

ISSN: 1814 - 6961
E-ISSN: 2788-9718

ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛ

Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал
2021, № 3 (95)

3 /2021

Бас редактор
Қабылдинов Зиябек Ермұханұлы

Редакциялық алқа

Абдырахманов Толобек Абылович – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, И. Арабаев атындағы Қырғыз Мемлекеттік университетінің ректоры (Қырғызстан).

Аяған Бүркітбай Фелманұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Мемлекет тарихы институты директорының орынбасары (Нұр-Сұлтан қ., Қазақстан).

Әбусейітова Меруерт Қуатқызы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі. Р.Б. Сүлейменов атындағы Шығыстану институтының тарихи материалдарды зерттеу жөніндегі республикалық орталығының директоры, ЮНЕСКО-ның «Ғылым және руханият» кафедрасының меңгерушісі (Алматы қ., Қазақстан).

Әбіл Еркін Аманжолұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Мемлекет тарихы институтының директоры (Нұр-Сұлтан қ., Қазақстан).

Әжіғали Серік Ескендірұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Шығыс елдері архитектурасы Халықаралық академиясының корр.-мүшесі, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Алматы қ., Қазақстан).

Әлімбай Нұрсан – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Қазақстан Республикасы Орталық мемлекеттік музейінің директоры (Алматы қ., Қазақстан).

Жұмағұлов Қалқаман Тұрсынұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, «Дүниежүзі тарихын зерттеу орталығының» директоры, Геттинген университетінің (Германия) құрметті профессоры (Алматы қ., Қазақстан).

Смағұлов Оразақ Смағұлұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Италияның Болонья Ғылым Академиясының мүше корреспонденті, ҚР Ұлттық музейінің физикалық антропология лабораториясының меңгерушісі (Нұр-Сұлтан қ., Қазақстан).

Кудряченко Андрей Иванович – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Украина Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Дүниежүзі тарихы институтының директоры (Украина).

Көмеков Болат Ешмұхамедұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің Қыпшақтану Халықаралық институтының директоры, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразиялық Ұлттық университетінің профессоры (Алматы қ., Қазақстан).

Любичанковский Сергей Валентинович – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Орынбор Мемлекеттік Педагогикалық университетінің Ресей тарихы кафедрасының меңгерушісі (РФ)

Мұхтар Әбілсейіт Қапизұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, «Сарайшық» Мемлекеттік тарихи-мәдени қорығының директоры, (Атырау қ., Қазақстан).

Петер Финке (Dr. Peter Finke) – PhD, Макс Планк атындағы Институт, Цюрих университеті (Швейцария)

Сыдықов Ерлан Бәтмашұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің ректоры (Нұр-Сұлтан қ., Қазақстан).

Уяма Томохико – PhD, Хоккайдо университетінің Славян-Еуразиялық зерттеулер орталығының профессоры (Жапония).

Жауапты редактор

Құдайбергенова Айжамал Ибрагимқызы

Ғылыми редактор

Қозыбаева Махаббат Мәлікқызы

Жауапты хатшы

Мурзаходжаев Қуаныш Мәдиұлы

Техникалық хатшы

Зикирбаева Венера Серікқызы

Главный редактор
Кабульдинов Зиябек Ермуханович

Редакционная коллегия

Абдырахманов Толобек Абылович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, ректор Кыргызского государственного университета имени И. Арабаева (Кыргызстан)

Абусеитова Меруерт Хуатовна – доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, директор Республиканского центра по изучению исторических материалов Института востоковедения имени Р.Б. Сулейменова, заведующая кафедрой ЮНЕСКО «Наука и духовность» (г. Алматы, Казахстан)

Алимбай Нурсан – кандидат исторических наук, профессор, директор Центрального государственного музея Республики Казахстан (г. Алматы, Казахстан).

Абиль Еркин Аманжолович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, директор Института истории государства (г. Нур-Султан, Казахстан)

Аяган Буркитбай Гелманович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, заместитель директора Института истории государства, (г. Нур-Султан, Казахстан)

Ажигали Серик Ескендинович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. Международной академии архитектуры стран Востока, главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова (г. Алматы, Казахстан)

Жумагулов Калкаман Турсынович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, почетный профессор Гёттингенского университета в Германии, директор Республиканского научно-исследовательского центра по изучению всемирной истории Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби (г. Алматы, Казахстан)

Исмагулов Оразак Исмагулович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, член-корр. Болонской АН (Италия), заведующий лабораторией физической антропологии Национального музея РК (г. Нур-Султан, Казахстан)

Кудряченко Андрей Иванович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, директор Института всемирной истории Национальной академии наук Украины (Украина)

Кумеков Болат Ешмухамбетович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, директор Международного института кипчаковедения Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби, профессор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева (г. Алматы, Казахстан)

Любичанковский Сергей Валентинович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой истории России Оренбургского государственного педагогического университета (Россия)

Мухтар Абилсейит Капизулы – доктор исторических наук, профессор, директор Государственного историко-культурного музея-заповедника «Сарайшық» (г. Атырау, Казахстан)

Петер Финке (Dr. Peter Finke) – доктор PhD, Институт Макса Планка, университет Цюриха (Швейцария)

Сыдыков Ерлан Батташевич – доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, ректор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева (г. Нур-Султан, Казахстан)

Уяма Томохико – PhD, профессор Центра славянско-евразийских исследований Университета Хоккайдо (Япония)

Ответственный редактор

Кудайбергенова Айжамал Ибрагимовна

Научный редактор

Козыбаева Махаббат Маликовна

Ответственный секретарь

Мурзаходжаев Куаныш Мадиевич

Технический секретарь

Зикирбаева Венера Сериковна

Chief editor
Kabuldinov Ziyabek Yermukhanovich

Members of editorial board

Abdyrakhmanov Tolobek Abylovich – doctor of historical sciences, professor. Rector of I. Arbaev Kyrgyz State University (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)

Abuseitova Meruert Huatovna – doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of National Academy of Science Republic of Kazakhstan, Director of the Republican Center for the Study of Historical Materials of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after R.B. Suleimenov, Head of the UNESCO Department “Science and Spirituality” (Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Alimbay Nursan – candidate of historical sciences, professor, Director of the State Museum Republic of Kazakstan (Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Abil Yerkin Amanzholuly – doctor of historical sciences, professor, director at Institute of history of the state (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan)

Ayagan Burkitbai Gelmanovich – doctor of historical sciences, professor, deputy director at Institute of history of the state (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan)

Azhigali Serik Eskendirovich – doctor of historical sciences, professor, corresponding member of eastern countries international academy of architecture, chief researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ehnology (Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Zhumagulov Kalkaman Tursunovich – doctor of historical sciences, academician, professor at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Director of the Research Center on World History Studies. Emeritus Professor of German Göttingen University (Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Ismagulov Orazak Ismagulovich – Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor, academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kazakhstan Republic, member-correspondent of Bologna Academy of Sciences (Italy), head of the laboratory of Physical Anthropology of the National museum of Kazakhstan Republic (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan)

Kudriachenko Andrey Ivanovich – doctor of historical sciences, professor, director of Institute of World History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kiev, Ukraine)

