

# Preparation for the State Exam

## Evaluation Criteria (10% each per essay)

- Key facts and dates
- Demonstration of cause and effect relations
- Logic and coherence of the essay
- Personal opinion (critique, analysis, arguments)
- Conclusion and Implications of the event for modernity

## What is history?

- Greek *historia* meaning “inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation”
- English in 1390 meaning “relation to incidents, story”
- after the 15th century “record of past events”

## Sources

- Written Sources: Chinese, Greek, Arabic, Persian, Turkic, European, Russian
- Oral Sources: legends, myths, epics, genealogies, songs
- Material Sources: archeological objects, architecture, ethnographic remains (dress, food)

## Stone and Bronze Ages (800.000 - 1.000 BC)

### Stone Age (1.000.000 -4.000 BC)

- Paleolith (Early Stone Age): Early, Middle and Late
  - Early Paleolith
    - \* Pithecanthropus - an Asian version of Homo erectus
    - \* primitive tools, stone choppings
    - \* Hunting, Gathering, Fishing
    - \* use of fire
    - \* groups of 5 - 15
    - \* living in caves
  - Late Paleolith
    - \* compound tools, 100 types
    - \* Homo sapiens
    - \* matriarchy
- Mesolith (Middle Stone Age)
  - microlithic tools, very fine craftsmanship
  - bow and arrow
  - bigger tribes
- Neolith (Late Stone Age)
  - Neolithic Revolution - shift from hunting and gathering to farming and cattle breeding economies
  - polishing, drilling
  - patriarchy

### Copper Age (4.000 - 3.000 BC)

- two ways to process copper: shaping in cold; melting it and casting it

## Bronze Age (3.000 - 1.000 BC)

- **Andronovo Culture**
  - Caspian Sea to Issyk-Kul, Tien Shan; Iran to southern Russia
  - irinaian-speakers, Europoid race
  - pastoralists
  - sedentary, nomadic, semi-nomadic
  - protoyurts
  - tribal organization
  - meat and milk as food
- **Chust Culture**
  - Fergana Valley
  - irinaian-speakers, Europoid race
  - agriculturalists, supplementary cattle breeding
  - sedentary
- **Rock Art**
  - holy places, petroglyphs
  - 100.000 of them
  - humans, goats, deer, horses, camels; hunting, rituals...

## Iron Age (1.000 BC - 6th CE)

- First states and civilizations in Central Asia
- Written records from Greeks, Chinese, Persians and Indians
- **Saka Tribal Confederation** (8th - 2nd BC)
  - Persian: Saka, Greek: Scythians...
  - Bulgaria till China, Iran till Russia
  - Europoid, eastern Iranian languages, some Mongoloid features
  - multiple tribal formations
  - Confederation of tribes
  - lack of bureaucracy
  - ruling elite controlled military, economy and other resources
  - tribe -> clan -> family
  - nomadic pastoralism in northern KG
  - sedentary pastoralism in southern KG
  - pottery
  - metallurgy (tools, weapons, jewelry)
  - hunting
  - buried their dead in burial mounds (only the powerful of course)
  - kings -> nobility -> warriors -> commoners; patriarchy
  - wars with the Persians, war with the Persians against the Greeks in Marathon, battle with Alexander the Great
- **Wu-sun State** (2nd BC - 5th CE)
  - Europoid, Iranian or Turkic languages
  - Semirechye and Tien Shan mountains
  - nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralism
  - ruler, Council of Elders, state officials, army
  - relations with Chinese and Hunnu, battle with Chinese against Hunnu
- **Davan State** (2nd BC - 5th CE)
  - Europoid, Iranian languages
  - Fergana Valley
  - confederation of over 70 cities
  - ruler, council of elders, army
  - agriculturalists: crops, rice, grapes
  - horse breeding, pottery, weaving, metallurgy, jewelry
  - 2 wars with China in defense

