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Not to be confused with Tatars or Turkish people. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "Turkic peoples" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2021) (Learn how and when to remove
this template message) Ethno-linguistic groups of people found primarily in Central Asia, Eastern Asia, Northern Asia, and Western Asia, a
populationApprox. 140-160 million[1][2] or over 170 million[3]Regions with significant populations Turkey57,500,000-61,500,000[6][7] 18% of population[8] Russia12,751,502[citation needed] Kazakhstan12,300,000[9][additional citation(s) needed] Uzbekistan25,200,000[6][7] 18% of population[8] Russia12,751,502[citation needed] Kazakhstan12,300,000[9][additional citation(s) needed] Uzbekistan25,200,000[6][7] 18% of population[8] Russia12,751,502[citation needed] Kazakhstan12,300,000[9][additional citation(s) needed] Uzbekistan25,200,000[6][7] 18% of population[8] Russia12,751,502[citation needed] Kazakhstan12,300,000[9][additional citation(s) needed] Uzbekistan25,200,000[9][additional citation(s) needed] Uzbekistan25,200,
 citation(s) needed] China11,647,000[10][additional citation(s) needed] Agerbaijan10,000,000[11][additional citation(s) needed] European Union5,876,318[citation needed] Kyrgyzstan4,500,000[15][additional citation(s) needed] European Union5,876,318[citation needed] Kyrgyzstan4,500,000[15][additional citation(s) needed] European Union5,876,318[citation needed] European Union5,876,376,376[citation needed] European Union5,876,376[citation needed] European Union5,876,376[citation needed] European Union5,876,376[citation needed] 
 needed] Iraq3,000,000[16][17] Tajikistan1,200,000[18][additional citation(s) needed] United States1,000,000+[19] Syria800,000-1,000,000+[20] Bulgaria588,318[21] Ukraine398,600[22] Cyprus313,626[23] Australia293,500[citation needed] Mongolia202,086[24][additional citation(s) needed] Lebanon200,000[25][26][27]
 [28] Moldova126,010[29] North Macedonia81,900[30][31]LanguagesTurkic languagesReligionMajority: Islam Sunni Nondenominational Muslims Cultural Muslims Cultural Muslims Djudios Turkos Sabbataists Karaites Irreligion Agnosticism Atheism
Buddhism Animism Tengrism Shamanism Manichaeism Burkhanism The Turkic peoples are a collection of ethnic groups of Central, East, North and West Asia as well as parts of Europe and North Africa, who speak Turkic languages.[32][33] The origins of the Turkic peoples has been a topic of much discussion.[34] Recent linguistic, genetic and
archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest Turkic peoples descended from agricultural communities in Northeast China who moved westwards into Mongolia in the late 3rd millennium BC, where they adopted a pastoral lifestyle.[35][36][37][38][39] By the early 1st millennium BC, these peoples had become equestrian nomads.[35] In
subsequent centuries, the steppe populations of Central Asia appear to have been progressively Turkified by a heterogenous East Asian dominant minority moving out of Mongolia.[40][41] Many vastly differing ethnic groups have throughout history become part of the Turkic peoples through language shift, acculturation, conquest, intermixing,
 adoption and religious conversion.[3] Nevertheless, certain Turkic peoples share, to varying degrees, non-linguistic characteristics like cultural traits, ancestry from a common gene pool, and historical experiences.[3] The most notable modern Turkic-speaking ethnic groups include Turkish people, Azerbaijanis, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Kyrgyz and
Uyghur people. Etymology Map from Kashgari's Diwan (11th century), showing the distribution of Turkic tribes. The first known mention of the term Turk (Old Turkic: Türük or: Kök Türük, Chinese: 突厥, Pinyin: Tūjué < Middle Chinese *thut-kyat < *dwət-kuat, Old Tibetan: drugu)[42][43][44][45] applied to only one Turkic group, namely, the
 Göktürks,[46] who were also mentioned, as türüg ~ török, in the 6th-century Khüis Tolgoi inscription, most likely not later than 587 AD.[47][48][49] A letter by Ishbara Qaghan to Emperor Wen of Sui in 585 described him as "the Great Turk Khan".[50][51] The Bugut (584 CE) and Orkhon inscriptions (735 CE) use the terms Türküt, Türk and Türük
[52] Previous use of similar terms are of unknown significance, although some strongly feel that they are evidence of the historical continuity of the term and the people as a linguistic unit since early times. This includes the Chinese Spring and Autumn Annals, which refer to a neighbouring people as Beidi.[53] During the first century CE, Pomponius
Mela refers to the Turcae in the forests north of the Sea of Azov, and Pliny the Elder lists the Tyrcae among the people of the same area. [54][55][56] However, English archaeologist Ellis Minns contended that Tyrcae Tῦρκαι is "a false correction" for Iyrcae Tύρκαι, a people who dwelt beyond the Thyssagetae, according to Herodotus (Histories, iv. 22)
 and were likely Ugric ancestors of Magyars.[57] There are references to certain groups in antiquity whose names might have been foreign transcriptions of Tür(ü)k such as Togarma, Turukka, Turukka and so on; but the information gap is so substantial that any connection of these ancient people to the modern Turks is not possible.[58][59] Italian whose names might have been foreign transcriptions of Tür(ü)k such as Togarma, Turukka, Turukka,
is generally accepted that the name Türk is ultimately derived from the Old-Turkic migration-term[60] Türük/Törük,[61] which means 'created, born', be created, arise, spring up' and derived with the Old Turkic suffix (-ik), perhaps from
 Proto-Turkic *türi-k 'lineage, ancestry',[61][64] (compare also the Proto-Turkic word root *töre- to be born, originate').[65] Scholars, including Toru Haneda, Onogawa Hidemi, and Geng Shimin believed that Di, Dili, Dingling, Chile and Tujue all came from the Turkic word Türk, which means 'powerful' and 'strength', and its plural form is Türküt.[66]
