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Political and cultural situation in Kazakhstan in the XVIII–XIX centuries (historical aspect)

The article describes the political situation and cultural situation of the Kazakh land in the period of the Russian Empire and describes the fact that in the XVIII–XIX centuries, the Tsarist authorities carried out various reforms for the final rule of the Kazakh steppe, expanding the country-ethnic basis of the Kazakh people, dividing the ethnic groups, dividing them into provinces and districts, depriving the country of integrity. Our article reflects the colonial policy of the Tsarist government towards the Kazakh Steppe, which in some cases was tactically different from the open robbery attacks of the Khiva and Kokand khanates. It is indicated that the Tsarist government began to use an underground policy that led to the exposure of the Kazakh people to the influence of the Russian state and constant subordination to that state. The article also analyzes the policy of the Tsarist government, how the rulers of the Kazakh steppes work for them, buy them with a large reward.

Keywords: Russian Empire, accession of Kazakhstan to Russia, traditional Kazakh society, final rule of the Kazakh steppe, consequences of colonial policy, settlement of Russian peasants on the Kazakh land, fortresses, outposts.

Introduction

The colonial policy of the Tsarist government in the Kazakh territory was carried out in three directions: firstly, by the accelerated construction of garrisons and fortified military lines and the creation of permanent Cossack-Russian settlements (Orenburg, Ural, West Siberian, later Semirechye), secondly, by political administrative reforms, the further creation of external districts and orders, the introduction of remote forms of management, thirdly, by the gradual inclusion of the Kazakh steppe in itself, and the expansion of trade with the Central Asian khanates. In the course of general colonization, the implementation of the policy of concentrating all local power in the hands of the Russian administration on the Tsarist government caused discontent among the Sultans, shonjars of the clan, biy. Because the places of Tsarist power tried not to involve them in judicial and administrative activities.

The potential political system inherent in the entire Kazakh society is distinguished by its innate nature. Here, the consolidation of power or protest relations by related, fraternal systems is characterized by this system not only in unions with large clan associations, which are an integral part of the Kazakh ethnic group. Various taxonomic levels representing the public organization of the Kazakh community, such as rupee, tribe, hundred, and so on, are a potential political structure within a related hierarchical system [1].

The tsarist government carried out various reforms to finally rule the Kazakh steppe, fragmented the Kazakh national-ethnic leaven, divided nationalities, divided them into provinces, districts and deprived the nation of integrity. In general, it did not happen all at once.

It can be said that the Tsarist government worked on military reform systems from 1822 to 1867, using many types of colonization of the dominant lands of the Kazakh country. During the second stage of the colonial policy of the Tsarist government, the army intervened in the internal life of the country and began to expel local Kazakh peasants from their settlements. They were replaced by Russian refugees who were destitute in inner Russia.

Materials and research methods

During this military-administrative period of colonization, the foundations of military fortifications began to be laid as the main points of Tsarist power. They were separated by boundary marks to stabilize them. Gradually, fortresses took root in the interior of Kazakhstan. Initially, these fortresses were located on such riverbeds as the Urals and Irtysh. And later, as a result of the strengthening of the colonial policy of the Tsarist authorities, the construction of military forts smoothly covered the western and northeastern regions

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of Kazakhstan. In 1744, the city of Orenburg was built, in 1752 — the city of Petropavlovsk. Russia's expansion on the Lands of East Kazakhstan has become even stronger than before. Since 1752, it has been officially announced the annexation of lands along Ulba, Bukhtarma and Narym in the upper reaches of the Southern Altai, Irtysh to Russia. In 1760, fortifications began to be built from the Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress to Lake Teletsk. In the next year, 1761, the fortifications of the Bukhtarma line appeared from Ust-Kamenogorsk to Lake Zaisan. Part of the Kuznetsk-Kolyvan line in 1764 [2].