## The Middle Ages (6th - 12th CE)

- Turkic Era in Central Asia and Southern Siberia
- Qarakhanids were the first Islamic Turkic state
- **Turkic Kaganate** (552 - 744 CE)
  - first only a social and political term, later name for all nomads
  - emerged among the Hunnu
  - Mongoloid, Turkic languages
  - initially Altai Mountains, later Central Asia, Southern Siberia and Northern Mongolia
  - **603** split into Western and Eastern Turks
  - Western Turks: Central Asia
  - Eastern Turks: Southern Siberia, Mongolia
  - Bumin as the founder of them
  - confederation of tribes with a Kagan, Jabgu, Tarkans, buiruks, tutuks, beks
  - system of right, center and left wings of the tribes
  - nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralism, settled in Sogdia, hunting
  - alliances of the WT with Iran and Byzantines, then war with Iran, 630 and 656 defeated by Chinese
- **Turgesh Kaganate** (704 - 766 CE)
  - Semirechye, Tien Shan
  - ruler Uch Elig, capital Suyab
  - threatened by Chinese from the south, Eastern Turks, Arabs
  - **710** alliance of Turgesh, China and Yenisei Kyrgyz against Turks
- **Karluk Kaganate** (8th - 10th CE)
  - Bulak, Chigil, Tashlyk tribes
  - Mongolia till Balkhash Lake, later Semirechye
  - Jabgu was the ruler
  - **744** Karluks, Uighurs and Basmyls defeat the Eastern Turks
  - **746** Uighurs force Karluks to Semirechye
  - **751** Talas battle: Karluks fought with Arabs against Chinese
- **Qarakhanid Kaganate** (10th - 12th CE)
  - originated from Karluks
  - Semirechye, Tien Shan, Fergana, Eastern Turkestan
  - Satuk Bughra Khan founded it
  - **first Kaganate with Islam as its religion**
  - state and private lands
  - land taxes, labor rent, other
  - Great Silk Route as trading highway
  - wars with Samanids, defeated by Seljuks, Qarakhitay installed their dynasty
- **Culture** (6th - 12th CE)
  - stone sculptures
  - *yurts with right side for females, left side for males*
  - *traditional clothing*
  - 7th CE *runic script*
  - *Religions*
    - \* Shamanism
    - \* Zoroastrianism
    - \* Buddhism
    - \* Christianity
    - \* Islam
  - literature and science had some advancements
  - Burana Tower, Uzgen Minaret, Uzgen Mausoleums, Koshoi Korgon

## Formation of the Kyrgyz Ethnic Group (3rd BC... , 15th - 16th CE)

- **Ancient Kyrgyz State** (3rd BC - 5th CE)
  - **201** first mention of Kyrgyz people in Chinese records

- lived in southern Siberia
- 1st BC written record of location of the Kyrgyz state in Eastern Turkestan (today China)
- soldiers of Hunnu, conquered on the Yenisei river
- Hunnu defeated Chinese and put a general in charge of the Kyrgyz
- **Yenisei Kyrgyz** (7th - 13th CE)
  - Greek, Arab, Persian, Sogdian, Turkic, Uighur sources
  - mongoloid, turkic languages
  - middle Yenisei river
  - Barsbek as their ruler, 30.000 to 100.000 soldiers
  - **709** anti-turkic coalition with Turgesh and Chinese
  - **710** Turks defeat Yenisei Kyrgyz
  - **758** Uighurs subjugated them
  - **820 - 840** war with Uighurs, victory of the Kyrgyz
  - **13th CE** Mongols destroy Kyrgyz state
- **Great Kyrgyz Empire** (9th - 10th CE)
  - from Irtysh river to Baikal Lake, from Angara River to Gobi Desert
  - **10th CE** disintegration into smaller kingdoms
  - ruler, advisor, judges, rulers of regions, military rulers of regions, rulers of clans, rulers of groups of families
  - pastoralism, agriculture, metallurgy, hunting, fishing, trade on the silk road
  - Shamanism, cremation, patriarchy, runic script (until the 13th century)
- **Ethnogenesis of Kyrgyz people** (15th - 17th CE)
  - ethnic group: sharing ancestry myths, histories and cultures, territory, solidarity
  - *Kyrk* = 40 of something; hundreds, men...
  - Theories
    - \* migration from Yenisei to Tien Shan
    - \* formed from local tribes in the Tien Shan
    - \* a mix of both
  - Stages of migration
    - \* **1st BC - 1st CE** Hunnu military campaigns
    - \* **5th - 8th CE** Turkic military campaigns
    - \* **9th - 10th CE** Kyrgyz Great Empire
    - \* **13th CE** Mongol Invasion
    - \* **18th CE** Russian colonization of Siberia
  - wings of the tribes: left, center and right
    - \* right wing - north: bugu, sarybagysh...
    - \* left wing - talas: saru, munduz...
    - \* center - south : kypchak, naiman...
  - manas epic and Islam as ideological factors

