

LECTURE COMPLEX

Discipline: History of Kazakhstan

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Lecture No. 1.**1.Topic: Ancient people and the formation of a nomadic civilization. Prerequisites for the origin of the nomad civilization in the era of ancient metallurgy**

2. Objective: to consider the periodization of the history of modern Kazakhstan and the features of the primitive communal system on the territory of Kazakhstan.

1. Introduction to the discipline. Periodization of the historical process.

2. Modern theories of human origin and the problem of the ancestral homeland. The discovery of archaeological monuments of the Stone Age on the territory of Kazakhstan.

3. The Eneolithic and the Bronze Age on the territory of the Great Steppe. Botai culture of Northern Kazakhstan.

4. Paleoeconomics of the Bronze Age. Formation of metallurgical centers on the territory of Kazakhstan.

3. Lecture theses:

1. Introduction to the discipline. Periodization of the historical process.

History is a science that is in constant development. History, first of all, is the discovery of the world, its past. With the help of history, we travel in space, and of course, in time. History allows you to learn both how society evaluates itself and how its position changes over time. History is not only the sum of knowledge about the past, but also always historical thinking, which allows you to clearly realize your civic position, your attitude to the events and phenomena taking place, deeply understand and reveal their essence and orientation. History certainly fosters national pride and patriotism.

Historical science is a complex of interrelated social sciences that study the evolution of human society in certain aspects and in general. In the strict sense of "history" (from Greek. Historia – a story about the past known; knowledge) is a description of the events of the past. Accordingly, the subject of the history of Kazakhstan is the process of origin and development of human society on the territory of Kazakhstan.

Description of the past is possible on the basis of any sources. Sources are understood as those or other monuments left over from past eras. They can be material (objects of material culture), ethnographic (traditions, customs, etc.), linguistic, oral (folklore) and written.

One of the most difficult problems of history is the question of the origin of man and his earliest stages of development. Science claims that a human ancestor appeared more than two million years ago. It is no less difficult to identify the ancestral homeland of a person.

To denote the period of human history before the emergence of writing in 1851, D. Wiolson introduced the term "prehistory" or "prehistory". This term has become widespread. Therefore, we can say that prehistory is part of the history of mankind, its "anonymous" period.

The periodization of the prehistoric period is a complex and not yet fully solved scientific problem. This applies to both general (historical) and special periodizations – archaeological, anthropological, etc.

In 1870, the American ethnologist Lews Morgan, in his work "Ancient Society", for the first time proposed a general periodization of primitive history. Using the established

articulation in the XXIII . He divided the epoch of savagery into three stages of the historical process into the epochs of savagery, barbarism and civilization: the lowest (begins with the appearance of man and articulate speech); the middle (with the emergence of fishing and the use of fire); the highest (with the invention of the bow and arrow). Similarly, the era of barbarism was presented. The transition to the lowest stage of barbarism is marked by the spread of pottery, to the middle – the development of agriculture and cattle breeding, the highest – the development of iron. With the invention of alphabetic writing, the alphabet, the era of civilization begins.

F.Engels generalized Morgan's periodization, defined the era of savagery as the time of the appropriating, and the era of barbarism as the time of the producing economy.

Of the special periodizations of primitive history, the most important is the archaeological one. So, archaeologists divide the history of human society into epochs, conventionally called centuries: stone (tools were made of stone (pebbles, flint); bronze (used an alloy of tin and copper, as well as other polymetals), iron (used iron).

To create a more complete scientific picture of the past, the prehistoric period of human development should be considered along three lines: anthropogenesis is the process of the emergence and development of man as a social being; technogenesis is the process of the development of processing techniques and the use of tools, which in turn led to the progress of material culture; sociogenesis is the process of the development of human society from the simplest forms to a complex communal collective. These lines are interconnected and together form the fourth – the development of human spiritual culture.

In general, the history of Kazakhstan consists of 4 large periods:

The most ancient and ancient period (2.5 million – the appearance of 1st tools)

A. The Age of stone

B. The Age of Bronze

V. The Scythian-Saka era

The Medieval period (the Great Migration of Peoples)

A. The Era of the Huns

B. The Ancient Turkic era

V. The Golden Horde

Novoye vremya (Formation of the Kazakh Khanate)

A. Kazakh Khanate of the 15th-18th centuries

B. Kazakhstan in the 19th century

V. Kazakhstan at the beginning of the 20th century

Modern history (Kazakhstan in the 20th century and in the modern.stage)

2. Modern theories of human origin and the problem of the ancestral homeland. The discovery of archaeological monuments of the Stone Age on the territory of Kazakhstan.

Three and a half million years ago, the increasing cold of the ice Age bound a huge expanse of water in the form of ice. The amount of precipitation decreased sharply, and tropical forests began to give way to steppes and savannas. Part of the dryopithecus monkeys that lived in forests, not fully adapted to life in trees, began to adapt to existence in the open.

Walking on two legs freed his hands, this allowed him to move on to the production and regular use of tools. The size of the canines decreased, probably due to the fact that

the tools increasingly replaced the teeth, performing their functions. Making tools and walking upright stimulated the development of the brain. Hunting for large game of the savannah, which gives a lot of meat, led to the fact that whole groups of hominids began to share food supplies in parking lots, where joint activity promoted mutual communication: horizontal - between individuals and vertical - between generations.

For the first time in the history of evolution, intelligence gained an advantage: now the survival of hominids depended on the brain, and not on muscular strength or leg speed.

Walking upright is the main feature that distinguishes the human tribe (subfamily) from monkeys. It includes two genera: Australopithecus and man.

Australopithecus (the southern monkey) appeared in Africa four million years ago, three or four species emerged at the same time. About two million years ago, a species of the genus Homo (man) appeared from one of them. The body of the Australopithecus was covered with hair, some of them were of a fragile build and no larger than a chimpanzee in size, others had a muscular body and approached modern man in size.

Unlike the great apes, the lower limbs of Australopithecus were longer than the front ones and clearly adapted for walking upright.

The first known species of the genus Homo - homo habilis - a skilled person. It originated from one of the groups of Australopithecines 2-1.5 million years ago. His height was no more than 1.5 m, his face had an archaic shape, a developed brow roller, a flat nose, protruding jaws. Unlike Australopithecus, the skilled man possessed a more developed brain, in which the speech center is already allocated.

A skilled man was engaged in the manufacture of simple tools, built shelters, hunted large and small game.

The next stage of human development was Homo erectus, an upright man who lived from 1.6 million to 200 thousand years ago. Having appeared in Africa, individual groups spread throughout the Old World - to Europe, East Asia (synanthropus), Southeast Asia (javanthropus).

Homo erectus had a larger brain and body compared to his probable ancestor, a skilled man. His skull retained many archaic features - a sloping forehead, developed brow ridges, massive teeth.

A more developed brain allowed an upright person to master the manufacture of a peculiar type of stone tools - choppers and choppers. These human species are grouped as archanthropes or early humans. Early man was weaker than large predators, did not have such natural weapons as claws and fangs. However, early hominids learned to compensate for these shortcomings by making and using tools. The first tools were bone fragments, sharp sticks and rough-hewn stones. This material proved to be more durable than other materials from 2.5 million years ago to the 5th millennium BC. stone dominated human technology. This period of archeology is called the Stone Age, which is divided into two periods - Paleolithic (old stone) and Neolithic (New Stone). The transitional period between them is called the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age). The Paleolithic, in turn, is divided into the lower (2 million-40 thousand years ago) and the upper (40-12 thousand years ago). The last stage of the Stone Age, when the first metal tools already appear, is called the Eneolite - the copper-stone Age.

The first tools of the Ancient Stone Age were universal impact-chopping hand choppers made of solid stones. They were roughly shaped and had almost no traces of processing. These ancient tools belong to the Shell culture and were probably made by Australopithecines.

At a later time, there are cuts of a more thorough finish. In addition, there is a differentiation of tools. The man began to make scrapers, stone knives, pointy points. There were two ways of making tools: at the first, flakes were beaten off from the workpiece, which, by the next processing, turned into the necessary tools. This culture was called "Acheulean". In addition to stone tools, the upright man made tools from bone and wood. Thanks to the use of fire, he could make wooden spears and stakes with a burnt end.

Scientists have not been able to find traces of the Stone Age on the territory of Kazakhstan for a long time, which led to an erroneous opinion about the late settlement of the territory of our country by man. However, the latest archaeological data have established the appearance of man in our country back in the Acheulean period. Monuments of this era, left by an upright man, were found in Southern Kazakhstan, in the area of the Karatau ridge. These are Tanirkazgan, Borykazgan, Akkol parking lots. At the moment, two zones of Paleolithic cultures are known in Kazakhstan: in Southern Kazakhstan and Saryarka. These zones differ in the technique of stone processing and the material used for the manufacture of tools. In general, in Northern and Central Kazakhstan, the evolution of technology was faster than in the south, where archaic tools such as hand chops were used for a very long time.

Middle Paleolithic.

300 thousand years ago, Homo erectus began to turn into a completely modern type of man. But the pace of evolution was different in different regions, which depended on factors such as mutation, migration and isolation of individual groups. Despite the differences, paleanthropologists attribute most of the human remains of the late Ice Age to one species, considering them archaic forms of homosapiens - homo sapiens.

Homosapiens neanderthalensis or Neanderthal man got his name from fossils found in Germany in the Neanderthal Valley. This subspecies originated from an archaic form about 200 thousand years ago. Classical Neanderthals were short, thickly built, and had a very developed brain compared to previous forms. In science, Neanderthals are also called pathanthropes or ancient people.

Quite modern man - a subspecies of homosapiens - was formed on the vast territory of Eurasia about 40 thousand years ago. Some scientists believe that modern man appeared on one continent (most likely in Africa), and then settled on the rest, displacing the Neanderthals. This is a monocentric theory of the origin of man. Other scientists prove that archaic local forms turned into a subspecies of homosapiens independently of each other. The compromise theory says that modern man appeared in one place, but its interbreeding with older local forms led to the emergence of modern races.

A hundred thousand years ago, a new Paleolithic culture of stone processing appeared - Mousterian, developed by a subspecies of intelligent man - Neanderthal. In general, this culture developed on the basis of the former, Acheulean, but the tools were more specialized, the quality of stone processing improved. So, the length of the cutting

edge of the stone in Neanderthals was five times longer than that of an upright man from the same amount of materials.

Traces of old hearths indicate that Neanderthals heated their homes, caves, burning firewood and bones. If an upright person used the fire given by nature (from a lightning strike, spontaneous combustion), then the Neanderthal learned to make fire by striking sparks. A reasonable man began to make clothes from the skins of slaughtered animals, using stone knives for cutting and stitching the skins with tendons.

The Upper Paleolithic on the territory of Kazakhstan. With the advent of modern humans, the Paleolithic entered a new stage of development - the Upper Paleolithic. As before, stone tools predominate, but their range has significantly expanded compared to previous periods. Man made knives, saws, spearheads, drills, hammers, incisors. The number of tools made of bones increased - fish hooks, harpoons, needles with ears. The length of the cutting edge of an equal amount of stone in modern man has increased by 12 times compared to Neanderthal tools.

In the Upper Paleolithic man inhabited the entire territory of Kazakhstan. During this period, the third cultural zone is allocated - Eastern Kazakhstan, organically connected with Southern Siberia and Altai. The sites of prehistoric man in Central Kazakhstan (Karabas 3, Batpak 7, Angrensor 2); Eastern (Novonikolskoye), Southern (Ashysay, Usyk Tas, Sorkul) were studied.

Mesolithic and Neolithic.

The Mesolithic dates back to about 12 thousand BC. e. The Neolithic era was experienced by different peoples at different times. In Kazakhstan, this epoch occupied the period of 5-3 thousand BC. A particularly important period in human life was the Mesolithic, marked by two major events - the invention of the bow and arrow and the advent of microlitic stone processing technology. Microliths - miniature plates - were inserted into the longitudinal grooves of bone and wooden tools and formed a cutting edge. Such tools were easier to manufacture and had better quality than solid ones.

Neolithic - the heyday of the stone industry.

There are new technological methods of stone processing - sawing, drilling, grinding. The Neolithic revolution is called the process of transition from a consuming economy to a producing one - cattle breeding and agriculture. This contributed to a huge leap in the development of human culture, the further history of economic life is the process of improving these two areas of human productive activity.

Neolithic monuments of Kazakhstan. In the Neolithic era, several local groups of monuments were formed in Kazakhstan, possibly corresponding to tribal formations. Southern Kazakhstan was the northern periphery of the Central Asian Celts culture. The Celts mastered the manual modeling of clay vessels that had a round bottom and were painted with red paint. Often the upper part of the vessel was decorated with an ornament in the form of pits and strokes. This culture has been studied on the materials of the Karaungur cave in Karatau.

There are two Neolithic cultures in Northern Kazakhstan - Atbasar and Mahanjar. The bearers of the Atbasar culture inhabited the steppe Priishimye and the northwestern part of the Kazakh melkosopchnik and were mainly engaged in hunting. The most studied monuments of this culture are Vinogradovka-2, Telman. The monuments of

Mahanjar culture are concentrated in the valley of Torgai and Tobol: These are the sites of Mahanjar, Duzbai and Alkau.

In Western Kazakhstan, the Neolithic is represented by sites of the Oyukli and Tuluz culture. The Oyukli monuments dating back to the VI-V millennium BC were left by hunters and gatherers who inhabited Mangystau. In the V millennium BC, this culture was replaced by the Tuluz culture of wandering hunters. The Neolithic population of Western Kazakhstan perfectly mastered pottery and spinning.

Eneolite of Kazakhstan.

In the 111-11 millennium BC, in a humid and cold climate, the population of Kazakhstan began to switch to productive forms of economy, in particular, to cattle breeding. In Northern Kazakhstan during this period there are monuments of Botai culture - Botai, Krasny Yar, Bestamak, Salt Lake, etc. Unlike the previous era, the population lives in large settlements. So, in the Botai settlement, up to 158 dwellings were noted, located in blocks of linear-cellular layout. Botai people were engaged in sedentary horse breeding and hunting, fishing was widespread. The monuments of the Surgandinsky culture of the Southern Urals, the Khvalyn culture of the Volga region, the Afanasiev culture of Altai and the Ust-Naryn culture of Eastern Kazakhstan are also close to the Botai culture of Kazakhstan. Obviously, this proximity was due to the cultural and ethnic community of the tribes of the steppe part of Eurasia.

3. The Eneolithic and the Bronze Age on the territory of the Great Steppe. Botai culture of Northern Kazakhstan.

The epoch of the Eneolithic (3-2 thousand BC) is the Copper-stone Age, the epoch of the discovery of the first metal - copper. The introduction of metal into people's lives, in particular copper tools, but copper could not completely displace stone tools. Copper is a light metal that quickly takes the desired shape. People have learned to make daggers, axes, women's jewelry and other things out of it.

Tools of labor - flint industry flake.

The leading types are spearheads, darts, arrows, large knives, scrapers, scrapers. However, stone remained at that time the main material for the manufacture of tools.

Nevertheless, in the Eneolithic era, two major changes took place in the social life of ancient people - the separation of cattle breeding from agriculture and developed domestic crafts, and the patriarchal clan became dominant.

In house-building, capital semi-earth polygonal or rounded rooms with a conical wooden hipped ceiling prevailed.

Ceramics are characterized by a semi-egg-shaped body with an open neck. The ornament was applied flat over the entire surface or zones with combed, rope, less often with a pit technique.

In the Eneolithic era, single burials appeared, which indicates property inequality. At this time, they even began to make masks from the faces of deceased rich relatives. There were burials within the settlement, collective and single burials. The ancient people of the Eneolithic era have an anthropological type - proto-Europoid.

The Bronze Age on the territory of Kazakhstan (II-I thousand BC)

Economic changes that began in the Neolithic era led in the nth millennium BC to the formation of a cattle-breeding and agricultural economy and highly developed metallurgy.

The transition to a manufacturing-type economy has radically changed the entire situation on the territory of Kazakhstan.

One of the factors determining the new era was the industrial development of polymetals. In the middle of the II millennium BC, important events took place in the life of the tribes of Kazakhstan - the technology of obtaining bronze was invented. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, and sometimes antimony, arsenic, lead in various proportions, depending on the purpose of the product. Therefore, this era was called the Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age is divided into three periods:

1. Early bronze - XVIII-XVI centuries BC.
2. Middle bronze - XV-XIII centuries BC
3. Late bronze - XII-VIII centuries BC

In the Bronze Age, vast steppes were inhabited by tribes related by origin, who left a valuable original culture. In science, it was named "Andronovskaya" after the place where the first monument was found near the village of Andronova near Achinsk in Southern Siberia.