In the history of the Kazakh people, the beginning of the XVIII century was a very difficult period. After the death of Tauke Khan in 1718, political and economic ties between the Kazakh zhuzs weakened, and the divisions between the ruling circles intensified more and more. During the reign of Tauke Khan, the Kazakh Khanate, which was subordinate to one center, was subjected to political fragmentation. The famous Russian historian-scientist A.I. Levshin in his work “Description of Kirgiz–Kazakhs or Kirgiz–Kaisak Ordas and steppes” describes the period when the Kazakh Khanate was ruled by Tauke Khan as follows: “If we call the name of Tauke, the heart of all Kazakhs is filled with gratitude and pride. Lycurgus, Dragon of the Kazakh horde — the same person. Tauke was brave enough to bring down a country prone to massacres, he stopped bloodshed between clans for many years, thanks to his intelligence and justice he was able to make everyone obey him, he was able to unite weak clans and oppose the enemy, brought the strong to their knees and made them repent, common to all, he created a law and ruled according to it” [3].

Discussion

The accession of Kazakhstan to Russia took a long time. The Russian Empire has long been interested in expanding its state borders to the east. The reason for this can be connected with the state of socio-economic and political development of this country. The centralization and strengthening of the state administration revived trade and other relations with the neighboring eastern nations [4; 24].

With the end of the XVIII - the beginning of the XIX century, the colonial policy of Tsarist Russia intensified. This, in turn, was a time that coincided with the confrontation of the Khiva Khanate. The Khiva Khanate in the late quarter of the XVIII century, in order to expand its territory, carried out the conquest of neighboring border nomadic peoples. Especially during the reign of Muhammad Rahim of the Khiva Khanate (1806–1825), many devastating attacks were carried out on the territory of the Turkmen, Karakalpak and Kazakhs [5; 94-95].

The colonial policy of the Tsarist government was in some cases tactically different from the open robbery attacks of the Khiva and Kokand khanates. The Tsarist government began to use an underground policy that led to the exposure of the Kazakh people to the influence of the Russian state and constant subordination to that state. In particular, the policy of the Tsarist government was met by the way in which the rulers of the Kazakh steppes worked for them, bought them with large rewards [6].

From the middle of the XVIII century, some Kazakh rulers began to send various letters of address to the authorities of the Russian government on the transfer of land. For example, in 1777, in the Chobaklar — Kerey volost, the foreman of the Middle zhuz, Ishperdi Kutluchadamov, asked the governor of Tobol for permission to own the lands of the Russian territory and move without any obstacles. In his letter, he promises that he will serve the Tsarist government until the end of his blood and will be ready to do all the work assigned to him [7, 86].

In 1788, Sultan Sharigei crossed the border of Russia with the Kazakhs, which belonged to him from the big horde, and with official permission was located in the area of the Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress. We see that various reasons underlie this migration and relocation. It can also be noted that in some Kazakh society there is a desire to have good relations with a strong neighboring state [8].

At the end of the 18th century, a number of projects appeared in the Kazakh steppe, providing for measures to establish Russian power. In accordance with the project of Y. Bowver, developed in the mid-90s of the XVIII century, a whole range of changes of a political and economic nature is envisaged. This is a project to create a council of elders under the first Uali Khan of two colleges. The Chief Judicial Board was to be in the Petropavlovsk fortress, and the second — near the Khan's horde. The most important cases were considered by the second collegium, whose decision provided for approval in Petropavlovsk. This project was based on the fact that the judicial system of the Kazakhs was under the control of the border authorities. Through such measures, the Russian administration planned to take control of the spiritual life of Kazakhs [9].

And at the beginning of the XIX century, the border authorities took a number of measures of a military — intelligence nature. 1815 from the UST — Uysk fortress to the upper reaches of Torgay was sent an

expedition led by Lieutenant Colonel Feofilatyev, consisting of 1,617 people, including 330 Cossacks, more than 1,080 Bashkirs, 100 infantry with two guns. The main goal of this expedition was to explore lead ore mines and explore suitable roads leading to them [10, 246-247].

Russian peasants came and settled near fortresses, outposts, and other infrastructures. From the XIX century to this day, research is being carried out on the fact that Russian Cossacks played an important role in the conquest of Kazakhstan, Russian aliens were under the protection of the sword of these Cossack-Russians. In some of them, the groundlessness of the opinion in Russian historiography on the conflicting relations between the Cossacks and Russian settlers is revealed [11].