## Mongolian Rule (13th - 16th CE)

- **Mongol Empire** (13th - 14th CE)
  - Genghis Khan unified fragmented Mongol tribes
  - there was tribal warfare, raids, corruption
  - enemies on all sides
  - **1206** announced Genghis Khan
  - **1207** conquest of Yenisei Kyrgyz
  - then conquest of Tanguts, China, Qarakhitay Kaganate, Khorezmia, Caucasus, Russia
  - successors: Ugedey (1230) China, Mongke (1251) Iran, Iraq, Qubilai (1259) China
  - Division of the Mongol Empire
    - \* Juchi: White Horde (Irtysh river to Ural), Golden Horde (Volga river), Blue Horde (Tyumen to Aral)
    - \* Chaghatay: Central Asia
    - \* Ugedey: Central Siberia and China
    - \* Toluy: Mongolia
  - territory: from Caspian Sea to Japanese Sea

- capital: Beijing
- Yassa: civilian and military code
- religious tolerance: Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Shamanism
- Yam: system of communication
- Mongol written language
- **Chagatay Ulus** (13th - 14th CE)
  - named after Chagatai
  - territory of Central Asia
  - nomadi pastoralism
  - Yassa as their laws
  - Shamanism, Islam
- **Qaydu State** (14th CE)
  - named after grandson of Ugedey
  - Chagatai and Ugedy uluses territory
  - pastoralism and agriculture, craft, trade, money reform
  - enemies with Qubilai
- **Mongholistan** (14th - 16th CE)
  - means “State of Mongols”
  - Duglats, Barlas, Baarin tribes
  - *turkecized*: language, culture, Islam
  - from Syr Darya to Irtysh, Balkash Lake to Eastern Turkestan
  - Toghluk Timur as their Khan
  - **15th CE** Kyrgyzs: pagans, different turkic dialect, warlike people, Muhammad Kyrgyz
- **Empire of Timur** (14th - 16th CE)
  - Amir Timur as their leader, not Khan, as not of Ghengisid origin
  - *Amir* = prince
  - defeat the ruler of the Golden Horde, the Sultan of Delhi, Ottoman Empire
  - Caspian Sea to Northern India, Samarkand of Herat as capitals
  - Islam as their religion, Persian, Turkic, Arabic languages
  - sons and grandsons of Amir Timur founded empires and were scholars
  - built moques, madrasas, astronomic observatories
  - wrote poetry in Persian and Turkic
  - Sufi Islam as their religion
  - smaller than Mongol Empire, but more prosperous, culture-oriented

## Kyrgyz Ethnic Consolidation (17th - 19th CE)

- **Jungars**
  - Oirats, Kalmaks, Jungars -> all the same
  - Mongolian speaking, left wing of Mongols
  - Northwestern Mongolia and Sinkiang
- **Jungar Khanate** (17th - 18th CE)
  - Choro, Dorbot, Toghut, Koshot tribes
  - Khara Khula (Choro) was the founder
  - Jungaria (Sinkiang in China)
  - conquered Mongolia, China, Central Asia
  - Conquests in Central Asia in 15th, 16th, 17th - 18th centuries
  - wars between Kyrgyz and Jungars: 1643, 1652, 1658, 1681-3, 1727, 1748-9
  - crushed by Qing dynasty of china in 1757-8
  - extermination of 70% of them
  - Kalmyks (Russia), Sart kalmak (Kyrgyz tribe) among the remaining
- **China**
  - *Sinkiang* = new region
  - 1758-9 battles between Kyrgyz and Chinese in Issyk-Kul Valley
  - 1758 Kyrgyz embassy to China requesting the return of their lands
- **Koqand Khanate** (18th - 19th CE)
  - founded 1709-10 by Sharukh Biy (Ming Dynasty)

