

Objectives of the Course

Uighur History is a course that aims to examine the historical, cultural, social and political development of the Uighur Turks. This course generally aims to understand the establishment of the Uyghur state, its administration, social structures, cultural contributions and their place in the historical process.

Course Contents

The Uyghur History course is generally taught as a course dealing with the historical development, culture and civilization of Uyghur Turks in Central Asia. Its content can be summarized under the following main headings: The origin of the Turks: Migration routes, origins and first settlements of the Uighurs before they appeared on the stage of history. Old Turkic States: The Gokturks, the influence of China and the structure of early Uighur communities. Establishment and Rise: The foundation of the Uighur Khaganate (744-840), its first rulers and its role in Central Asia. Religion and cultural interaction: Religious influences such as Manichaeism, Buddhism, and shamanism and the openness of the Uighurs to cultures. The weakening of the kaganate: Internal conflicts, foreign aggression and the weakening of the Uighur state.

Recommended or Required Reading

Sadettin Gömeç, Uyğur Türkleri Tarihi, Berikan Yayınevi, Ankara 2024. Ahmet Taşağıl, Uyğurlar, Bilge Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, İstanbul 2020.

Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods

Classical In-Class Lesson Will Be Given. In the class, the reasons and results of establishing a connection about the historical chain of events will be explained. A lesson will be given about the main sources of historical events and related research books.

Recommended Optional Programme Components

It will be recommended to read research works related to General Turkish history outside of class.

Instructor's Assistants

There is no assistant for this course

Presentation Of Course

Uighur History course will be given face to face.

Dersi Veren Öğretim Elemanları

Prof. Dr. Kürşat Koçak

Program Outcomes

1. Explain Uyghur History and Civilization
2. Can describe historical events.
3. Can establish relationships between international cultures and the history of other states.

Weekly Contents

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
1	Pre-Uighur Turkish history covers the period before the Turks first settled in Central Asia. Uyğur Türkleri Tarihi, Sadettin Gömeç pp 13- 30.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	Pre-Uighur Turkish history	There is no practice in this course.
2	The period before the establishment of the Uighur State, the life of nomadic Turkish communities in Central Asia and the historical development process of the Uighurs will be studied. Reading and analyzing the Terhin inscription will be given as homework. History of Uyghur Turks, Sadettin Gömeç, s. 31-48.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	The period before the establishment of the Uighur State	There is no practice in this course.

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
3	Preparation will be made on the explanation of the name of the Uyghurs as a term and the historical development of the Uyghurs. History of Uyghur Turks, Sadettin Gömeç, pp 49-67.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	Name of the Uyghurs Origin of the Uyghurs	There is no practice in this course.
4	Uygur Devleti'nin kuruluşu, Uygur Kağanlığı, 744 yılında kuruldu. Bu tarih, Orta Asya'da önemli bir dönüm noktasıdır. Uygurlar, Göktürk Kağanlığı'nın zayıflamasını fırsat bilerek, 744'te bağımsızlıklarını kazanmışlardır. Uygur Türkleri Tarihi, Sadettin Gömeç, s.67-78. AHMET TAŞAĞIL Video of the Great Uighur Khaganate in Ötüken can be watched.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	The establishment of the Uyghur Khaganate will be covered.	There is no practice in this course.
5	The rise of the Uighur Khaganate begins with Moyun Çor Khan. When his father Bilge Köl Khan appointed his brother Tay Bilge Tutuk as the heir, he did not recognize his power and defeated him and came to power himself. History of Uyghur Turks, Sadettin Gömeç, pp. 78-94.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	The rise of the Uighur Khaganate	There is no practice in this course.
6	In the Uighur Khaganate, Böğü Khan succeeded Moyunçor Khan. This period was a period of rise and prosperity. History of the Uighur Turks, pp. 95-107.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	In the Uighur Khaganate, Böğü Khan succeeded Moyunçor Khan.	There is no practice in this course.
7	Preparation will be made for Böğü Kagan's attempt to spread the Mani religion, which he recognized during his Chinese expedition, among the Uyghurs and his entry into a new cultural environment. History of Uyghur Turks, Sadettin Gömeç, pp. 107-123. The Place and Importance of Uyghurs in Turkish History Prof. Dr. Ahmet Taşağıl video can be watched.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	Böğü Kagan period and the Turks had a new entering the cultural milieu.	There is no practice in this course.
8				Midterm Examination will be held.	
9	The Uighur Dynasty was changed by a coup from within and Tun Baga Tarkan, the prime minister of the Uighur state, came to power. History of Uyghur Turks, Sadettin Gömeç, pp123- 142.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	The change of the Uighur dynasty and the rise to power of Tun Baga Tarkan	There is no practice in this course.