The Andronovo culture is one of the largest Bronze Age cultures in Europe and Asia. Its monuments are spread over a vast territory in the east from the Yenisei to the Urals in the west, covering a vast expanse of Southern Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Urals, Central Asia to southern Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan.

In 1927, the expedition of M.P.Yeryaznov discovered the first burials of the Andronovo culture in western Kazakhstan.

In the middle of the II-th millennium BC, the steppe tribes of Kazakhstan experienced the rise of primitive production, and cattle breeding is also intensively developing.

At the end of the N-th - beginning of the I th millennium BC, new forms of pastoral farming appeared in the majority of the population of steppe areas – the removal of livestock to summer pastures, stable maintenance of some animals, forage harvesting and a gradual transition to nomadic cattle breeding. In the X-IX centuries BC, horse breeding prevailed among the Andronovites.

Andronovites led a sedentary lifestyle until the II th millennium BC. Their economy was mixed - cattle-farming. Hoe farming is developing. In the floodplains of rivers, where the soil is fertile, moistened, there were fields and vegetable gardens. In the permanent settlements of western and central Kazakhstan, a new method of water supply appears - wells. They mainly sowed barley, millet and wheat. During the excavations of settlements, pots with the remains of burnt millet porridge were found, as well as the remains of burnt wheat were found on the altars. The harvest was harvested with bronze and copper sickles, and grain grinders were used to grind grain into flour.

The Botai culture is named after the settlement most characteristic of it at the Botai junction in the Kokshetau region. It characterizes the steppe Eneolithic of Northern Kazakhstan and dates back to the III – II millennium BC. The tribes that composed the Atbasar and Mahanjar Neolithic cultures took part in the formation of this culture. Settlements usually occupied sites on the high banks of small steppe rivers: Turgai, Tersakan, upper reaches of Tobol, Ubagan, Chaglinka, Iman-Burluk.

Production and household inventory was made of various types of stone, clay, bone. Functional definitions speak about the complex economic structure of the population. The

bone elements of the bridle, the fastenings for the fetters indicate that the domestication of the horse has begun. Stone maces, knives, daggers, bolas, arrowheads, darts, spears are associated with hunting. Harpoons indicate fishing activity. Numerous woodworking tools were used in the construction of dwellings: axes, adzes, chisels, chisels, plows, cutters, knives, scrapers. In the collection of finds there are also cult items - amulets, jewelry.

A huge amount of osteological material overwhelmingly belongs to the horse: thus, bones from 70,000 individuals were recorded at the Botai settlement. There are also bones of bison, tur, elk, roe deer, saiga, bear, dog, fox, korsak, camel, beaver, marmot, hare, wild boar, birds.

The funeral rite and a number of symbolic objects indicate the existence of totemism, the cult of ancestors. Relatives were buried on the territory of the settlement in old dwellings, dozens of horse skulls were laid along the walls around the buried. In one of the dwellings, a man's skull mummified with clay was found in a wall niche. Burials of dogs, obviously of a ritual nature, are not uncommon under the threshold of dwellings.

4. Paleoeconomics of the Bronze Age. Formation of metallurgical centers on the territory of Kazakhstan.

The economic changes outlined in the Neolithic era led in the II millennium BC to the formation of a cattle-breeding and agricultural economy and highly developed metallurgy. The transition to a manufacturing-type economy has radically changed the entire situation on the territory of Kazakhstan. Mobile, energetic and initiative pastoral tribes form vast and powerful associations, in the formation of which military clashes played an important role.

Weapons are now increasingly used not only for hunting wild animals, but also in tribal clashes. In the middle of the II millennium BC, the tribes of Kazakhstan mastered the production of bronze products. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.

Along with cattle breeding and agriculture, mining of various ores, processing of stone and bone played an important role in the development of the productive forces of human society in the Bronze Age.

Rich deposits of copper, tin and gold have been known on the territory of Kazakhstan for a long time. Numerous ancient developments of copper (Zhezkazgan, Zyryanovsk, Karchiga, Jaltyr, Ashchily, Uro-Tobe, Kushikbai), tin (Atasu Mountains, Kalbinsky and Narymsky ridges) and gold (Stepnyak, Kazanchunkur, Balajal, Akjal, Daibai, Maikopchegai, Akabek) indicate that this territory was one of the centers ancient metallurgy.

Ore was smelted directly at the settlement or not far from it. Melting furnaces of the forge type were arranged for melting, traces of which were found in Milykuduk, Zhezkazgan, at the confluence of the Shulba River with the Irtysh, near the village of Kanai. Charcoal was used for smelting the ore, quartz and ochre were used as flux. Copper ore slags were found at the Atasu and Suuk-Bulak settlements, pieces of ore, slag and ingots of copper – in the burial grounds of Bylkyldak I, Buguly I, in the settlements of Bishkul I, Alekseevsky, Trushnikovo, Kanai, Petrovka II.

The remains of foundries were recorded in the settlements of Malo-Krasnoyarsk, Alekseevskoye, Novonikolskoye I, Petrovka II.

Here, most of the household and household tools were cast in stone and clay foundries of various designs. Jewelry was mostly made by forging, stamping, embossing.

Remarkable jewelry items of the Bronze Age tribes from the territory of Kazakhstan are bronze jewelry overlaid with gold foil, temporal rings of various types, spatula-shaped hairpins, diamond-shaped and oblong claw pendants. Already at that time, they were able to obtain a vitreous mass – a paste from which beads and penetrations were made.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos.

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.

2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.

4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Taimagambetov Zh.K., Baigunakov D.S. Kazakstannyn tas dauiri (zerttelu tarikhy men negizgi maseleri). – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2008. – 266 b.

2. The history of ancient Kazakhstan. Ed. Baypakova K.M. – 2nd ed. – Almaty: Rauan, 1996. – 112 p.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.

2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>

3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6. Security Questions: (Feedback Feedback)

1. Improvement of tools and material production in the Bronze Age.

2. The evolution of agriculture and cattle breeding. Mining, metallurgy.

3. The importance of the social division of labor. The emergence of property inequality.

4. Archaeological monuments of the Bronze Age: Andronovskaya, Dandybai-Begazinskaya cultures.

Lecture No. 2

1. Topic: Turkic civilization and the Great Steppe.

2. Objective: to reveal the main stages of the formation of tribal unions and state associations on the territory of Kazakhstan.

1. The development of nomadic state and cultural traditions in the era of the ancient Turks. The problem of the origin of the Turks.

2. The Turkic factor in the ethno-political history of Kazakhstan of the IX-XII centuries.

3. Karakhanid statehood as a new stage in the evolution of Turkic statehood.

4. The problem of the origin and ethnic history of the Kipchaks.

3) Lecture theses:

1. The development of nomadic state and cultural traditions in the era of the ancient Turks. The problem of the origin of the Turks.

The ancient Turks were the ancestors of all the Turkic-speaking peoples living in Asia and Europe today. Today, Turkic-speaking peoples include Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Kirghizs, Bashkirs, Tatars, Chuvash, Turkmens, Turks, Azerbaijanis, Tuvans, Khakas, Yakuts, Uighurs, Kumyks, Karachays, Karakalpaks, Karaites, Gagauz, Shors, etc.

The ancestral homeland of the Turks is Altai. In the 5th century, numerous Turkic-speaking tribes of Tele settled in the steppe zone from Northern Mongolia to Eastern Europe, in the south to the upper reaches of the Amu Darya.

The Turkic legend and Chinese chronicles connect the origin of the Turks with Eastern Turkestan. According to Chinese chronicles, a group of late Hunnic tribes that migrated to Northwestern China at the end of the III - beginning of the IV century were displaced at the end of the IV century to the Turfan region (East Turkestan), where they lasted until 460. In that year, they were attacked by the Zhuzhans (Avars), destroyed the possession they created and resettled the subjugated Huns to the Altai. Among the settlers was the Ashina tribe. Before the creation of the khaganate, the term Turk meant only the union of ten (later twelve) tribes, formed shortly after 460. in Altai. This meaning was retained by the term later.

The state created by the Turkic tribal union itself was designated as Turk El. Both of these meanings of the term Turk (union of tribes and state) are reflected in ancient Turkic epigraphic monuments and Chinese sources. Along with this, the term also began to denote the belonging of various nomadic tribes to the power created by the Turks. In this sense, it was used by the Byzantines and Iranians, but not by the Turks themselves.

The Turkic Khaganate is the first state on the territory of Kazakhstan, the founder is Bumyn Kagan (552-553), who came from the dynasties of the Arshin clan, the Turkic tribe.

The first mention of the ethnonym "Turk" is found in Chinese written sources and dates back to 552. The Chinese considered the Turks to be descendants of the Xiongnu-Gunnu. The very word "Turk" means strong, strong.

In 546, thanks to the annexation of the defeated large army of the Tele tribe in the Altai in the amount of 50 thousand caravans, the Turks significantly strengthened. In spring 552. the leader of the Turks, Bumyn, opposed the Avars and inflicted a crushing defeat on them. On the ruins of this state, he created the Turkic khaganate. The founder of this ethno-social association was Bumyn Kagan, who died in 553.

After his death, his successor Mukan-kagan (553-572) sits on the throne, the Turkic kaganate achieves political dominance in Central Asia. They conquered the Kidanii in Manchuria, the Kirghiz on the Yenisei, and the North Chinese state became their tributary. In an effort to seize the wealth of the settled tribes, the Turks moved to Central Asia, where they met with the Ephthalites, whose possessions stretched from the Caspian Sea to Northern India and Eastern Turkestan. In 561-563, the Turks concluded an alliance against ephthalite with Iran. In 564 The Shah of Iran, Khosrow Anushirvan (531-579), took the important strategic region of Tokharistan from the Ephthalites. The main forces of the Ephalites were defeated by the Turks in 587 near Bukhara. The border of the spheres of political influence of Iran and the Western Turkic Khaganate was the Amu Darya.

After the conquest of Central Asia, the Turks became the masters of the trade Silk Road to the Mediterranean countries. The Turks and the Sogdians under their rule were interested in direct trade relations with Byzantium. In 558, the Sogdian merchant Maniy headed the embassy of the Turkic khaganate in the capital of Byzantium - Constantinople, where a trade agreement and a military treaty against Iran were concluded. The Persians in every way prevented the establishment of the union of the empire and the khaganate. Iran has pledged to pay tribute to the Turks in the amount of 40 thousand gold dinars annually and not to hinder trade. The Turkic troops were withdrawn beyond the Amu Darya. This outcome was reflected in the Byzantine-Turkic union.

In 571 The true Kagan took possession of the North Caucasus and reached the Kerch Strait - the Bosphorus. His son Turksafna captured Kerch and invaded the Crimea in 576, but soon left the peninsula. Internecine war and social contradictions weakened the khaganate. The strengthened Iran defeated the Turks near Herat in 588. Byzantium by 590 regained possession of the Bosphorus.

However, the power of the Turkic state was shaken due to civil strife. Under the rule of the khagans of Istemi and Turksafna, the Turkic khaganate was weakened and fragmented.

As a result, in 603 the Turkic khaganate split into two parts - Western and Eastern. The territory of Kazakhstan became part of the western part of the Turkic Khaganate.

In 603, the western part of the Turkic Khaganate became an independent state and the ethnopolitical core of the khaganate became "10 tribes", to the east of the river.Chu and 5 tribes stood out in the east - dulu, and to the west of it 5 tribes of Nushibi. In historical sources, the Western Turkic Khaganate is called "On ok Budun", i.e. "The Land of Ten Arrows", which occupied the ancient lands of Usuni from the Karatau Mountains to the Dzungaria.

The main area of the settlement is Semirechye. The capital of Suyab (near the modern city ofTokmak in Kyrgyzstan), and the summer residence - Ming-Bulag was located near Tashkent.

The ethnic composition of the kaganate included tribes - Usuni, Kangly, Turgesh, Karluks, Chigili, Yagmy.

The kagan is the first person in the kaganate, he is also the supreme ruler, ruler, military commander, owner of all lands, the supreme judge. The heir of the kagan were the Tegins.

The highest titles in the kaganate - yabgu, shad and elteber belonged to the kagan family. Judicial functions were performed by buyuruki, tarkhans, and Tuduns held the post of governor of the kagan in the conquered lands. They controlled the collection of taxes and the sending of tribute to the kaganate headquarters. The clans and tribes were ruled by the Beks. The main dependent population consisted of Kara-Buduns, One of the goals of the Turkic raids on neighboring tribes and peoples was the capture of slaves, they were called tatami.

The khaganate represented a unified system of nomadic, semi-nomadic and sedentary farming methods. The Turkic and Sogdian populations were engaged in trade, handicrafts, farming and cattle breeding.

The Western Turkic khaganate reached its power under the rule of Dzhengiz Kagane (610-618) and his younger brother Tok-jabgu kagane (618-630). They undertook victorious campaigns against Tokharistan and Afghanistan and expanded the borders of the state to northwestern India.

The Turks made successful campaigns to the Black Sea coast and East Turkestan under Dastu-Kagan (632-630). However, continuous civil strife, frequent changes of rulers, accompanied by the inevitable strengthening of centrifugal forces led to a 16-year intertribal war (640-657) and the invasion of Simerechye by the troops of the Tang Empire. The Tang governors ruled the Western Turkic tribes from the Kagan clan. The struggle of the Turks against the Tang expansion led to the rise of the Turgesh and the fall of the Western Turkic Rope at the beginning of the VIII century. And in 704 the khaganate is completely disintegrating, a new state of the Turgesh is being formed in its place.

2. The Turkic factor in the ethno-political history of Kazakhstan of the IX-XII centuries.

In 704, the tribes of the Turgesh overthrew the rule of the Western Turks and created their own state - the Turgesh khaganate. The main territory of the khaganate was located in Semirechye. At the same time, the territory of the khaganate covered the lands from the city of Shash (Tashkent) in the south-east of Central Asia to the cities of Beshbalyk and Turfan in East Turkestan.

The administrative center was the city of Suyab on the Chu River, and the second headquarters was located in Kungut on the Ili River. The Western Turkic khaganate was an early feudal state divided into two antagonistic classes - the class of feudal lords and the class of dependent nomadic pastoralists. The social structure of the ancient Turkic society, which replaced the tribal organization with a horde, can be defined as a military democracy.

The Turgesh are numerous Turkic-speaking tribes that were part of the tribal union of the Dulu of the Western Turkic Khaganate and inhabited the interfluvium of Chu and Ili. The founder of the state is Uch—elik-kagant (699-706).

Uch-elik-kagan divided the country into 20 appanages (Tutuks) and had 7 thousand soldiers in each. According to the Arab historian al-Idrisi, the ethnonym "turgeshi" means "true Turk" in translation. The Turgesh were divided into 2 groups: the yellow Turgesh were based on the bank of the Chu River and the stake is the city of Suyab, the black Turgesh were located on the bank of the Talas River, their stake is Taraz. The entire political history of the Turgesh khaganate is full of internecine warfare between the two

factions. At the beginning of the VIII century. the conquering campaigns of the Arabs in Central Asia and Kazakhstan began. In 705, the Turgesh began capturing Transoxiana and in 706, in alliance with the Sogdians near Bukhara, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Arab troops. However, in 709, the commander of the Arabs, Kuteyb, managed to push the allies against each other and the khan of the Sogdians, Tarhun, refused to help the Turgesh, as a result, the Arab troops managed to capture Bukhara.

The successor of Uch-elik-kagan was his son Sakal-Kagan (706-711). Despite the external difficult situation of the kaganate, Sakal-Kagan managed to conquer the whole of Central Asia. However, in 708, the contradictions between the yellow and black Turgesh intensified. And in 711, the khagan of the Eastern Turkic Khaganate, Kapagan, defeated the Turgesh in the battle of Boluchu in Dzungaria and moving further west, they crossed the river.Syr Darya. Sakal-kagan, having been captured, dies. From this moment begins the period of destabilization of the kaganate.

But the Turgesh khaganate became much stronger with the coming to power of the Suluk Kagan (75-738). Military-administrative power is transferred to the black Turgesh and the headquarters is transferred to Taraz. At the time when Suluk Kagan came to power, the internal and external political situation of the Turgesh kaganate was extremely difficult and difficult. Firstly, in the west, the khaganate resisted the invasion of the Arabs. Secondly, there was a danger of invasion from the Taisk Empire from the east, and thirdly, the Eastern Turkic Khaganate sought to take advantage of this difficult situation in the Semirechye. In order to preserve the independence of his state, Suluk Kagan had to wage a political and military struggle in three directions.