- uzbeks and Timurids as origins
- Koqand city as capital
- territory: Fergana Valley, Semirechye to Pamir
- Growth (1709-1800): Inrdana Biy (bek)
- Prosperity (1800-1840): Madali Khan
- Decline (1840-1876): Khudayar Khan
- *Conquests*: Southern Kyrgyzstan (by 1820s), Northern Kyrgyzstan (after 1820s), built fortresses
- land ownership: state, private religious
- taxes: livestock, yurts, land, military tax (3 sheep or one golden coin)
- *Rebellion of 1873-6*
  - \* popular, anti-Koqand, anti-Russian (later), anti-colonial, national-liberation
  - \* Pulat Khan, Mamyр Mergen, Mamyrbai
  - \* reasons: tax policy, political instability
  - \* in the Fergana Valley
  - \* Kyrgyz, Kypchaks, Uzbeks, Tajiks
  - \* 1873-4: Alai, Aksy
  - \* 1875-6: more joined, the Russians suppress the rebellion
  - \* Russians annex and abolish the Koqand Khanate
- built palaces, mosques, madrases, wrote poetry

## Kyrgyz Culture (Mid 19th - Early 20th CE)

- period of annexation by the Russian empire
- revival of Kyrgyz culture, new trends
- *Housing*
  - Yurts - portable houses, *tyunduk* - smoke duct
  - stationary houses - built by Russians, later by Kyrgyz
- *Clothing*
  - traditional - made of felt and furs
  - European-style - worn by Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, various fabrics
- *Food*
  - cereals, vegetables, fruits
  - wood, leather, ceramic tableware
- *Rites*
  - calendar rites - Nooruz, Orozo Ait, Kurman Ait
  - rites of passage - birth marriage, death
- *Epics*
  - big epic - Manas, Semetei, Seitek; heroic, manachys
  - small epic - about 30; heroic, nature focused, fantastic
- *Akyns*
  - musician and composer
  - Zamanists - Kalygul, Arstanbek
  - Democrats - Toktogul, Togolok Moldo
- *Written Culture*
  - Chagatai script based on Arabic; *Moldo* - person that could read and write Chagatai
  - Moldo Niyaz, Togolok Moldo, Moldo Kylych
- *Research*
  - Osmonaly Sydyk uuly, Belek Soltonoev
  - Chokan Valikhanov - geography, folklore, history
  - Semenov-Tyanshanskiy - Tien Shan mountains
  - Przhevalskiy - geographer, zoologist, biologist
  - Radlov - Manas epic, 14.000 lines recorded
  - Barthold - history
- Following the colonization, research and interest in Central Asia and Kyrgyzstan boomed

## Russian Colonization (19th - early 20th CE)

- **The Great Game** (1813 - 1907)
  - rivalry between the Russian Empire and the British Empire for supremacy in Central Asia
- **Russian Empire**
  - new territory and land
  - new resources, cheap labor, market for Russian goods
- **Kyrgyzs**
  - intertribal conflicts
  - lack of statehood
  - Kyrgyz-Kazakh conflicts
  - Chinese invasion attempts
  - Koqand rule
- 1785, 1813 embassies to Russia from sarybagysh, bugu to Russia
- 1730-1848 conquest of Kazakhstan
- 1864-1884 conquest of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan; abolition of Koqand Khanate, subjugation of Bukhara and Khiva Khanates
- **Conquest of Kyrgyzstan**
  - 1855-1868 incorporation of the northern tribes; bugu, sarybagysh, solto...
  - 1865-1876 conquest of the southern tribes; campaign by Skobelev
- **1876 Turkestan Governorate-General**
  - 5 Oblasts: Syrdarya, Semirechye, Fergana, Samarkand, Zakaspiye
  - each split into Uyezds, Volosts, Ayils
  - Bukhara and Khiva were protectorates
  - *Economy*
    - \* supplier of raw materials (mostly cotton)
    - \* agricultural settlers from Russia and Ukraine (land seizure)
    - \* the state announced all land to be its property
    - \* tax on grain, vegetables, yurts, cattle
  - *Culture*
    - \* traditional Islamic institutions and practices were initially preserved
    - \* Russo-native schools were opened
    - \* New-method Muslim schools were established
    - \* revival of traditional Kyrgyz culture
  - *Rebellions*
    - \* *1898 Andijan Rebellion*
      - 200 men attacked Russian forces in Fergana
      - Madali Dukchi and Ziyadin Maksym were leaders
      - Kyrgyzs, Uzbeks, Tajiks
      - reason: colonial policy
      - 18 executions, 356 exiled to Siberia
      - anti-colonial, anti-Russian, national-liberation
    - \* *1916 Rebellion in Kyrgyzstan*
      - in all of Kyrgyzstan
      - Manap Mokush Shabdan (Kemin) was the leader
      - Kyrgyzs, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Uighurs
      - reason: colonial policy, WWI draft of men 19-43 for war duty (also misunderstood)
      - draft during harvest season -> very bad time
      - harsh suppression, genocide of Kyrgyzs (70% in the north), migration to China
      - anti-colonial, anti-Russian, national-liberation
  - *Consequences*
    - \* *Positive*
      - end of inter-tribal conflicts
      - protection from foreign threats
      - abolition of slavery
      - first kind of territorial system
      - first elections
      - capitalism introduced

