

ANNOTATION

Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

by specialty 6D020300 - "History"

"Internal and foreign policy of the Byzantine Empire during the Great Migration of Peoples (IV–VII centuries.)"

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General description of dissertation work. The Dissertation research work is devoted to the study of the internal and foreign policy of the Byzantine Empire during the Great Migration of Peoples. We study the Socio-political life, socio-economic situation and the system of government of the Byzantine Empire during the Great Migration of Peoples of IV-VII centuries, which is one of the largest historical processes in the history of mankind. In addition, the scientific analysis is exposed to the political relations of the Byzantine Empire with the steppe tribes of Eurasia, tribal unions and Eastern States that lived in this period.

Actuality of the dissertation topic: In domestic historiography issues of history and national history in the years of independence foreign rises from a new side. After the liberation from the compromises of the Soviet-Communist methodology based on the class approach and the party system of the Soviet period, the former ideological and conceptual barriers were eliminated in historical science. There was an opportunity to present open and free conclusions for domestic scientists. Thanks to independent thinking and free approval, new scientific views and methodological approaches have emerged. Scientific principles and approaches that emerged and were formed during the years of independence, allowed a deep and realistic study of the history of Eurasia, the history of Europe and America, along with the history of Kazakhstan. Such opportunities allowed to expand the research space of Russian historians as much as possible.

Time has shown that in the domestic historical science in the future should be formulated independent directions and schools of study of world history. Fundamental scientific topics on world history have been deeply studied by domestic scientists. On the basis of this research work is carried out on various problems of world history. One of such important topics in world history was the Great migration of peoples to the steppes of Eurasia in the IV-VII centuries and the political history of the States that lived in Europe during this period. This process has made a great contribution to the history of many States and peoples, Nations and nationalities in world history. Due to the fact that the Great migration of peoples to the Eurasian steppe is the chronological basis of the topic under study, the research work was presented primarily relevant aspects of the scientific study of this process. Another reason for this was the Great migration of peoples-the study of the history of Eurasia and the history of European countries from ancient times to the present day. Because the history of the peoples, tribes and States living in Eurasia has been significantly distorted by European and Soviet historians. In the history of Eurasia, the great history of the great process of resettlement of

peoples is one of the largest historical events, one of the reasons for its beginning, course and results is still an unclear topic.

As we have noted, in the era of the Great Migration of Peoples political ties and trade relations of the Byzantine Empire with neighboring countries form a personal history, and the study of its development is one branch. Analysis of the foreign policy history of the Empire is one of the most important scientific problems of research topics.

The purpose and objectives of the research work. The aim of the dissertation research is to study the internal and foreign policy history of the Byzantine Empire during the Great Migration of Peoples of IV-VII centuries in the steppes of Eurasia. On the way to achieve this scientific goal in the research work was set a number of tasks::

- To reveal the political significance of the era of the Great Migration of Peoples for the Byzantine Empire;
- Study of the history of public administration and political structures of the Byzantine Empire IV-VII centuries;
- Show the level of economic status and social development of the Empire during the period of resettlement;
- Scientific analysis of shortcomings and achievements in the internal political history of the Empire, their causes and results;
- Study of the internal and foreign policy history of the Empire under Justinian I, the famous Emperor, the reformer of Byzantium of this era;
- Conducting a new scientific analysis of the history of relations between the Byzantine Empire and the Avar khanate;
- Study of the ties of the Byzantine Empire with the Turkic Khaganate;
- Study of the role of Slavs in the Eastern Roman Empire and political processes between the Empire and Slavic tribes;

The object of research. Political, socio-economic situation of the Byzantine Empire in the era of the Great Migration of Peoples in the steppes of Eurasia in the IV-VII centuries and the main directions of foreign policy of the Empire in this period.

Subject of research. In the process of the Great Migration of Peoples in the IV-VII centuries is the internal and foreign policy, socio-economic history of the Byzantine Empire.