In order to improve his position in the east, Suluk Kagan visited the Tang Empire in 717, where he concluded not only military truces, but also established family relations - he married his son to the daughter of the Eastern Turkic kagan Bilge, and he married the daughter of the Tibetan king. Being a skilled diplomat and a brilliant commander, Suluk Kagan prevented the danger from the east, which allowed the Turgesh to intensify their actions in the west. In 723, the Turgesh together with the Karlucs of Ferghana and the inhabitants of Shash (Tashkent) inflicted a major defeat on the Arabs. For Suluk's bold and decisive actions, the Arabs nicknamed him Abu Muzahim (Bodly or Horned). Only by the end of 732, the Arabs defeated the Turgesh and took Bukhara.

In 737, Suluk Kagan undertook a new campaign against the Arabs and reached Tokharistan, but having been defeated, returning in 738, he was killed by his commander Baga-Tarkhan. By this time, from 738-748, the struggle that lasted for 20 years between the yellow and black Turgesh had resumed, which greatly weakened the khaganate both politically and economically. As a result, the Turgesh could not put up a decent resistance to the Karlucs who moved from Altai to Semirechye in 746.

Taking advantage of this situation, the troops of the Taisk Empire invaded Semirechye and in 748 captured the city of Suyab. Then, having taken possession of the city of Shash, his emir was killed. The emir's son appeals to the Arabs for help, and in 751, a grandiose battle between the Arabs and the Chinese unfolded near the city of Atlah on the banks of the Talas River. The battle lasted for 5 days, at a decisive moment in the rear of the Chinese, the Karlucs rise up and go over to the side of the Arabs.

The Chinese army was defeated and the surviving Chinese left Semirechye forever.

Historical significance of the Battle of Talas:

-It is of great importance in the destinies of the peoples of Semirechye and Transoxiana;

- Chinese troops left not only Semirechye, but also East Turkestan;
- The Arabs also could not resist in the Talla Valley and retreated to Shash;
- The spread of the Muslim religion on the territory of Kazakhstan.

The Arab-Chinese invasion and civil strife finally undermined the Turgesh khaganate and it fell in 756 under the onslaught of the Turkic-speaking Karluk tribes.

3. Karakhanid statehood as a new stage in the evolution of Turkic statehood.

Around 940, the Tien Shan tribes captured Balasagun and, having overthrown the Karlyk kagan, laid the foundation of a new dynasty. One of the first rulers of the new state, Satuk Bograkan Abdulkerim, adopted Islam and the title Doslan Karakhan, according to which the entire dynasty was called the Karakhanids. The rulers of the khanate annexed the cities of Taraz and Isfijab in 990. By the end of the tenth century, the territory of the khanate was formed, which stretched from the Amutsarya and the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and in the west to Zhetysu and Kashgar in the east. The main role in the state was played by the Karlyk tribes of Chigili and Yagma. The khanate was divided into two large estates. The Supreme kagan with the title Arslan Kari Khan was traditionally the ruler of the eastern part of the state, his residence was in Balasagun, the second kagan with the title Bogra Kara Khan owned the western part with a residence in Taraz. The owners of small estates bore the titles "ilek" and "tegin". They were independent on all issues from the supreme kagans, some of them minted their own coins and conducted diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. Power was not inherited, but according to the so-called "ladder system" - from the elder to the younger brother.

In 999, Ilel Nasr completed the conquest of Transoxiana, but at Balkh the Karliks suffered a crushing defeat from the Ghaznavid sultan and abandoned their conquests south of the Amu Darya. Soon quarrels began among the Karakhanids between the two branches - the descendants of Ali and Hassan. The nomadic tribes of the Khitan, who owned Central Asia, took advantage of these internecine strife. In 1017, the Khitan invaded Zhetysu and reached almost Balasagun. But the ruler of the Karakhanids, Tugan Khan, forced them to retreat to the east and, after three months of persecution, defeated them.

Weakening of the Karakhanids. During the reign of the weak and weak-willed Arslan Khan, the authority of the central government was finally undermined, and wars between the rulers of the estates became commonplace. In 1056, Arslan Khan started a war against his brother Bogra Khan, but after being captured, he lost his possessions. His son Ibrahim died in a war with the ruler of Barshan Yanal-tegin, and the son of Bogra Khan was poisoned by his wife. After that, Togrul-Karakhan Yusuf became the ruler of Zhetysu and Kashgar, who, together with his brother Bogra Khan Harun, waged war with Shemsul-mulk Nasr, the ruler of independent Transoxiana. The war ended in peace, and the borders between the western and eastern Karakhanids passed through the Syr Darya.

Soon Transoxiana fell under the rule of the Seljuk sultans, who took Bukhara and Samarkand in 1089, but did not abolish the local Karakhanid dynasty. Zhetysu, from the 30s of the XII century, began to be subjected to constant raids by the Khitan.

In 1141, after the defeat of the combined Seljuk-Karakha-Nid army, political power passed into the hands of the Khitan rulers. However, for some time the Karakhanids maintained vassal dependence on the Khitans. And only at the beginning of the XIII century. the Karakhanid state ceased to exist. The period of Karakhanid domination in Kazakhstan is characterized by shifts in the economic and cultural life of the Turkic-speaking tribes. The settling of the nomadic Turks becomes noticeable on its territory. Settlements and cities developed, respectively, and urban culture. A new political system has been formed in the Karakhanid state. Islam was declared the state religion, Arabic graphics were adopted, replacing the ancient Turkic script. In general, the Karakhanid epoch represented a qualitatively new stage in the socio-economic, political and cultural life of our distant ancestors.

4. The problem of the origin and ethnic history of the Kipchaks.

In the tenth century, a new powerful state of nomadic Turkic-speaking tribes appeared on the territory of Kazakhstan - the Kipchak, which became the direct successor of the Kimak.

The term "kyueshe" or "jiueshe", mentioned in 201 BC, is perceived by many Kipchak researchers as the first mention of Kipchaks in written sources.

However, a more reliable commemoration of them under the name "kibchak" is in the inscription on the so-called Selenga stone (759) "kipchak", "kyfchak" - in the writings of Muslim authors: Ibn Khordadbeh and Gardizi (IX century), Mahmud Kashgari (IX century), Ibn Asir (XIII century)., Rashid al-din, al-Omari, Ibn Khal-dunah (XIX century) and others. Russian chronicles (XI-XIII centuries) call them Polovtsy and Sorochins, Hungarian - Palots and Kunami, Byzantine sources and Western European travelers (Rubruk-XIX century, etc.) - Comans (Cumans).

The Kipchaks formed as an ethnic group in Central and Eastern Kazakhstan in the VIII century . The tribes of Kangars, Karliks, Kimaks and Kyrgyz who roamed here in the middle of the VIII century were united under the rule of the Kipchak Sires who came from the Altai. They gave their name to the newly formed association of tribes, which became known as the Kyp-Chak.

In the first period of political history, the Kipchaks acted together with the Kimaks, actively acting as part of the Kimak union of tribes in the struggle for new pastures

By the end of the tenth century, the political situation in the steppes of Kazakhstan was changing. The ethnic name "kimak" disappears here. Gradually, political power passes to the Kipchaks. At the beginning of the XI century . they are moving closely to the north-eastern the borders of Khorezm, displacing the Oguz from the lower reaches of the Syr Darya, and forcing them to move to Central Asia and the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region. By the middle of the XI century, almost the entire vast territory of Kazakhstan was subordinated to the Kipchaks, with the exception of Zhetysu. Their eastern border remains on Yertis, the western limits reach Edil, in the south - the Talas River area, and the forests of Western Siberia served as the northern border. During this period, the entire Kazakh steppe is called the Kipchak Steppe or "Desht-i-Kipchak".

The heyday of the Kipchak state. In the middle of the XI century, the Kipchaks crossed the Yedil and in a short time subdued numerous Western Bulgarian tribes of the valley of the Ten and Uzeu rivers (Dnieper). By the beginning of the XII century, the lands

occupied by the Kipchaks were divided into two large associations. The Kipchaks, who lived to the west of Yedil, united in a confederation led by the Khans of the Toksa-ba clan. It was divided into the regions of the Ten Kipchaks, from Edil in the east to the Caucasian foothills in the south and Ten in the northwest, and the regions of the Uzeu Kipchaks, also known as Polovtsy and Cumans, located in the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region (Polovtsian Field) from Ten in the east to the lower reaches of the Danube and the Carpathians in the west. At the head of these formations were the khans of the Sharu Khan and Bonek Khan dynasties.

The Kipchaks, who lived on the territory of Kazakhstan, formed a more centralized state, headed by khans from the Yedbori clan. Legends call the founder of this state Abar Khan (XI century). In addition to the supreme khan, the Kipchak clans had their own khans. The aristocratic elite also included tarkhans, beks, baskaks.

In the XI-XII centuries, the Eastern Kipchak state was divided into two wings. The right wing, which occupied the Torgai steppes, the basins of the Zhem, Zhaik, Edil rivers, as well as the Mangystau peninsula, was headed by the khans of Yelbori. Here, in the area of Torgai, the headquarters of the supreme Khan was located. The left wing occupied the lands of Central and Eastern Kazakhstan, from the Syr Darya to Yertis and Yesil. The capital was the city of Sygnak, headed by khans from the Kayy-Uran tribe.

The crisis of the Kipchak states. At the end of the XII century. Kipchaks are going through a period of crisis. The Sygnak domain, which fought on two fronts - against the Kara-Khitans in Zhetysay and Khorezm - in Syr-Darya, was forced to ally with the latter and gradually falls under its dependence. In 1182, Khan Alp-Kara Uran sent an embassy to Khorezmshah, headed by his son Kadyr-Bug Khan, who concluded an alliance with Khorezm against the Kara-Kidans. The campaign, which took place in the summer of the same year, ended in victory and the Kipchaks liberated the city of Taraz and its surroundings from the Khitans. However, soon the allies began to quarrel with each other and in 1195, Kho-rezmshah Tekesh marched against Kadyr-Bug Khan. At the beginning, the Kipchaks retreated, but the Urani warriors, who formed the main part of the Khorezmshah guard, informed the khan of the Kipchaks of their intention to go over to his side. The emboldened khan defeated the Khorezm Shah, who barely managed to escape. However, the enmity between Kadyr Bugu Khan and his nephew Alp-Derek weakened the Kipchaks and in 1200 Alp-Derek, who became the new khan, recognized himself as a vassal of Khorezm. After the victory of Khorezmshah over the Kara-Khitans, Alp-Derek was given control of all the lands along the middle and lower reaches of the Syr Darya. In 1210, he moved the capital to Otrar and began to rule on behalf of Khorezm Shah, taking the title of Gayyr Khan.

Western Kipchaks during this period suffer a number of defeats from Russian princes. In 1183, the combined Russian forces defeated Khan Kobek, the ruler of the Uzeu Kipchaks, on the Orel River. In 1185, the khan of the Ten Kipchaks Kunashyk moved to Russia, but was defeated twice and was forced to retreat. Novgorod-Seversky Prince Igor decided to finish off the weakened Kipchaks and profit from the spoils of war, but his campaign in 1185 ended with the complete defeat of Russian troops on the Kayala River, which was described in the "Word about Igor's Regiment". West Kazakhstan Kipchaks led by Kazak Khan also took part in this battle. At the beginning of the XIII century. part of

the Kipchaks, led by the Khans, converted to Christianity. Uzeu Khan was baptized with the name of Danila Kobryakovich, and the son of Kunashyk - Yuri Konchakovich. After the death of the latter, the power over the Ten Kipchaks passes to Khan Kotan.

The Kipchaks were not only nomadic pastoralists, but also urban residents. A number of large cities were located in their possessions: Sygnak, Jent, Barchynlykent - on the Syr Darya, Kangly-kent - on Yrgyz, Saksin - in the lower reaches of the Yedil River, Tamatarkhan (Tmutarakan of Russian chronicles) - on the Taman Peninsula and Sharukhan - near modern Kharkov. In addition, Kipchaks made up a significant percentage of the population of Yasa, Otrar, Urgench and Crimean cities.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.
2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.
3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.
4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty : Evero, 2014.
5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Artykbayev Zh.O. History of Kazakhstan. Textbook-textbook. Astana - 1999.
2. Kuzembayuly A., Abil E. History of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A.. 1998.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.
2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>
3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>
6. Security Questions: (Feedback Feedback)
 1. What factors and circumstances contributed to the strengthening of the Turks?
 2. What internal and external reasons caused the collapse of the Turkic empire?
 3. Where was the border of the collapse of the empire, which lands became part of the Western Turkic Khaganate?
 4. Satuk-Bogra Khan is the founder of the Karakhanid state.
 5. The declaration of Islam as the state religion of the Karakhanids.

Lecture No. 3

1. Topic: The Great Steppe during the Golden Horde (XIII-XV centuries). Kazakh Khanate in the XV – XVI centuries .

2. Objective: to show the peculiarities of the development of Kazakhstan in the Mongol period, to find out how the Mongol invasion influenced the development of feudal relations in Kazakhstan.

1. Genghis Khan and the formation of the Mongol Empire.
2. The conquest of the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan by the Mongols. Formation of the Golden Horde as a Eurasian Empire.
3. . Ak-Orda state (late XIII- early XV centuries).
4. Formation and periodization of the era of the Kazakh Khanate.
5. Weakening of the political foundations of Moghulistan. The transformation of the Kazakh Khanate into one of the strong states of Central Asia.

3. Lecture theses:

1. Genghis Khan and the formation of the Mongol Empire.

In the late XIX-early XIII centuries, a large nomadic state was formed on the territory of Mongolia under the rule of one of the representatives of the tribal elite - Temuchin. Initially, it was founded in the valleys of the Kerulen and Orkhon rivers, then, due to the unification of related tribes and the conquest of neighboring countries, the Mongolian state turned into a mighty empire not only in Central Asia, but throughout the world. In 1203, he defeated the Kereit, then the neighboring Naiman Khanate, and in 1207-1211 the peoples of Siberia and East Turkestan were conquered. In 1215, Beijing was taken, and by 1217 The Mongols conquered all the lands north of the Yellow River.

In 1206 Temuchin was proclaimed the all-Mongol kagan and received the title of Genghis Khan. The formation of the Mongolian state contributed to the consolidation of previously unconnected tribes into a single ethnic group and to the cessation of internecine wars. The formation of the Mongol Empire at the beginning of the XIII century had a huge impact on the historical destinies of the peoples and states of Central and Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Eastern Europe. The Mongol conquest disrupted the relations and interrelations of the tribes and peoples inhabiting the Eurasian region, changed the course of their ethnopolitical and economic and cultural development.

By the middle of the XII century, the Mongol tribes advanced westward from Orkhon and Kerulen, pushing Naimans and Kipchaks from the territory of the Mongolian Altai and the upper reaches of the Irtysh, assimilating Turkic-speaking groups, borrowing from the Turks many elements of material culture, forms of economy and life, nomadic customs, livestock breeds. Since that time, the boundaries of the placement of the Turks and Mongols have been established, which have been preserved until late. The territory occupied by the Mongols stretched from Lake Baikal, the upper reaches of the Irtysh and Yenisei in the north to the Gobi Desert in the south.

2. The conquest of the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan by the Mongols. Formation of the Golden Horde as a Eurasian Empire.

The conquest of Zhetysu. The Kara-Khitani state in Zhetysu and Southern Kazakhstan was undergoing a time of political crisis. The cities of Transoxiana were gradually freed from the power of Gur Khan. Karlyk and Karakhanid rulers began to become subjects of Khorezm. In 1207, the Kara-Kidani lost Bukhara, then Taraz. In

addition, Gurkhan's relations with the rulers of Koylyk and Almalyk have worsened. Having got into a difficult situation, Gurkhan Zhilugu turned to Kuchluk Khan Naimansky for help.

The Naimans, defeated at the beginning of the XIII century by the Mongols, fled, led by Kuchuluk, to the territory of Zhetysu. Here he managed to gather scattered detachments of Naimans and Kereits, to get into the good graces of Gurkhan and become quite a significant political figure. In 1210, the Kara-Kidani were defeated in the war with Khorezm. This was taken advantage of by the residents of Balasagun, who rebelled. Gurkhan stormed his own capital and for three days the Kara-Kidani plundered it. The discontent of the Karlyk nobility was used by Kuchluk, who forced the captured gurkhan to renounce power. In 1213 Zhilugu died, and the Naiman Khan became the sovereign ruler of Zhetysu. Sairam, Tashkent, and the northern part of Ferghana came under his authority. Having become an irreconcilable opponent of Khorezm, Kuchluk began persecution of Muslims in his possessions, which aroused the hatred of the settled population of Zhetysu. The Koylyk ruler Arslan Khan, and then the ruler of Almalyk Buzar, departed from the Naimans and declared themselves subjects of Genghis Khan.