- sedentary lifestyle
- begin of research and study of Central Asia
- recording of folklore, history and language
- \* *Negative*
  - Central Asia was a colony of the Russian Empire
  - they had no own state
  - brutal colonial rule, many victims
  - land seizure by settlers
  - focus on cotton
  - gradual elimination of religious institutions

## Soviet Rule (1920s - 1991)

- **1917 February Revolution**
  - democratic revolution
  - establish democratic, republic government, 8 hours working days; land issue, national issues, freedoms
  - Provisional Government of Kerensky and Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies (Bolsheviks)
  - south and then north in Kyrgyzstan
  - three authorities in Kyrgyzstan: provisional government, Bolsheviks, local nationalist committees
  - some want independence for Kyrgyz and Kazakh, others Islamic Autonomy in Turkestan, a Turkic state, advocate for the interests of working people
- **1917 Bolshevik Revolution**
  - socialist revolution
  - eradicate exploitation, establish equality
  - Bolshevik Party (Communist Party)
  - Council of People's Commissars by Lenin
  - issued Decree on Peace, Decree on Land
  - 1918 in Central Asia
  - first south, then north
  - small number of working class people in Central Asia
  - weak influence of the Bolsheviks
  - hostile relationship between the Russians and Kyrgyz
- **Civil War (1918 - 1920)**
  - Red Army vs White Army
  - intervention by Britain, France, USA and Japan
  - Kulak revolts in the north of Kyrgyzstan (rich Russian and Ukrainian Peasants) in Talas, Belovodsk, Naryn, Przhevalsk because of the economic policy
  - Basmachi movement in the south in the Fergana Valley (Muslim clergy, intellectuals, peasants) because of anti-religious policy, economic policy, national question
- **Decree on Land**
  - elimination of private property
  - equal distribution of land among peasants
  - abolition of all taxes and peasant debt
  - material and technical support for peasants
  - creation of agricultural cooperatives
- **New Economic Policy (1921-1922)**
  - aimed to restore the economy that was destroyed during WWI and the Civil War
  - introduction of market relations
  - replaced surplus-appropriation system by 20% tax
  - implementation of a money reform
  - *Land-water reforms*
    - \* was supposed to provide Russian and Kyrgyz peasants with equal amounts of water and land
    - \* north: 1921-22 - redistribution of land; 1923-26 - material support, tax exemption, choice of collective or individual land ownership