Kumekov Bolat Yeshmukhameduly – doctor of historical sciences, professor, National Academy of Science Republic of Kazakhstan, director at International Institute of Kipchak Studies, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Sergey V. Lyubichankovskiy – doctor of historical sciences, professor, Head of the Department of Russian History, Orenburg State Pedagogical University (Russia)

Mukhtar Abilsseit Kapizuly – doctor of historical sciences, professor, director of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve “Sarayshyk” in Atyrau (Atyrau, Kazakhstan)

Peter Finke – PhD, Max Planck Institute, University of Zurich (Switzerland)

Sydykov Yerlan Battashevich – doctor of historical sciences, professor, National Academy of Science Republic of Kazakhstan. Rector of the L.N. Gumilev Eurasian National University (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan)

Uyama Tomohiko – PhD, professor at Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University (Japan)

Executive Editor

Kudaibergenova Aizhamal Ibragimovna

Executive Secretary

Murzakhodzhayev Kuanysh Madievich

Scientific Editor

Kozybayeva Makhabbat Malikovna

Technical secretary

Zikirbayeva Venera Serikovna

Редакцияның мекен-жайы:

050100, Қазақстан Республикасы,
Алматы қ., Шевченко көшесі, 28,

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты,

«Отан тарихы» журналының редакциясы

Телефон: +7 (727) 272-46-54

E-mail: Otanhistory@gmail.com

Электрондық мекен-жай:

<http://infohistory.info>

Журнал 1998 жылдан бастап шығады.

Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және қоғамдық келісім министрлігінде

1998 ж. 9 наурызда тіркеліп, N 158-ж кәуәлігіне ие болды.

Мақалаларды қайта бастырып жариялағанда, микрофильмге және басқа да көшірмелерге түсіргенде міндетті түрде журналға сілтеме жасау қажет.

Shakhmatov V.F. Vnutrennyaya Orda i vosstaniye Isataya Taymanova [Inner Horde And Isatay Taimanov's uprising]. Alma-Ata, 1946.255s. (on Russian)

Campbell J. Knowledge and the ends of Empire. Kazakh intermediaries and Russian rule on the Steppe, 1731-1917. Cornell university press, 2017.273 p. (on English)

Martin V. Kazakh Chingisids, land and political power in the nineteenth century: a case study of Syrymbet // Central Asian Survey . 2010. V.29. N.1.P.79-102 (on English)

IRSTI: 03.20

DOI 10.51943/1814-6961_2021_3_67

THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE KAZAKHS OF THE WEST SIBERIAN GOVERNORSHIP IN ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS (II HALF OF XIX C.)

Kuanbay Olzhas^{1*}

¹Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

*Corresponding author

E-mail: olkub89@gmail.com

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2079-1084>

Abstract. This article describes the dynamics of the policy of colonization of the Kazakhs under the West Siberian General-Governorship in the first decade and the second half of the XIX century. The events in the lives of the local population, the policy of arbitrariness in the implementation of normative legislation in the Kazakh steppes is presented in archival reports, letters, and another documents with substantiated historical accuracy. Some aspects of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in the Kazakh steppes are conveyed by these specific archival documents. The structure of the West Siberian General-Governorship itself was the anchor of the colonial rope in the Kazakh steppes. The article describes in detail all the targeted colonial policy and social activities of the West Siberian General-Governorship. The article also clearly reflects the political interests of the Russian Empire in the Kazakh steppes. Since the article is written entirely on the basis of archival documents, it accurately conveys the image of that era. The main purpose of the article is to reveal the political and social secrets of colonial policy on the basis of these archives.

Key words: colonial policy, Kazakhstan, the Russian Empire, West Siberian General-Governorship, tsarist government, the Middle zhuz, colonization.

FTAMP: 03.20

АРХИВТІК ҚҰЖАТТАРДАҒЫ РЕСЕЙ ИМПЕРИЯСЫНЫҢ БАТЫС СІБІР ГЕНЕРАЛ-ГУБЕРНАТОРЛЫҒЫНА ҚАРАСТЫ ҚАЗАҚТАРДЫ ОТАРЛАУ САЯСАТЫ (XIX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ІІ ЖАРТЫСЫ).

Қуанбай Олжас Бекенұлы^{1*}

¹Анкара Университеті, Анкара қ., Түркия Республикасы

*Автор-корреспондент

E-mail: olkub89@gmail.com

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2079-1084>

Түйіндемe. Бұл мақалада XIX ғ. I онжылдығы мен XIX ғ. II жартысындағы Батыс Сібір генерал-губернаторлығына қарасты қазақтарды отарлау саясатының динамикасы сипатталған. Жергілікті тұрғындардың өміріндегі оқиғалар, қазақ даласында нормативтік заңнаманы жүзеге асырудағы патшалық Ресейдің озбырлық саясаты архивтік есептерде, хаттарда және тағы басқа құжаттарда дәлелді тарихи дәлдікпен берілген. Ресей империясының қазақ даласындағы отарлау саясатының кейбір қырлары осы нақты мұрағаттық құжаттар арқылы көрсетілген. Батыс Сібір генерал губернаторлығының құрылымының өзі қазақ даласындағы отарлық арқаны байлаған қазығы еді. Мақалада Батыс Сібір губернаторлығының барлық мақсатты отарлық саясаты мен әлеуметтік қызметі егжей-тегжейлі сипатталған. Сонымен қатар Ресей империясының қазақ даласындағы саяси мүдделері де айқын көрсетілген. Мақала тұтастай тұтастай архивтік құжат негізінде жазылғандықтан сол дәуірдің бейнесін шынайы түрде анық, ашық жеткізеді. Мақаланың негізгі мақсаты сол мұрағаттар негізінде отарлау саясатының саяси әлеуметтік сырын ашу.

Кілт сөздер: отарлау саясаты, Қазақстан, Ресей патшалығы, Батыс Сібір генерал губернаторлығы, патша үкіметі, орта жүз, отарлау

КОЛОНИАЛЬНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА РОССИЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ В ОТНОШЕНИИ КАЗАХОВ ЗАПАДНО СИБИРСКОГО ГЕНЕРАЛ-ГУБЕРНАТОРСТВА В АРХИВНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТАХ (II ПОЛОВИНА XIX В.)

Қуанбай Олжас Бекенұлы^{1*}

^{1*} Анкарский Университет, Турецкая Республика, г. Анкара

* Автор-корреспондент

E-mail: olkube89@gmail.com

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2079-1084>

Аннотация. В статье описывается динамика политики колонизации казахов при генерал-губернаторстве Западной Сибири в первом десятилетии и второй половине XIX века. События в жизни местного населения, политика произвола в применении нормативного законодательства в казахских степях представлена в архивных отчетах, письмах и других документах с доказанной исторической достоверностью. Некоторые аспекты колониальной политики Российской империи в казахских степях также переданы в этих архивных документах. Сама структура Западно-Сибирского генерал-губернаторства была якорем колониальной веревки в казахских степях. В статье подробно описывается вся целенаправленная колониальная политика и общественная деятельность Западно-Сибирского генерал-губернаторства. В статье также ярко отражены политические интересы Российской Империи в казахских степях. Поскольку статья полностью написана на основе архивных документов, она точно передает образ той эпохи. Основная цель статьи - раскрыть политические и социальные секреты колониальной политики на основе этих архивов.

