

By the XV century to the present territory of Kyrgyzstan gradually moved Kyrgyz tribes. Kokand khanate was liquidated in 19th February in 1876 by order of the Governor-General of Turkestan – von Kaufman. It introduced the concept of ethno-political Kyrgyzstan – "Kyrgyz nation." In the late 15th – early 16th centuries on the territory of Kyrgyzstan completed the formation of the Kyrgyz people, which lasted about 2 thousand years. In the formation of Kyrgyz people participated two ethnic components: 1. Central asian (Turkic and Mongol Turkified tribes); 2. Local (Turkic tribes). The core of the Kyrgyz people have made the Yenisei Kyrgyz. The internal structure of the Kyrgyz people is divided into two wings: on khanat (right wing) and sol khanat (left wing) and a group of ichkilik. For the right wing are the tribes: Bughu, Sarybagysh, Solto, Sayak, Dzhediger, Bargy, etc.; to the left wing: Saruu, Kushchu, Munduz, Kytai, Basyz, Chon Bagis, etc.; to the group of ichkilik: Kipchak, Teyit, Kesek, Naiman, T??I?s and others. 2. In the XVI–XVIII centuries Kyrgyz tribes occupied a larger area than the present-day territory of Kyrgyzstan (for eg: East Turkestan, territory of present Uzbekistan). The Kyrgyz were nomads, engaged in nomadic cattle breeding. Kyrgyz social structure was patriarchal clan. Each tribe occupied a certain territory. There was not one state of Kyrgyz. At the beginning of the XVI century Mohammed Kyrgyz united northern Kyrgyz tribes and in 1508 was proclaimed Khan. He was called the Kyrgyz "Padishah". As a result of this rebellion was to overthrow Kudayar Khan and the Kyrgyz rebels proclaimed Ishaq Khan Polot Asan uulu as Khan. In 1635 there was formed Dzhungar Khanate – the state of Western Mongol tribes in western Mongolia. In Kokand khanate in the Khan palace served also Kyrgyz historians, such as Ziyabidin Maxym. Dzungaria launched aggressive wars against the Kyrgyz. In 1684 Kalmyks seized Osh and ransacked it. The war of Kalmyks with the Kyrgyz was more than 100 years. In 1750 Kyrgyz lands were completely exempt from Kalmaks invaders. And in 1758 Dzhungar Khanate was liquidated by Qing China. It lasted until 1758.