- \* south 1927
- end in 1926: Industrialization and Collectivization - more factories and forced collectivization of land
- National Policy: Self-determination of nations, Declaration to all Muslim Workers of Russia and the Orient, National Commissariat on Nationalities
- Koqand Autonomy: 1917 - provisional government; 1918 - crushed by Tashkent Soviet troops
- **Soviet Kyrgyz Statehood**
  - 1918 Turkestan Autonomous Republic (Kyrgyz in Syrdarya, Semirechye, Fergana oblasts)
  - 1921, 22 first attempt to create a Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast by Arabaev, Adyrakhmanov, Sydykov
  - 1922 creation of the USSR (RSFSR, USSR, BSSR, ZSFSR)
  - 1924 national-territorial delimitation of Central Asia (Turkmen SSR, Uzbek SSR, Tadjik Autonomous Oblast, Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast, Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Oblast)
  - **Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast** (1924)
    - \* 200.000 km<sup>2</sup>, 838.000 people, (mostly Kyrgyz, Russians, Uzbeks)
    - \* parts of Semirechye, Fergana, Syrdarya
    - \* 1925 renamed to Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast
    - \* 1926 Kyrgyz Autonomous Republic
    - \* 1936 Krgyz SSR
  - *Language Policy*: 1924 - modified arabic script, 1927 - latin script, 1941 - cyrillic script
  - **Religious Policy**
    - \* separation of church and state
    - \* obligatory civil marriage
    - \* ban on Islamic disciplines
    - \* Muslim courts replaced by peoples' courts
    - \* confiscation of religious objects
    - \* 1941 Central Asian Spiritual Board of Muslims
    - \* 1946 quarterly journal by the religious board of Muslims
    - \* 1944 pilgrimage to Mecca was allowed
    - \* number of mosques increased
    - \* religious exchange with e.g. Egypt
  - *Repression*: Stalin's move to consolidate power and remove dissent, before 1934: expulsion from the party, after: execution; a bunch of minorities were targeted
  - *Repression in Kyrgyzstan*: nationalist leaders in 1928-1938, more than 40.000
  - **Great Patriotic War** (1941 - 1945)
    - \* 24.08.1939 Treaty of Non-Aggression, division of Europe into to spheres of influence
    - \* 22.06.1941 Germany invades the USSR (Operation Barbarossa)
    - \* 380.000 Kyrgyzstani soldiers were on the front
    - \* >90.000 killed, 150.000 received medals and orders
    - \* 73 received the "Hero of the Soviet Union", Begeldinov twice
    - \* multiple heroic deeds of war were done by Kyrgyz soldiers
    - \* 1942 more than 138.000 people evacuated
    - \* 189 million rubles and 195 wagons of food were sent
  - **Khrushchev Era** (1953 - 1964)
    - \* shift in policies, often called "Khrushchev thaw"
    - \* De-Stalinization: denouncing Stalin's rule and cult of personality
    - \* Virgin Land Campaign (1950s): giving farm land in Kazakhstan
    - \* 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis
  - **Brezhnev Era** (1964 - 1982)
    - \* period of stagnation: lack of change in politics, culture, economy in the USSR
  - **Kyrgyz Leaders** (1950 - 1991)
    - \* *Ishak Razzakov* (1950 - 1961)
      - new buildings
      - physical labor institutes, schools, universities
      - opera and ballet house
      - charged with nationalism and dismissed
    - \* *Turdukun Usubaliev* (1961 - 1985)
      - 150 new enterprises

- stopped the teaching of Kyrgyz in schools
  - Russification, internationalization
  - charged with patronage, corruption and mismanagement, dismissed
- \* *Absamat Masaliev* (1985 - 1991)
- **Perestroika** Gorbachev (1985 - 1991)
  - \* aimed to improve the economy (humanist socialism)
  - \* escalation of the crisis, elimination of the communist party domination and the dissolution of the USSR
  - \* Nuclear Forces Abolition Treaty with the USA
  - \* withdrawal of USSR troops from Afghanistan
  - \* end of the Cold War
  - \* Collapse of the Socialist System
  - \* 1985 appointment of Masaliev as first Secretary
- **Political Development in Kyrgyzstan**
  - \* founding of the Kyrgyz National University, Institute of Economy
  - \* organization of unauthorized housing construction around Bishkek and Osh
  - \* democratic movement in Kyrgyzstan
  - \* 1990 elections of Legendary Parliament, Akaev was elected as the first President of Kyrgyzstan
  - \* 15.12.1990 Declaration of Sovereignty of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
  - \* March 1991 vote of 88.7% in favor of remaining in the USSR
  - \* 12.1991 11 republics sign the creation of CIS and the dissolution of the USSR
  - \* *Economy*
    - totalitarian planned economy -> market economy
    - self-financing and self-management
    - De-nationalization and privatization
  - \* *Language*
    - elimination of the disparity in the use of Russian and Kyrgyz
    - promotion of social status of Kyrgyz
    - building of a nation-state
  - \* *1990 Osh Conflict*
    - clash between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz
    - economic situation: land issue, housing problem
    - social problems: migration, poverty, unemployment
    - political issues: urban Uzbeks, rural Kyrgyz
    - cultural policy: language policy
    - 300-1.000 killed
  - \* *Other problems*
    - Alcoholism/Drug Abuse
    - rising crime rates, high murder rates
- **Many reforms were attempted, but they were limited by the system -> dissolution of the USSR and creation of CIS**