Ключевые слова: Колониальная политика, Казахстан, Российская империя, Западно-Сибирское генерал-губернаторства, казах, царское правительство, средний жуз, колонизация.

Materials and research methodology. Since the article is scientifically based only on archival documents, it dates back to the XIX century major historical events and the political and social life of the Kazakh people at that time became the object of study. As shown in the documents of the Russian Federation, the Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR) and the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSARK), and Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts (RSAA) the aspects of social institutions are clearly and comprehensively described, as the policy of colonization is carried out in the direction of diversity of social structures. Archival documents, letters, statements and reports, are the basis of the study. The article is based on general scientific analysis, induction, synthesis, deduction, statistical methods. Each historical theoretical conclusion in the article is presented with specific archival documentary accuracy.

Introduction. First of all, as we get down to the topic of colonization, we want to note the fact that it is usually difficult for Western audiences to distinguish between the naming of the Central Asian nationalities, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, in the archives of the Russian Empire. For this, we will provide, from the lips of Russian historians, the differences about these fraternal peoples. Russian Soviet historian, Candidate of Historical Sciences (1935), specialist in the history of Kazakhstan, Central Asia Alexander Petrovich Chuloshnikov (1894-1941) were deliberately called Kazakhs as Kirghiz (Kyrgyz) or Kirghiz-Kaysaks by Russian Empire to confuse the two related peoples Kazakhs and Kyrgyz and eradicate the essence of the Kazakh people in order to ultimately seize the colossal territory and minerals of the Great Kazakh Steppes: «Kazaks (Qazaq or Kazakhs-auth.) never call themselves Kyrgyz and are perplexed when they hear this nickname in relation to them, or when they hear the word “Cossack” addressed to a Russian person; When asked what nationality they are, they always answer: “We are Qazaq” or “We are Kazak”, however, accompanying this common national name with the name of the genus (tribe) to which one or another of them belongs (Naiman, Kirei, Kangly, etc.). The name “Kirghiz”, attached in view of the need to distinguish Turkic nomad “Kazakhs” with “Cossacks”, probably, by the Russians (Siberians). This is how the name of the modern Kazakh people arose - “Kirghiz-Kazaks”, later changed into “Kirghiz-Kaysak”, and then abbreviated - “Kirghiz”. Likewise, another related ethnic group, the Kyrgyz, is called “Kara Kyrgyz” (particles - “kara”), given to them by the sedentary natives of the valleys, who add the word “kara” (black) in the dismissive sense of “wild” or “Wild-Stone Kyrgyz” (*in Russian language is “dikokamennyye kyrgyzy”*. (дикокаменные киргизы).) in Russians, “Kara Kyrgyz”, that is, “Black Kyrgyz”, They call themselves only Kyrgyz» (Chuloshnikov, 1924:10). To change the name of an entire people in order not to confuse with the Slavic Cossack troops of the Russian Empire, this is really to destroy the people, to erase the name and centuries-old history of Kazakhs. This is one way of colonization to erase the name of the people.

Before the colonization, the Russian Empire writes in its documents how the Kazakh Khan Tevekkel in 1594 sent an embassy at the head of Kul-Muhammad to the Russian Tsar, and in the archival documents of the same year referred to the Kazakhs as the “Kazatsk Horde” and there is no any word “Kirghiz”: «On January 20 Prince Urazmagamet ordered to Deacon Vasily Shchelkalov to report to the Russian Tsar about his visit. So that he would allow the Kazatsk Horde to take an appointment with Russian Tsar. And Deacon Vasily

Shchelkalov reported on this. And on the same day an official meeting was scheduled with ambassador Kul-Magamet» (Archive RSAA, 1: 6).

Let's pay attention to the current historians of Russia. According to their "scientific" "opinions," the centuries-old state system and the system of state administration of the Kazakh people simply did not exist and supposedly the Kazakhs were "conglomerates of groups" and the colonial policy "turns out to be" very "soft" in the relations of the Kazakh people: «So, the voluntary allegiance of the Kazakh people is not a legend, not a deception and not the result of some kind of honest conspiracy, but a natural, necessary and progressive historical fact, reflected in legal acts and in the memory of the people. The Kazakhs, who before their citizenship were only "conglomerates of groups", since the time of Abulkhair acquired certain conditions for preserving their nationality under the protectorate of Russia. Of course, no one dares to assert that the hand of the Russian tsars was light, but it seemed much softer than the hands of those eastern sovereigns, in whose countries the surviving ancient communal life served for a whole millennium as the basis of the most rude state forms of Eastern despotism (Matvievskaya, 2012:107)» Let's see how smooth the colonial policy of tsarist Russia was according to archival sources. In order to convey the atmosphere of that century, the names of the Kazakh lands and cities such as Semipalatinsk, Karkaralinsk, Buhtarma, Kokpektov, Sergiopol, Chaldovar, Kurgatinsky, Irtysh and ets. have not changed in a modern way.

Results. The colonial policy of the Russian Empire since the first decade of the XIXth century was pursued of comprehensive colonization of the Kazakh steppes. Colonization abolished the system of local self-government, regardless of the customs and way of life of the local population, and introduced a new system of mastering the method of political power in the region. About it in 1822-1868 in the introduction to the historical documents in the fund of the Omsk Border Management of the Siberian Kirghiz (Kazakhs-author. In English sources "Kirghiz" it is mean nowadays Kazakh, and "Kyrgyz" it is meaning nowadays Kyrgyz people.) are clearly and comprehensively stated: «From the 1920s of the XIX century, the tsarist government tried to maintain its unlimited power in Kazakhstan. To this, they began to abolish the Khan's power and introduce a new system of governing the region. 1822 "The charter on the Siberian Kirghiz (Kazakhs-author)" has been issued. According to the same decree, the power of the khan of the middle zhuz (*Zhuz -is the group of Kazakh tribal associations.*) was limited and administratively the territory of the Middle Zhuz was divided into command zones (districts) under the leadership of the senior sultan. These leadership groups included feudal lords and representatives of the tsarist administration» (Archive CSARK, 1:1) Changes in the structural system of the centuries-old way of governing the Kazakh steppes, the "compassion" and "effective order" of the Russian colonial policy in the region, made the people feel the injustice of tyranny and oppression. Their hidden policy of occupation is to expel the Kazakh rich and influential families from the good pastures and break the internal political system of the Kazakh people and deprive the common people and appear as a benefactor for the poor. It was reported in the land use audit documents conducted between June 25 and July 25 state by General Directorate of Western Siberia General-Governor Beznosikov in Pavlodar and Karkaralinsk districts in 1870: «Ministry of Internal Affairs, Vice-Governor of the Semipalatinsk region on April 22, 1870. The Kirghiz (Kazakhs-authors) do not understand §§ 213, 214, 215 and 216. Their chiefs do not know how to explain to the population the effectiveness and significance of wintering according to the number of livestock in the village. The basis of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh-author) land use procedure does not comply with any legislation. And our laws are not flexible to their nomadic way of life. At the present time, when the temporary position was introduced, there were only excellent rich people who, from ancient times, with their influence and despotism, took possession or invaded, seized the best camps» (Archive HAOR, 10016:26)