Chronological circle of research. The chronological circle of the dissertation research work, as the subject itself shows, includes the space of time between the IV-VII centuries. This period in world history coincides with the era of the great migration of peoples and there is one great historical process.

Territorial circle of research work. The territorial scale of the thesis is associated with the title of the topic, including the lands of southern, Eastern, Central Europe, Western territories of Russia and the steppe zones of Eurasia, the territory of modern Iran, Central Asia. The main foreign policy issues in the study are related to the Balkan Peninsula, the Caucasus and the Middle East, and these regions are largely related to research. It also covers the territorial boundaries of

the Mediterranean, red and Black seas, which provide a wide range of opportunities for trade between Byzantium and neighboring countries.

Methodological basis of research and research methods. When carrying out the dissertation scientific work are guided by the theoretical problems and news occurring now in domestic and foreign medieval studies. The methodological basis of the study is based on an integrated and systematic approach. Also interdisciplinary connections were carried out by means of coordination in the field of archeology, Ethnology, geography of science. In the presentation of historical events, based on the definition of political and logical units, when considering the political and historical processes in the research work used the methods of dialectical, historical and comparative, historical and systematic, historical and typological analysis.

The basis of research. In the course of the dissertation research were used various sources that have been achieved on the topic. Due to the fact that the data related to the topic are diverse in type, volume, nature and content, it became necessary to divide into several groups.

The first group of data concerning the topic of the study consists of works written by ancient historians. In their works, ancient historians Ammianus Marcellinus, Olympiodorus, Zosimus and others left information about the process of the Great Migration of Peoples, the history of Byzantium in this period, its relationship with Rome and foreign policy. Among them, the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, who left extensive information about the great migration of peoples and foreign policy of the Eastern Roman Empire in this period.

The second group of data on the research topic included works and manuscripts by Byzantine authors of the early middle ages. Byzantine socialists, historians, philosophers and cultural critics recorded their thoughts and conclusions, summarizing the various changes and obstacles in society.

After Zosimus and Priscus in the early middle ages they were followed by historians, writers and social scientists such as Procopius, Agathius, Menander Protector, Theophanes, Theophylact Simocatta.

The third group of data related to the topic includes the works of Western European historians and chronologists who lived at that time. Among them Gregory of Tours, John Belarski, Isidore, Cassiodorus, and other historians and Chronicles. Historian Franca, chronicler Gregory of tours, who lived in the years 538-593, was engaged in the generalization and systematization of political events of his time. As a result, in Latin he wrote a historical collection "Historia Francorum" (history of the Franks), consisting of ten volumes. This collection of Gregory of tours is a collection of data representing the most valuable information on Byzantine and pan-European history.

Depending on the scope and content of the research topic, the data presented in the source languages were assigned to the fourth group of data. Works, diaries, Chronicles, books of Arab, Persian and Syrian authors, as well as other manuscripts of high source significance, helped to expand the database of scientific work.

Among the Eastern sources of great source value Chronicles Syrian authors and works of different levels. Syrian authors wrote their works in the old Syrian language in the early middle ages and before the introduction of the Arabic language. Among them are the works of Syrian chronologists, such as YeshuStilit, John of Ephesus. The Chronicles of YeshuStilit can give extensive information about the level of political conflicts and interstate relations between Byzantium and Iran. It was VI-VI centuries lived and described the political relations between the Byzantine Empire and Persia of that time in his chronicle.

The scientific novelty of the research work. The subject of the article is one of the least studied issues of foreign historiography. This theme is one of not studied those domestic historiography, which were taken in as a separate and a special themes. As a result of the research work the following scientific discoveries were achieved:

- In the era of the Great migration of peoples were identified new directions in the history of the Byzantine Empire and the factors that influenced it. New scientific conclusions were adopted on the causes and process of the Great migration and its impact on the political and economic life of the Byzantine Empire.

- Based on the analysis of the works of Byzantine chronologists, the economic development of the Byzantine Empire and its features were reflected. Comparatively, the ways of advancement of the Eastern Empire from the Western Roman Empire in the sphere of economy were determined. A new side has been proven cases of the Byzantine emperors in the financial sector of the state and their methods of Empire rise.