## Post-Soviet Period (1991 - present day)

- **Akaev Presidency (1991 - 2005)**
  - March 1991: overwhelming majority votes to preserve the USSR
  - 19.08.1991: coup by the State Emergency Committee
  - 31.08.1991: Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
  - October 1991: reelected as president of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan (95%)
  - 08.12.1991: creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, end of the USSR
  - 25.12.1991: Gorbachev resigns as President of the USSR
  - 1992-94: adoption of national symbols - flag, anthem
  - 05.05.1993: adoption of the Constitution
  - 1993: official name - Kyrgyz Republic
  - *Branches of Power*
    - \* President: five-year term, 35-65, speaks Kyrgyz, 15 years in Kyrgyzstan, max two terms

- \* *Legislative Branch*: Parliament - five-year terms, local councils
- \* *Executive Branch*: Prime Minister, Cabinet of Ministers, Ministries, State Agencies, Local administrations: governors of provinces, akims in rayons and cities, ayl okmotus in villages
- \* *Judicial Branch*: Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, Supreme Arbitration Court, Local Courts
- *Political Development*
  - \* October 1994: bicameral parliament
  - \* March 1995: parliamentary elections
  - \* 1995: reelection for another 5 year term
  - \* 1996: amendments to the constitution that increased the power of the president
  - \* 2000: Akaev is elected again, based on a decision of the Constitutional Court
  - \* 2003: new amendments to the constitution to further increase the power of the president
  - \* 2005: election for parliament that were not free or fair
- *Economic Development*
  - \* 1993: introduction of the som
  - \* 1991: Denationalization and privatization law
  - \* 1994: Privatization Law: privatization of medium and large enterprises
  - \* 1991: agrarian reform: disintegration of collective farms, creation of peasant farms
  - \* 1994: deepening of the agrarian reform
  - \* 1995: introduction of the land tax
  - \* 1998: privatization of land
  - \* 2000: law allowing the selling and purchasing of land
- *Foreign Policy*
  - \* 135 states recognized Kyrgyzstan
  - \* 96 states established diplomatic relations
  - \* 20 embassies and consulates established
  - \* 1992: US embassy in Kyrgyzstan
  - \* 71 international organizations
  - \* Principles: strengthen relations, neutrality and non-participation, prevention of interethnic conflicts, favourable image of the country, competitiveness in the international arena
- *Tulip Revolution* (24.03.2005)
  - \* result: overthrow of the Akaev regime
  - \* political: family rule, authoritarianism
  - \* economic: crisis, corruption
  - \* social: poverty, unemployment, regionalism, tribalism
  - \* pretext: 2005 parliamentary elections
- **Bakiev Presidency** (2005 - 2010)
  - July 2005: Bakiev elected because of “Bakiev-Kulov tandem”
  - 2005-07: demands for a parliamentary system
  - 2007: amendments to constitution increasing the power of the president
  - 2007: parliamentary elections
  - 2009: Bakiev is reelected for another term (83.8%)
  - 07.04.2010: Second Revolution
  - *Economic Development*
    - \* Kambar-Ata Hydroelectric Station
    - \* 2006: debate over World Bank support
    - \* 2009-10: Energy crisis
  - *Foreign Policy*
    - \* 2007: new concept of foreign policy: balanced and pragmatic, based on national interests and possibilities
    - \* border issues: China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
    - \* energy and water: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan
    - \* economy and trade: Russia, Kazakhstan, China, IMF, WB
    - \* security: Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, China, Turkey, USA - closing of air bases
  - *2010 Revolution* (07.04.2010)
    - \* overthrow of the Bakiev regime
    - \* political: family rule, authoritarianism

- \* economic: crisis, corruption
- \* social: poverty, unemployment, regionalism, tribalism
- \* pretext: 2009 presidential elections
- *2010 interethnic conflict* (June 2010)
  - \* clashes between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz in Osh and Djalal-Abad
  - \* political: instability, ethnic nationalism
  - \* economic: crisis
  - \* social: poverty, unemployment
  - \* cultural: language education
  - \* pretext: rumors
  - \* results: 300.000 people displaced, 100.000 refugees to Uzbekistan, 500 dead
- **Political Development after 2010**
  - April 2010: provisional government was formed
  - June 2010: referendum to establish a parliamentary system
  - President of Transitional Period: Otumbaeva
  - coalition government
  - 2011: Atambaev as president, Babanov prime minister
  - 2012: new coalition government, prime minister Satybaldiev
  - program by government for development
  - *Foreign Policy*
    - \* strategic partnership with the Russian Federation
    - \* mutual collaboration with Turkey
- **Independence was unexpected for Central Asians, Kyrgyzstan created its own political and economic system, faces many challenges in the process**