It is obvious that history has not dispute the fact that the Kazakh people in their historical homeland for centuries knew better the complexities of animal husbandry and its adaptation to the conditions of the field than the colonial tsarist government. The source of livelihood and the material value of the nomadic population is animal husbandry. One of the main weapons of colonization was the weakening of the welfare of the nomadic population, the material value of the population the socio-economic pressure on the Kazakh people through unfavorable colonial laws, such as the home tax (*Тьтѣн салығы - Түтінсалығы*), the cattle tax. It goes without saying that as the social conditions of each yurt weaken, they will have no choice but to submit to the local administration and the colonial leadership. In addition, the volost foreman (*рубасы-rubasy*) a three-year tax exemption, were an indispensable tool for dividing the common people and the ruling Kazakhs. It was reported in the report on the census conducted on January 12-15 by the military governor of the Semipalatinsk region 1868 on the 3-year (1867-1870 yasak) home tax: «Public Management Council of Semipalatinsk. Population census of Kirghiz (Kazakhs-author) and cattle census for 3 years (1867-1870) was conducted in two Uaq (*Uaq- One of the tribe of Middle Zhuz or Middle Horde of Kazakh people.*) volost (*volost-lower administrative division of Russian Empire.*) of Sergiopol district. About 3-year tax registration in the document which registered on December 20 in 1867 by number №4857, in two Uaqvolosts of Sergiopol district, was the census of Kirghiz (Kazakhs) in 1867-1870. In the last three years, the number of home (yurts) in the two Uaqvolosts - 1591, men - 3281, women - 2556, there are people who exempt from the tax (yasak), horses - 11,868, cattle - 4,806, sheep - 36,977. From this amount 2,297 rubles and 2 kopecks were collected for tax. According to the current census and general property registration, it is ordered as follows: number of home (yurts) - 1,578, men - 3,577, women - 3,067, and there are (yasak) tax-exempt rank and file employees. Horses - 19,119, cattle - 6,905, sheep - 61,483. From this amount 3.652 rubles and 70 kopecks were collected for tax. To submit to the General-Governor of Western Siberia the original magazine must be signed and submitted

for approval. Approved: Legal documents executor Bashmakov» (Archive HAOR,8501:3). If we study this historical document for 3 years we will notice a colossal tax for the Kazakh people. Let's do an analysis above historical data. In the second three years, the number of homes (yurt) decreased by 1%. The number of men and women increased by 14%. In other words, in the second trimester compared to the first trimester the number of men increased by 9% and women by 20%. Now in the second trimester the number of horses increased by 61%, cattle by 44%, sheep by 66% compared to the first trimester. Now, despite the fact that the number of homes (yurt) in the second trimester decreased, the tax was collected 59% more than in the first trimester. Now, in the first three years, when 11,868 horses were divided into 1,591 yurts, each yurt received 7 horses, 3 cattle and 23 sheep. In the same year total tax 22297 rubles 2 kopecks for each yurt become for 1 ruble 44 kopecks. In the second three years, each house of 1578 yurts will have 12 horses, 4 cattle and 39 sheep. If we divide the tax per family 3652 rubles 70 cop. 1 yurt paid the tax 2 rubles 31 kopecks. Although the number of livestock increased, the number of yurts decreased, but the tax increased.

One of the great American Sinologists of the 20th century John King Fairbank noted that the Kazakhs had a lot of horses: «In this and other Chi'ing outposts, Chinese tea, silk, and cotton textiles were traded for horses from the Kazakh tribal lands to the northwest» (Fairbank, 1976:599). «Moreover, in 1864 was made the decision for Kazakhs who are left out of taxes, and to start taxation 162 horses, 105 cattle, 281 sheep and 32 rubles 27 kop. From 1864, by the decision of the council, it was decided to impose a three-year tax on Kazakhs in the Uakvolost of Sergiopol district in 1867-1870 in accordance with Articles 270 and 981 of Volume 5 of the "Free Law". However, in addition to this, non-Kazakhs are obliged to provide 36,525 rubles.70 kopecks per year». (Archive HAOR, 8501:4).

However, for the administrative classification and reorganization of settlement and not only the stabilization of livestock, its registration and winterization in the territory of the Russian Empire, also the legalization of taxes for their livestock was one of the manifestations of the intensifying policy of colonization. The Siberian Inspectorate in 1805, 61 years before the continuous colonization process in the second half of the XIX century, the income statement which has 694 pages shows the following reporting documents about colonization. Specifically, in 1807 on October 12, a military inspector of the Siberian Inspectorate from the Bukhtarma Fortress Major Strazhnikov, wrote in a formal report by number №708 to General- Major Lavrov: «To His Excellency the Military Inspector of the Siberian Inspectorate, General-Major Lavrov. Zhelgelydy Kuzenov, a Kirghiz (Kazakh-author) under the command of Ursai Karatalov, the chief (rubasy-старшина.) of the Boran-Imanvolost, applied to the Bukhtyrma fortress to spend the winter on the Russian side with his 200 sheep and 2 Kazakh houses on the basis of legalized payments. I ask you to respond to this situation with your unlimited power. Plats Major Strazhnikov» (Archive HAOR, 05:463). In another such document, 2 years ago, a lieutenant Popov wrote to the border guards from the Cherlakov outpost: «During the registration of Saimbet Kunayev's herd for wintering in the territory of Russia, the chief (*рубасы-rubasy*) of the Kulan-Kipchak volost Saimbet Kunayev did not find a horse suitable for the obligatory tax and the cavalry. I report on it. November 26th. Afternoon. 1805 (Archive HAOR, 05:31)». According to this document, the horses of Saimbet Kunaev, sergeant of the Kulan-Kypchakvolost, despite the fact that the horses were his own, the report made during the inspection clearly shows that his horses were the property of the entire Russian cavalry (dragoon regiments) without any permission. Thus, the systematic introduction of registration and stabilization of property belonging to each Kazakh in the Kazakh steppe was based on a certain order and legality. Thus, property colonization was carried out through registration. In the protocol of the General-Governor about Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions on May 1 to July 30 in 1869: «Table 1 №12. Department of Kirghiz (Kazakhs-auth.) of Omsk region. Complaints about the appointment of Kirghiz (Kazakhs-auth.) to the post». (Archive HAOR, 8739:10).