- In the era of the Great migration in the Eastern Roman Empire was given a historical assessment of the political, legal, economic importance of the reforms adopted by Emperor Justinian I in the development of society and the state. The role of Justinian I in the creation of a modern legal state system and the development of the Empire was defined, a new political "portrait" was created.

- Based on the works of ancient authors, was opened the foreign policy of Byzantium in the era of the Great Migration of Peoples and its new directions. The historical and political characterization of the Empire's authority in international relations was given, and its "map" in foreign policy was drawn up.

- New directions of political relations with the Byzantine Empire of the Huns, who began this move in the era of the Great migration of peoples, were shown. As a result of the analysis of the records of Byzantine ambassadors and historians, the political connections of the Roman rulers with the Huns and the factors of war from the new side were revealed.

- The factors of strengthening the Avars in the region, which directly influenced the foreign policy of Byzantium and its policy in southern Europe and as a great obstacle to this, were comprehensively considered. One of the main scientific discoveries of the dissertation research work is the provision of accidents defense assistance to Byzantium in the era of the Great migration of peoples and on this basis the direct influence of the Empire on longevity.

- Analyzing the initial data and records of Procopius, various directions of political relations between the Byzantine Empire and Iran and new facets of the factors of war were discovered. It turned out that Sassanid Iran was the main geopolitical rival in the region for the Byzantine Empire.

- One of the main innovations of the research work was the research concerning the emergence of Slavs in Central and southern Europe and their participation in the political life of the Eastern Roman Empire. New scientific results were achieved in the relations of mutual Alliance and political conflicts between Byzantines and Slavs.

Scientific and practical importance of research. The materials of the dissertation are of great scientific importance in the study of the history of Europe in the ancient and early middle ages, the history of the Byzantine Empire and international relations in this period. The research materials are used in lectures, special courses and seminars related to the history of Byzantium, the process of the Great Migration of Peoples, Western Huns, political and social history of barbarian tribes and kingdoms that lived in Europe in the early middle ages. Scientific materials of the dissertation are intended for use in the courses for students, undergraduates. At the same time, the scientific materials collected on the dissertation work are used in the preparation of lectures, such as the history of the Turkic peoples of the ancient era, the ethnogenesis of the Turks, studied or newly introduced in the universities of the country, as well as in the publication of textbooks and chrestomathies.

The findings are presented for protection on this issue. As a result of in-depth study of the internal political history of Byzantium, its foreign policy and relations with neighboring countries within the framework of the "Great migration of peoples", the following scientific conclusions were proposed for the protection of:

1. General provisions the Era of the Great Migration of Peoples in Eurasia has become a very large and long historical process that led the fate of many ancient Turkic tribes and States in a different direction. The great era of migration brought great changes in the political history of the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Empire in this period was considered not only the West and the East, but also the advanced state of the world.

2. In the era of the Great migration of peoples there were many effective and inefficient places for the Eastern Roman Empire. The main of the most effective moments were the goods produced from the peoples who were sold to the West. Some of them used as cheap labor and provided external border defense of the Empire. But the inefficiency lies in the fact that the Hunnish, Gothic, Avar, Slavic tribes in the East threatened Byzantium and forced it to pay for some time.

3. Byzantium has demonstrated a new modern model of economic development and trade with neighboring Nations and States. Various projects of foreign trade and domestic economy contributed to the dynamic development of the economy of the Empire. Due to the territory of the Empire as a corridor of international trade, Byzantium also influenced the growth of Eastern trade. Gold

currency came into circulation. All this has developed as the first stages in the history of the international economy.

4. The Byzantine Empire on the development of state law and legal norms remained in the history of its successor after the Western Roman Empire. The legal norms adopted by the Byzantine emperors made a huge contribution to the political development of the state. The Empire established a new order and raised the consciousness of the people. Because of this, the population has a barbaric, disgusting views of the people living outside the border. In the era of the Great Migration of Peoples in Byzantium formed a new system of government. This situation became an example not only for Byzantium, but also for the early medieval States, which were later created in Europe.