Following China, Genghis Khan was preparing for a campaign in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. He was especially attracted to the flourishing cities of Southern Kazakhstan and Zhetysu. He decided to carry out his plan through the valley of the Ili River, where rich cities were located and Kuchluk Khan of Naimans ruled them, whom Genghis Khan considered his enemy. In order to conquer Zhetysu and defeat Kuchluk, Genghis Khan sent an army led by one of the military leaders - Zhebenoyon.

In 1218, the detachments of Zhebe, together with the troops of the rulers of Koylyk and Almalyk, opposed Kuchluk. At the same time, the Mongols allowed Muslims to worship in public, which was previously prohibited by the Naimans, which contributed to the transition of the entire settled population to the side of the Mongols. Kuchluk, unable to organize resistance, fled. The inhabitants of Balasagun opened the gates to the Mongols, for which the city was named Gobalyk - "a good city". Genghis Khan opened the road to the borders of Khorezm and Transoxiana.

The conquest of Khorezm. Khorezm at the beginning of the XIII century was at the peak of its power, it united the lands of Khorezm proper, Transoxiana, Iran, Khorasan, Southern Kazakhstan. However, the weak point in the state was the omnipotence of the Kipchak nobility, who held leading positions in the administrative and military apparatus. The mother of Khorezmshah Muhammad (1200-1220) Terken-khatun came from a Kipchak ruling family and had great influence at court, in fact, she appointed her relatives to all key government posts. Using their support, she actually led the opposition to her son. Their relations were especially strained before the Mongol invasion. Terken even organized a speech of the Kipchaks against Khorezmshah in 1216. This uprising was led by her nephew Kayyr Khan Alyp-Derek, who was the governor in the Syr Darya Valley. The Kipchaks were defeated, but Terken-khatun not only did not allow Kayyr Khan to be punished, but even insisted on handing over Otrar to him. Significant Kipchak garrisons were stationed in all major cities of Khorezm, Samarkand, Bukhara, Otrar, and Khorezmshah did not trust them without reason.

Alarmed by the news of the Mongol victories, Khorezm Shah Muhammad sent his ambassadors to Mongolia. Following this, a response embassy arrived in Khorezm with proposals for peace. A trade caravan following the embassy stopped in Otrar, Kayyr Khan Aлып-Derek, being the governor of the city, suspected the merchants of espionage and ordered them to be executed. Enraged Genghis Khan demanded the extradition of Kayyr Khan, but Khorezmshah, fearing the wrath of the Kipchak nobility, refused. Moreover, Muhammad ordered the execution of the ambassadors, which the Mongols could not forgive.

Khorezmshah, fearing a conspiracy on the part of the Kipchak military leaders, divided his army into several units and garrisons, which in fact doomed it to defeat. The war in September 1219 began with the siege of Otrar. Having divided his army into several parts, Genghis Khan left one part for the siege of the city, the other, led by his eldest son Jochi, sent down the Syr Darya, and himself headed for Bukhara.

The siege of Otrar lasted almost five months. Kayyr Khan, knowing that the Mongols would not spare him, defended himself desperately. The betrayal of one of the military leaders named Karaja hastened the fall of Otrar. Coming out of the city gates at night, he surrendered to the Mongols. Through the same gate, the besiegers broke into the city. Some of the troops and residents locked themselves in the fortress and continued to defend themselves. Only a month later the Mongols were able to take the citadel. All its defenders were killed, the fortress was destroyed, Kayyr Khan was executed, and the walls of Otrar were demolished.

The Jochi detachments, who were hiking in the Syr Darya, approached Syganak in the spring of 1220. The siege lasted seven days, after which the Mongols broke into the city and destroyed all its fortifications. In a short time, Uzgen, Barchynlykent and Jent submitted to the Mongols. The Mongols stayed in Jent until the winter, while the conquest of Transoxiana continued.

At the beginning of 1221, Mongol detachments approached the capital of Khorezm - the city of Urgench, which was taken after a five-month siege. Khorezmshah fled to Iran, and Genghis Khan sent a large otrad under the command of Zhebe and Subedei to pursue him. After learning about the death of Muhammad, the Mongols went through the Caucasus to Dasht-i-Kipchak, where they faced fierce resistance from the Western Kipchak tribes. The Kipchaks and the combined army of the Russian principalities met with the Mongols on the Kalka River in May 1223. Due to the inconsistency of actions and disagreements between the princes, the allies were defeated. However, the Mongols did not advance deep into Russia and turned back to join the main forces.

Completion of the conquest. Formation of uluses. In 1227, the campaign to Desht-i-Kipchak was resumed, a 30-thousandth detachment under the command of Subedei took the city of Saksin in the lower reaches of the Edil, defeated the Bulgar outposts on the Zhaik. In 1229, the Mongol forces were led by the son of Jochi Batu, who completed the conquest of the Kipchak lands east of Yedil by 1232. For further campaigns, a 50,000-strong army was concentrated on the borders with the Bulgars, which included the forces of the entire Mongol Empire and allied detachments. In 1236 the campaign was resumed, as a result, the Bulgars, Rus, and Kipchak possessions to the west of Edil became part of the Mongol state. In the spring of 1241 Batu troops invaded the territory of Hungary and

Poland. Having defeated the European armies, the Mongols reached the Adriatic Sea. However, after receiving the news of the death of the Great Khan Ogedei, most of the Mongol military leaders with detachments returned to Mongolia to take part in the election of a new khan. Batu, not daring to continue the campaign with a small army, returned to the Kipchak steppes. Thus, as a result of the military actions of 1219-1241, the territories of Desht-i-Kipchak and Transoxiana became part of Genghis Khan's empire and were divided among his sons. To the eldest son of Jochi, he gave the lands of Saryarka and further to the west, to the south - to the Caspian and Aral Seas. From the Central Asian possessions, his ulus included the areas of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya - northern Khorezm. The headquarters was located in the Yertis Valley. The second son of Genghis Khan - Shagatai got Transoxiana, Zhetysu, his headquarters was in the Ili Valley. Genghis Khan allocated Western Mongolia and Tarbagatai to his third son Ogedei, his headquarters was located near present-day Chuguchak. Tuli inherited his father's ulus - Mongolia proper.

Simultaneously with the division of the conquered territory, Genghis Khan distributed his army. His army at that time, according to approximate data, numbered 129 thousand people, 101 thousand of them were transferred to Tuli, four thousand to other sons, the remaining 16 thousand were distributed among relatives.

The possessions of Jochi, which his son Batu inherited, were called the Golden Horde

3. Ak-Orda State (late XIII- early XV centuries).

As a result of the ongoing collapse of the Golden Horde, new state formations appeared in the 14th and 15th centuries. On the territory of Kazakhstan, Ak Orda stands out as an independent state. In 1428, the last ruler of the Ak Horde, Barak, died, and power in the Kazakh steppe passed to a representative of another branch of the Genghisids, a descendant of Sheibani, 17-year-old Abulkhair. In the 40s of the 15th century, Khan Abulkhair moved his capital to the city of Sygnak, and the center of his political interests shifted to Transoxiana. Social discontent is growing among the steppe nomadic tribes during this period, political opposition is maturing, which was led by direct descendants of the founder of Urus Khan, Sultans Kerey and Zhanibek. At the end of the 50s of the 15th century, a mass migration of part of the steppe nomadic tribes from the Abulkhair Horde to the territory of Mogolistan took place. This migration was led by Sultans Kerey and Zhanibek. Migration in this case is not a simple movement of the masses of the nomadic population from the territory of one state to the territory of another, the usual migration of nomadic tribes. This is a conscious manifestation of the social protest of nomadic tribes. This form of social protest is characteristic of the nomadic population and was traditional in nomadic communities. Perhaps it was the presence of such forms of social protest in nomadic states that prevented the formation of centralized states among nomads

During the period described, Mogolistan was in a difficult political situation: on the eastern borders a serious threat comes from the Oirats, in the southwest the Timurids threatened, and the powerful Abulkhair Khan has recently settled on the northwestern borders. The ruler of Mogolistan, Yesen Buga Khan, allows nomads who have arrived on the territory of the state to settle in the western Semirechye, in the valleys of the Chu and Talas rivers. It is this territory that is the place of the initial location of the Kazakh

Khanate. After the death of Yesen Bugi in 1462, the sultans Kerey and Zhanibek became virtually independent rulers. Many researchers consider this fact a turning point in the creation of the Kazakh Khanate. Muhamed Haidar Dulati dates the time of the emergence of the Kazakh Khanate to 1465-1466. In 1468, Abulkhair Khan undertook a campaign against the rebellious sultans Kerey and Zhanibek, but during the campaign he fell ill and died. Kazakh khans join the struggle for power in the steppe and defeat all their opponents. The original borders of the Kazakh Khanate are expanding. By the end of the 15th century, the Kazakh Khanate included part of the Syrdarya oases, the Western Semirechye, the Karatau district with adjacent steppe territories, the lower reaches of the Syrdarya and the northern Aral Sea, most of Central Kazakhstan. By the beginning of the 16th century, the Kazakh Khanate occupied the territory of the Ak Horde and part of Mogolistan.

The process of nation formation among the Turkic-speaking tribes led to the emergence of new ethnonyms. The Turkic-speaking tribes of the Volga region, the North Caucasus, and parts of Western Kazakhstan call themselves the ethnonym "Nogai" during this period. The ancient Turkic-speaking tribes of the steppe part of Kazakhstan in the middle of the 15th century called themselves the ethnonym "Uzbek". These ethnonyms were reflected in the names of the states of this era: the Nogai Horde and the state of the nomadic Uzbeks (Abulkhair Horde). Part of the Uzbek tribes that went to the territory of Mogolistan under the leadership of the rebellious sultans Kerey and Zhanibek in the sources is called "Uzbek-Kazakh" and means the expression "Uzbeks who became Kazakhs". We have come to the problem of the origin of the term "Kazakh". At different times, researchers have put forward many different versions of the meaning of this term.

The term "Kazakh" originally had a social meaning. This is an ancient Turkic word denoting a person or group of people "separated from their state, tribe, clan and forced to lead the life of an adventurer" (V.V. Bartold). According to the "Tarihi Rashidi" Muhammad Haidara Dulati and other historical sources, this term refers to the subjects of the sultans Kerey and Zhanibek. Gradually, the term becomes the name of the state (Kazakh Khanate), that is, it acquires political significance.

4. Formation and periodization of the era of the Kazakh Khanate.

The second half of the 15th century is a period of confrontation, struggle for the Syrdarya region between the Kazakh Khans and the Shaibanids. Both of them relied on steppe tribes in this struggle. Part of the nomadic tribes in the course of this long-term confrontation migrates together with Muhammad Sheibani to Transoxiana and the ethnonym "Uzbek" is gradually assigned to them, and the term "Kazakh" becomes the name of the subjects of Kerey and Zhanibek and eventually becomes the ethnic name of the emerging nationality.

Strategic importance of the Syrdarya region for the Kazakh Khanate (centers of international and domestic trade, administrative centers and military fortresses, winter pastures)

- The period of formation of the Kazakh Khanate. Chipmunk Khan. Kasymkhan is a collector of Kazakh lands. Expansion of the territory of the Khanate. Strengthening of positions in the Turkestan oasis, in Semirechye and Western Kazakhstan

- The period of the crisis of the Kazakh Khanate in the 20-30s of the 16th century (Mamash, Buidash, Tahir, Tugum)

- The new rise of the Kazakh Khanate under Hakk Nazar (1538-1580). The accession of Western Kazakhstan.

- Tauekel Khan (1586-1598). Yesim Khan (1598-1628). The end of the struggle for the Syrdarya cities. The increasing threat from the Oirat tribes.

As a result of the improvement of firearms, nomads lose their military superiority over settled agricultural peoples. Reduction of the distribution area of nomadic civilization. Territorial expansion of China in relation to the Oirat tribes.

A brief excursion into the history of the Oirat tribes. The meaning of the ethnic terms "Oirats", "Dzungars", "Kalmak". Formation of the Dzungarian Khanate. Batur huntaishi. The invasion of the Dzungars on the territory of the Kazakh Khanate in the 40s of the 17th century. Jahangir (Jahangir)Khan. The Battle of Orbulak in 1643.

Strengthening of the Dzungarian expansion in the 80s of the 17th century. Territorial seizures, looting of South Kazakhstan cities. Tauke Khan (1680-1715) Strengthening the authority of the khan's power. Kurultai of 1710 and the creation of the Kazakh militia. Bogembai batyr. The death of Tauke Khan. Defeat in the battle of Ayaguz. The death of Kaip Khan. Loss of political unity. Large-scale invasion of the Dzungars in Kazakhstan. The years of the Great Calamity (1723-1727). Kurultai of 1726 in the Ordabasy area. Creation of the all-Kazakh militia under the command of Khan Junior Zhuz Abulkhair. Victories in 1726-1729. The split in the Kazakh Khanate and the appeal of the Khan of the Younger Zhuz Abulkhair to the Russian Empress with a petition for admission to Russian citizenship.

The centuries-old process of formation of the Kazakh nation originates in the 3-2 centuries BC, since the appearance of proto-Turkic state associations of the Usuns, Kangly and Hunnu on the territory of Kazakhstan. The migration of some Uzbek tribes to the territory of Mogolistan led to rapprochement with the Turkic-speaking tribes of Semirechye and Southern Kazakhstan. During the reign of Hakk Nazar, part of the Nogailin tribes became part of the Kazakh Khanate.

The problem of the formation of juz is one of the most difficult and intractable. Legends and myths about the origin of the Zhuzes. The meaning of the term "zhuz". Zhuz is an economically and geographically relatively isolated area inhabited by a group of Kazakh tribes, which before the formation of the Kazakh khanates and nationalities was the territory of the tribal union. The formation of the zhuzes was based on the unification of individual clans and tribes into tribal unions. Senior zhuz – the territory from Syr Darya to Semirechye inclusive. Breeding composition – uysun, kangly, dulat, alban, suan, zhalair, srgeli, ysty, shaprashty, oshakty. Middle zhuz – Central and North-Eastern Kazakhstan. It consists of kipchak, argyn, naiman, kerey, uak, konyrat. The younger Zhuz is the lower reaches of the Syr Darya, the shores of the Aral Sea, the northern part of the Caspian lowland. Three tribal unions: zhetyru (tabyn, Tama, zhagalbayly, kerderi, kereit, teleu, Ramadan), alimuly (karakesek, shomekey, kete, tortkara, karasakal, shekty, bayuly (Adai, zhappas, alshyn, Alasha, baybakty, Bersh, maskar, taz, sherkesh and others).

The processes of socio-economic differentiation of Kazakh society led to the emergence of special social institutions and estates. The division of society into "ak suyek" and "kara suyek". Aristocratic estates "torah" (descendants of Genghis Khan) and "leather"

(descendants of the first preachers of Islam). Titles "khan", "sultan". Estates of biys, batyrs, tarkhans, elders, Tolenguts and slaves in Kazakh society.

The legal basis of the states of the Mongol period is the code of laws of Genghis Khan "Yasa". The steppe tribes form the customary law "adat". The spread of Muslim law "Sharia". With the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, legal issues are being developed. Collections of laws "Kasymkhannyn kaska zholy", "Yesimkhannyn eski zholy", "Zhety Jargy".

5. Weakening of the political foundations of Moghulistan. The transformation of the Kazakh Khanate into one of the strong states of Central Asia.

In the first half of the XV century. the political situation in Mogulistan is characterized not only by the internecine struggle of the sons and grandsons of Khizir Khoja, but also by the war with the Timurids, Oirat tribes. The Timurids tried to tear East Turkestan away from Moghulistan. Uais Khan (1418-1428) was forced to move the capital from East Turkestan to Zhetisa.

After the death of Uais Khan, a long and bloody struggle began between his two sons, which led to the split of the feudal nobility of Moghulistan. In the mid-30s of the XV century. power passed into the hands of one of the sons of Uais Khan - Sultan Yesen-Bug. Dissatisfied with this, another son, Yunus, left the borders of Mogulistan, taking with him about 30 thousand families. Despite the efforts of Yesenbugi Khan, Mogulistan remained a politically fragmented country for a long time. In the middle of the XV century. many tribes migrated from the borders of the state. In fact, Yesenbugi's power extended only to a part of Kashgaria.

The long internecine struggle of the ruling groups of the nomadic nobility led to the collapse of Mogulistan in the late XV-early XVI centuries. The attempts of the Mogul khans to restore the political dominance of the Shagataids in the former territory of Mogulistan ended in failure. In the middle of the XVI century . it ceased to exist as an independent State.

Khan is Oblique. Relying on the cities of Syrdarya, Muryndyk Khan managed to unite the nomadic clans of Zhetysu, Central and Western Kazakhstan. The end of the XV-the beginning of the XVI centuries. - the time of the rise of the Kazakh Khanate, associated with the name of Sultan, and later Khan Kasym (1511-1518).