Colonization in terms of everyday consciousness was intensified by identifying "loyal" or "harmful" workers for tsarist Russia, intensifying tribal and class disintegration through the distribution of power among the population. The following historical document tells about the defamation of the national teacher Abay Kunanbayuly for serving the interests of his homeland. Headquarters of Western Siberia, General-Governor Beznosikov in Pavlodar and Karkaralinsk districts in a document №775 conducted between June 25 and July 25, in 1870 Major General Boyarskikh states: «For the sake of your high status, I approve the proposals made to the Office for the Inspection of Pavlodar and Karkaralinsk counties with a copy of the information of the Vice-Governor, Major General Bosnoskov №27. With the attachment №4325, I propose to the Semipalatinsk district administration to eliminate the riots and riots in the two Tobyktyvolosts registered in the Semirechye region and to investigate the abuse of power by Ibragim Kunanbayev» (Archive HAOR, 10016:19). Thus, despite the fact that the tsarist government wanted to discredit Ibragim Kunanbayuly, we realize that the teacher of the nation took care of the country. Because history has shown that he was not interested in being a hair ruler as "volostnoypravitel". In the worldview of the Great Person like Abai was interested for the benefit of the Kazakh people.

According to the above historical document, the tsarist government sent to Mecca and Medina for pilgrimage rich and powerful Kazakhs and those who performed their duties "very well". In this way, in 1869, documentary dependence and the status of emigrants from one colony of the Russian Empire were used as part of colonial policy. As can be seen in the documents of the visit of the General-Governor from Omsk to Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions from May 1 to July 30 the following order is mentioned: «From the documents for comment to the General-Governor sent by the 1st Division of the General Directorate of Western Siberia. To whom the document is addressed: №1 document to the Ministry of Internal Affairs on sending rulers and Kirghiz

(Kazakhs-authors) of Akmola district to Mecca and Medina. By what order: About issuing a passport» (Archive HAOR, 8739:13). In above-mentioned historical document, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the guise of fulfilling the offer of the Muslims of the steppe to perform the pilgrimage the documentary dependence strictly monitored. Colonial policy, which has accelerated over time, has been pursued by unilateral legislation that is unfavorable to the steppe people. If 1869 the document for the trip to Mecca and Medina was prepared for Kazakhs, in 1758 that is, 111 years ago, the Tsarist government reported that the Kirghiz-Kaisaks (Kazakhs) were going to the West Siberian region to dismantle the remnants of the Jungarian state, which had been ousted from the political scene in the Great Steppe: «Microfilm. “The High Governmental Senate of Privy Councilor and Siberian Governor Simonop (Semenov)” All Submissive Report. On June 6 (J “16” g) this March, team leader Arakhin Dorf reported to him the SkavyshyKolyvashnaya Irtysh newly designed line of reporters who were sending me to me that there was no news about the Kirghiz (kazakh-auth.) Ablai Saltan and about the Chinese army. Only in the Irtysh line past and fortresses and outposts incessantly the Kirghiz-Kaisaks (Kazakhs-auth.) go up the Irtysh (Ertis-in Kazakh language, river.) steppes of the Western side that supposedly go by order of their AblaiSaltan to ruin the stragglers of Zyungars in the steppe. And in this ... everything here is fine and the local and evil enemy lines in the Russian border. Listened: May 14, 1758. Secretary Sprivkov Mishirey Voruchin. To the High Governmental Senate» (Archive CSARK, 327:884).

John King Fairbank also noted this important historical event: «The second strategic area centered on the grazing land of the Ili River valley, between the Altay Mountains on the north and the T'ien Shan on the south. This was the former homeland of the Zungar tribe of the Western Mongols, and after their annihilation in the 1750's, it had been populated by penal colonies and military garrisons, ruled by a military governor at the chief city, Kuldja» (Fairbank, 1976:598-599).

This is how archival documents show for the first time East Kazakhstan's military reinforcement on the Jemeni river and in the Upper Bukturma valley through Russian resettlement, colonization and border preparation for any military action: «Main Directorate of Western Siberia. “According to the proposal of the Semipalatinsk military governor to grant the right to transfer for permanent and settled residence in the newly erected Russian settlements in the Zaisan region and the fortification of Zhemeni with privileged rights bestowed on the steppe cities of Kokpektov, Kopal and Sergiopol” (October 4, 1868, July 25, 1871.) 70 pages. In the submission of November 20, 1868 for No. 3334, I have to deign to your high government my thoughts on the settlement of the Cossacks bordering with China space, while at the same time I received the necessary for the first time the establishment of two villages on the river of Zhemeni and in the valley of the upper Bukhtarma. The question of this has not yet been resolved, and meanwhile, peasants from different provinces are constantly asking me to allow them to settle in the Bukhtarma (Buqtyрма-auth.) valley and on Kurchum (Kurshim-author.) Taking into account the extreme benefits of the establishment of a Russian sedentary element in the bordering space with China, both in the form of the development of the region in economic terms, and in political terms. I would consider it possible, simultaneously with the settlement of the border area by the Cossacks, to allow the settling of the peasants in the same way in the valley of the upper Bukhtarma» (Archive HAOR, 8650:49).

The indigenous Kazakhs people from the immemorial time living in their native land came to the point that the colonizers threatened them with expulsion from their native land from their native village (auyl). This is a clear indicator of violent colonization. It turns out that our ancestors “arbitrarily” settled in their native land, and it turns out to expel the Kazakhs “according to the law” is very easy: «The opinion of Major-General Panov (point 5) on the annexation of the lands now occupied by the Kirghiz (Kazakhs-auth.) to the Semipalatinsk region does not stand up to criticism. From the joint discussion of the mutual relations of the Kirghiz (Kazakh-auth.) And the mining department, the Kazakhs with great difficulty were kept from all sorts of outrage by the force of fear alone that it would be easy to drive them out of the lands they had settled unauthorized. Chief, Major-General Ozersky. September 7, 1862. No. 1853. Tomsk» (Archive HAOR, 7822: 39-40).

A monetary reward was provided to the Siberian Cossack army in exchange for the repair duty collected from the Kazakhs of the Semipalatinsk district. This was done in order to raise the morale of the Siberian Cossacks and suppress the Kazakh spiritual power in their native land: « December 20, 1867 No. 625. To the headquarters of the Western Siberian Military District. The military administration of the Siberian Cossack army will report on (November 14 to No. 10348) the provision of a monetary reward to the Siberian Cossack army instead of a repair duty Collected from the Kirghiz (Kazakh-auth.) of the Semipalatinsk district. Incidentally, referring to the submission of the commander of a separate Siberian corps to the chief of the Ataman of the Siberian military administration, he secretly asks to send a paper (dated August 31, 1854, No. 5377 on the recall of the chief of the corps headquarters on December 13, 1854, No. 8919) to the department» (Archive HAOR, 7902:10).

According to the audit by the General-Governor Beznosikov of Pavlodar and Karkaralycountys (uyezd) in 1870” (June 25 to July 25, 1870) in 45 page document mentioned the rights of the Kazakh people, that they will create legislative conditions for administrative and civil punishment: «Main Directorate of Western Siberia. The program of this department is not explained to the people, which is evident from the fact that §244. The volost rulers and judge (biys) do not understand, as shown above by the correctional sentence of *biys* (judge) to the people. Section 245 was used by malicious instigators. Explain to the Kirghiz that they are exempt from pardon» (Archive HAOR, 10016:31).