 Even though Gerhard Doerfer supports the proposal that türk means 'strong' in general, Gerard Clauson points out that "the word türk is never used in the generalized sense of 'strong'" and that türk means 'strong' in general, Gerard Clauson points out that "the culminating point of maturity" (of a fruit, human being, etc.), but more often used as an [adjective] meaning (of a
fruit) 'just fully ripe'; (of a human being) 'in the prime of life, young, and vigorous'".[67] Turkologist Peter B. Golden agrees that the term Turk has roots in Old Turkic.[68] yet is not convinced by attempts to link Dili, Dingling, Chile, Tele, & Tiele, which possibly transcribed *tegrek (probably meaning 'cart'), to Tujue, which transliterated Türküt.[69]
The Chinese Book of Zhou (7th century) presents an etymology of the name Turk as derived from 'helmet', explaining that this name comes from the Altai Mountains.[70] Hungarian scholar András Róna-Tas (1991) pointed to a Khotanese-Saka word, tturakä 'lid', semantically stretchable to 'helmet', as a
possible source for this folk etymology, yet Golden thinks this connection requires more data.[71] The earliest Turkic-speaking peoples identifiable in Chinese sources are the Gekun and Xinli, located in South Siberia.[72][73] Another earlier people, the Dingling, are often also assumed to be Proto-Turks,[74][75][76] or are alternatively linked to
 Tungusic peoples[77][78] or Na-Dené and Yeniseian peoples.[79] Medieval European chroniclers subsumed various Turkic peoples.[80] In the
 modern Turkish language as used in the Republic of Turkey, a distinction is made between "Turks" and the "Turkic peoples" in loosely speaking" people (in this context, "Turkish-speaking" is considered the same as "Turkic-speaking"), while the term Türk refers generally to the people
of modern "Turkic Republics" (Türki Cumhuriyetler or Türk Cumhuriyetler or Türk Cumhuriyetler or Türk Cumhuriyetler or Türk can be used for Türk can be used for Türki Cumhuriyetler or Türk can be used for Türki can be us
peoples Ethnonym Population National-state formation Religion Turkish 75,700,000 Turkey, Northern Cyprus Sunni Islam, Alevism Azerbaijanis 31,300,000 
 Kazakh Autonomous County, Mori Kazakh Autonomous County, Altai Republic Sunni Islam Uyghurs 11,900,000 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (PRC) Sunni Islam Tatars 6,200,000 Tatarstan (Russian Federation) Sunni Islam, Orthodox Christianity Kyrgyz 6,000,000 Kyrgyzstan,
 Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture Sunni Islam Bashkirs 1,700,000 Bashkortostan (Russian Federation) Orthodox Christianity, Vattisen Yaly Khorasani Turks 1,000,000 No Shia Islam Qashqai 949,000 No Shia Islam Karakalpaks 796,000 Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan) Sunni Islam
 Kumyks 520,000 Dagestan (Russian Federation) Sunni Islam Crimean Tatars 60,000 No Alevism Khalaj 42,000 No Shia Islam Yugurs 13,000 Taymyrsky Dolgano-Nenetsky District (Russian Federation) Tengrism, Orthodox Christianity Khotons 10,000 No Sunni Islam Shors
 8,000 No Orthodox Christianity, Tengrism Siberian Tatars 6,000 No Sunni Islam Soyots 3,600 No Tibetan Buddhism, Tengrism Kumandins 2,900 No Karaite Judaism Fuyu Kyrgyz 1,400 No Sunni Islam Krymchaks 1,000 No Orthodox Christianity, Tengrism Kumandins 2,900 No Orthodox Christianity, Tengrism Fuyu Kyrgyz 1,400 No Sunni Islam Krymchaks 1,000 No Orthodox Judaism
Tofalars 800 No Tengrism, Orthodox Christianity Chulyms 355 No Orthodox Christianity Dukha 282 No Tengrism Ili Turks 177 No Sunni Islam Historical Turkic groups Az Dingling Bulgars Esegel Barsils Alat Basmyl Onogurs Saragurs Sabirs Shatuo Yueban Göktürks Öghuz Turks Kankalis Khazars Kipchaks Kumans Pechenegs Karluks Tiele Turgesh
Yenisei Kirghiz Chigils Toquz Oghuz Yagma Nushibi Kutrigurs Duolu Yabaku Bulaqs Xueyantuo Chorni Klobuky Berendei Naimans (partly) Keraites (partly) [82] Possible Proto-Turkic ancestry, at least partial, [83][84][85][86][87][88] has been posited for Xiongnu, Huns and Pannonian Avars, as well as Tuoba and Rouran, who were of
 Proto-Mongolic Donghu ancestry.[89][90][91][92], as well as Tatars, Rourans' supposed descendants.[93][94][a] Remarks ^ Even though Chinese historians routinely ascribed Xiongnu origin to various nomadic peoples, such ascribed to Turkic-
 speaking Göktürks and Tiele as well as Para-Mongolic-speaking Kumo Xi and Khitan.[95] Language A page from "Codex Kumanicus". The Codex was designed in order to help Catholic missionaries communicate with the Kumans. Main articles: Turkic languages and Proto-Turkic language Further information: List of alphabets used by Turkic
 languages Distribution The Turkic languages constitute a language family of some 30 languages, spoken across a vast area from Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Some 170 million people have a Turkic language as their native language; [96] an additional 20 million people speak a
 Turkic language as a second language. The Turkic language with the greatest number of speakers is Turkish proper, or Anatolian Turkish, the speakers of which account for about 40% of all Turkic speakers. [97] More than one third of these are ethnic Turks of Turkey, dwelling predominantly in Turkey proper and formerly Ottoman-dominated areas of
 Southern and Eastern Europe and West Asia; as well as in Western Europe, Australia and the Americas as a result of immigration. The remainder of the Turkic language family is traditionally considered to be part of the proposed Altaic language
 family.[98] Alphabet The Turkic alphabets are sets of related alphabets with letters (formerly known as runes), used for writing mostly Turkic languages. Inscriptions were dated to between 8th and 10th centuries CE. The earliest positively dated and read Turkic
 inscriptions date from c. 150, and the alphabets were generally replaced by the Old Uyghur alphabet in the Central Europe. The latest recorded use of Turkic alphabet was recorded in Central Europe's Hungary in 1699 CE
The Turkic runiform scripts, unlike other typologically close scripts of the world, do not have a uniform palaeography as, for example, have the Gothic runes, noted for the exceptional uniformity of its language and paleography. [99] The Turkic alphabets are divided into four groups, the best known of them is the Orkhon version of the Enisei group.