According to sources, "there was no one between the Kazakh khans and sultans who was as powerful as Kasym Khan, and that no one thought about Muryndyk." Even under the rule of Muryndyk Khan, the fullness of power in the Kazakh Khanate was in the hands of Kasym. In the year of Muhammad Shaibani's offensive in the Kazakh steppe in 1510, there were 200 thousand soldiers under the command of Kasym. Tarihi Rashidi has very interesting information about these events: "Moyin Mir Hassan, who was one of the emirs of Kasym Khan, having heard that Shaybani had invaded, gathered his people, opposed this gathering, and having spread a rumor that Kasym Khan was moving, he showed himself from afar in order to confirm this rumor. The soldiers of Shahibek Khan (Shaibani -auth.) were absolutely sure that Kasim Khan himself was in front of them, and having abandoned everything they had captured and brought with them, they returned to Shahibek Khan in panic and confusion and delivered the news of Kasim Khan's approach. In an instant, Shahibek Khan ordered the drums of departure to be beaten and moved

without waiting for anyone, who lagged behind, who stayed, who managed, he left. Broken and scattered at the end of winter, they reached Samarkand."

There was an acute struggle for power between Muryndyk and Kasym, which ended by the beginning of the second decade of the XVI century with the victory of Kasym. In 1511, Muryndyk, deprived of authority, was expelled and Kasym became the sovereign khan. Since that time, the supreme power has been transferred to the descendants of Zhanibek Khan for a long time.

The first decade of the XVI century was a time of fierce struggle with Muhammad Shaybani, who became the ruler of Transoxiana. He undertook several campaigns to the Kazakh lands (1503-1504, 1505-1506, 1509-1510). However, each time he had to retreat to the south. At the end of 1510. Muhammad Shaybani was killed in a battle with the Iranian Shah and Kasim hastened to take advantage of this opportunity.

In 1513, Kazakh troops approached Sairam. The ruler of the city, Katta bek, sided with Kasym and surrendered the city to him without a fight. Kasym tried to seize Tashkent, but was wounded in a battle with the Ozbeks and retreated to the steppes. Thus, the Kazakhs were finally assigned to the Syrdarya cities.

Kasym Khan's relations with the Mogul rulers were developing successfully. The main districts of Mogulistan - Zhetysu and the Tianshan region have long been lost to them, since they were part of the Kazakh Khanate. The Mogul khans actually had power only in Southwestern Mogulistan and constantly sought an alliance with the Kazakh khan.

The territorial possessions of Khan Kasym in the west have expanded. Mangytsky Yurt was going through a severe crisis at that time. The Murzas, the rulers of the clans fought among themselves for power. Some of the clans and tribes of the Mangyt Yurt migrated under the rule of Kazakh khans and sultans.

Thus, in the second decade of the XVI century. Kasym Khan finally established himself, extending his dominance over the vast steppe expanses of the Kazakh territory. In the south, the borders of the khanate extended to the right bank of the Syr Darya, including part of the cities of Turkestan, in the southeast they covered the foothills and valleys of a significant part of Zhetysu, in the northeast they passed in the area of the Ulytau mountains and Lake Balkhash, reaching the Karkaraly spurs, in the northwest they reached the Zhaik River basin.

Contemporaries determine the number of subjects of Khan Kasym by a million people. The Kazakh Khanate was gradually drawn into the international relations of that time. One of the first states to enter into diplomatic relations with the Kazakh Khanate was the Moscow state. Under Kasym Khan, Kazakhs, as an independent ethnic group, became known in Western Europe. The rise of the Khanate in the first quarter of the XVI century. Of course, it cannot be explained only by the personal qualities of Khan Kasym, it occurred primarily as a result of internal socio-economic and ethnic processes, and the political situation in the region as a whole contributed to this.

After the death of Kasym Khan, a fierce struggle for power began among the Kazakh sultans. In the end, in 1523, the sultan's factions elected Zhanibek's grandson, Tahir, as khan.

Trying to strengthen his power among the Kazakhs, Tahir began to seek support from the Tashkent ruler of the Kelda-Muhammad. When Tahir's power temporarily

strengthened, he dealt with the next embassy from Tashkent and began to prepare for a campaign to Tashkent. Upon learning about this, Keldy-Muhammad was the first to invade the Kazakh Khanate. The battle took place near Turkestan, in which Tahir was defeated. Part of his possessions passed into the hands of the winner. Relations between Tahir Khan and the Mangyt Iurt have become strained. The Mangyts occupied part of the lands in Western and Central Kazakhstan, previously subject to the Kazakh khans.

The people moved away from such a ruler, the rebellious Kazakhs killed his brother Abul-Kasym. In 1526, Tahir, along with his sons and a number of his supporters and servants, retired to the Kirghiz. He died around the 30s of the XVI century in Kyrgyzstan.

After these events, most of the clans of Central and Western Kazakhstan accepted the citizenship of the Mangyt biys. The eldest among them was Alshagyr, who owned the main lands of the Mangyt Yurt - the interfluvium of Edil and Zhaik. The lands of the Aral Region were part of the possessions of his brother Shagym, the Atorgai steppes - of another brother, Seidak. Only Zhetysay and the cities of Syrdarya remained under the rule of the Kazakh khans. The ruler of Zhetysay - Boyd Khan - ruled only a small part of the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz. Togym Khan and Akhmet Khan ruled the Syr Darya at the same time. Akhmet tried to capture the lower reaches of the Torgai, but was defeated by Seidak and was captured by him with fifteen sons. In 1535, Akhmet was killed by Orak Batyr, after which a significant part of Central Kazakhstan also passed under the rule of the Mangyts. After the death of Shagim and Seidak, the Nogai Ulus is headed by Shikh-Mamai.

Khan Haq-Nazar. After Kasym's death, the Kazakh Khanate split into several possessions. The territories on the middle reaches of the Syr Darya were owned by Togym Khan, Kasym's grandson. In 1538, Togym Khan and all his descendants were killed, and Kasym's son, Haq-Nazar (1538-1580), was elected in his place.

After coming to power, Khak-Nazar began active activities to unite the Kazakh clans. In the 50s, civil strife began among the Mangyt murzas. Some of them wanted to become Russian citizens, some of them focused on the Kazakhs. As a result, a large group of Nogai clans broke away from Yurt and accepted Kazakh citizenship. Myrza Smael wrote to the Russian tsar: "My nephews have left us behind, but they have worshipped the Cossack Tsar, they have been with me, and they are looking for death over me." Significantly strengthened, Khak-Nazar in 1568 made a campaign against the Mangytsky Yurt and secured the lands of the Northern Aral Sea region.

In the spring of 1577, Haq-Nazar started a new war with the Mangyts and took possession of all the lands of the eastern Zhaik. At the same time, a stubborn struggle was waged with the Khan of Siberia - Koshim. After a series of campaigns, Haq-Nazar managed to annex the lands in the upper reaches of the Tobla and Zhaik. In addition, most of the Bashkur clans that were formerly part of the Siberian and Kazan khanates came under his rule.

The struggle with the Mogul Khans continued. In 1560, Khan Abd-ar-Rashid managed to defeat Haq-Nazar in Zhetysay, but soon the combined Kazakh-Kyrgyz army defeated the Moguls, and the son of Abd-ar-Rashid died in battle. The next battle took place on Emil, the Kazakhs were defeated and retreated from Zhetysay. The situation of the Kazakhs was complicated by the raids of the Oirats. The Kazakh army led by Sultan

Taukel marched, but was defeated by the Oirats and forced to retreat to Tashkent. By the end of the 70s, only the western part of Zhetysu remained under the rule of Hak-Nazar.

The southern borders of the Kazakh Khanate were also restless. For three years (1555-1558), Kazakh detachments pressed the Tashkent ruler Nauryz-Akhmet. Forced to wage war simultaneously in the west, north and Zhetysu, Haq-Nazar concluded an alliance with the Bukhara Khan Abdullah II in the 70s. In 1579, Khak-Nazar managed to annex the districts of Turkestan and Sauran to the Kazakh Khanate. The ruler of Tashkent, Baba Sultan, squeezed on one side by the Kazakhs, on the other by Abdullah's troops, decided to physically eliminate the Kazakh rulers. At the end of 1579 he ordered the two sons of Haq-Nazar who had arrived for negotiations to be killed, and soon, in 1580, Haq-Nazar himself fell at the hands of an assassin.

In folk legends, the name of Hak-Nazar is covered with glory. He managed to unite the Kazakh Khanate, which collapsed after the death of Kasym, by the end of his reign, the borders of the khanate in the west passed along the Zhaik, in the north along the Yesil and Nur, in the east along the Shyngystau, Balkhash and the Shu River. In the south, the Kazakh possessions came close to Tashkent. In addition to the Kazakhs themselves, a part of Bashkurts and Kyrgyz were subordinate to Khak-Nazar.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.
2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.
3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.
4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty: Evero, 2014.
5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Klyashtorny S.G., Sultanov T.I. Kazakhstan: the chronicle of three millennia. A-A. 1992. pp.169-213
2. Yudin V.P. Central Asia in the XIV-XVIII centuries through the eyes of an Orientalist. A., 2001.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.
2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>
3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6.Security Questions: (Feedback Feedback)

1. In what period of history does the term "Kazakh" acquire an ethnic meaning?
2. What political factors contributed to this?
3. Describe the prerequisites for the formation of the Kazakh Khanate?
4. Determine the rights and functions of the Kazakh Khan

Lecture No. 4.**1. Topic: Kazakhstan in the era of Modern times (XVIII - early XX centuries).****The beginning of the era of colonialism in Kazakhstan**

2. Purpose: to introduce students to one of the most difficult and tragic periods of national history - the socio-economic and political situation of the Kazakh Khanate in the era of Modern Times using concrete historical examples.

1. Kazakhstan in the era of modern times: new methodological trends of study.
2. The liberation struggle of the Kazakh people against the Dzungarian conquerors.
3. Taking the oath of the Kazakh khans and influential sultans of the Younger and Middle Zhuzes (the 40s of the XVIII century).
4. Negotiations of the tsarist government with Abulkhair in the late 1740s.
5. The Dzungarian-Kazakh war of 1739-1741. Abylai's relations with Dzungaria, China and Russia.

3. Lecture theses:

1. Kazakhstan in the era of modern times: new methodological trends of study.

The period from the XVI to the XX century can be characterized as a period of decomposition and decline of nomadism. This thesis is confirmed, firstly, by the narrowing of the area of distribution of nomadism in Eurasia (the South Russian steppes, Crimea, and the Volga region have moved away). Secondly, there was an increase in political instability. The efforts of individual rulers sometimes led to the creation of sufficiently strong military despotic states, as a rule, only for the period of their lives, and soon after the death of these leaders, the states again plunged into the abyss of internecine strife and strife. Thirdly, the caravan routes gradually began to bypass these areas without finding any economic benefit here, since the domestic markets could provide themselves with the goods that the cattle breeding farm offered. Consequently, cities gradually declined, followed by crafts.

The Kazakh Khanate, which emerged in the middle of the XV century, took on all the burdens of new historical conditions, which significantly burdened noticeable changes in the foreign policy situation. And, first of all, the Dzungarian invasion, as a result of which the Kazakhs lost significant territories of the Older and Middle Zhuzes, including the residence of the Kazakh khans – Turkestan. The war with Dzungaria ended with impressive victories of the Kazakh militia under the leadership of Abulkhair Khan at the Bulanta river (1727) and in the Battle of Anrakai (1729), but the losses suffered by the Kazakh people were irreparable. Since the Kazakhs were forced to migrate far beyond the traditional nomads, they immediately entered into armed conflict with the Volga Kalmyks, Bashkirs, Siberian and Ural Cossacks in the north and northwest of the region. All of these groups, except Kazakhs, were already subjects of Russian domestic policy. Consequently, political guarantees were needed to secure the territory occupied by the Kazakhs as a result

of forced migration, namely, near the Yaik, especially places in the lower reaches of the river, as well as along the Or, Uy, Emba rivers. An ally was needed against Dzungaria in order to regain their nomads and Syrdarya cities in the south-east of the region. All this forced a part of the steppe elite led by the khan of the Younger Zhuz Abulhair to pay attention to his northern neighbor and take concrete steps towards rapprochement with Russia.

2. The liberation struggle of the Kazakh people against the Dzungarian conquerors.

After the death of Yesim Khan, strife began in the Kazakh Khanate, which lasted for several years. In the end, Yesim's son Zhangir Khan (1628-1652) was proclaimed khan. The whole history of his rule is connected with the fight against the Dzungarian aggression.

In the late 20s of the XVII century. The Oirat Union collapsed. The Khoshout tribes migrated to Tibet, the Torgauts moved through Northern Kazakhstan to the lower reaches of the Edil. The remaining Oirats united and created the Zhong Khanate in East Kazakhstan in 1635. An exhausting struggle with the Kazakhs for the nomads of Zhetysu and Northern Kazakhstan immediately began.

The first battle took place in 1635, but it was unsuccessful for the Kazakhs. Zhangir Khan was captured and was able to free himself only a year later, remaining an irreconcilable opponent of the juggars for the rest of his life. To fight them, he made an alliance with the Kyrgyz. In 1643, the 50-thousandth Jugar army invaded the Kazakh nomads. Zhangir Khan did not have time to gather an army and opposed the juggars with a small squad - less than a thousand Kazakh and Kyrgyz batyrs. Both troops met in the area of Kyzyl-kiya. Having no chance to win in an open battle, Zhangir ordered to dig a ditch and fill a rampart so as not to let the enemies through the gorge. Kazakhs used firearms here for the first time in large numbers. Despite all this, the Kazakh-Kyrgyz detachment was doomed to destruction by the superior forces of the Juggars, but in the midst of the battle, the Samarkand army, led by Zhalantos Batyr from the Tortkar clan, who came to the rescue, hit them in the rear. The Juggars were defeated and retreated in disorder.

In 1652, the Juggars, having purchased weapons and military equipment from Russia, again opposed the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz. The Kyrgyz were forced to admit their dependence on the Jungarian khun-taishi. Zhangir Khan also died in a duel in one of the battles. The Kazakhs were defeated and were forced to leave the foothills of the Alatau occupied by the Jugar nomads.

In the 60s, Kazakh-Jongar clashes were limited to small skirmishes, but large-scale military operations resumed under Juntaishi Galdan-Boshoktu. Jean-Gira's son, Tauke Khan (1680-1715), could not stop the juggars and in 1681 Galdan's troops crossed the Shu River. As a result of the campaigns of 1683-84, the city of Sairam was taken and destroyed, and the Juggars invaded the Fergana Valley. Kazakh-Juggarian relations were especially aggravated in the 90s of the XVII century, when Jungaria was ruled by Juntaishi Tsevan-Raptan. The grueling, exterminating war with a strong opponent for pastures weakened the Kazakh Khanate. Despite individual victories in major battles, the Kazakhs gradually lost their nomads along Yertis, Tarbagatai, and Zhetysu, retreating further to the east.

3. Taking the oath of the Kazakh khans and influential sultans of the Younger and Middle Zhuzes (the 40s of the XVIII century).

The XVIII century brought a number of new political leaders to the political arena, among them representatives of both old aristocratic families and people from low-class families and even from the lower strata.

Abulkhair Khan and Ablay Khan are two representatives of the aristocracy who played a fundamental role in the history of Kazakhstan in the XVIII century. After a series of successful military operations in the spring of 1730, we find the embassy of Abulkhair in Ufa, where the issue of becoming a Russian citizen will be resolved. Ablay Khan will devote his whole life to efforts to revive the Kazakh Khanate, which was in confederate relations with Russia and China. Unfortunately, the attempt of Khan Ablay to unite the Kazakh lands was the last bold historical initiative. However, in the nineteenth century, something similar will be done by Kenesary Kasymov in completely different historical conditions, and in the early twentieth century, the rebels of 1916 will begin to choose khans again, and often from representatives of the Kara-suyek, such as Abdulgafar Zhanbosinov.

It is necessary to understand what contributed to the geopolitical choice in favor of the Russian Empire. On the territory of Eurasia in the Middle Ages, we have two models of political integration within one state: Turkic and Mongolian. With the collapse of the Golden Horde, the political balance was disrupted and the so-called political crisis came. In fact, with the collapse of the Golden Horde, three political centers were formed: the Grand Duchy of Moscow, the Crimean Yurt (Astrakhan, Kazan Khanates, Nogai Horde), the Shaibanid Ulus, which included Kazakh, Tyumen and Siberian Khans, as well as part of the Nogai Murz. Russian Russian Empire. However, with the accession of the Astrakhan and Kazan Khanates to the Russian Kingdom by Ivan the Terrible in the 50s of the XVI century, a political choice arose between the Russian Kingdom and the Crimean Yurt. In fact, a new one has come - civilizational integration, otherwise it can be called imperial integration, which ended with the formation of the USSR in 1922. The orientation towards the leader determined the entire integration process.