It was recognized that the settlement of Russian peasants on the Kazakh land is a continuation, a new stage of military colonization. In the work of the Russian missionary A.E. Alektorov "an indicator of books, magazines and newspapers about the Kyrgyz", it is said about these two periods of colonization by the Tsarist authorities: "the Cossacks actively participated in the establishment of peace on the Kyrgyz land and fulfilled their historical mission. According to the requirements of the new period, the Kyrgyz steppe should be economically colonized. Therefore, the role of the creation of colonial settlements should be the same as the importance of military pickets for us in the past" [12; 4-5].

At the beginning of the XVIII century, the domestic and foreign political situation of the Kazakh Khanate began to turn into a difficult one. The intensification of the invasion of the Dzungarian Khanate aggravated international relations in Central Asia. As a result of the complex events that swept through the political life of the entire region in the 20s of the XVIII century, the country's independence weakened and was on the verge of collapse.

Having built the first fortresses on the Kazakh land, the Russian Tsar undertook another grandiose plan for the complete colonization of the Northern Territory of Kazakhstan — "belt of suffering" (Gorky line). According to this plan: from 1732 to 1757, from the upper mouth of the Urals, it was planned to cover the northern region of the modern Kazakh land, and then build fortifications along the Irtysh, supporting Omsk [13; 97].

In the middle of the XVIII century, the Tsarist government began to improve the equipment of military fortifications, old lines and build new lines in the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. At this time, 14 forts were built on the Right Bank by the forces of the Ural Russian-Cossacks: Pere — volotsk, Chernoregensk, Tatishchev, Nizhneozernaya, Rasypnaya, Elek settlement, Ural, Sakharnaya, Kalmykova, Kosh-Ural, Kulagino, Topolev, Baksai, Guryev. In addition to the construction of the Russian fortress in the Kazakh steppe, the Kazakhs began to interfere in their internal affairs. The Kazakhs began to complain to the Russian uluses about their leaders. The Russians accepted the claims of the Kazakhs and, through a positive solution, absorbed the insidious course of the colonial ideology, which says that "the Russian great people are just". For example, at the time of the construction of the Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress, Russian officials crossed the country and gathered. For the third time, at the meeting, he paid for the victims, showed strength to some unruly country [14; 151]. Thus, a number of new changes took place in the political and economic development of Kazakhstan in the middle of the XVIII century. Despite the colonial policy of the Tsarist government, Kazakh-Russian trade relations, relations of Kazakhstan with foreign countries developed in mutually beneficial conditions. However, the restriction of the use of their land by the Tsarist government by the Kazakhs, the beginning of the resettlement of Russian-Cossack peasants, was the beginning of their colonization measures.

In particular, on the Siberian Cossack line, starting from the Siberian settlement and ending with the village of Urylsk, from the Atyrau settlement at the confluence of the Urals with the sea to the zverinogolovsk fortress, a line with a length of 1600 vrest was formed.

A lot of troops were concentrated on these lines-fortresses, and a lot of fertile land was seized, which was used by the Kazakhs under the guise of "it is necessary to build Russian-Cossack settlements". In addition, the centuries-old traditional migration routes of Kazakhs were destroyed.

Forts and lines surrounding the Kazakh steppes have become the main points of Russia's colonial policy. Therefore, a measure was taken to protect them from the Kazakhs. In other words, such measures were carried out to drive the Kazakhs away from the fortifications built along the lines of the Shep-belts to the far, insidious region. These cases were carried out cruelly with the use of military force, without taking into account the local population.

For example, on October 19, 1742, the Orenburg governor I.I. Neplyuev issued a decree prohibiting the migration of Kazakhs near the Ural River. It contains the following notes: "as indicated in the decree, I appeal to all Kyrgyz-kaisak Khans, Sultans, elders and all peoples, from now on, after receiving this decree,

it is forbidden to move near the castle and across the Ural River. If it breaks, then severe punishment will be imposed” [15; 168].

As a result of such sorrows, the Kazakhs near the Orenburg belt were devastated and impoverished. The Kazakhs, who fell into this state, were persuaded by the colonists to settle in Russian settlements. He made concessions to those who gave in.

