



AVAR KHANATE

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***Abstract:** A turning point in the history of the Carpathian Basin. This article mainly provides information about the Avar Khaganate. Avars are peoples living in the Carpathian region. This was facilitated by the Great Migration. In the territory of modern Hungary, the tribe had a strong political power. Information about the Avars has been preserved only in the annals of Byzantium and the Frankish state. Through this article, information about the land of the Avars is given based on reliable grounds.*

***Key words:** Avar Khanate, Pannonia, Kesthely culture, Juan-Juan, Mahmud Koshgari, . Leo Deacon, Charlemagne.*

Avar Khanate – is a state union of the Avars in Pannonia, part of the territory of present-day Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Austria. The state was established in the middle of the 6th century - at the end of the 8th century. formed the basis of the Western Turkic khanate. A large group of tribes led by the Avars invaded the steppes west of the Caspian from Central Asia, then the northern Black Sea, the Danube and the Balkan Peninsula (middle of the 6th century). In the 50s and 60s of the 6th century, the Avars destroyed the lands inhabited by Savirs, Ants, Gepids and other European tribes. "A short, rude and invading tribe, a people far from culture." Jordanian scholars call the Avars and Huns the main power in the middle of the 6th century. About thirty years later, John of Ephesus wrote about the Avars as "a nation of long-haired barbarians". According to Leo the Deacon, Nicephorus considered Peter to be nothing more than a skinned prince, but a poor

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and uncivilized people, descended from the Scythian people. In this article, although there are many common aspects of Avars, it is based only on the source of the authors who gave information about Avars..The main aspect that is noticeable in their topics about Avars is that none of them have ignorance, in fact, with such uncomfortable words. did not see the people depicted. The Kesthely culture is the first central part of the Avars to be found. The Avars began to migrate to the area along the Danube in 568. It is known that in 568 the Lombards migrated to the territory of Northern Italy, where they established Lombardy. The Avars came to their former places on both banks of the Danube. At the same time, they helped the Lombards to dislodge the Germanic tribe of the Gepids from their desired lands. The Avar ambassadors first came to Europe in 558. The sources about the Avars were mainly given by the Medes. As a result of these campaigns, the Avar khanate was established in Pannonia. More than half a century of Avar-Byzantine wars between 568 and 626 years were on the southern border of this region. A man with a green flag, in the middle of the flag, is depicted riding a horse, shooting an arrow backwards. Mahmud Koshgari attributed this situation to the Turkic peoples during Iskandar's conquest of Turan. The Avar Khanate was constantly attacking Slavs, Franks, Lombards, Georgians, and Byzantium. At the beginning of the 7th century, the military strength of the Avar khanate weakened, and mutual conflicts escalated. In the middle of the 7th century, the Avars were expelled from the northern Black Sea. With the establishment of the First Bulgar Kingdom on the banks of the Danube in 680, the territory of the Avar Khaganate in Pannonia was reduced. In the 90s of the 8th century, the Avar khanate was completely destroyed by the Franks led by Charlemagne. There are several versions of the origin of the Avars. According to one of them, the tribes came from Central Asia. There they are known as Xuan-Xuan. According to the second, the tribes came from Central Asia. Many researchers believe that the Avars were not a separate, but an ethnically mixed people. This is confirmed by the graves found. In

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some of them, large cemeteries were established in which people and horses were buried separately (Mongoloid customs), and in others, horses' legs and skulls were found (typical of Iranian peoples). The study of skulls showed that Avars with Mongoloid and Caucasoid characteristics lived at the same time. Avars entered into marriage alliances with all nations. They could mix with the Sarmatians living in the territory of Hungary, as well as with the Slavs. They called themselves honors. Judging from the late burials, a strong stratification began in society. There are many graves with little inventory. Wealthy nobles were sometimes buried in wooden coffins. The common people were wrapped in rotting material on the ground. The Avars did not have a developed institution of slavery. In domestic work, they could use captured warriors from other tribes or destroyed tribesmen. They wanted to enter the territory of the Byzantine Empire. For this, the ambassadors asked for help from the ruler of the Alans. After some time, the ambassadors arrived in Constantinople. Sources said the men wore hairdos with ribbons of different tones in their hair. It was a kind of clothing for the settlers. The ambassador of the Avars offered military assistance to the Byzantine emperor in exchange for land. At that time, the main rival of Byzantium was the Frankish state. Another danger was the appearance of the Slavs in the Carpathian basin. The Avars became useful allies for Constantinople. Before knowing when the Avar Khanate was established, it is worth understanding the tribal territory. At first, the Avars were offered land in the territory of modern Serbia, but they refused. They asked to settle in Dobruja, which is located on the banks of the Danube. The plain was more suitable for the nomadic people .

References.





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2. John of Ephesus, *Ecclesiastical History* 6.45, English translation in Brooks 1936, 258. For the image of the Avars in the West, see Tirr 1976.
3. Leo the Deacon, *History*, in Hase 1828, 61–62. For the image of Bulgarians in Byzantine literature, see Angelov 1994.
4. Müller 1989, 141–64.