How the colonization took place in the south of present-day Kazakhstan is described in the «Russian Bulletin»

(Русский Вестник) of 1890 under number №1: «Regardless of the success of the Russian colonization, which, with a better arrangement of Cossack and Christian relations towards nomads, will have a direct educational impact on the mass of the native population. A Russian folk school is already emerging in the region, and from there comes the struggle against Muslim fanaticism and the ignorance of the native society. In the Turkestan Territory, not including the Semirechye Region, after Kaufman, 28 Russian schools remained. All these schools were appointed and were suitable only for the Russian population, who arrived here after the conquest of the region. The natives have more than 4,000 higher and lower schools - madrasahs and mektebs. At the end of the eighties alone, at the request of the educational authorities, about 20 primary schools were opened to attract natives to the study of the Russian language. What do these miserable units mean in comparison with thousands of Muslim schools? What a tool it is for the merger of the country that conquered country with the country that has been conquered! (Ivanov, 1890:231)» Then author of the article “Russian colonization in the Turkestan region” A.I. Ivanov described in detail peasant colonization: «The actual beginning of peasant colonization in the Syr-Darya region was laid in 1876 by the settlement of three selected localities of the Aulieata district: 1) 23 families of peasants from the Astrakhan province were settled in the Chaldovar tract, in the Kurgatinsky valley, along the Vernensko-Tashkent tract, 3 versts from the Chaldovar post station ; 2) 13 families of immigrants from the Voronezh and Astrakhan provinces settled in the Sarykamar tract, not far from the town of Aulieata, and 3) 7 families were settled in the Akshi tract, in the upper reaches of the Talas River, 75 versts from the town of Aulieata. In 1879, in these first settlements of the Syr-Darya region, there were peasants - migrants, with lower ranks who served their terms, retired and transferred to the reserve, ranked in the bourgeois estate in the cities of Aulieat of both sexes 73 souls, in Tashkent 1277, Khojent 37, Shimkent 11, Perosvsk 59, Turkestan 7, Kazaly 379, and only 1843 souls. With the villages mentioned above, the entire Russian colonization was not much more than 2,000 souls of both sexes» (Ivanov, 1890: 232).

Further, we can learn from archival sources how the colonial counties (уезд-uezd) were formed. The formation of administrative counties was the most important lever for the implementation of a complete colonial policy in the region: «On the transformation of the Zaysan police station into uyezd 1.” 18 pages document. (11 February 1870 5 January 1872). The main department office. The city of Semipalatinsk. No. 947. With the aisle of the part of the Semipalatinsk region bordering on China, according to the journal of the Council of the Main Directorate of Western Siberia, dated September 13, 1869, No. 34, approved by your high-ranking officials, the newly formed Ust-Kamenogorsk district, and the Zaisan bailiff of the new composition were in a position approximately the same in that and the other consists of both the sedentary, Cossack and Kirghiz (Kazakh-auth.) population. Even in the Zaysan counties, the number of house is relatively longer, namely 15,738 house (12 volosts), while in Ust-Kamenogorsk uyezd there are 13,393 house it is 10 volosts» (Archive HAOR, 10014:1). Further, from the archival documents, we learn about diseases in the steppe and their elimination by the “saviors” of the Kazakh people. The Russian population under the guise of medical attendants is settling into the Kazakh steppes: «With the separation of the Zaisan region, smallpox and other general diseases are widespread than in other parts of the steppe. The placement of the Russian population and the Cossack village at the Zaisan post, medical officials (street doctor and paramedic) are more needed» (Archive HAOR, 10014:2)

In the Kazakh society, according with the nomadic way of life and the Islamic worldview, the rich man was always able to help and protect the poor and relatives who were in the service. About it mentioned in report from October 30 of 1870 to March 7 of 1871. A 27-page historical document dated by General-Major Okolnichy on the division of the Orenburg and Western Siberian governorates-general and the transfer of part of the regional structure to the Turkestan administration was signed by the military governor of the Siberian Kazakhs on July 30, 1868 in St. Petersburg. In the section “Investigation” (Osmotr. l.13) we can recognize: «There is every reason to say that it is impossible to conduct a criminal investigation in step (zhailau). No matter how much it is necessary, it is impossible to conduct an administrative and criminal investigation in a quickly. 40 sq.m. there are villages with 50-70 yurts located on the territory. Also note the constant movement throughout the year» (Archive HAOR, 10011:13). We see clear evidence from archival sources that in Kazakh society the rich and common people helped each other in spite of nothing. Gradually, the Russian Empire destroyed the social connection of the Kazakh people by protecting the interests of the rich. Every year the rich became lackeys of colonial politics before the eyes of ordinary people. So, social enmity and division into rich and poor split of Kazakh society. And this by itself accelerated the colonial policy of the Russian empire: «Before the investigator asks how to get to the yurt of the Kirghiz (Kazakh-author) who committed the crime, Kazakhs despite social status warns the person that he is wanted and manages to destroy any evidence. In case of urgent need, law violator can show someone else’s yurt as his own. In this case, the Kirghiz (Kazakhs-auth.) can stand for each other, regardless of the social status. Extradition is very rare. Thus, the evidence revealed during the investigation is unsubstantiated and worthless» (Archive HAOR, 10011:13 flip side).

There are also such archival documents on which there was an obvious lodge. For example, it is said that the Kazakhs themselves wanted to resettle the Russians. Who wants to give their piece of land to others? Under the pretext that the Kazakhs allegedly “wanted” and “needed” the resettlement of Russians, the tsarist government created an absolute lawlessness that they invented themselves: «Main Directorate of Western Siberia.” On the establishment of Russian settlements in the steppe” (May 11, 1873. 188-415 pp.) 367 pages. Recently, the military governors of the Akmola region have been exiled to me a number of ideas about the inalienable need to establish settled settlements in the steppe, arising, among other things, from

a multitude of requests from both the Kirghiz (Kazakh-author) themselves and from the Russian settlers for their separate placement in the steppe areas» (Archive HAOR, 11587:264).

As indicated above, the archival data revealed the most important all-round factors of the colonial policy of tsarist Russia. Based on this document, we see clear evidence of forced resettlement and forced colonization. Further research of archival sources gives us a complete picture of the colonization.

Conclusion. This article examined the colonial policy of the Russian Empires in relation to the Kazakhs of the West Siberian Governorship in archival documents (II half of XIX c.) Archival documents revealed all real cases of colonial policy implementation among the Kazakh people. The events in the lives of the local population, the policy of arbitrariness in the implementation of normative legislation in the Kazakh steppes is presented in archival reports, letters, and another documents with substantiated historical accuracy.

The very word “Kirgiz” in the relations of Kazakhs in historical science requires a lot of disclosure for foreign audiences. Because, Russian scientists themselves admit this deliberate mistake of the colonialists of that century. Having a centuries-old historical connection, erasing the name of an entire people is the main goal of tsarist Russia. This article clearly and clearly explains the incorrect name of the Kazakh people as Kyrgyz. This removes the scientific load for further reading of the article by an English-speaking audience. Although before joining the Russian empires in tsar’s entire government document was written “Kazatsk Horde”. Deliberate distortion of stories and false information whatever floats out according to archival sources. Changes in the structural system of the centuries-old way of governing the Kazakh steppes, the “compassion” and “effective order” of the Russian colonial policy in the region, made the people feel the injustice of tyranny and oppression. It is obvious that history has not dispute the fact that the Kazakh people in their historical homeland for centuries knew better the complexities of animal husbandry and its adaptation to the conditions of the field than the colonial tsarist government. The source of livelihood and the material value of the nomadic population is animal husbandry. One of the main weapons of colonization was the weakening of the welfare of the nomadic population, the material value of the population the socio-economic pressure on the Kazakh people through unfavorable colonial laws, such as the home tax, the cattle tax. It goes without saying that as the social conditions of each yurt weaken, they will have no choice but to submit to the local administration and the colonial leadership. Even the American orientalist Fairbank noted that Chinese tea, silk, and cotton textiles were traded for horses from the Kazakh tribal lands. This means that there were a lot of horses in the Kazakh steppe. But colonization and taxes drained the Kazakh people.