5. In the era of the Great migration of peoples, the political development of Byzantium was particularly influenced by the political and legal reforms adopted by Emperor Justinian I. In 527-565, he was in power, deeply convinced that it is necessary to develop the political development of the Empire. On the basis of the laws adopted by Emperor Justinian I, internal political order was established in the Empire. In foreign policy, successful actions have also begun. On this basis, Emperor Justinian I remained in the history of Byzantium as a new example of Roman law. The Empire adopted state projects aimed at regulating the human rights and social status of the population, which significantly changed the political life of the Empire. The laws and regulations adopted by Justinian I have so far been applied as an example.

6. In the era of the Great migration of peoples, along with domestic political development in the Eastern Roman Empire, were found and internal and foreign policy factors that prevent them. In the Empire there were many representatives of domestic politics, organizing resistance and assassination in the name of the famous rulers. All of this occurred in the Empire because of the emergence of the political differences between the authority, the facts of the slip and the murder of emperors. This had a negative impact on the development of the Empire. Political conflicts, native to the authorities among the candidates for the throne, for some time restrained the development of the Empire.

7. In the era of the Great migration of peoples, the political history and fate of the Eastern Roman Empire are closely linked with the European Huns. Political and social demands made to the Byzantine emperors by the rulers of the Huns, hindered the development of the Empire. In addition, the main factor that contributed to the establishment and strengthening of the Huns in Europe were the political processes at various levels between the Huns and Byzantium. This factor is one of the important conclusions concerning the research topic. Relations between the state of Hun and the Byzantine Empire became one of the main political processes during the period of the Great migration and both States had a special influence on the fate of each other.

8. One of the main topics in the foreign policy of the Eastern Roman Empire were the Avars, who also tried to be closer to Byzantium. Although the Avars put pressure on the Eastern Roman Empire for many years, they were unable to continue their journey. By this time Byzantium intensified, and Vice versa, internal

strife in the Avar khanate prevented the continuation of political processes with Byzantium. However, despite the fact that the Avars pose a threat to Byzantium, they helped to ensure the external defense of the Empire. For this they charged the appropriate fees. Avars did not cope with the political competition with Byzantium, and also did not cope with the historical scene.

9. In the era of the Great migration of peoples, the main directions in the foreign policy of the Eastern Roman Empire were directed to the Turkic Khaganate. The main directions of foreign policy were characterized by political, diplomatic, trade and economic relations. Political relations between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Turkic Khaganate became a vivid example of international relations in the era of the Great Migration of Peoples. For example, the two States were only good relations, not waging war with each other. The two sides developed good political, trade and diplomatic ties, at least for a little time.

Examination of research work. Dissertation research work was prepared at the faculty of history, archeology and Ethnology of al-Farabi Kazakh national University and the Institute of history and Ethnology S.Ualikhanov. Large-scale search works on the research topic were carried out. Materials from domestic and foreign libraries and rare funds have found their application in research. The research work was carried out in accordance with its plan for the tasks. Scientific results and results of the thesis are published in domestic and foreign scientific journals and collections of conferences.

Eleven scientific articles were published on the thesis. Including published four scientific articles in scientific journals approved by the Committee for control in the field of education and science MES. At universities and research centers of the country at international scientific and theoretical conferences organized specifically on topical issues of domestic and world historical science, three scientific reports were presented for public scientific discussion. Four scientific articles are published in publications and collections published abroad, two articles are published in publications included in the international database "Scopus".

The dissertation work was held scientific discussion and is aimed at defense at the extended meeting of the Department of history of Kazakhstan and neighboring countries of the Ancient and medieval century, the Institute of history and ethnology by S.Ualikhanov of the Committee of science of MES RK.

The structure of the research. The structure of the dissertation research work consists of an introduction, three sections and three chapters of each section. In addition, there is a final part and a list of references.