older brother. It is customary for them to rule the eastern parts of the kingdom, while the Western parts of the ruling dynasty are given orders and orders issued by the emperor.

1.3. Tribes of Turk

In the Turk tribes many races have received the attention of historians and travelers who did not hesitate to go to their homeland, but some of them resided there and studied their conditions, and lives and, beliefs and the country of Turkish special trips and distinct from the rest of the trips. As a result of these relations, which were intended to trade some times and Diplomatic other times. The Arabs knew the Turk tribes, and some of their beliefs, where they were races and kingdoms fighting among themselves, and have no homes and fortresses, but they inhabit the Turkish domed domes. And its nails made from cattle skin and their covers were a sheet of drapery that is the way they were smart to do so, because they are their clothes, and they are not grown in their home except the millet. They eat the meat of hunting. The iron, was few because their arrows are made of iron. Also, the tribes of Turk were mentioned by the historians. Their number is ranged from twenty to thirty tribes.

So, by looking at the titles of the princes, kings and tribal leaders, it appears to us that the title of Khan is a title given to the

leader of the one tribe. but if a group of tribes underwent the authority of another tribe, their leader called Khan Khan or the Grand Khan, or leaders of leader. The message of Abu Delf provided us with good information about the nature of the political system in the Turkish tribes and the diversity of their political systems according to their cultural development. The Chargers knew the monarchy, and their king was an obedient scholar. No one sat in his hands except for forty years of age. Also, the karakia try the monarchy system, and some tribes did not have a king like Kimak and they are less civilized as we mentioned.

While the khatian Turks follow different political system from the rest of the Turks, they have no king, but every ten of them return to the Sheikh with a view and reason and they control what they disagree, and the two foes accept his opinion and the judgments were reasonable taken politically, and they have right opinions as scripted by Alkazwani as (they have true minds and rights opinions other than the rest of the Turk, marry a true marriage and have no prince for them, but every group of them has a wise man and a judgment to be tried against him. And less, and they have worship house stay in it for month or more. Some of the Turkish tribes were subject to the influence of the kings of China (Alkordisi, 1990).

1.4. Regime

These tribal groups were unorganized and were headed by Khannat under the authority of the supreme warlord, Kagan or Khakan. These khans appeared from the bagoat of supervision that the general

public is still subject to voluntarily as shown in table below (Aljaloudi, 2015):

Trip group	The region	Title of leader	Geographic area
Takhrastan	Balkh	Gaboghia	It is divided into Upper Tashkent and is located east of Balkh and west of the River Gihon, while the Lower is to the west of Gehon
Al-khatal	Halbk	Khatlan shah	The region in the country of beyond the river behind Gihon river at al-sand
Saganian	Tramd	Tarmd shah	One of the major cities beyond the river is connected with a tramd
Sagad	bukhara	Bakhara khodah	One of the greatest cities across the river is located at two days away from Gehon
	samarkand	Tarkhon or tarkhan	To the south of saggad valley
Khawazem	Karkange Or called Gegania	Khoarzen shah	To the west of the country beyond the river
Fargana	Fargana	Aksheed or Dahakeen	Wide area near to Turkmenistan
Ashrosna	Bogenkith	Afsheen	From the country beyond the river between Sihon and Samarkand
Al-shash	The region	Tedan	Beyond Gihon river near to Turk country

The system of government that applied by these political entities was not purely royal. While it represented the oligarchy – that is form of government where the real power of the state is led by a few societies characterized by the advantages of descent, money or military power as resources indicate the princes roots from (Shao-w) was only nobility, but the real power is in hands data can, who robbed the princes their power

and became the supreme power in the country. These entities recognized the authority of the Khan and paid tribute to him. Economic interests were of interest to them, especially with regard to the trade of silk with China, despite the blood link between these entities, which led to the war among them in Central Asia, which made it difficult to form a central government until the west became similar to that of ancient Greece.

2. MODELS OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF THE TURKIC STATES

The information provided in the historical sources did not provide us with a clear picture of the regimes and states established by the Turks in the past. If we know that the Turk is a nation that is not codified and lived most of its life as Bedouin tribes did not enter the stage of civilization and urbanization and did not constitute a political entity with institutions and administrative units of a central authority or as decentralized as in the neighboring Chinese Empire. Anyhow, we only explain examples of the countries that have existed in the past (Bartold, 1996).