The Orkhon script is the alphabet used by the Göktürks from the 8th century to record the Old Turkic language. It was later used by the Uyghur Empire; a Yenisei variant is known from 9th-century Kyrgyz inscriptions, and it has likely cousins in the Talas Valley of Turkestan and the Old Hungarian script of the 10th century. Irk Bitig is the only known
complete manuscript text written in the Old Turkic script.[100] Descriptive map of Turkic peoples. Countries and autonomous subdivisions where a Turkic language has official status or is spoken by a majority. History Main articles: Timeline, Turkic expansion, Confederations, Nomadic empire, Genetic history, and Liao civilization History of the
Turkic peoples pre-14th century Tiele people Göktürks First Turkic Khaganate 552-581 Western Turkic Khaganate 581-650 Second Turkic Khaganate 682-744 Khazar Khaganate 618-1048 Xueyantuo 628-646 Kangar union 659-750 Turk Shahi 665-850 Türgesh Khaganate 699-766
 Kimek confederation 743-1035 Uyghur Khaganate 744-840 Oghuz Yabgu State 750-1055 Karluk Yabgu State 756-940 Kara-Khanid Ganzhou Uyghur Kingdom 848-1036 Qocho 856-1335 Pecheneg Khanates 860-1091 Ghaznavid Empire 963-1186 Seljuk Empire 1037-1194 Sultanate of
 Rum Cuman-Kipchak confederation 1067-1239 Khwarazmian Empire 1077-1231 Kerait Khanate 11th century Delhi Sultanate 1206-1526 Mamluk Sultanate (Cairo) 1250-1517 Bahri dynasty Eastern Hemisphere in 500 BCE
Origins The origins of the Turkic peoples has historically been disputed, with many theories having been proposed that the Proto-Turkic Urheimat was located
 at the southern, taiga-steppe zone of the Sayan-Altay region.[101] Martine Robbeets suggests that the Turkic peoples were descended from a Transeurasian agricultural community based in northeast China, which is to be associated with the Xinglongwa culture and the succeeding Hongshan culture.[35][36] The East Asian agricultural origin of the
Turkic peoples has been corroborated in multiple recent studies.[37][38][102] Around 2,200 BC, due to the desertification of northeast China, the agricultural ancestors of the Turkic peoples probably migrated westwards into Mongolia, where they adopted a pastoral lifestyle.[35][103] Linguistic and genetic evidence strongly suggest an early
presence of Turkic peoples in Mongolia.[104][34] Genetic studies have shown that the early Turkic peoples were of diverse origins, and that Turkic culture was spread westwards through language diffusion rather than migrations of a homogenous population.[41] The genetic evidence suggests that the Turkification of Central Asia was carried out by
 East Asian dominant minorities migrating out of Mongolia.[40] Early historical attestation Xiongnu, Mongolic, and proto-Turkic tribes (ca. 300 CE) Early Turkic speakers, such as the Tiele (also known as Gaoche 高車, lit. "High Carts"),[105] may be related to Xiongnu and Dingling.[106] According to the Book of Wei, the Tiele people were the remnants
of the Chidi (赤狄), the red Di people competing with the Jin in the Spring and Autumn period.[107] Historically they were established after the 6th century BCE.[108] The phenotype of the Turks may vary, as the first Turks were formed by the mixing of Northern Europeans and East Asian
farmers. Chinese historical documents describe blond haired, blue-eyed warriors among the Turkic Xiongnu, a nomadic equestrian culture, who practiced Tengriism.[109][failed verification] The Kipchak people were a Turkic ethnic group from central Asia who served in the Golden Horde military forces after being conquered by the Mongols. In the
Chinese historical document 'Kang mu', the Kipchak people are described as red haired and blue eyed.[110] Later, most Kipchak tribes changed physically, with climatic conditions and the influx of Mongol raiders into the region. Medieval Arab and Persian descriptions of Turks state that they looked strange from their perspective and were extremely
physically different from Arabs. Turks were described as "broad faced people with small eyes".[111][112][failed verification] Medieval Muslim writers noted that Tibetans and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Tibetans.[113] Moreover, on Western Turkic coins "the faces of the
Kazakhstan, East Kyrgyzstan, Inner Mongolia, and Gansu. Main article: Xiongnu The earliest separate Turkic peoples, such as the Gekun (高昆) and Xinli (薪犁), appeared on the peripheries of the late Xiongnu confederation about 200 BCE[115][108] (contemporaneous with the Chinese Han Dynasty)[116] and later among the Turkic-speaking Tiele[117] as Hegu (統骨)[118] and Xue (薛).[119][120] It has even been suggested that the Xiongnu themselves, who were mentioned in Han Dynasty records, were Proto-Turkic speakers.[121][122][123][123][124][125] Although little is known for certain about the Xiongnu language(s), it seems likely that at least a considerable part of Xiongnu tribes spoke
a Turkic language.[126] Some scholars believe they were probably a confederation of various ethnic and linguistic groups. [127][128] A genetic research in 2003, on skeletons from a 2000 year old Xiongnu necropolis in Mongolia, found individuals with similar DNA sequences as modern Turkic groups, supporting the view that at least parts of the
 Xiongnu were of Turkic origin.[129] Xiongnu writing, older than Turkic, is agreed to have the earliest known Turkic alphabet, the Orkhon script. This has been argued recently using the only extant possibly Xiongnu writings, the rock art of the Yinshan and Helan Mountains.[130] Petroglyphs of this region dates from the 9th millennium BCE to the
19th century, and consists mainly of engraved signs (petroglyphs) and few painted images.[131] Excavations done during 1924-1925 in Noin-Ula kurgans located in the Selenga River in the northern Mongolian hills north of Ulaanbaatar produced objects with over 20 carved characters, which were either identical or very similar to the runic letters of
the Turkic Orkhon script discovered in the Orkhon Valley.[132] Huns (4th-6th c. CE) Huns (c.450 CE) Main article: Huns The Hun hordes ruled by Attila, who invaded and conquered much of Europe in the 5th century, might have been, at least partially, Turkic and descendants of the Xiongnu.[116][133][134] In the 18th century, the French scholar
Joseph de Guignes became the first to propose a link between the Huns and the Xiongnu people, who were northern neighbours of China in the 3rd century BC.[135] Since Guignes' time, considerable scholarly effort has been devoted to investigating such a connection. The issue remains controversial. Their relationships to other peoples known
 collectively as the Iranian Huns are also disputed. Some scholars regard the Huns as one of the earlier Turkic tribes, while others view them as Proto-Mongolian or Yeniseian in origin.[136][137] Linguistic studies by Otto Maenchen-Helfen and others have suggested that the language used by the Huns in Europe was too little documented to be
classified. Nevertheless, many of the proper names used by Huns appear to be Turkic in origin.[138][139] Turkic peoples originally used their own alphabets, like Orkhon and Yenisey runiforms, and later the Uyghur alphabet. Traditional national and cultural symbols of the Turkic peoples include wolves in Turkic mythology and tradition; as well as
the color blue, iron, and fire. Turquoise blue (the word turquoise still used in jewelry and as a protection against the evil eye. Steppe expansions Göktürks - Turkic Khaganate (600 CE) The Eastern and Western Turkic Khaganates (600 CE) The Eastern and Western Turkic Khaganates (600 CE) The Eastern and Western Turkic Khaganates (600 CE) The Eastern and Western Turkic Khaganate (500 CE) The Eastern and Western Turkic Khaganates (600 CE) The Eastern Turk
CE) Main articles: Göktürks and First Turkic Khaganate The first mention of Turks was in a Chinese text that mentioned trade between Turk tribes and the Sogdians along the Silk Road.[140] The Ashina clan migrated from Li-jien (modern Zhelai Zhai) to the Rourans seeking inclusion in their confederacy and protection from the prevalent dynasty
The Ashina tribe were famed metalsmiths and were granted land near a mountain quarry which looked like a helmet, from which they were said to have gotten their name 突厥 (tūjué), the first recorded use of "Turk" as a political name. In the 6th-century, Ashina's power had increased such that they conquered the Tiele on their Rouran overlords'
behalf and even overthrew Rourans and established the First Turkic Khaganate.[141] In the 6th century, 400 years after the collapse of northern Xiongnu nomadic confederation, the Göktürks inherited their traditions and administrative experience.