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
10	Signs of collapse have emerged in the Uighur Khaganate since 839. As a result of the murder of the kings who ascended to the throne in the last period, turmoil emerged in the country and the kaganate collapsed. Preparations will be made for this period. History of Uighur Turks, pp 142-152.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	The Collapse of the Uyghur Khaganate	There is no practice in this course.
11	Kansu, Çin'in kuzeybatısında yer alan bir bölgedir. Bu anlamda, Kansu'da Uygurların tarihsel bir varlığı bulunmaktadır. Turfan Uygurları, Orta Asya'da önemli bir uygarlık kurmuş olan Uygurların Turfan bölgesinde yaşayan halkını ifade etmektedir bu devre hazırlık yapılacaktır. Sedetti Gömeç, Uygur Türkleri Tarihi, s. 150-164.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	Kansu, Turfan Uyghurs	There is no practice in this course.
12	The entry of the Uighurs under the rule of Genghis Khan When Genghis Khan's expansions in Asia began, the Uighurs also came under the influence of this great empire. It will be explained that in 1218-1219, when the Mongols began to conquer powerful city-states in the region, the Uighurs were forced to formally declare their allegiance to Genghis Khan. History of the Uighur Turks, pp. 165-174.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	The entry of the Uighurs under the rule of Genghis Khan	There is no practice in this course.
13	The Uighur ruler realized that they could not maintain their independence in the face of the Mongols and pledged allegiance to Genghis Khan. This process allowed the Uighurs to establish relations and alliances with the Mongols. The Uighurs' allegiance to Genghis Khan was not only a military submission, but also included cultural and economic relations. The Mongols began to use the Uighurs in trade, administration and culture. Genghis Khan saw the Uighurs as an economically important region. As the intersection point of agricultural and trade routes, this region had a strategic importance for the Mongols. Genghis Khan's government included Uighur administrators and bureaucrats. In addition, the Uighurs were acquainted with the Mongol system of government and law and adapted to this new order. The Uighurs lost their independence when they joined Genghis Khan's empire, but at the same time began to play an important cultural, economic and political role within it. The developments in this period will be informed about the Uyghurs' historical role in Central Asia and their place in the Mongol Empire. History of the Uighur Turks, pp. 174-183.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	Uyghur Mongolian Relations	There is no practice in this course.
14	Information about the geography of East Turkistan will be given. Chinese and Kalmyuk occupation of East Turkistan will be explained. Yakup bey, who had important achievements in this period, will be explained. History of Uyghur Turks, pp. 184- 199.	This course does not have a laboratory.	In this week's lesson, the basic points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method through the texts read in the oral expression technique. in addition, the course will be taught by projecting maps etc. on the projection.	Information about the geography of East Turkistan will be given.	There is no practice in this course.

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
15	The Uighurs occupied an important cultural and political place among the Turkic peoples. The culture of the Uighur Khaganate combined the traditional cultural heritage of Central Asia, different religious influences such as Buddhism, Manichaeism and interactions with China. The Uighurs were a people of significant cultural influence in Central Asia and developed their own written language. The Uighur alphabet, often derived from the Gokturk alphabet, was used especially for writing Buddhist and Manichaeian texts. The above information will be explained in the course. History of Uyghur Turks, p.203-220.	This course does not have a laboratory.	This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.	Social life and culture of the Uyghur Khaganate	There is no practice in this course.
16					There will be a final exam

Assesments

Activities	Weight (%)
Ara Sınav (Bütünlemede Kullanılan)	40,00
Final	60,00