The purpose of this was to create an opportunity to intensively pursue the policy of “Russification” by merging the Kazakhs who grew up freely in the horse's Mane with the Russians. In addition, the Russian-Cossack cavalry detachment defending the Orenburg belt was entrusted with the task of pushing the Kazakhs and forcing them to sit with the Russians. Thus, Kazakhs, under pressure from double lungs, crossed the Belt and began a sedentary life with the Russians yesterday [16; 41]. “The Kazakhs were permanently expelled from the fortress systems in the Urals. Ancient ally: in order to separate and keep the Kazakh and Bashkir apart, very large plans were drawn up between 1734 and 1744. The plan was implemented by Russian officials — Kirillov, Tatishchev and Neplyuev. The city of Orenburg became the center of colonization” (colonization of Siberia. 1895) [17; 84].

At the end of the 18th — beginning of the 19th centuries, orientalists S.G. Klyashtorny and T.I. Sultanov state that the Russian Empire did not particularly interfere in the archaic social life of the Kazakh steppe: “Russia in its politics claims that it intends to influence through the rulers of the Kazakh steppe. In their opinion, it was from the 1830s that the Russian Empire began to consider the Kazakh steppe as a springboard for expansion into Central Asia: “in order to introduce the Russian management system, it was necessary to replace the traditional governing bodies: the khan's government, the people's assembly (kurultai) and the court of the biys with new administrative bodies” [18; 302]. As a result, all nomadic peoples entered the administrative system of the Russian Empire.

Today's conclusions of Kazakhstani historians are very important for us. Including studies on demographic changes as a result of Russian politics. We can say that the resettlement policy pursued by the Russian Empire from the 19th to the 20th centuries, migration movements led to a change in the demographic balance in the Kazakh steppes [19].

1890–1897 the tsarist government through colonial policy had a negative impact on all spheres of public life. That is, he undermined the national traditions and spiritual wealth of the Kazakh people, inheriting from father to son, and led to the fall of its spiritual origins. A.B. Tursunbayev argued that peasant colonization, on the one hand, served as the basis for strengthening the socio-political support of the tsarist government, and on the other, for capturing the enormous wealth of the Kazakh land [20; 44]. During the peasant colonization, the historically established economy of the Kazakhs was oppressed, animal husbandry was in crisis, mosques remained between Russian settlements, the burials of the ancestors were trampled, the language and religion of the people were destroyed, and on this basis Russian peasants were mixed with Kazakhs in order to assimilate the Kazakhs.

The historical situation of the process of colonization of the Kazakh land by Tsarist Russia, which took place from the 60s of the XIX century to the February Revolution, can be combined with the following problems:

As for the methodology of the study of our article:

- The formation of the policy of resettlement in Russia, the course of the ideological struggle between various political forces, its influence on the definition of historiographical directions;
- The goals of the plan for the colonization of the Kazakh land, its place in the geopolitical, economic interests of the Tsarist government, Russification of the Kazakhs;
- The main directions and stages of the resettlement movement;
- The course of the colonization process, measures of the Tsarist government to create a resettlement fund, attempts to create a “legal” basis for obtaining land owned by the Kazakhs.

In the second half of the XIX — early XX centuries, the resettlement in Kazakhstan of a part of the peoples of Slavic origin from the inner provinces of Russia is an integral part of the process of general colonization of the country by the metropolis, deprived of political independence. It was carried out from the point of view of the interests of the metropolis. The study of the history of this problem requires the identification of the main stages, methods and nature of Russian colonial policy, socio-economic and political faces, their reflection in the literature of various directions. One of its main conditions is the correct use of scientific concepts related to the problems of “colonization” and “colonization” in accordance with their content. In Tsarist Russia, the magazine “Voprosy colonizatsii” (1907–1914) was published as a publishing body of the Resettlement Department [21; 13].

It is known that the features of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire, their non-attempts to portray the colonialism of the countries of Great Britain, France, Belgium, etc., as “more accurate”, “softer”, have no historical basis. It can be said that colonization was carried out at all times, including in the XIX centuries, through the colonial policy of metropolitan countries, which is a cruel form of the rule of one people over another [22; 18].

Conclusion

In conclusion, describing the political situation and cultural situation of the Kazakh land during the period of the Russian Empire, we can say that the main and most important points of colonization were effectively implemented for the Russian Empire and the plans were implemented.

Thus, peasant colonization was accompanied by the trampling of the socio-economic spiritual problems of the Kazakhs. Thus, tsarist Russia, which strengthened its political power in the Kazakh steppes, was well aware that one of the pillars of Turkic civilization could turn the territory of Central Asia into a springboard for conquest.