From 552 to 745, Göktürk leadership united the nomadic Turkic tribes into the Göktürk Empire on Mongolia and Central Asia. The name derives from gok, "blue" or "celestial". Unlike its Xiongnu predecessor, the Göktürk Khaganate had its temporary Khagans from the Ashina clan, who were subordinate to a sovereign authority controlled by a council
of tribal chiefs. The Khaganate retained elements of its original animistic religion, that later evolved into Tengriism, although it received missionaries of Buddhist monks and practiced a syncretic religion. The Göktürks were the first Turkic people to write Old Turkic in a runic script, the Orkhon script. The Khaganate was also the first
state known as "Turk". It eventually collapsed due to a series of dynastic conflicts, but many states and peoples later used the name "Turk".[142][143] The Göktürks (First Turkic Kaganate) quickly spread west to the Caspian Sea. Between 581 and 603 the Western Turkic Khaganate in Kazakhstan separated from the Eastern Turkic Khaganate in
Mongolia and Manchuria during a civil war. The Han-Chinese successfully overthrew the Eastern Turks in 630 and created a military Protectorate until 682. After that time the Second Turkic Khaganate was
replaced by the Uyghur Khaganate in the 9th and 6th century The Bulgars, Golden Horde and the Siberian Khanate The migration of the Bulgars after the fall of Old Great Bulgars, Golden Horde and the Siberian Khanate The migration of the Bulgars after the fall of Old Great Bulgars af
to Judaism in the 8th or 9th century. After them came the Pechenegs who created a large confederacy, which was subsequently taken over by the Cumans and the Kipchaks. One group of Bulgars settled in the Volga region and mixed with local Volga Finns to become the Volga Bulgars in what is today Tatarstan. These Bulgars were conquered by the
Mongols following their westward sweep under Genghis Khan in the 13th century. Other Bulgars settled in Southeastern Europe in the 7th and 8th centuries, and mixed with the local populations to varying degrees.[141]
Golden Horde The Volga Bulgaria became an Islamic state in 922 and influenced the region as it controlled many trade routes. In the 13th century, Mongols invaded Europe and established the Golden Horde in Eastern Europe, western & northern Central Asia, and even western Siberia. The Cuman-Kipchak Confederation and Islamic Volga Bulgaria
were absorbed by the Golden Horde in the 13th century; in the 14th century, Islam became the official religion under Uzbeg Khan where the general population (Turks) as well as the aristocracy (Mongols) came to speak the Kipchak language and were collectively known as "Tatars" by Russians and Westerners. This country was also known as the
one by one conquered and annexed by the Russian Empire in the 16th through 19th centuries. In Siberian Khanate was established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the disintegrating Golden Horde who established in the 1490s by fleeing Tatar aristocrats of the 1490s by fleeing
Uralic peoples. It was the northernmost Islamic state in recorded history and it survived up until 1598 when it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (8th-9th c.) Uyghur Khaganate (9th-9th c.) Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1999) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur Khaganate (1990) When it was conquered by Russia. Uyghur When it was conquered by Russ
China and parts of northern Manchuria. They followed largely Buddhism and animistic traditions. During the same time, the Shatuo Turks emerged as power factor in Northern and Central China and were recognized by the Tang Empire as allied power. The Uyghur empire fell after several wars in the year 840.[144][145] The Turkic Later Tang
Dynasty The Shatuo Turks had founded several short-lived sinicized dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. The official language of these dynasties and they used Chinese and they used Chinese and they used Chinese and Ten Kingdoms period. The official language of these dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. The official language of these dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. The official language of these dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. The official language of these dynasties and they used Chinese and Ten Kingdoms period.
of the Tang-Dynasty in 907, the Shatuo Turks replaced them and created the Later Tang Dynasty in 923. The Shatuo Turks ruled over a large part of northern China, including Beijing. They adopted Chinese names and united Turkic and Chinese traditions. Later Tang fall in 937 but the Shatuo Turks replaced them and created the Later Tang Dynasty in 923. The Shatuo Turks ruled over a large part of northern China, including Beijing. They adopted Chinese names and united Turkic and Chinese traditions. Later Tang fall in 937 but the Shatuo Turks replaced them and created the Later Tang Dynasty in 923. The Shatuo Turks ruled over a large part of northern China, including Beijing. They adopted Chinese names and united Turkic and Chinese traditions.