However, for the administrative classification and reorganization of settlement and not only the stabilization of livestock, its registration and winterization in the territory of the Russian Empire, also the legalization of taxes for their livestock was one of the manifestations of the intensifying policy of colonization. The name of the Kazakhs “conglomerates of group” is a deep disrespect for the centuries-old history of the Kazakh people. Changes in the structural system of the centuries-old way of governing the Kazakh steppes, the “compassion” and “effective order” of the Russian colonial policy in the region, made the people feel the injustice of tyranny and oppression. Their hidden policy of occupation is to expel the Kazakh rich and influential families from the good pastures and break the internal political system of the Kazakh people and deprive the common people and appear as a benefactor for the poor. The indigenous Kazakhs people from the immemorial time living in their native land came to the point that the colonizers threatened them with expulsion from their native land from their native village (auyl).

As shown in the documents archival sources such as Russian Federation, the Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR) and the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSARK), and Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts (RSAA) were used to conduct a scientific analysis of colonial policy of the Russian Empire. The history of two peoples and two countries requires even more research in order not to repeat the mistakes of history.

Today, the Kazakh people are still under the bad influence of that colonial policy. Since independence, the country has been speaking the language of its northern neighbor for 30 years. The most beautiful sign of respect for the country you live in is to know and respect their language and culture. Ethnic groups who have lived peacefully and amicably for decades here with the indigenous Kazakh people still do not know the state language. In order to become a strong country, the Kazakh people must explore the colonial policy and find historical roots that were deliberately destroyed by tsarist Russia.

References

- Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSARK). F. 374. In. 1. C. 1. P. 1.
 Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSARK). F. 2300. In. 10. C. 327. P. 884.
 Chuloshnikov A.P. «Ocherkipoistorii Kazak-kirgizskogo naroda. V svyazi s obshchimii storicheskimi sud'bami drugikh tyurkskik hplemen» I Chast'. Drevniye vremena i Credniye Veka, g. Orenburg, 1924 g. 10s. [“Essays on the history of the Kazak-Kyrgyz people. In connection with the common historical destinies of other Turkic tribes» Part I. Ancient times and the Middle Ages], Orenburg: 1924. 10 p. [In Russian].
 Fairbank J.K., Reischauer E.O., Craig A.M., «East Asia. Tradition and transformation» Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Company, Modern Asia Edition, 1976. 598-599 pp. [In English]
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6. C. 10016. P. 26.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR) F. 3. In. 6. C. 8501. P. 3.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR) F. 3. In. 6. C. 8501. P.4.

- Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6. C. 10011. P. 11.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 149. In. 1. C. 5. P. 463.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 149, In. 1, C. 5, P. 31.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 8739, P. 10.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 10016, P. 19.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6. C. 8739. P. 13.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6. C. 8650. P. 49.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6. C. 7902. P. 10.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 10016, P. 31.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 10014, P. 1.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 10014, P. 2.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 10011. P. 13.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 7822. P. 39-40.
 Historical archive of the Omsk Region (HAOR). F. 3. In. 6, C. 11587. P. 264.

Ivanov A. I. «Russkaya kolonizatsiya v Turkestanskom krae», tipografiva Obshestv. pol'za, Sankt-Peterburg, 231-232 s. [“Russian colonization in the Turkestan region”]. Sankt-Peterburg: Obshestv. pol'za, 1890. 231-232 pp. [In Russian]

Matviyevskaya G. P. «Zhizn' i deyatel'nost' P. I. Rychkova», T. 1-Orenburg, Orenburgskoye knizhnoye izdatel'stvo imeni G. P. Donkovtseva, 2012. 107 s. [“The life and work of P. I. Rychkov”, V. 1 / Orenburg, G. P. Donkovtsev Orenburg: Book Publishing House, 2012. 107 p. [In Russian]

Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts (RSAA). F. 122. In. 1. C. 2. P. 6.

МРНТИ 03.20

DOI 10.51943/1814-6961_2021_3_74

СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ И КАРЬЕРНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ СЕМЬИ ДЖАЙКПАЕВЫХ НА СЛУЖБЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ В XIX – НАЧ. XX ВВ.

Далаева Тенлик Токтарбековна^{1*id}

¹КазНПУ им. Абая, Казахстан, Алматы

*Корреспондирующий автор

Author ID 57200336223

E-mail: tenliktd@mail.ru (Далаева)

Аннотация. Изучение персоналий, исполнявших служебные полномочия в XIX – нач. XX вв., в период имперских административных реформ и оформления системы управления на территории казахских жузов, а также социальные характеристики и практики служебной деятельности казахских чиновников и должностных лиц в системе местного управления получило активное развитие в последнее десятилетие в отечественных публикациях. Анализ архивных документов по практикам реализации властных полномочий конкретными персоналиями через социологические концепты и визуальные образы позволяют расширить данную тематику в рамках новой социальной истории. Интерес представляет изучение эволюции субъектности казахских должностных лиц через характеристику социальных взаимосвязей в казахском традиционном обществе.

В статье представлена династия Джаикпаевых в системе управления Степного края. Источниками послужили архивные документы, прошения, формулярные списки, рапорта из ЦГА РК и фотодокументы из ЦГА КФДЗ РК.

На основе собранного материала осуществлено изучение карьерных стратегий семьи Джаикпаевых в системе местного управления Акмолинской области в XIX – нач. XX вв. в историко-антропологическом контексте практик реализации служебных полномочий. Основное внимание уделено исследованию эволюции субъектности персональных образов трех поколений семьи Джаикпаевых.

Ключевые слова: образ, казахские чиновники, субъектность, Российская империя, XIX в.

Статья выполнена в рамках реализации проекта № AP08857194 «Визуальная антропология и история образов казахстанской культуры XIX - нач. XXI вв.: эволюция и обретение субъектности» МОН РК.

