



TENGRISM

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Tengrism has historically been the predominant religion among the peoples of Central Asia.



*Genghis
Khan was
a follower
of
Tengrism*



Tengrism is tolerant of other religions

The early Mongol rulers, though followers of Tengri, were tolerant of other religions. One of the unique features of Tengriism is its non-dogmatism. It did not force its dogma on other religions though other religions succeeded in doing the same. The Mongol rulers believed that they were the sons of Tengri and they could rule as long as they were upright and followed the laws of Tengri. If they became wayward, Tengri would withdraw his grace and support, and the ruler would fall.

*Here are some basic
concepts of Tengrism:*



*Tengrism believes
there is only one
supreme God*



*And also
believes there are
many paths to
God*

Modern Tengrism



The prominent Turkish writer and historian Nihal Atsız was Tengrist, and the ideologue of Turanism. The followers of Tengrism in the paramilitary organisation Grey Wolves, mainly inspired by his work, replace the Arabic designation of the god "Allah" with the Turkish "Tanrı" in the oath and pronounce: "Tanrı Türkü Korusun" (Tengri, bless the Türks!).[59]

*Symbol of
Tengrism*



A revival of Tengrism has played a role in search for native spiritual roots and Pan-Turkism ideology since the 1990s, especially, in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, some autonomous republics of the Russian Federation (Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Buryatia, Yakutia, and others), among the Crimean Karaites and Crimean Tatars.

After 1908 Young Turk Revolution, and especially the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, a nationalist ideology of Turanism and Kemalism contributed to the revival of Tengrism. Islamic censorship was abolished, which allowed an objective study of the pre-Islamic religion of the Turks. The Turkish language was purified of Arabic, Persian and other borrowings. A number of figures, if they did not officially abandon Islam, but adopted Turkic names, such as Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (Atatürk — "father of Turks") and the historian of religion and ideologist of the Kemalist regime Ziya Gökalp (Gökalp — "sky hero").



CONCLUSIONS

*External links: "Tengrianism:
Religion of the Turks and
Mongols" "Tengri on
Mars" Altan Tobchii Andrei
Vinogradov, "Ak Jang in the
context of Altai religious
traditions" Dragon, "Tengri"*