They created several other dynasies, including the Later Jin and Later Han. The Shatuo Turks were later assimilated into the Han Chinese ethnic group after they were conquered by the Song dynasty. [145][149] The Yenisei Kyrgyz allied with China to destroy the Uyghur Khaganate in 840. The Kyrgyz people ultimately settled in the region now
for the Kangly people, who are now part of the Kazakh, Uzbek, [150] and Karakalpak nations. The Pechenegs, three of whose tribes were known as Kangar (Greek: Καγγαρ), after being defeated by the Oghuzes, Karluks, and Kimek-Kypchaks, attacked the Bulgars and established the
Pecheneg state in Eastern Europe (840-990 CE), Oghuz Yabgu State (766-1055) Oghuz Yabgu State (766-1055) was a Turkic state, founded by Oghuz Turks in 766, located geographically in an area between the coasts of the Caspian and Aral Seas. Oguz tribes
occupied a vast territory in Kazakhstan along the Irgiz, Yaik, Emba, and Uil rivers, the Aral Sea area, the Syr Darya valley, the foothills of the Karatau Mountains in Tien-Shan, and the Chui River valley (see map). The Oquz political association developed in the 9th and 10th centuries in the basin of the middle and lower course of the Syr Darya and
adjoining the modern western Kazakhstan steppes. Iranian, Indian, Arabic, and Anatolian expansion Main articles: Ghaznavids, Seljuk Empire, Delhi Sultanate, Mamluk Sultanate, Cairo), Timurids, Bahri dynasty, Deccan sultanates, Safavid Empire, Delhi Sultanate, Mamluk Sultanate, Mamluk Sultanate, Mamluk Sultanate, Mamluk Sultanate, Cairo), Timurids, Bahri dynasty, Deccan sultanates, Safavid Empire, Delhi Sultanate, Mamluk Su
west from Northeastern China, present-day Mongolia, Siberia and the Turkestan-region towards the Iranian plateau, South Asia, and Anatolia (modern Turkey) in many waves. The date of the initial expansion remains unknown. Persia Ghaznavid dynasty (977-1186) Ghaznavid Empire at its greatest extent in 1030 CE Main articles: Ghaznavids and
Uzbeks The Ghaznavid dynasty (Persian: غزنويان gaznaviyān) was a Persianate[151] Muslim dynasty of Turkic mamluk origin,[152] at their greatest extent ruling large parts of Iran, Afghanistan, much of Transoxiana and the northwest Indian subcontinent (part of Pakistan) from 977 to 1186.[153][154][155] The dynasty was founded by Sabuktigin upon
his succession to rule of the region of Ghazna after the death of his father-in-law, Alp Tigin, who was a breakaway ex-general of the Samanid Empire from Balkh, north of the Hindu Kush in Greater Khorasan.[156] Although the dynasty was of Central Asian Turkic origin, it was thoroughly Persianised in terms of language, culture, literature and
habits[157][158][159][160] and hence is regarded by some as a "Persian dynasty".[161] Seljuk Empire (1037-1194) Main article: Seljuk Empire at its height, upon the death of Malik Shah I in 1092. Head of Seljuq male royal figure, 12-13th
century, from Iran. The Seljuk Empire (Persian: آل سلجوق, romanized: Ål-e Saljuq, lit. 'House of Saljuq') or the Great Seljuq Empire[162][note 1] was a high medieval Turko-Persian[165] Sunni Muslim empire, originating from western
Anatolia and the Levant to the Hindu Kush in the east, and from Central Asia to the Persian Gulf in the south. The Seljuk empire was founded by Tughril Beg (1016-1063) and his brother Chaghri Beg (989-1060) in 1037. From their homelands near the Aral Sea, the Seljuks advanced first into Khorasan and then into mainland Persia, before eventually
conquering eastern Anatolia. Here the Seljuks won the battle of Manzikert in 1071 and conquered most of Anatolia from the Byzantine Empire, which became one of the reasons for the first crusade (1095-1099). From c. 1150-1250, the Seljuk empire declined, and was invaded by the Mongols around 1260. The Mongols divided Anatolia into emirates
Eventually one of these, the Ottoman, would conquer the rest. Timurid Empire at its greatest extent under Timur. Main article: Timurid Empire at its greatest extent under Timur. Main article: Timurid Empire at its greatest extent under Timur. Main article: Timurid Empire at its greatest extent under Timur.
devout Muslim, brought great slaughter in his conquest of fellow Muslims in neighboring Islamic territory and contributed to the ultimate demise of Bukhara Main article: Khanate of Khiva Main article: Khanate of Kokand Main article: Khanate of Main article: Khanate of Kokand Main artic
Emirate of Bukhara The Bukhara The Bukhara Khanate was an Uzbek (167) state that existed from 1501 to 1785. The khanate was ruled by three dynastic rule (Manghit dynasty), and the khanate became the Emirate of Bukhara (1785-1920).[168] In
1710, the Kokand Khanate (1710-1876) separated from the Bukhara Khanate. In 1511-1920, Khwarazm (Khiva Khanate) was ruled by the Arabshahid dynasty of Persia (1501-1736) were of mixed ancestry (Kurdish[170] and Azerbaijani,[171] which included
intermarriages with Georgian, [173] Circassian, [173] (173] and Pontic Greek Persian and Turkish, [176] (177] and some of the Shahs themselves also supported Persian literature,
poetry and art projects including the grand Shahnama of Shah Tahmasp.[178][182][183] and established the Twelver school of Shi'a Islam[184] as the official religion of their empire, marking one of the most important turning points in Muslim history
 Afsharid dynasty (1736-1796) The Afsharid dynasty was named after the Turkic Afshar tribe to which they belonged. The Afshars had migrated from Turkestan to Azerbaijan in the 13th century. The dynasty was founded in 1736 by the military commander Nader Shah who deposed the last member of the Safavid dynasty and proclaimed himself King of
Iran. Nader belonged to the Qereqlu branch of the Afshars.[185] During Nader's reign, Iran reached its greatest extent since the Sassanid Empire. Qajar dynasty of created by the Turkic Qajar dynasty of created by 
Lotf 'Ali Khan, the last Shah of the Zand dynasty, and re-asserted Iranian sovereignty over large parts of the Caucasus. In 1796, Mohammad Khan was formally crowned as Shah after his punitive campaign against Iran's Georgian subjects.[189] In the
Caucasus, the Qajar dynasty permanently lost many of Iran's integral areas[190] to the Russians over the course of the 19th century, comprising modern-day Georgia, Dagestan, Azerbaijan and Armenia.[191] The dynasty was founded by Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar and continued until Ahmad Shah Qajar. South Asia Mughal Emperor Jahangir
presents Prince Khurram with a turban ornament. Babur, founder of the Mughal Empire and Mughal Empire 
 and the Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414). Southern India also saw many Turkic origin dynasties like the Adil Shahi dynasty, the Bidar Sultanate, and the Qutb Shahi dynasty, collectively known as the Deccan sultanates. The Mughal Empire was a Turko-Mongol founded Indian empire that, at its greatest territorial extent, ruled most of South Asia,
including Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and parts of Uzbekistan from the early 16th to the 
ruler Genghis Khan, on his mother's side.[192][193] A further distinction was the attempt of the Mughals to integrate Hindus and Muslims into a united Indian state. [192][194] and the Last Turkic dynasty in India were the Hyderabad State lasted from 1724-1948 located in the south-central region of India. Arab world Silver dirham of AH
329 (940/941 CE), with the names of Caliph al-Muttaqi and Amir al-umara Bajkam (de facto ruler of the country) The Arab Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Muslim Umayyads and Abbasids fought against the pagan Turks in the Türgesh Khaganate in the Türge
were extremely physically different from the Arabs, calling them "broad faced people with small eyes".[111][112] Medieval Muslim writers noted that Tibetans and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Tibetans and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Tibetans and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Tibetans and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Turks resembled each other, and that they often were not able to tell the difference between Turks and Turks resembled each other.