This policy of the Tsarist government towards the Kazakh people M. Tynyshpayev is clear what the government intends; firstly, the destruction of the Kazakhs as an independent nation and Russification of the entire region through wild and strange repressions and oppression of all originality of language and Customs; secondly, the power of various administrative measures, commands and rules and the transformation of the Kazakhs into an bloodthirsty accused of being a cruel target [23].

The desire to conquer the vast steppes in the East was the traditional policy of the Russian Tsarist authorities. However, despite the incessant course of Russian domination in Central Asia, until the 30s of the XIX century, Central Asian affairs remained outside the sphere of the “big policy” of the Tsarist authorities. At the same time, Russia, turning to the Middle East at that time, slowly and firmly established its position in Central Asia, did not accelerate its policy in this direction until the beginning of the second quarter of the XIX century. The main core of this policy was the desire to expand trade turnover with the Central Asian khanates. This is evidenced, for example, by the fact that Chancellor Nesselrode wrote to finance minister Kankrin that “this trade forms the basis of our entire Asian policy” [24; 121].

Summing up, we can conclude that the Tsarist government through its policy of occupation, firstly, to resolve the land conflict in Russia through the resettlement of Russian muzhiks on the Kazakh land, secondly, to make the displaced Russian peasants its socio-political support, thirdly, to make the Kazakh lands a bridgehead for the implementation of its strategic goals in the direction of Central Asia, fourth, to plunder the land wealth of the region, to turn the country into its source of raw materials, fifth, to increase the number of Russians, and thus to Russify the local population, sixth, to use these measures to prevent the political unity and integrity of the Kazakh people.

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XVIII–XIX ғасырдағы Қазақстандағы саяси және мәдени жағдай (тарихи аспект)

Мақалада Ресей империясы кезеңіндегі қазақ жерінің саяси жағдайы мен мәдени жағдайы сипатталған, яғни XVIII-XIX ғасырларда патша өкіметі қазақ даласын түпкілікті басқару үшін түрлі реформалар жүргізді, қазақтың ұлттық-этникалық тамырының аражігін ажыратты, ұлыстар бөлшектелді, оларды губернияларға, уездерге бөліп, елдің тұтастығын жоғалтты. Сонымен қатар патша үкіметінің отаршылдық саясаты кей жағдайда Хиуа мен Қоқан хандықтарын ашық тонау шабуылында тактикалық тұрғыдан ерекшеленетіні атап көрсетілген. Патша үкіметінің қазақ халқын орыс мемлекетінің ықпалына ұшыратқаны, сол мемлекетке біржола бағынышты ету үшін астыртын саясатты қолдана бастағаны туралы айтылған. Сондай-ақ, патша өкіметінің саясаты, яғни қазақ даласындағы билеушілердің оларға қалай жұмыс істегені және оларға қомақты көлемде сыйақы беріп, сатып алатыны да талданған.

Кілт сөздер: Ресей империясы, Қазақстанның Ресейге қосылуы, дәстүрлі қазақ қоғамы, қазақ даласын түпкілікті билеу, отаршылдық саясатының салдары, орыс шаруаларының қазақ жеріне қоныстануы, бекіністер, форпостар.

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Политическое и культурное положение Казахстана в XVIII–XIX веках (исторический аспект)

В статье описаны политическое положение и культурная обстановка казахской земли в период Российской империи. В XVIII–XIX веках царской властью были проведены различные реформы для окончательного правления казахской степи, разграничены казахские национально-этнические корни, расчленены улусы, произошел раздел на губернии, уезды, потерялась целостность страны. Автором статьи подчеркивается, что колониальная политика царского правительства в некоторых случаях тактически отличалась от открытой грабёжной атаки Хивинского и Кокандского ханств. Было показано, что царское правительство начало использовать подпольную политику, которая подвергала казахский народ влиянию русского государства и приводила к постоянному подчинению этому государству. В статье также проанализирована политика царского правительства, в частности, показано, как правители в казахской степи работают на них и покупают их за большое вознаграждение.

Ключевые слова: Российская империя, присоединение Казахстана к России, традиционное казахское общество, окончательное правление казахской степи, последствия колониальной политики, расселение русских крестьян на казахской земле, крепости, форпосты.

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