The period of direct and most active interaction between the Russian state and the peoples of Central Asia falls on the XVIII-XX centuries. At this time, the Kazakh-Central Asian region gradually falls under the rule of the Russian Empire, gradually becoming the place of residence of numerous immigrants from European Russia.

An empire is usually understood as a conglomerate of peoples forming a political, economic and cultural system in which the leading and unifying role belongs to one or a few peoples, and the rest are in varying degrees of dependence and subordination, although they receive some benefits from joining this conglomerate. Of course, the Russian Empire differed from other empires by a number of characteristics, including: comparative financial and industrial weakness; participation in the territorial division of the world in comparison with England, France or Germany was small; the predominance is rather not of colonial exploitation, but of relations of political dependence and varying degrees of national inequality.

Let's define the formal criteria for joining: 1) Designation of the territory in the highest state symbols; 2) Competence of departments; 3) Taxes; 4) Legislation. If three of the four

criteria are present, we can talk about the actual inclusion of a particular territory into the metropolis, in this case the Russian Empire.

Now we will try to highlight the main stages of Kazakhstan's accession to the Russian Empire.

The first contacts of the Great Steppe and Ancient Russia from ancient times until 1731, when a letter was signed by Anna Ioannovna on the acceptance of Khan Abulkhair and his subjects into citizenship.

It should be noted that this huge chronological period was filled with contacts of tribes belonging to different ethnic and linguistic families (Finno-Ugric, Baltic, Turkic, Iranian, etc.). These relationships were quite contradictory, but did not have a total cultural, much less physical genocide. The population of the colonized territories often opposed Slavic colonization, which was increasing. However, there were cases when colonized together with part of the colonizers opposed another part of them (for example, Russian princes attracted "foreigners" to fight other princes, they were widely represented in the ranks of the people's rebel armies of S. Razin, E. Pugachev). In addition, a significant part of the territory of the Russian Empire for a long time itself was in the position of colonies of other states (the Khazar Khaganate, the Golden Horde, the Kazan and Astrakhan khanates, the Turkish and Iranian Empires, etc.)

1731-1822–1824. This stage can be called the period of nominal citizenship, since most of the points of the certificate of citizenship were not observed by both the Kazakh and, however, the Russian side. Among the obligations from the Kazakh side, we read: "1. To protect the security of the Russian borders adjacent to the lands of his horde. 2. To protect our merchant caravans and escort them through the Kyrgyz steppes. 3. To give reinforcements to the Russian army from their subordinates, like Bashkirs and Kalmyks, in case of need. 4. To pay tribute or yasak with animal skins." (Levshin 185 p.) Abulkhair, for his part, asked: "statements of the khan's dignity in his kind for eternity and the construction of a city with a fortress at the confluence of the Ori River into the Urals, in which he could find refuge in case of danger" (ibid., p. 186). At the initial period of accession, all problems related to the Kazakh issue were solved in the embassy order, then the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they were within the competence of internal territorial orders (Kazan, Siberian). Gradually, the competence of departments changes, functional ministries are added and later all issues are supervised directly by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which emphasizes the transition to departmental dependence of part of the Kazakh territories from the Russian Empire.

4. Negotiations of the tsarist government with Abulkhair in the late 1740s.

Russian citizenship After the victory at Anrakai, Abulkhair migrated to the Russian borders and sent an embassy to Ufa with an offer to join the Russian citizenship. It was not by chance that the Khan of the Younger Zhuz initiated the adoption of Russian citizenship by Kazakhs. At the beginning of 1726, he sent his ambassador to St. Petersburg to negotiate with the tsarist government about "patronage". When, in 1730, the congress of the Younger Zhuz's family rulers instructed Abulkhair to negotiate a military alliance with Russia, he again filed a petition for citizenship. Teykelev in his report of January 5, 1732 reveals the true reasons that ruled Abulkhair: "Abulkhair Khan wants his imperial majesty's patronage to be autocratic to him and his children to be his heirs." To understand

the essence of this phrase, it is necessary to recall the peculiarity of the state structure of the Kazakh Khanate. The maslikhat, the congress of the rulers of the family, which elected the khans, had full power. Khans had executive functions, had to manage the army, implement the foreign policy of the state. The khan's power was not hereditary. Khan was something of a president for life. Obviously, Abulkhair sought to establish an unlimited monarchy among the Kazakhs, and since he did not find (and could not find) support from the majority of Kazakh clans, he decided to use an external force - the Russian Empire. After his hopes for election as the all-Kazakh khan failed in 1730, he single-handedly decided to bring the Kazakhs of the Younger Zhuz to Russian citizenship. In addition, Abulkhair hoped that the raids of the Volga Kalmyks, Bashkirs and Ural Cossacks on Kazakh lands would stop. The Russian government decided to take advantage of the situation and sent an embassy to the steppe to swear in the Kazakhs. This embassy was headed by Tevkelev. From the spring of 1731 to the autumn of 1732, Tevkelev traveled across the steppe, by hook or by crook, not stingy with generous promises and gifts, sought the oath of the Kazakh family rulers. The project, postponed in 1722, began to be implemented ten years later.

In 1734, the entry of the Younger Zhuz under the Russian protectorate was finalized. Abulkhair undertook to send trade caravans, provide military assistance to the Russian government, and pay yasak with fur and leather. In return, he asked to build a fortress for him at the mouth of the Ori River, to secure the khan's title for him and his descendants and to protect him from the raids of Bashkirs, Kalmyks and Yaitsky Cossacks.

Relations between Russia and the Younger Juz were based on the principles of protectorate, a form of colonial dependence, when a dependent state retains sovereignty in all spheres except foreign policy. In addition, Russia appropriated the right to approve the supreme rulers - khans, in turn, the protector state ("defender") had to protect the dependent state from external enemies.

This agreement was violated by the Russian side from the very beginning. The raids of Russian citizens have not stopped. The fortress at the mouth of the Ori was built, but not for Abulkhair, but in order to "put a bridle on them (Kazakhs)." Simultaneously with this fortress, which was named Orenburg, others were laid - Perevolotskaya, Novosergeyevskaya, Yelshanskaya, Karolayskaya, Irgulskaya, Berdskaya, Guberninskaya, which formed a fortified line on the lands of the Younger zhuz. As a result of Abulkhair's separate actions, the all-Kazakh anti-Jongar front collapsed again. The forces of the Younger Zhuz no longer participated in the wars with the Oirats, moreover, they turned into a threat to the Middle and Older Kazakh zhuzes. At the same time, Russia did not even think about providing any assistance to the Kazakh in the fight against jugglers.

5. The Dzungarian-Kazakh war of 1739-1741. Abylai's relations with Dzungaria, China and Russia.

The new revival of the Kazakh statehood is associated with the name of Sultan, and later Khan, Abylai. Abylai's real name is Abilmansur. He was the son of the Central Asian ruler, the Kazakh Sultan Korkem-Uali. During the Juggar invasion, Abilmansur fled to the steppe as a twelve-year-old boy and, hiding his origin, was a simple shepherd for some time. At the end of 20-30 years . Abilmansur takes part in the battles with the invaders at

first as an ordinary soldier, then quickly moves forward and becomes one of the most influential batyrs. Abilmansur took the name of Abylai, his grandfather, a famous batyr who became famous in duels.

The Juggars, having concluded peace with the Qing Empire in 1739, threw all their forces to the west and in 1741 began a new last campaign against the Kazakhs.

As a result of the clashes, Kazakh detachments led by Sultan Abylai were defeated, and Abylai himself was captured. The Russian administration rather indifferently watched the events in the Kazakh steppe and only when an immediate threat to the Russian possessions was created, put the troops of the Orenburg line on alert and demanded that the juggars withdraw their detachments. All this forced the khan of the Middle Zhuz Abilmambet to declare to the Russian ambassadors the uselessness of Russian citizenship and the recognition by the Kazakhs of dependence on the juggars: "Galdan-Tseren (Juggarian juntaishi (1729-1745) gives the city of Turkestan with thirty-two cities to his former possession and if he does not send his son, then this juggler will ruin, and Russia in that number it won't help." The conclusion of peace with the Jugar state contributed to the release of Sultan Abylai from captivity. Major Miller's embassy sent to Galdan-Tseren in 1742. it was limited to verbal threats against jugglers and a wish to live "like good neighbors." However, they did not take the threat of Russia seriously and began preparing in the summer of 1744 a campaign against the Russian territory in the upper reaches of the Irtysh, against the Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress. Galdan-Tseren ordered to concentrate a 30,000-strong army under the command of Sarah Manzhi on the borders with the Siberian line, and only the death of the juntaisha in 1745 prevented the beginning of the Russian-Jugar war.

After the death of Galdan-Tseren, a fierce struggle for the throne between his heirs began in Jugaria.

Kazakh sultans willingly took part in the feuds of the Juggarian rulers, as this gave them the opportunity to actively interfere in the internal affairs of Juggaria, successfully fight for the return of the southern and southeastern regions of Kazakhstan captured at Tsevan-Raptan and Galdan-Tseren. Abylai, whose nomads were located in the neighborhood of the Jugar possessions, showed a special interest in the Jugar events. By supporting alternately one or another pretender to the throne, he managed to achieve significant territorial concessions from the juggars.

At that time, the Chinese governors in Mongolia were closely monitoring the situation in Zhongaria and were preparing to seize this country. In 1755, the Qing Emperor led his troops into Zhongaria. The Chinese claimed the entire territory of the country, but at the same time tried to avoid a collision with the Kazakhs who appeared at Lake Zaisan and Alakol. In the summer of 1755, a Chinese embassy was sent to Kazakhstan to Sultan Abylai to speak with the Kazakhs from a position of strength. However, Abylai did not recognize the capture of Jugaria, and began to actively assist Amursana, who led the anti-Tsin uprising of Juggars. In the spring of 1756, Kazakh detachments raided Zhongaria against Chinese troops. In response, the Chinese emperor gave the order to begin the conquest of Kazakhstan. It was supposed to enter the nomads of the Middle Zhuz from two sides - from the south and east, destroying the entire population of Kazakhstan in case of resistance. In addition, the Chinese troops had to capture Amursana, who was hiding at

Abylai at that time. Kazakh-Jugar detachments under the command of Amursana and Kozhabergen batyr acted against the army moving from the east. The squad of Abylai and Bogembai batyr acted against the southern army. The Kazakhs gave several battles to the Qing troops and delayed their advance into the steppes, allowing the auls to migrate to the Russian border line. Kazakh militias prevented the unification of the two Chinese armies, making unexpected attacks and rapidly disappearing in an unknown direction. With great effort, the thinned armies still united in the upper reaches of Yesil, but this happened already in winter. The Chinese were left without horses, without food, in a remote deserted steppe, surrounded on all sides by Kazakh detachments. Under these conditions, the emperor had no choice but to withdraw his armies from Kazakhstan so as not to lose them. The Chinese retreated, and at the beginning of 1757, military operations were again transferred to the territory of Zhongaria, where the anti-Qing uprising broke out with renewed vigor.

The Chinese pulled together new forces and in the spring of 1757 finally suppressed the Amursana uprising and in the summer invaded the Kazakh lands on the northern spurs of Tarbagatai for the second time. The last battles between Chinese troops and Abylai's detachments took place here. Having lost the help of Juggar, Abylai decided not to aggravate relations with the Chinese and sent an embassy to Beijing to negotiate peace. At the same time, the emperor sent an embassy to Sultan Abylai. During the massacre of jugglers in 1758-1759. i Chinese detachments invaded the borders of Kazakhstan several times, but the emperor no longer claimed the Kazakh territories. Moreover, he recognized Abylai's khan's title in advance and repeatedly offered his help against the Russians. This circumstance required Abylai to have a well-thought-out foreign policy, maneuvering between China and Russia, which he perfectly succeeded in doing. Remaining formally a subject of the Russian Empire, Abylai at the same time repeatedly sent an embassy to Beijing, seeking support from the Chinese emperor against the Russian colonial authorities.

Settlement of East Turkestan by Kazakhs. With the establishment of the Manchurian-Chinese authorities in Zhongaria, the land issue in the east of Kazakhstan has escalated. The Chinese began to build in the valley of the Or military fortifications on Tarbagatai, in order to prevent Kazakh nomads from entering the lands freed from the juggars. In 1761, the Chinese emperor issued a decree forbidding Kazakhs to roam south of the Ayaguz River. However, no one considered this ban and the Kazakhs continued to occupy the pastures of Tarbagatai. Chinese troops in 1762-1765 They carried out several punitive operations to expel the Kazakhs from the lands of Zhongaria, but these operations were not successful, because with the onset of winter and the departure of the Chinese, the Kazakhs returned to these territories again. Moreover, in the second half of the 60s, the influx of Kazakhs to Zhongaria increased, and in 1767 the Qing government was forced to allow Kazakhs to use pastures in the Tarbagatai and Ili rivers. In exchange, the Chinese demanded payment of rent and acceptance of Chinese citizenship. As a result, by the end of the XVIII century. part of the Kazakhs of the Middle and Older Zhuzes accepted Chinese citizenship and occupied the rich pastures of Tarbagatai, the valley of the Or the Mongolian Altai. These territories became part of the "New Province" of China - Xinjiang.

Thus, thanks to the balanced and thoughtful policy of Sultan Abylai, the Kazakh militias, who did not receive help from Russia, were able to stop the Chinese aggression on their own, moreover, the Kazakhs managed to occupy the rich pastures of Xinjiang by the end of the XVIII century, as a result of which the land crisis in Kazakhstan somewhat weakened. However, this eventually led to the division of the Kazakh ethnic group between Russia and China.

Khan Abylai. Simultaneously with the fight against external danger, Abshai made great efforts to unite the Kazakh lands. In 1740, Khan Zholbarys was killed in Tashkent and most of the families of the Elder zhuz, with the support of Tolebiy, took the oath to Abilmambet, the official head of the Kazakh Khanate. With the adoption of Russian citizenship by Abulkhair, many clans of the Younger zhuz, ruled by Batyr Khan, also obeyed Abilmambet and Abylai. In 1759, the tsarist administration offered Abylai to remove Abilmambet and take his place, promising its support, but the influential sultan refused. Only after the death of the khan, in Turkestan, in the mosque of the skin of Akhmet Yassavi, Abylai was raised on a white cat and proclaimed the new khan of all three zhuzes. Khan Abylai (1771-1781) was the last Kazakh khan whose authority was indisputable in all Kazakh lands. Only a small part of the families of the Younger Zhuz, who roamed near the border line, recognized the power of the sons of Abulkhair. Preserving his political independence, Abylai refused to accept the tsar's gifts and take the oath in St. Petersburg. Abylai managed to return the Kazakh cities in the south, in a short time he captured Sozak, Sayram, Shymkent and Tashkent. However, the attempt to create an anti-Chinese union of Central Asian states was unsuccessful. Afghanistan, Bukhara, Kokand and Kyrgyzstan were supposed to be allies, but sharp contradictions with Kokand and the Kyrgyz resulted in armed clashes. Only Bukhara agreed to an alliance with Kazakhstan. Abylai's activity within the state was more successful. Shokan Ualikhanov wrote that "Abylai pacified the willfulness of strong ancestors and sultans who limited the power of the khan by the council. At the same time, he could not completely crush the authority of the Biys and was forced to reckon with their will." The most influential political figures of the khan's entourage were Kazbek biy and Bukhar zhyrau, the name of Abylai remained in the memory of the Kazakh people and more than once became a symbol in the struggle for national independence, for the revival of the Kazakh state. Khan Abylai died in Tashkent in 1781 and was buried in the mosque of Kozha Akhmet Yassavi in Turkestan.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.
2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.
3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.

4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty: Evero, 2014.

5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Klyashtorny S.G., Sultanov T.I. Kazakhstan: the Chronicle of three millennia. A-A. 1992.

2. Yudin V.P. Central Asia in the XIV-XVIII centuries. through the eyes of an orientalist. A., 2001.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.

2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>

3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6. Security Questions: (Feedback Feedback)

1. What are the reasons for the decline of nomadism at the beginning of the XVIII century?

2. What victories did the Kazakh militia win in the fight against the Dzungars?

3. How did the process of joining the Junior Zhuz to Russia take place?

4. Describe the causes of the political and economic crisis of the Kazakhs in the 1st half of the 18th century.

5. Describe the content and directions of the colonial policy of tsarism in Kazakhstan in the XVIII century.

Lecture No. 5.