facto rulers of most of the Muslim Middle East (apart from Syria and Egypt), particularly after the leadership of the Seljuk dynasty and other tribes captured the territories of the Abbasid dynasty and the Byzantine Empire. [141] Anatolia - Ottomans Ottoman
empire in 1683 After many battles, the western Oghuz Turks established their own state and later constructed the Ottoman Empire. The main migration of the Oghuz Turks occurred in medieval times, when they spread across most of Asia and into Europe and the Middle East.[141] They also took part in the military encounters of the Crusades.[197]
In 1090-91, the Turkic Pechenegs reached the walls of Constantinople, where Emperor Alexius I with the aid of the Kipchaks annihilated their army.[198] As the Seljuk Empire declined following the Mongol invasion, the Ottoman Empire emerged as the new important Turkic state, that came to dominate not only the Middle East, but even
southeastern Europe, parts of southwestern Russia, and northern Africa.[141] Islamization Turkic peoples like the Karluks (mainly 8th century), Uyghurs, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, and Turkmens later came into contact with Muslims, and most of them gradually adopted Islam. Some groups of Turkic people practice other religions, including their original
animistic-shamanistic religion, Christianity, Burkhanism, Jews (Khazars, Krymchaks, Crimean Karaites), Buddhism and a small number of Zoroastrians. Modern history Independent Turkic states shown in red The Ottoman Empire gradually grew weaker in the face of poor administration, repeated wars with Russia, Austria and Hungary, and the
emergence of nationalist movements in the Balkans, and it finally gave way after World War I to the present-day Republic of Turkey.[141] Ethnic nationalism also developed in Ottoman Empire during the 19th century, taking the form of Pan-Turkism or Turanism. The Turkic peoples of Central Asia were not organized in nation-states during most of
the 20th century, after the collapse of the Russian Empire living either in the Soviet Union or (after a short-lived First East Turkestan Republic) in the Chinese Republic. In 1991, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, five Turkic states gained their independence. These were Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
Other Turkic regions such as Tatarstan, Tuva, and Yakutia remained in the Russian Federation. Chinese Turkey began seeking diplomatic relations with them. Over time political meetings between the Turkic countries increased and
led to the establishment of TÜRKSOY in 1993 and later the Turkic Council in 2009. Archaeology Kizil-Koba culture Saltovo-Mayaki Tashtyk culture Saltovo-May
Pan-TurkismThere are several international organizations created with the purpose of furthering cooperation between countries with Turkic-speaking populations, such as the Joint Administration of Turkic Arts and Culture (TÜRKSOY) and the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking Countries (TÜRKPA) and the Turkic Council.
  Members Observer States The TAKM - Organization of the Eurasian Law Enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status, was established on 25 January 2013. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement Agencies with Military Status and Mi
 Türksoy carries out activities to strengthen cultural ties between Turkic peoples. One of the main goals to transmit their common cultural heritage to future generations and promote it around the world. [199] Every year, one city in the Turkic world is selected as the "Cultural Capital of the Turkic World". Within the framework of events to celebrate
the Cultural Capital of the Turkic World, numerous cultural events are held, gathering artists, scholars and intellectuals, giving them the opportunity to exchange their experiences, as well as promoting the city in question internationally. [200] Turkic Council The newly established Turkic Council, founded on 3 November 2009 by the Nakhchivan
 Agreement confederation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey, aims to integrate these organizations into a tighter geopolitical framework. The member council was first put forward by Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev back
 in 2006. Turkmenistan is currently not an official member of the council, however, it is a possible future member of the council. [202] Hungary has official observer status in the Turkic Council. [203] Demographics Bashkirs, painting from 1812, Paris The
distribution of people of Turkic cultural background ranges from Siberia, across Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of Turkic people live throughout Central Asia, to Southern Europe. As of 2011[update] the largest groups of 
Crimea, Altishahr region of western China, northern Iraq, Israel, Russia, Afghanistan, Cyprus, and the Balkans: Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and former Yugoslavia. A small number of Turkic people also live in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. Small numbers inhabit eastern Poland and the south-eastern part of Finland. [204] There are also
considerable populations of Turkic people (originating mostly from Turkey) in Germany, United States, and Australia, largely because of migrations during the 20th century. Sometimes ethnographers group Turkic people into six branches: the Oghuz Turks, Kipchak, Karluk, Siberian, Chuvash, and Sakha/Yakut branches. The Oghuz have been termed
Western Turks, while the remaining five, in such a classificatory scheme, are called Eastern Turks. The genetic distances between the different populations of Uzbeks scattered across Uzbeks have very similar origins. The
Karakalpaks have a somewhat greater bias towards the eastern markers than the Uzbeks. [205] Historical population: Year Population 1 AD 2-2.5 million? 2013 150-200 million The following incomplete list of Turkic people Primary homeland
Population Modern language Predominant religion and sect Turks Turkey 60 70 M Turkish Sunni Islam (35%)[206][207] (Hanafi). Uzbeks Uzbekistan 32 28.3 M Uzbek Sunni Islam Kazakhs Kazakhstan 15 13.8 M Kazakh Sunni Islam Uyghurshian Azerbaijan, Republic of Azerbaijani Shia Islam (35%)[206][207] (Hanafi). Uzbeks Uzbekistan 32 28.3 M Uzbeks 
Altishahr (China) 15 9 M Uyghur Sunni Islam Turkmens Turkmens Turkmen Sunni Islam Tatars Tatars Tatars Tatars Turkmen Sunni Islam Turkmen Sunni Islam Tatars Tatars Turkmen Sunni Islam Turkmen Sunni Islam Turkmen Sunni Islam Tatar Sunni Islam Turkmen Sunni Islam Sunni Is
Qashqai Southern Iran (Iran) 009 0.9 M Qashqai Shia Islam Chuvasha (Russia) 010 1.7 M Chuvash Orthodox Christianity Karakalpaks Karakalpak
Balkars Karachay-Cherkessia and Kabardino-Balkaria (Russia) 007 0.4 M Karachay-Balkar Sunni Islam Tuvans Tuva (Russia) 009 0.2 M Gagauz Orthodox Christianity Turkic Karaites and Krymchaks Ukraine 007 0.2 M Karaim and Krymchak Judaism Cuisine Markets in the steppe region
had a limited range of foodstuffs available—mostly grains, dried fruits, spices, and tea. Turks mostly herded sheep, goats and horses. Dairy was a staple of the nomadic diet and there are many Turkic words for various dairy products such as süt (milk), yagh (butter), ayran, gaymag (similar to clotted cream), qīmīz (fermented mare's milk) and qurut
(dried yoghurt). During the Middle Ages Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tatars, who were historically part of the Turkic nomadic group known as the Golden Horde, continued to develop new variations of dairy products. [208] Nomadic Turks cooked their meals in a qazan, a pot similar to a cauldron; a wooden rack called a qasqan can be used to prepare certain
steamed foods, like the traditional meat dumplings called manti. They also used a saj, a griddle that was traditionally placed on stones over a fire, and shish. In later times, the Persian tava was borrowed from the Persians for frying, but traditionally nomadic Turks did most of their cooking using the qazan, saj and shish. Meals were served in a bowl,
called a chanaq, and eaten with a knife (bichaq) and spoon (qashiq). Both bowl and spoon were historically made from wood. Other traditional utensils used in food preparation included a thin rolling pin called oqlaghu, a colander called süzgüçh, and a grinding stone called tagirmān. [208] Medieval grain dishes included preparations of whole grains,
soups, porridges, breads and pastries. Fried or toasted whole grains were called qawirmach, while köchä was crushed grain that was cooked with dairy products. Salma were broad noodles that could be served with boiled or roasted meat; cut noodles were called tutmaj in the Middle Ages and are called kesme today. [208] There are many types of
bread doughs in Turkic cuisine. Yupqa is the thinnest type of dough, bawirsaq is a type of fried bread dough, and chälpäk is a deep fried fruit or meat, rolled, and sliced like pinwheel sandwiches. Toqach and chöräk are varieties of bread, and böräk is a type of filled pie pastry. [208]
Herd animals were usually slaughtered during the winter months and various types of sausage called sujuk. Though prohibited by Islamic dietary restrictions, historically Turkic nomads also had a variety of blood sausage. One type of sausage, called gazī, was made from horsemeat
and another variety was filled with a mixture of ground meat, offal and rice. Chopped meat was söklünch—from the root sök- meaning "to tear off", the latter dish is known as kebab in modern times. Qawirma is a typical fried meat dish, and kullama is a soup of noodles and lamb. [208] Religion Early Turkic
mythology and Tengrism A shaman doctor of Kyzyl. Circle dance of Shamanism, Animism and Tengrism. The Turkic animistic traditions were mostly focused on ancestor worship, polytheistic-animism and Tengrism and Shamanism in Central Asia Pre-Islamic Turkic mythology was dominated by Shamanism, Animism and Tengrism.