2.1. Hwn-Inr State

The researchers disagreed in the origin of the Hun and this became a matter of debate and controversy, but it is known that they are Mongol Turks, whether they have the yellow race naturally or acquired, but the general character on their faces indicates that they are more Mongols than they are Turks these people were able to establish

a great empire in external Mongolia, and they put their hands on the desert routes, therefore all Asian peoples become near from the borders of Korea to the western border of Chinese Turkestan and settled there until 128 BC after being defeated by the user Han.

These people left clear traces in the history of Central Asia in general, and they lived close to the State of China under the ruling family of Xia (2100 - 1600 BC) and Yin family (1600-1100 BC) And the family of Zhou (1100 - 256 BC) and the family of Qin (221 - 207 BC) and finally the Han family (207 BC - 220 AD), and their attacks caused severe damage in the Central Plains, but this did not admit positive role that tribes have played in the development of China's economy and it culture and make Hwn history is a great history for the Chinese.

Their empire was strong but was one of the largest in the East and had a civilization of the finest civilizations that had long been a threat and fear to the Chinese since the early times. The Chinese for (Shih- Huang-Ti) (259-210 BC) To build a wall to China to stand up to their attacks but it did not work, as these people were able to enter China and put them under their power for several centuries and reached the height of its empire in the era of (Mata Khan), which included twenty-six Turkish states; This force did not continue at the same pace as the Chinese regained their power at period of the Emperor Yu-Ti of the Han family, he could stand against the Huns and defeated them in 128 BC.

The Han state in central Asia was called by the Chinese as the Hoon or (No-Hyung-No Dynasty, and the rulers of this dynasty have the title Tanhu, which was transformed by the Chinese language and became pronounced (Sanyu) Yabgu) and was the greatest name in that period was Yabgu. It seems that the mention of this strain was mentioned at Marwzi in another form when he spoke about the Turks, saying some of them are called Qun who came from the land of Qatar and they are savage from Qatakhanand was Nestorian Christians, who dispersed their positions to the narrow pastures. The historian sources did omit the names of the first leaders of this Dynasty, but it is certain that this Roman Yabgu was first of the kings of this Dynasty, but the difficulty of access to more information about his predecessors made most historians start with this king (Ibnkhardathaba, 1889).

The era of the Hun was particularly important in Turkish history, as Chinese sources regarded it as an era of Turkish history, characterized by its organized military savagery and access to the Caspian Sea and the entrances of Europe (Ozutuna, 2005). These sources were also the ancestral ancestors of the Kok Turks who established an empire in the 6th century AD, followed by two royal dynasties were (Tabgc) ruled for the period and the Avar Dynasty during which a number of kings and princes were ruled and they were not as powerful as the Hun dynasties So they did not expand, but on the contrary did not impose their control over most of the Turkish tribes (Alhamwi, 1995).

2.2. Turk Kok

The Turks took advantage of China's weakness to establish a great empire in Central Asia and they do so by the Emperor Olog Gbagbo to establish the Kok Turk Empire, which considered the heir to the Hun Empire, founded on its follow in the Altai region. Bumin has considered the real founder of this state unite all the Turkish tribes under his throne in Central Asia to restore the glory of the Great Hun. And Turkistan became once again one of the world's largest countries. Thus, in the sixth century AD, the Turks had two strong states stretching from Mongolia and China to the Black Sea. The Founder of The eastern state was named bumin, who took over the throne after overthrowing the rule of the Avars at 552 AD and became the heir to the East or the great Khakhan. His brother Istami became Khakhan to the West. He became the great ruler after the death of Bumin at 553 AD and he finished war of last princes on the throne. After the death of Este Mi, his sons took the throne of the West one after another, and the sons of Pumin received the title of the great Kagan on the throne of the East (Albakri, 1992).

2.3. Sequential mattress system

In view of the position of the Turks facing the Chinese who excel in their power and numbers, they were forced to go to military action and organized themselves and their tribes in accordance with

this system and the supervision class took over this organization. This regime was granted the rank of Generalism to the Khakhan family. In many cases, Tegin is name called on kakan princes and (Sad) and only princes who have the right to become generals. Meta khan was the first to establish the army on this system or the so-called system of dozens, where the cavalry divided in the army to the sections of the (10, 100, 1000, 10000) person, and he was used in this organization a series of decimal where each form often cavalry unit. The unit consists of ten units with a hundred members. The group of 10,000 people is called Women and is led by the Khan who comes after the king in rank.