1. Topic: Kazakhstan in the context of Russian politics: administrative reform (the last quarter of the XVIII -early XX centuries.).

2. Purpose: to reveal the essence of the colonial policy of tsarism at the initial stage of accession, to consider the methods of tsarism for the military Cossack colonization of the region.

1. The reform of government institutions and the introduction of a system of territorial and administrative management in the territory of Junior and Middle zhuzes.

2. Introduction of temporary regulations on management in the Semirechensk and Syrdarya regions (1867) Regulations on the management of the Turkestan Region (1886).

3. Transformation of the social organization of the Kazakh nomadic society: new estates (officialdom, nobility, honorary citizenship).

4. Formation of the Kazakh intelligentsia: social composition, education.

3. Lecture theses:

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1731-1822–1824. This stage can be called the period of nominal citizenship, since most of the points of the certificate of citizenship were not observed by both the Kazakh and, however, the Russian side. Among the obligations from the Kazakh side, we read: "1. To protect the security of the Russian borders adjacent to the lands of his horde. 2. To protect our merchant caravans and escort them through the Kyrgyz steppes. 3. To give reinforcements to the Russian army from their subordinates, like Bashkirs and Kalmyks, in case of need. 4. To pay tribute or yasak with animal skins." (Levshin 185 p.) Abulhair, for his part, asked: "the affirmation of the khan's dignity in his kind for eternity and the construction of a city with a fortress at the confluence of the Ori River into the Urals, in which he could find refuge in case of danger" (ibid. 186 p.). At the initial period of accession, all problems related to the Kazakh issue were solved in the embassy order, then

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they were within the competence of internal territorial orders (Kazan, Siberian). Gradually, the competence of departments changes, functional ministries are added and later all issues are supervised directly by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which emphasizes the transition to departmental dependence of part of the Kazakh territories from the Russian Empire.

Relying on some of the sultans devoted to the Russian authorities, tsarism created a new system of governance in Northern and Western Kazakhstan based on the "Charter of the Siberian Kirghiz" and the "Charter of the Orenburg Kirghiz".

The Charter of the Siberian Kirghiz of 1822 This document was developed in 1822 under the leadership of M. Speransky. After the division of Siberia into two parts (1822), the territory of the Kazakh Steppe was assigned to Western Siberia, the main administration of which was located in Tobolsk until 1839, and in Omsk since 1839.

According to the Charter, the Siberian Kyrgyz Region was divided into external and internal districts. The Kazakhs who roamed beyond the Irtysh River entered the outer districts. From 1822 to 1838, 7 districts were formed - Karkaralinsky, Kokchetavsky, Ayaguzsky, Akmola, Baya-Naulsky, Kushmurunsky, Kokpektinsky. The districts were headed by the "duan" district orders, where the administration, police, and court were concentrated. The orders were headed by the aga-sultans, four assessors worked with them, two Russian officials appointed by the governor and two Kazakhs elected for two years by honorary beys, foremen. The senior Sultan was elected according to the provisions of the Charter at the meeting of sultans for three years. He was awarded the rank of major for the duration of his service. Successfully withstood three choices could apply for a diploma of a nobleman.

The district included from 15 to 20 volosts. The volosts were headed by volost sultans, however, in the absence of them in many genera, representatives of the "black bone" were chosen for this position. According to their position, they were equated with officials of the 12th class, their power was of an executive nature, the execution of orders and resolutions of the duan and the execution of court sentences.

Each parish consisted of 10-12 villages. Aul elders were elected every three years, approved by the district order. Each of these administrative villages united from 50 to 70 yurts-shanyraks. When organizing districts and volosts, the generic division was taken into account, and territorial features were combined with this. Each district received a certain territory.

According to the Statute, court cases were divided into criminal and civil. The most serious cases were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Biysk Court. But even when considering on less important issues, the decisions of the Biy court could be appealed to the district orders. The Charter introduced a tax system - each farm must pay the government a tax in the amount of one head per 100 head of cattle. This number does not include camels - the main pack animal necessary for the development of trade. For the first five years, Kazakhs who adopted the Charter were exempt from taxes. The document also provided for other types of duties - protection of caravans, horse-drawn duty, mail, monitoring of communication routes.

The "Charter on the Siberian Kirghiz" was supposed to promote the civil and military colonization of North-Central Kazakhstan, the consolidation of Kazakh villages

on a certain territory, the organization of a new political and administrative management, which contributed to the completion of the accession of Kazakhstan to Russia.

"The Statute of the Orenburg Kirghiz of 1824." Developed in 1822. Orenburg Governor-General P. Essen, the draft of a similar charter for the Junior Zhuz was adopted by the Asian Committee in 1824. In this regard, it was immediately decided to abolish the khan's power. The last khan of the Younger Zhuz Sergaza was summoned to Orenburg and left there for permanent residence with a salary of 150 rubles in silver per month. He was awarded the title of "the first person present in the Orenburg Border Commission".

The younger zhuz was divided into three parts: the western - from the bayuly clans; the middle - zhetyr and partly alimuly; the eastern - from alimuly, as well as Kipchaks and Argyns. The sultans-rulers, put at the head of the units, were in fact officials of the Orenburg Border Commission, which included a chairman, four advisers and assessors from wealthy Kazakhs. According to its duties, the commission performed the functions of the provincial government.

Each sultan-ruler had a Cossack detachment under the command of an officer. Their headquarters were located in Cossack villages and fortifications. Both sultans-rulers and their assistants were placed from among the estate of sultans.

All officials in the Junior zhuz, starting from the village foreman and ending with the sultan-ruler, were appointed by the Orenburg Governor-General on the recommendation of the border commission. There was no electoral system here.

1822-24- 1867-68 – adoption of the statutes on "Siberian Kirghiz" and "Orenburg Kazakhs" before the reforms of the mid-nineteenth century. This period can be characterized as semi-colonial. There is an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the Zhuzes by abolishing the institution of khan power. In addition, there was a reform of the administrative and territorial administration, the judicial and tax system. The definition of administrative boundaries indicates the actual recognition of land as state property, while the public declaration of land as state property will occur at the next stage in 1868 with the adoption of a Temporary Provision.

2. Introduction of temporary regulations on management in the Semirechensk and Syrdarya regions (1867) Regulations on the management of the Turkestan Region (1886).

The last third of the XIX century is an important and in many ways a turning point in the history of Kazakhstan. This is the time of the complete loss of independence and the final colonization of Kazakhstan by Russia. In the mid-60s of the XIX century. the entire modern territory of Kazakhstan has completely become part of the Russian Empire. This process coincided with the bourgeois reforms in Russia in the 70s and 80s. XIX century., which contributed to the development of capitalism as a whole.

In 1865, the tsarist government created a commission to study the economic features of various regions of Kazakhstan, the existing management system, customary law and the development of a reform project. The commission included not only officials of various institutions, but also scientists. As you know, Sh. took an active part in the work of the commission. Ualikhanov and the famous researcher of Kazakhstan A. Levshin.

As a result of the work of the commission, a draft reform of the management of steppe regions was drawn up. In March 1867, a committee headed by the Minister of War D. Milyutin was established to finalize the draft reform of the administrative

administration of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. On July 11, 1867, the "Provisional Regulations on Governance in the Semirechensk and Syrdarya Regions" were issued, and on October 21, 1868, the "Provisional Regulations on Governance in the Steppe Regions of the Orenburg and West Siberian Governorships" were approved.

The main and main task of the reform was the unification of the peoples subject to Russia under one administration, the removal of the local aristocracy from power, the weakening of ancestral principles, "in order to achieve a gradual merger of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) steppes with other parts of Russia." The reforms were caused by the desire of tsarism to provide Russian capital with the most favorable conditions for the exploitation of the indigenous population of the Kazakh steppes and the natural resources of the region.

Management reform. Based on the reform, the entire territory of Kazakhstan was divided into three governorships, which consisted of six regions. The Orenburg region includes the Ural and Turgay regions. Orenburg, which was the administrative center of the entire general government, was also the center of the Turgay region at the same time. The center of the Ural region is the city of Uralsk. Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions were subordinated to the West Siberian Governor-General with the center in Omsk. The administrative apparatus of the Akmola region was located in Omsk, and the regional center of Semipalatinsk was Semipalatinsk. The Turkestan Governor-General included the Semirechensk region with the center in Vernom and the Syrdarya region, the regional center of which was in Tashkent. However, these regions did not cover the entire territory of modern Kazakhstan. The lands of the Bukeev Khanate became part of the Astrakhan province, and the Mangyshlak bailiff in 1870 was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Caucasian Military District, a little later - to the Transcaspian region.

The Governor-General, who was at the head of the general government, concentrated in his hands the fullness of military and civil power and was at the same time the commander of the troops of the military district. The regional administration was headed by the governor, who was also endowed with military and civil authority. The command of the troops in the regions was assigned to the military governors. He was also considered the ataman of the Cossack troops located on the territory of the region. Under the military governor, a regional administration was established, which consisted of three departments: administrative, economic and judicial. The Chairman of the board was considered the vice-governor. At the head of the department was a senior adviser. The regions were divided into counties, the heads of which were appointed by the governors-General on the proposal of the military governors of the regions from among the officers. Two assistants were appointed with them, usually from among the Kazakh ancestral aristocracy. The district chiefs were subordinate to the troops stationed on the territory of the county. In addition, the position of a county judge appointed by the Government was established. If under the district orders the power was collegial, then under the new administrative system it was liquidated. It was noted that "if the collegium harms police institutions in the indigenous Russian provinces, then it will be all the more harmful in a country with a nomadic population, whose loyalty cannot be fully hoped for, and where, therefore, the actions of the police authorities should be carried out especially with energy and speed." The functions of the police apparatus were also in the hands of the county chief. Thus, the policy of tsarism in the Kazakh steppe was aimed at concentrating the

fullness of power in the lower levels of colonial administration and establishing a military occupation regime on the ground.

Counties consisted of volosts, headed by elected volost administrators. Volosts were created not according to the generic principle, but according to the territorial one. Each parish included 10-12 administrative villages. Instead of the old generic names of villages, their numerical numbering was introduced. At the head of the village, about 120-200 families, elected elders were put. When creating volosts, the generic division was not taken into account, that is, villages of different generic divisions were located on the territory of the volost. By this, the tsarist government wanted to weaken the ancestral origin and the role of the ancestral nobility in the steppe. The transition of the village from one parish to another was allowed only by the county chief. The transition of the economy from one aul to another could also be carried out with the permission of the ancestral foreman or the volost administrator. Volost administrators and village elders were selected and then approved by the county administration. The elections were two-stage, i.e. one elector was chosen from every 50 farms, the congress of which elected the volost administrator. The village foreman was chosen at the meeting of electors from every 10 farms. The regional and county administrations had the right to cancel the election results.

Each volost administration provided for the position of a clerk, and correspondence was conducted in Russian.

Thus, the introduction of a new management system allowed the ancestral nobility to seize all the lower levels of the administrative apparatus. Authoritative people, who support the interests of the people, were not always elected to the positions of the volost administrator and clan foreman. Elections were usually accompanied by bribes, forgeries, and the struggle of various groups for power. The volost administrator concentrated administrative and police power in his hands. And in turn, the village elders had the same rights within the village. In the settled areas of the south of Kazakhstan, each locality elected an aksakal at a meeting of electors for a period of three years. He was also approved by the governor. Large villages and towns with indigenous populations were divided into quarters, headed by the aksakal. Quarterly elders were equated with the rights of volost administrators. In cities and villages, at the meetings of electors, "public economic administrations" were also established, the purpose of which was the distribution of taxes, all kinds of fees and the management of the public economy of cities and villages. The management consisted of three to five people, with the chairman at the head. The elected chairman was approved by the Governor. The aksakal usually did not interfere in the internal affairs of the department, whose activities were controlled by the district chief. Aksakals and administrations were thus an apparatus of oppression of the indigenous population. So, along with the organization of a strong military apparatus, the tsarist government made extensive use of local baity in order, relying on it, to form a government pleasing to tsarism.

The administrative management reform dealt a new blow to the rights and privileges of the sultans, since the entire Kazakh population, including the sultans, were classified as "rural inhabitants". The government thus deprived the sultans of their former class privileges. The sultans had the right to be elected, but they were not granted the exclusive right to hold elected positions. However, the Kazakh aristocracy, due to its

economic situation and traditions, continued to exert a great influence on the political life of Kazakhstan.

The baiting connected with the market and engaged in usury grew. It gradually pushed the old Kazakh aristocracy (sultans) and the ancestral nobility (biev, batyrov) out of power. Striking a blow to the rights and privileges of the sultans, the Russian government at the same time granted greater rights and power to the volost governors and elders, who were usually elected from the bais. The introduction of the new system strengthened the power of tsarism and the colonial regime in Kazakhstan.

Judicial structure. "Temporary provisions" of 1867 and 1868. we have made changes to the judicial system in the steppe. In Kazakhstan, the law and the court of the Russian Empire were put into effect, although the customary law and the Biy court remained partially in force, which were limited and adapted to the new management system. New judicial authorities, military judicial commissions, and county judges have been established. The institute of the Biy court has been preserved in the villages. The Kazi court was widespread among the settled population of the Syrdarya region. When resolving issues, the Biy court was guided by the norms of customary law, and the Kazi court was guided only by the rules of Sharia. The new reform granted the right of trial to the general presences of regional boards. The Government Senate was considered the highest judicial instance.

Major criminal cases were considered by military courts (military judicial commissions), which were tried under military laws for crimes such as treason, resistance to authorities, murder of officials, attack on government transport, mail, damage to the telegraph and under the general criminal laws of the empire - for murder, robbery, robbery, attack on merchant caravans, for arson, etc. The regional board dealt with criminal and civil cases that were not under the jurisdiction of a military court: crimes of office and lawsuits in the amount of more than 2 thousand rubles, complaints against sentences and decisions of county judges.

County judges dealt with cases of crimes for which "deprivation of the rights of the state" and long prison sentences were not provided, as well as civil lawsuits in the amount of no more than 2 thousand rubles.

According to the reforms of 1867-1868, 4 to 8 biys were selected and approved by the military governor for each parish. All major criminal cases were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the court of Biy and Kazi, they were left with only cases on temporary claims not higher than 300 rubles from nomads and not higher than 100 rubles in settled areas.

The beys were not entitled to a salary, but they retained the former right to receive a bill from the guilty.

Bii dealt with cases individually, on the basis of the norms of customary law in force in the steppe. The decision of the Biysk court was enforced by the volost administrator. There was a volost and an extraordinary congress of biys. The functions of the first included the analysis of claims in the amount of up to 500 rubles (25 horses, 250 sheep), an appeal against the decisions of the biys. In addition, dissatisfied with the verdict of the biys in marriage and family cases could file a complaint with the county chief, who decided the case at his discretion.

At extraordinary congresses, cases between volosts were considered. The decisions of the congresses were considered final.

According to the "Temporary provisions", Kazakh nomads were allowed to apply directly to the Russian court, bypassing the biy court, and in settled areas, dissatisfied with the decisions of the Kazis, they went to the county judge for reconsideration. The rights of the courts of Biys and Kazis to award corporal punishment and the death penalty were abolished. Zindans were destroyed, prisons were built instead in all counties and cities.

What was new in the proceedings of the biys was that the sentences of the volost and extraordinary congresses of the biys were recorded in a special book, in case of demand copies of the sentences were issued to the parties.

Thus, the new judicial system contained a carefully thought-out program to strengthen the colonial authorities. The combination of the imperial court system with the so-called "people's" biy court system strengthened the social support of the tsardom of the Kazakh steppe in the person of the baystvo. It also promoted the wider use of all forms of exploitation of the masses. On the other hand, these innovations deprived the main part of the Kazakh ancestral nobility of their former rights and privileges.

The main issue in the reforms of 1867-1868 was the land issue. According to these documents (item 199. Provisions) all land in Kazakhstan was declared the property of the state and was only transferred to the use of Kazakh aul communities. Only those land plots that were granted by the tsar to the khan's descendants were recognized as personal property. In the late XIX-early XX centuries. since the mass resettlement of peasants of the Central provinces to Kazakhstan, paragraph 199 of the Regulation was the legal basis for the colonial seizure of Kazakh lands. The Kazakh workers' own lands were transferred to them for a certain fee. Fertile lands on the banks of steppe rivers and lakes were assigned to the Cossack troops. Kazakhs had to pay rent for nomadism on these lands. The displaced peasants received a number of benefits. In the county centers, they had the right to receive free land for arable land and homestead, forest for development, engage in agriculture, trade and handicrafts. Such. the same benefits were presented to Kazakhs who converted to Christianity.

So, the land legislation in Kazakhstan was carried out in the interests of the reactionary agrarian policy of tsarism.