shamanism. Later this animistic tradition would form the more organized Tengrism. [209] The chief deity was Tengri, a sky god, worshipped by the upper classes of early Turkic society until Manichaeism was introduced as the official religion of the Uyghur Empire in 763. The wolf symbolizes honour and is also considered the mother of most Turkic
peoples. Asena (Ashina Tuwu) is the wolf mother of Tumen Il-Qağan, the first Khan of the Göktürks. The horse and predatory birds, such as the eagle or falcon, are also main figures of Turkic mythology.[citation needed] Religious conversions Buddhism Tengri Bögü Khan made the now extinct Manichaeism the state religion of Uyghur Khaganate in
763 and it was also popular in Karluks. It was gradually replaced by the Mahayana Buddhism, [citation needed] It existed in the Buddhist Uyghur Gaochang up to the 12th century.[210] Tibetan Buddhism, or Vajrayana was the main religion after Manichaeism.[211] They worshipped Täŋrisi Burxan,[212] Quanšï Im Pusar[213] and Maitri Burxan.
[214] Turkic Muslim conquest in the India and Central Asia. The Sari Uygurs "Yellow Yughurs" of Western China, as well as the Tuvans of Russia are the only remaining Buddhist Turkic peoples. Islam Most Turkic people
 today are Sunni Muslims, although a significant number in Turkey are Alevis. Alevi Turks, who were once primarily dwelling in eastern Anatolia, are today concentrated in major urban centers in western Turkey with the increased urbanism. Azeris are traditionally Shiite Muslims. Religious observance is less stricter in the Republic of Azerbaijan
compared to Iranian Azerbaijan. The major Christian-Turkic peoples are the Chuvash of Russia, while containing many ancient Turkic concepts, also shares some elements with Zoroastrianism, Khazar Judaism, and Islam. The Chuvash converted to Eastern
Orthodox Christianity for the most part in the second half of the 19th century. As a result, festivals and christian rites replaced their traditional faith.[215] Church of the East was popular among Turks such as the Naimans.[216]
It even revived in Gaochang and expanded in Xinjiang in the Yuan dynasty period. [217][218][219] It disappeared after its collapse of the Soviet Union, many in Central Asia converted or openly practice animistic and shamanistic
rituals. It is estimated that about 60% of Kyrgyz people practice a form of animistic rituals. In Kazakhstan there are about 54.000 followers of the ancient traditions. [222][223] Muslim Turks and non-Muslim Turks Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants Kara-Khanids performed a mass conversion campaign against the Buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region attended by servants (a mass conversion at the buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan region at the buddhist Uyghur king from Turpan reg
Turks during the Islamization and Turkification of Xinjiang.[citation needed] The non-Muslim Turks worship of Tengri and other gods was mocked and insulted by the Muslim Turk Mahmud al-Kashgari, who wrote a verse referring to them - The Infidels - May God destroy them![224][225] The Basmil, Yabāķu and Uyghur states were among the Turkic
peoples who fought against the Kara-Khanids spread of Islam. The Islamic Kara-Khanids were made out of Tukhai, Yaghma, Çiğil and Karluk. [226] Kashgari claimed that the Prophet assisted in a miraculous event where 700,000 Yabāgu infidels were defeated by 40,000 Muslims led by Arslān Tegīn claiming that fires shot sparks from gates located on
a green mountain towards the Yabāqu.[227] The Yabaqu were a Turkic people.[228] Mahmud al-Kashgari insulted the Uyghur Buddhists as "Uighur dogs" and called them "Tats", which referred to the "Uighur infidels" according to the Turks called Persians "tat".[229][230] While Kashgari displayed a different attitude
towards the Turks diviners beliefs and "national customs", he expressed towards Buddhist origin words like toyin (a cleric or priest) and Burxan or Furxan (meaning Buddha, acquiring the generic meaning of "idol" in the Turkic language of Kashgari)
had negative connotations to Muslim Turks.[231][225] Göktürk petroglyphs from Mongolia (6th to 8th century) An Uyghur Khagan Old sports Tepuk Mahmud al-Kashgari in his Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk, described a game called "tepuk" among Turks in Central Asia. In the game, people try to attack each other's castle by kicking a ball made of sheep
 leather.[232] Kyz kuu Kyz kuu. Kyz kuu. Kyz kuu (chase the girl) has been played by Turkic people at festivals since time immemorial.[233] Jereed Horses have been essential and even sacred animals for Turks living as nomadic tribes in the Central Asian steppes. Turks were born, grew up, lived, fought and died on horseback. Jereed became the most
important sporting and ceremonial game of Turkish people. [234] Kokpar The kokpar began with the nomadic Turkic peoples who have come from farther north and east spreading westward from China and Mongolia between the 10th and 15th centuries.
 equestrian, or a brave person in general.[236] Gallery Bezeklik caves and Mogao grottoes. Uyghur king from the Bezeklik caves and Mogao grottoes. Uyghur king from the Bezeklik murals at the Dunhuang Mogao Caves. Uyghur prince from the Bezeklik murals. Uyghur woman from the Bezeklik murals.
