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Relations Between the Western Turkic Khaganate And Tibet From History

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Abstract: This article examines the relationship between the Western Turkic Khaganate and Tibet based on archaeological and written sources. In covering this issue, the information provided by foreign and Uzbek scholars on their scientific research is scientifically analyzed and covered.

Keywords: Turkish, yabg ' u, Tibet, Lhasa, diplomacy, Tang, sui-shu, tan - shu, Kashgar, Hutan, Eastern Turkestan, Seven Rivers, Ashina, China, Fergana, Tegin, Teginshakhs. Turgash, Uyghurs.

Introduction: The political relations it maintained with major powers such as China, Iran, Byzantium, and Tibet played a significant role in the Western Turkic Khaganate's rise to power in the Eurasian region. In this regard, researching the relations between the Western Turkic Khaganate and Tibet is one of the most pressing issues today.

The earliest information about Tibet is partially preserved in Chinese chronicles, Tibetan inscriptions, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish written sources. The Chinese chronicles (Sui-shu, Tan-shu) contain information about Tibet's geographical location, nature, climate, mountains, border regions, ruling dynasties, and political relations with neighboring regions. A distinctive feature of these sources is that they describe the relations between the Khaganate and the Tibetan Empire in the period from the second half of the 7th century to the second quarter of the 8th century. They can be included in the sources devoted to political events that took place on both sides of the Khaganate, related to the struggle for the border regions between the Turkic Khaganate in East Turkestan and Tibet and China.

its geographical location, the territory of the Western Turkic Khaganate of Tibet is considered one of the territories where political relations were established

with the rulers of Kashgar and Khotan in East Turkestan. However, the issue of mutual relations between the Western Turkic Khaganate and Tibet has not been studied separately. In studying the topic, foreign scholars, researchers, and researchers have partially provided information about the Turks. In particular, foreign scholars E. Shavann, K. Bekvis, A. Rona Tas, E. Aydin, Ajar Volkan, P. Golden, B. Dotson, Russian scholars VV Bartold, LN Gumilev, SG Klyashtorny, NI Bichurin, AG Malyavkin, and Uzbek scholars G. Boboyorov, F. Dzhumaniozova have discussed this in detail.

G. Boboyorov, based on written sources and the works of foreign scholars, discusses his views on the establishment of mutual alliances between Fergana and Tibet, which were part of the Western Turkic Khaganate [1], while F. Dzhumaniozova presents her scientific observations on Tibet's relations with the neighboring Kabul Teginshahs, India, and China, based on information from Chinese sources and partly from Arabic sources [2].

The foreign scholar on Tibet, K. Beckvis, based on information from Chinese and Tibetan sources, presented his own scientific views on the economic and political relations between the Turkic Khaganate and Tibet [3]. The works of the Hungarian scholar G. Uray contain information about the alliance between the Western Turkic Khaganate and Tibet [4].

In the early Middle Ages, Tibet's transformation into a large political entity was greatly influenced by neighboring regions, such as the Turkic Khaganate, the Chinese dynasties (Sui, Tang), the Turgash Khaganate (699-766), and the Uyghur Khaganate (745-840) [5].

It is known that the Tibetans have had close neighborly relations with the Turks since ancient times. In particular, in "Hudud ul 'Alam" it is stated that the country of Khalluq is located in the northern part of Tibet. In Idrisi's "Nuzhat al-mushtak" it is mentioned that to the south of the Kimaks there are Tokuzaguz, to the southwest of it after Tibet there are Karluks, to the west there are Khalajs, and to the east there is an ocean [6].

Fergana, which was part of the Western Turkic Khaganate, and Tibet began to anger neighboring China, the growing issue of the Turgash also put the Fergana people in a difficult situation. To overcome this difficult situation, they chose to reach an agreement with the Tibetans.

Tibetan rulers are known to have used the Ashina tribe to establish their power in the western regions.[7] In his struggle against the Chinese, Ashina Tuji, who declared himself the "Khagan of the Ten Arrows", began to organize attacks on the Chinese military

department of An-si.[8] The Tibetans supported the Turks' struggle against China.

When information about the relations between the Turkic Khaganate and Tibet is presented, the Western Turkic Khaganate is given under the name "Durgu Yol". It is clear that this term refers to the entire land of the Turks. L. Petch, who conducted research on Tibetan sources, analyzed the events of the 7th century and concluded that "Durgu Yol" was Fergana, and that Ashina Tuyszi, who fought against the Chinese, was the same person mentioned in Tibetan sources as Ton yabgo khagan (Tun yabgu-khagan), who expressed his gratitude to the Tibetan ruler in the winters of 694–695 and 699–700, and was sent to Durgu Yol in 700. According to a number of researchers, Ashina Tuyszi - Tun yabgu-khagan ruled Fergana for a short time starting from 700 [9]. Based on the analysis of the above information, it can be concluded that Ton Yabgu-Khagan appears in Tibetan sources under the name Ashina Tuyszi.

It is recorded that Tun-yabgu Khagan seized control of Fergana and fought against the Chinese, using the help of Tibetans in this struggle. On this issue, G. Boboyorov, based on Tibetan sources and Chinese chronicles, stated that Tun-yabgu Khagan seized control of Fergana for a certain period of time and conducted military operations against China in agreement with the Tibetans [10]. Tun-yabgu Khagan, with the support of Tibet, led the operations aimed at capturing the "Four Garrisons" belonging to China in East Turkestan and the Seven Seas [11].

In Tibet's foreign policy, it fought with the Tang Dynasty for territories in eastern China. The rapprochement between the Tibetans and the Turks was due to the Tibetans falling under Chinese influence.

The Tibetans gradually conquered Khotan and then the regions around the Tarim River, establishing a large state. Lhasa was chosen as the capital. As a result, Tibet expanded to include the Pamir Mountains, the Tarim Oasis, the Chinese provinces of Gansu and Yunnan in the east, and the Bengal and Himalayas in the south.[12]

As a result of the agreement between the Western Turkic Khaganate and Tibet, an alliance was formed to fight against the Turgesh Khaganate, which was growing stronger at the same time, and the Chinese. Not only Fergana, but also Tokharistan established relations with Tibet. In particular, in 704, Tokharistan received help from the Tibetans in the fight against the Arab Caliphate. Tibetans and Turks conducted joint military operations against the Arabs [13]. R. Gibb's work also contains information about the struggle of the "Turk-Khaital" Tibetans who fought against the Arabs [14].

In the early Middle Ages, the Western Turkic Khaganate

played a significant role in the international trade relations between Tibet and China. In particular, the routes from Uzgen to East Turkestan through the mountain passes in the Tien Shan were effectively used. During this period, the route from Uzgen to the Arpa Valley, the valleys of the Karakayin, Atbash and Naryn rivers was a 6-day journey from the city of Atbash to the Fergana Valley. Along this route, merchants covered the same distance from Atbash to Tibet [15].

Tibetans were no less active in international trade than other peoples. In particular, the author of the work "Tarihi Rashidi" provides interesting information about how in the Middle Ages Tibetan nomads (who were called janpas) carried special bags of goods on the shoulders of sheep and transported goods to China and India.[16]

In general, it is also known that the Western Turkic Khaganate was sometimes friendly or hostile towards Tibet. Since the territory of Tibet consists mainly of mountains, it contributed to the formation of a unique ethno-culture of the region. It can be concluded that the establishment of mutual relations between the Western Turkic Khaganate and Tibet was beneficial for both countries.

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