ҒТАМР 03.20

XIX - XX ҒҒ. БАСЫНДАҒЫ РЕСЕЙ ИМПЕРИЯСЫНЫҢ ҚЫЗМЕТІНДЕГІ ЖАЙЫҚПАЕВТАР ОТБАСЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ЖӘНЕ МАНСАПТЫҚ СТРАТЕГИЯЛАРЫ

Далаева Тенлик Токтарбековна^{1*id}

**МАЗМҰНЫ
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ
CONTENTS**

**ДЕРЕКТАНУ ЖӘНЕ ТАРИХНАМА
ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЕ И ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ
SOURCE STUDING AND HISTORIOGRAPHY**

Мұхатова О.Х. ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ 1920-1930-ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЖҮЙЕСІ ТАРИХЫНЫҢ ТАРИХНАМАСЫ.....	5
Сактаганова З.Г., Коровушкин Д.Г., Байгожина Г.М. СОВЕТСКАЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В КАЗАХСКОЙ ССР В 1946-1991 ГГ.: ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ ПРОБЛЕМЫ.....	15
Нургалиева А.М. МЕСТА ПАМЯТИ БЛИЖНЕГО ЗАРУБЕЖЬЯ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С КУРМАНГАЗЫ САҒЫРБАЙУЛЫ.....	24
Шашаев Ә.Қ., Мақсұтова А.Ә., Тлеубаев Ш.Б., Мамраимов С.Д. М.Х. ДУЛАТИДИҢ «ТАРИХ-И-РАШИДИ» ШЫҒАРМАСЫ – МОҒОЛСТАН ТАРИХЫНЫҢ ДЕРЕК КӨЗІ (XIV Ғ. ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫ – XVI Ғ. БІРІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫ).....	32

**ОРТА ҒАСЫРЛАР ТАРИХЫ
СРЕДНЕВЕКОВАЯ ИСТОРИЯ
MEDIEVAL HISTORY**

Каримов Н.И. ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ИСЛАМИЗАЦИИ ТЮРКОВ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ.....	41
--	----

**ЖАҢА ЗАМАН ТАРИХЫ
НОВАЯ ИСТОРИЯ
NEW HISTORY**

Қабылдинов З.Е., Тілеубаев Ш.Б., Тылахметова А.С., Әбсадық А.А. XVIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ СУЛТАНДАРЫНЫҢ ҚОҒАМДАҒЫ ҚЫЗМЕТІ (РЕСЕЙЛІК ЖАҢА МҰРАҒАТ ДЕРЕКТЕРІ НЕГІЗІНДЕ).....	50
Султангалиева Г.С. ОБРАЗ ДИНАСТИИ БЕКМУХАМЕДОВЫХ В ПРОЦЕССЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ КАЗАХСКОЙ СТЕПИ (XIX – НАЧАЛО XX ВВ.).....	59
Kuanbay O.B. THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE KAZAKHS OF THE WEST SIBERIAN GOVERNORSHIP IN ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS (II HALF OF XIX C.).....	67
Далаева Т.Т. СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ И КАРЬЕРНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ СЕМЬИ ДЖАИКПАЕВЫХ НА СЛУЖБЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ В XIX – НАЧ. XX ВВ.....	74

**КЕҢЕС ДӘУІРІ ТАРИХЫ
ИСТОРИЯ СОВЕТСКОГО ПЕРИОДА
SOVIET PERIOD HISTORY**

Муканова Г.К., Байжуманова З.Б. АХМЕТ БАЙТУРСЫНОВ И СМАГУЛ САДВОКАСОВ: КОНСЕНСУС В ПОИСКАХ НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ.....	84
---	----

Абдулина А.Т. ВОСПОМИНАНИЯ ОЧЕВИДЦЕВ О ГОЛОДЕ 1930-х гг. В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: ВОПРОСЫ ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЯ И ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОСТИ.....	92
Стамшалов Е.И. ЖЕТИСУДАҒЫ АСТЫҚ ДАЙЫНДАУ НАУҚАНЫ ЖӘНЕ ҰЛТАРАЛЫҚ ҚАҚТЫҒЫСТАР КӨРІНІСТЕРІ (1928-1932 ЖЖ).....	100
Қозыбаева М.М., Бекенова А.А. ҚАЗАҚ БОСҚЫНДАРЫ ХХ Ғ. 30-ШЫ ЖЖ. БАСЫНДА БАТЫС СІБІРДЕ: БЕЙІМДЕЛУ ЖӘНЕ ОРНАЛАСУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ.....	110
Нурмухамбетов А.А. ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ҚЫЗМЕТІ САЛАСЫН ДАМУЫНДА ХХ ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 20-30 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ НЕГІЗГІ ҮРДІСТЕРІ.....	118
Құдайбергенова А.И., Байдалы Р.Ж. МАҢҒЫСТАУ Өңіріндегі аштық пен босқыншылық (1920 ж. соңы - 1930 ж. басы).....	126
Сактаганова З.Г. ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ РЕПРЕССИИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ В 1920-1980-Е ГГ. : ЭТАПЫ, ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ.....	136
Камалов А.К. МИГРАЦИЯ 1950-1970-ГГ. ИЗ КИТАЯ В КАЗАХСТАН: ФАКТОРЫ И ОСНОВНЫЕ ЭТАПЫ.....	144
Аяган Б.Г. ВЫБОРЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПЕРЕСТРОЙКИ М.С. ГОРБАЧЕВА. ИЗБРАНИЕ ПЕРВЫМ СЕКРЕТАРЕМ ЦК КОМПАРТИИ КАЗАХСТАНА Н.А. НАЗАРБАЕВА.....	153

**ЭТНОЛОГИЯ ЖӘНЕ АРХЕОЛОГИЯ
ЭТНОЛОГИЯ И АРХЕОЛОГИЯ
ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHEOLOGY**

Кішкенбаева Ж.Қ., Маслов Х.Б., Қозыбаева М.М. ТАРИХИ РЕТРОСПЕКТИВАДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯНЫҢ КӨШПЕЛІ ХАЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ БІРЕГЕЙЛІГІ МЕН ЭТНИКАЛЫҚ СТЕРЕОТИПТЕРІ (ТУВАЛЫҚТАР МЕН ҚАЗАҚТАРДЫҢ МЫСАЛЫНДА).....	163
--	-----

**ДҮНИЕЖҮЗІ ТАРИХЫ
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ИСТОРИЯ
HISTORY OF THE WORLD**

Ем Н.Б. ОПЫТ БРАЧНОЙ МИГРАЦИИ В ЮЖНУЮ КОРЕЮ В НАЧАЛЕ ХХІ ВЕКА (ТЕОРИЯ ОБМЕНА РУССКОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ЖЕНЩИН СНГ).....	172
Көкебаева Г.К. «ТҮРКІСТАН ҰЛТТЫҚ БІРЛЕСТІГІНІҢ» ЕУРОПА ЕЛДЕРІНДЕГІ ҚЫЗМЕТІ.....	182

**ҒЫЛЫМИ ӨМІР
НАУЧНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ
SCIENTIFIC LIFE**

Кумеков Б.Е. Каримова Р.Б.У. МЕЖДУ ТЮРКОЛОГИЕЙ И КИТАЕВЕДЕНИЕМ: ТВОРЧЕСКАЯ БИОГРАФИЯ ДОКТОРА ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ НАУК А.К. КАМАЛОВА (К 60-ЛЕТИЮ УЧЕНОГО).....	189
--	-----

Басуға 23.09. 2021 қол қойылды

Шартты баспа табағы –12,5

Офсеттік басылым

Таралымы 150 дана.

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы
Тарих және этнология институты, «Отан тарихы»
журналының редакциясында басылды