Uyghur Princess. Uyghur Princesses from the Bezeklik murals. Uyghur Princes fr
Manichaean clergymen from Qocho. Fresco of Palm Sunday from Qocho. Manicheans from Qocho. M
traditional instruments. Kyrgyz elders in On-Archa, Kyrgyz elders in On-Archa, Kyrgyzstan. Nogai man in national costume. U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits Tatarstan. Turkish girls in their traditional clothes, Dursunbey, Balikesir Province. Turkmen girl in national dress. Tuvan men and women in Kyzyl, Tuva. An Uyghur girl - a natural blond with epicanthic fold in
Xinjiang, China. Uzbek children in Samarkand. See also Turkic migrations Turkic mythology Turko-Persian tradition Turko-Mongol Turko-Mo
Landeskunde Türkei: Geschichte, Geschichte
Kurdish 18%, other minorities 7-12% (2008 est.)" 70% of 81.6m = 57.1m, 75% of 81.6m = 57.1m, 75% of 81.6m = 61.2m ^ "Uzbekistan". The World Factbook. Retrieved 21 December 2014. "Population: 28,929,716" (July 2014 est.)" "Ethnic groups: Uzbek 80%, Russian 5.5%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%, Karakalpak 2.5%, Tatar 1.5%, other 2.5% (1996 est.)" Assuming Uzbek,
Kazakh, Karakalpak and Tartar are included as Turks, 80% + 3% + 2.5% + 1.5% = 87%. 87% of 28.9m = 25.2m ^ "Azerbaijani (people)". Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved 24 January 2012. (15 million) ^ Egbert Jahn, (2009). Nationalism in Late and Post-Communist Europe, p. 293 (20 mil) ^ Library of Congress - Federal Research Division -
Country Profile: Iran, May 2008, page 5 [1] ^ "Kazakhstan". The World Factbook. Retrieved 21 December 2014. "Population: 17,948,816 (July 2014 est.)" "Ethnic groups: Kazakh (Qazag) 63.1%, Russian 23.7%, Uzbek 2.9%, Ukrainian 2.1%, Uighur 1.4%, Tatar 1.3%, German 1.1%, other 4.4% (2009 est.)" Assuming Kazakh, Uzbek, Uighur and Tatar are
included as Turks, 63.1% + 2.9% + 1.4% + 1.3% = 68.7%. 68.7% of 17.9m = 12.3m ^ "China". The World Factbook. Retrieved 13 May 2014. ^ "Uzbeks and Turkmens - Minorities - Mino
indigenous peoples in Afghanistan". World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples, Though their exact number is uncertain and as with other communities are contested, previous estimates have suggested that Uzbeks (9 per cent) make up a total of around 12 per cent of the population, Both Uzbeks and Turkmen live
in the northern part of Afghanistan. In origin, Turkmen, also called Turcoman, Turkmen or Turkomen, come from the Turkic-speaking tribes that emerged from Oghuz Khan, back in the seventh and eight centuries. Turkmen are Sunni Muslim of Hanafi tradition and are closely related to the people of modern Turkey to the west, [...] Uzbeks are also a
Turkic-speaking ethnic group. ^ "Turkmenistan". The World Factbook. Retrieved 13 May 2014. Carriana, María (2017), Managing Diversity in Organizations: A Global Perspective, Taylor & Francis, p. 168, ISBN 978-1-317-42368-3, Turkmen, Iraqi citizens of Turkish origin, are
the third largest ethnic group in Iraq after Arabs and Kurds and they are said to number about 3 million of Iraq's 34.7 million citizens according to the Iraqi Ministry of Planning. ^ Bassem, Wassim (2016). "Iraq's Turkmens call for independent province". Al-Monitor. Archived from the original on 17 October 2016. Turkmens are a mix of Sunnis and
Shiites and are the third-largest ethnicity in Iraq after Arabs and Kurds, numbering about 3 million out of the total population of about 34.7 million, according to 2013 data from the Iraqi Ministry of Planning. ^ "Tajikistan". The World Factbook. Retrieved 13 May 2014. ^ "Obama, recognize us". St. Louis American. Retrieved 18 March 2015. ^ Nahost
Informationsdienst (ISSN 0949-1856): Presseausschnitte zu Politik, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Nordafrika und dem Nahen und Mittleren Osten. Autors: Deutsches Orient-Institut, 1996, seite 33. The number of Turkmens in Syria is not fully known, with unconfirmed estimates
ranging between 800,000 and one million. ^ National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (2011). "2011 Population Census in the Republic of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". State Statistics Committee of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". State Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". State Statistics Committee of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". State Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population Census in the Republic of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". State Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population". Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (711). "2011 Population Institute Institute (711). "2011 Popu
Ukraine. 2003. Retrieved 2 September 2017. ^ TRNC SPO, Economic and Social Indicators 2014, pages=2-3 ^ "Mongolia". The World Factbook. Retrieved 13 May 2014. ^ Al-Akhbar. "Lebanese Turks Seek Political and Social Recognition". Archived from the original on 20 June 2018. Retrieved 2 March 2012. ^ "Tension adds to existing wounds in
Lebanon". Today's Zaman. Archived from the original on 11 January 2012. Retrieved 6 April 2011. Ahmed, Yusra (2015), Syrian Turkmen refugees face double suffering in Lebanon, Zaman Al Wasl, archived from the original on 23 August 2017, retrieved 11 October 2016.
Observer. 2015. Retrieved 10 October 2016. ^[2] ^ "North Macedonia". The World Factbook. Retrieved 13 May 2014. ^[3] ^ Encyclopedia Britannica. Turkic peoples whose members speak languages belonging to the Turkic subfamily..." ^ Yunusbayev et al. 2015, p. 1. "The Turkic peoples represent a diverse
collection of ethnic groups defined by the Turkic languages." ^ a b C Yunusbayev et al. 2015, pp. 1-2. ^ a b C Robbeets 2020. ^ a b Rob
Asian minority elite onto central steppe nomad populations... The wide distribution of the Turkic languages from Northwest China, Mongolia and Siberia in the east to Turkey and Bulgaria in the west implies large-scale migrations out of the homeland in Mongolia. ^ a b Lee & Kuang 2017, p. 197. "Both Chinese histories and modern dna studies
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Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉昞), Prince of Huaiyang, a son of Emperor Ming of Han ^ According to Old History of the Five Dynasties, vol. 10. Liu Zhiyuan was of Shatuo origin. According to Wudai Huiyao, vol. 1 Liu Zhiyuan's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grea
grandfather Liu Tuan (劉湍) (titled as Emperor Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉昞), Prince of Huaiyang, a son of Emperor Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉昞), Prince of Huaiyang, a son of Emperor Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉昞), Prince of Huaiyang, a son of Emperor Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉昞), Prince of Huaiyang, a son of Emperor Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉昞), Prince of Huaiyang, a son of Emperor Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉昞), Prince of Huaiyang, a son of Emperor Mingyuan posthumously, granted the temple name of Wenzu) descended from Liu Bing (劉宗) (Indiana the Indiana the India
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