3. RELATIONSHIP WITH NEIGHBORING FORCES

The reign of this empire was not devoid of conflicts with other nations. The Khakhan son bumin launched a war against China and forced the governments there to pay the royalty annually to Turkestan and to form an alliance with Anchorman, where the alliance managed to destroy the Hittite state and divide its ground on the two allies to be the Gehon River being a dividing line between the two countries. However, that did not continue where the differences between the two countries emerged. The Turks recovered the lands of the Hialtla on the pretext that they were Turkish lands (Ibnfadlan, 2000).

Thus, all countries between the Jihon and Hindus became subject to the rule of Turkestan. The Sasanian kings cut off the trade route that passed through the Persian lands to the Turkish merchants

and found the Byzantine emperor Justin 11 (575-778 AD) and held friendly relations for the establishment of commercial relations later. After the commercial alliance with Byzantium, the Turks were able to penetrate Khorasan and Takharistan. So kok turk become great empire in the middle of the 6th century, bordering China on the east, Amodria and the Aral Sea in the west.

The Chinese resorted to the Diplomatic methods to subjugate Central Asia after the failure of the military campaigns, and they instigated the others in order to debilitate them. The Western Turks announced their separation from the Eastern Turks, and the Turkish authorities were divided in two by the intrigue of the Chinese Dynasty Al-Suay 581-681. In spite of that these attempts not been weakened the Turk; at 615 the Turks almost captured the Chinese Emperor Yang Ti, if not the Chinese Lady Yi Jing snitch, the wife of the Turkish Sultan, Sowar Khan, 609-619 AD.

The campaign leader thus failed the Turks' campaign. The internal upheavals are started on the rule of the Sui family, which began to weaken as a result of the wrong policies followed by Emperor Yangt Fathart, followed the peasants and overthrew the family rule to be replaced by the Tang Dynasty 618-907 AD with the help of the swar khan, especially at the foundation stage. It seems that the Tang Dynasty used this support to consolidate the foundations of government and unite the country until it began to expand on the areas of Central Asia under the Emperor Ti - Tsung 626-649 AD, the most powerful kings of China extended the family in power to include

Turkestan, Eastern Province of Tang Dynasty China. At 630, the east submitted to tang family government. Thus, the Grand Khan lost control of the Western Khaniyah and the leaders of the Gbagi tribes became independent tribesmen.

3.1. Battle of the Thalaz River

After the disintegration of Turk in Central Asia, their rulers began to send embassies to China to obtain honorary titles from their government. Moreover, China extended a helping hand to some local anti-Arab rulers to extend their influence to Central Asia again, exploiting the disorder of the situations and the end of the Umayyad state. The Abbasiya state is still a young state that is working to consolidate of government and has succeeded in controlling some of the cities there and carried out the death sentence against the shash prince for his non-compliance with the Chinese (Alyaqoubi, 1891).

When Abo-Muslim alkhargasani know that, he provided army under the leader ship of ziad ibn salh al-khozaay, and joined for him a group of Turks for fighting the Chinese in 133 AH (751 AD). He defeated them, and killing 50,000 people and capture 20,000 of them, and the rest run away to China. Then central Asia has been under control of Arab, The Abbasiya confirm their authority there and submitted all regions for them, results in of the war influence on the Chinese, wherever make them heart is feeling fear from the Arab at 135 AH / 752 AD, the Prince of Ashroussa sent to China to use them

against the Arabs. China rejected its call and this China's control of Central Asia ended.

4. CONCLUSION

The study concluded with a set of results, the nature of the military conflicts that sometimes took place between the Turkish tribes or some of the Khans to take power by force led to the dispersal and rupture of the Turkish nation and thus opened up to the ambitions of the neighboring powers as happened, as China's domination on central Asia for long periods, as well as the interest of the Muslim Arabs in their land. Not only limited to the rule of the tribes, but befell the Turks when the establishment of their state since its inception was the rule of the east Turks and they have supreme authority over the Turks in the West and this has been exploited by the rulers of China and through use the east against the west and then followed this approach in the division of the West Khania to several parts. Although the Turks knew of the cupidities of the Chinese in their country, they had clung to them against the Muslim Arabs several times, as a result of the mistreatment of the Central Asian people by the Umayyads.

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