Tax policy. Major changes have also been made to the tax system in Kazakhstan.

Firstly, the subsistence fee from 1 rub. 50 kopecks has been increased to 3 rubles per household. The size of the property of the latter was not taken into account, the descendants of the khans of Uali, Bokey and Sultan Aishuak were exempt from tax.

Secondly, instead of the ticket fee, a passport fee common to the empire was introduced for 1 rub. 50 kopecks, which were paid by Kazakhs who left the village for work.

Thirdly, a number of zemstvo duties were established. The maintenance of the volost administrator, the business of the manufacturer, ancestral elders, messengers with them cost the people over 300 rubles a year.

Fourth, in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, the settled population paid the following taxes: kharaj (one tenth of the harvest), zeket (tax on goods, one fortieth of their

value), tanapnaya tax (paid with money from land from which taxes could not be collected in kind).

Fifthly, for public needs, according to the verdict of the society, "kara shygyn", "black hand" was going to repair roads, bridges, construction of mosques and schools, maintenance of hospitals, smallpox vaccination, expenses in connection with the fight against agricultural pests, etc.

Taxes were collected by tribal elders and volost administrators, who for the most part abused their power. Sometimes they collected them several times a year. Some, in an effort to free their kind, put all the burdens of taxes on representatives of the "alien" kind. The amount of taxes did not depend on the property status. Tax collectors were enriched especially by collecting "black taxes".

Education, medicine, religion. According to the reforms of 1867-1868, it was planned to carry out some activities related to the development of public education, with medical care of the population. According to these documents, primary schools and medical centers were to be opened in county towns, county doctors and midwives were established, smallpox vaccination was introduced. An important innovation was the opening of post offices in the administrative centers of the county. The Kazakh population was equated in rights to "rural inhabitants", that is, to peasants. Kazakh officials were subject to the rules on awards and conferring honorary citizenship, etc.

The tsarist government limited the influence of the Islamic religion. The religious affairs of the Kazakhs were withdrawn from the introduction of the Orenburg Mufti. The mullahs were subordinate to the general civil administration, and through it to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Mullahs were elected by the population one for each parish from among Russian subjects. They were confirmed in rank and dismissed by the regional administration. Unauthorized construction of mosques, meetebs and madrassas was prohibited. Tsarism has already begun to control the spiritual state of the population. This is an example of some points of reforms aimed at spreading Christianity among the Kazakhs. The reform thus infringed on the interests of the Muslim community and its introduction was met with fierce opposition from the clergy.

The reform of 1891. At the end of the XIX century, a new reform was carried out in Kazakhstan, which made some changes to the administrative structure, the tax system and the judicial system. In 1891, the "Regulation on the Management of Steppe Regions" was adopted, which existed until 1917. The territory of Kazakhstan was divided into regions, counties, volosts and villages. All regions, with the exception of the Syrdarya, became part of the Steppe Governor-General.

The rights and duties of the Governor-General and military governors of the regions remained unchanged. In the "Regulation", the rights of county chiefs were expanded. Police departments have been established in many large cities. Resettlement offices were established in Kazakhstan.

As a result of the implementation of reforms, elements of capitalism have penetrated into Kazakhstan. Russian capitalism is developing in breadth due to the colonization of Kazakh lands. The established system of administrative management facilitated the colonial oppression of the indigenous population of the region. She promoted the merging of the tsarist bureaucratic apparatus with the local tribal nobility.

The reforms were generally carried out in the interests of Russian capitalism and legally consolidated the colonial position of the Kazakh steppe.

In 1886, the "Regulation on the administration of the Turkestan Governor-General" was developed. According to this document, the size of the allotment was set at 10 tithes per male soul, the settlers were exempt from taxes and duties for five years, and during the next five years they were paid in half.

The special provision "On the voluntary resettlement of rural inhabitants and burghers to state lands and on the procedure for the enumeration of persons of the above-mentioned estates who resettled in the old time" dated July 13, 1889 allowed relocation only with the prior permission of the Ministers of Internal Affairs and State Property. The size of the allotment was determined by the local authorities.

The resettlement movement at the end of the XIX century . One of the conductors of the agrarian policy of the autocracy in life was the Committee of the Siberian Railway. The Trans-Siberian railway, the construction of which began in 1891, was supposed to pass through Northern Kazakhstan. The "Special Committee of the Siberian Railway" in three counties of the Akmola region allocates 2,241,503 acres of land for the resettlement of 160 thousand peasants.

Since the mid-90s of the XIX century, intensive resettlement to Siberia and Kazakhstan began. To identify the surplus land and enroll it in the "resettlement fund", a special expedition was organized, led by the famous researcher of Kazakhstan F. Shcherbina. In 1896-1902, 12 counties of Turgay, Akmola, Semipalatinsk regions were studied. Based on the collected materials, half of the entire land was seized from the Kazakh population.

After the abolition of serfdom, a spontaneous migration movement from the central provinces began in the Kazakh steppe and Siberia. Peasant colonization covered almost all regions of Kazakhstan, thousands of Russian villages were formed. Thus, according to the 1897 census in Akmola region, the Russian population was already 33 percent. In the 90s, a "shortage" of land for resettlement plots was discovered in Northern Kazakhstan. To provide for the arriving peasants, the government created a "resettlement land fund". To create it, large tracts of land convenient for agriculture were taken away from the local population.

After the conquest of Southern Kazakhstan by Russia, the peasants moved to the southern regions of Kazakhstan. By 1882, about 14 thousand peasants were resettled, 5 counties and about 80 settlements were formed.

Peasant colonization also covered the Syrdarya region, mainly the Shymkent, Tashkent and Aulie Ata counties. At the end of the XIX century, about 40 new settlements were formed in the region, where 2.5 thousand families lived. The famine of 1891 in Russia caused a particularly large influx of migrants to Kazakhstan. The scale of the resettlement was so great that the tsarist government was forced to limit it.

As a result of the resettlement policy of tsarism, the main fertile lands were transferred to Russian peasants, and the Kazakhs were driven into arid, unsuitable lands. The demographic face of Kazakhstan was changing. According to the general census of 1897 , the proportion of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan decreased to 87.1% . Of the 4,471.8 thousand Kazakhs living there were 3,399.5, Russians and Ukrainians - 532.7, Tatars -

55.4, Uzbeks - 73.5 thousand, Uighurs - 56 thousand. The settlers were settled mainly at strategic points and armed with firearms. Thus, they served the military-aggressive foreign and military-feudal domestic policy of Russia.

3. Transformation of the social organization of the Kazakh nomadic society: new estates (officialdom, nobility, honorary citizenship).

Changes in the political structure and in the economic life of Kazakh society have led to certain changes in its social structure. The sultanate has undergone serious changes, which has split into two parts. Some of the sultans went into the service of the Russian colonial apparatus and became, in fact, officials of the Russian administration. At the same time, sultans who did not hold office were deprived of all privileges and merged with ordinary community members. This led to the collapse of the structure of Kazakh society with its division into two estates - aksuyek and karasuyek.

In connection with the crisis of nomadic economy in the first half of the XIX century. sultans and rulers in the service of Russia began to seize the best winter pastures in personal ownership. This caused the struggle of ordinary nomads for their rights to land, for the preservation of communal land ownership. Kazakhs tried to forcibly return pastures, which caused repression by the colonial apparatus. Thus, the top of Kazakh society, standing in the Russian service, gradually turned into large landowners.

This process has gone especially far in the Bokeev Khanate. Already in 1828, Zhangir Khan began distributing the best pastures, both winter and summer, to private ownership. The lands were allocated mainly to the sultans, the most influential biis and elders loyal to Russia. The khan himself secured 400 thousand acres of land where his servants and farms were planted. Small peasant land ownership was also formed. The boundaries of the lands were marked with milestones, pegs. The owners of the land were issued certificates of "kualikname", official papers of "neme kagaz" or permits of "ruksatname", which legally legalized the right of private ownership.

The disintegration of the main social unit, the nomadic community, was also associated with the development of trade and the growing penetration of commodity-money relations. In this regard, a new social group, the bai, began to play a prominent role in Kazakh society. Kazakhs used to call any rich person by the word "bai". However, by the middle of the XIX century, the bai had become a special social group closely associated with the development of trade and monetary usury operations. The Bais were engaged in caravan trade with Russian cities, gave money at interest. Many began to practice hiring workers for their farms.

Dependent groups of the population. Social differentiation and mass de-landization of Kazakhs led to the formation of other social groups - "consy" and "baigus". Cons are poor people who have lost livestock and are forced to serve the farms of rich Kazakhs for a small fee. They roamed together with the owner's aul, grazed his cattle, performed all sorts of small jobs, receiving means of transportation for this during the nomads.

The most pauperized part of the Kazakh society was the Baigus - the impoverished part of the Kazakhs, who went to the straight Cossacks, fishing and salt trades, gold mines in search of earnings. Baigus were hired for a paltry fee to wealthy Kazakhs, grazed their cattle, plowed the land, performed various household chores.

In 1844, the Blagodatno-Stefanovsky copper smelter was built in Central Kazakhstan, where mainly Kazakhs-Baigus worked. The majority of workers of the Alexander silver-lead, Nikolaevsky, Bogoslavsky smelters were also Kazakhs.

When hiring representatives of factories concluded bonded contracts with Kazakhs, and they were kept as serfs. The working day lasted from sunrise to sunset. Living conditions were exceptionally difficult. The wages of Kazakh workers were several times lower than those of Russians. As soon as the Baigus accumulated funds to buy cattle, they went to the steppe.

In the XIX century, the role of such a social group as the Tolenguts fell sharply. Previously, Tolenguts were military servants of the khan and sultans, but with the decline of the Kazakh statehood, their position changed. Some of them turned into semi-serf workers in sultan farms, some merged with the rest of the Kazakhs, forming whole Tolengut clans.

The disappearing social group of Kazakh society were Kul-slaves. The Charter of 1822 forbade Kazakhs to acquire new slaves, and in 1859 the Governor-General of Western Siberia took a subscription from the sultans and rich Kazakhs with the obligation to grant freedom to all their slaves. The decline of the Kazakh state and the cessation of external wars closed the only source of the acquisition of slaves and by the 1870s of the XIX century this institution ceased to exist, and the descendants of the Kuls mixed with the rest of the Kazakhs.

Thus, in the 20-60s of the XIX century. Kazakh society is undergoing significant changes. Social differentiation is increasing, new social groups are emerging - bais, rich landowners, some Kazakhs is going bankrupt. The emergence of private ownership of land leads to a crisis of communal land ownership, the penetration of feudal orders into Kazakhstan.

4. Formation of the Kazakh intelligentsia: social composition, education.

Russian culture and, first of all, Russian education, schools with instruction in Russian, characterized the culture of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XIX century. The organization of schools was caused, on the one hand, by the desire for literacy of the local Russian population, on the other, by the need for the tsarist government to train people for its administrative apparatus in Kazakhstan.

Already at the end of the XVIII century. the organization of "garrison schools" in the linear areas began. In 1789, an "Asian school" was opened in Omsk, which trained translators and scribes for the local administration, in 1813 - a military school, transformed in 1847 into the Siberian Cadet Corps. In 1825, a military school was established in Orenburg, which was also transformed into the Orenburg Cadet Corps in 1844.

In all these schools, except for the Russians, children of the Kazakh nobility also studied. Russian schools, as noted in the decrees, were supposed to "promote the rapprochement of Asians with Russians, inspire the first love and trust in the Russian government and deliver enlightened figures to the edge."

The tsarist government set Russification goals for these schools - training personnel for its colonial apparatus.

The curriculum of the schools was quite extensive. For example, Russian, history, geography, mathematics, mineralogy, zoology, botany, forestry and several Oriental

languages were taught at the "Asian department" of the Orenburg Cadet Corps, in addition to military disciplines.

In 1841, a school was organized in the Khan's headquarters, which also accepted mainly children of the Kazakh nobility. In 1850, a school was opened in the Orenburg Border Commission, which, as stated in its charter, prepared "capable people for employment in the border management of the places of clerks under the sultans-rulers and distant chiefs in the Horde, as well as for the correction of other positions to which Kyrgyz are exclusively appointed." The school was seven years old. Russian Russian and Tatar languages, geography, arithmetic, Muslim doctrine, preparation of business papers in Russian and Tatar languages were included in its program.

Russian Russian education institutions, despite the colonization goals set for them by the tsarist administration, and a very small contingent of students - children of Russian officials and the Kazakh aristocratic elite, nevertheless contributed to the spread of Russian literacy in the region.

M. S. Babadzhanov. At the end of the XIX century, the Kazakh ethnographer Khoja Mohammed-Salyk Babajanov (1834-1893), a native of the Inner Horde, lived and worked in the Orenburg Region. After graduating from the Orenburg Cadet Corps in 1861, he served in the Border Commission and retired in 1862. A great connoisseur of the history and ethnography of the Kazakh people, he constantly followed the historical, ethno-graphic literature on Kazakh subjects. Since 1860 he began to publish his works on the pages of such newspapers and magazines as "Northern Bee" (St. Petersburg), "St. Petersburg Vedomosti", "Volga", "Activity", "Hunting", "Records of the Russian Geographical Society", "Turkmen Native Newspaper", etc. M.S. Babajanov in the late 50s He began to regularly send his articles, notes, archaeological and ethnographic items to the RGS. In 1861, the Council of the society, on the recommendation of the Department of Ethnography, elected him as its member-employee, and a year later awarded him a silver medal. Babajanov was the first Kazakh to receive an official award for scientific works.

The first Kazakh intellectuals who received a European education came from the sultan's elite, who joined the service of tsarism. Russian Russians were ardent supporters of the Russian enlightenment and culture, the rapprochement of the Kazakh and Russian peoples, considered their people ignorant and backward.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos

5. Literature:

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6. Control: Questions (Feedback Feedback)

1. How did the system of seasonal pastures function in the Kazakh nomadic society of the 19th century?

2. Was agriculture used in the Kazakh nomadic society of the 19th century?

3. What changes have occurred in the social structure in the Kazakh nomadic society of the 19th century?

4. How did the formation of the Kazakh intelligentsia take place?

Lecture No. 6.

1. Topic: Kazakhstan in the Soviet period.

2. Purpose: to consider and pronalize the socio-political prospects of development and spiritual modernization of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

1. The October Revolution and the political life of Kazakhstan.

2. The Kazakh region is a confrontation between "white" and "red".

3. The policy of "war communism".

4. New Economic Policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan.

3. Lecture theses:

1. The October Revolution and the political life of Kazakhstan.

Since the second half of 1917, political life in Kazakhstan has worsened due to the deterioration of the life of the indigenous population and the spread of famine. Already by the autumn of 1917, workers' movements began in Petropavlovsk, Uralsk, a number of stations of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway, Verniy, Aulie-Ata and other cities. But the Provisional Government did not take any measures to meet the needs of the workers, on the contrary, the workers' movement was suppressed by the armed forces. This led the country to a nationwide crisis: famine and devastation, the inability of the Provisional Government and the growing unrest of the petty-bourgeois masses.

On October 25, 1917, an armed uprising began in Petrograd and the Provisional Government was arrested. On October 25, V. I. Lenin had an "Appeal to the Citizens of Russia" and in the evening the II All-Russian Congress of Soviets opened in Smolny, at which V. I. Lenin read out a proclamation "To Workers, soldiers and Peasants!", in which it was about the resignation of the Provisional Government and the proclamation of the transfer of power into the hands of the Soviets. On November 6, 1917, the first decrees of the Soviet government were adopted — the "Decree on Peace" and the "Decree on Land".

On November 3, 1917, the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" was published, proclaiming the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia, their right to self-determination, up to the separation and formation of independent states, as well as the abolition of national and national-religious restrictions and privileges, the free development of national minorities and ethnic groups inhabiting Russia.

On November 20, 1917, the Appeal of the Soviet Government "To all Working Muslims of Russia and the East" was published, in which national and cultural institutions, customs and beliefs of Muslims were declared free and inviolable. It emphasized: "From now on, your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions are declared free and inviolable. Arrange your national life freely and unhindered."

The establishment of Soviet power in the region took place unevenly, because the ratio of class forces in one area or another were not evenly distributed, the location to the large industrial centers of the Urals and Siberia, to the railways was on the rvzny, the low cohesion of local workers and the strength of their ties with the semi-proletarian masses of the village, aul, the combat capability of Bolshevik organizations on the ground was characterized by, low degree of maturity of the national liberation movement. According to this, the establishment of Soviet power in Kazakhstan took place in two ways: the first - by peaceful means - Tashkent, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Barnaul. The second is through armed struggle - Orenburg, Semipalatinsk, Verny.

On October 30, Perovsk, on November 1, as a result of the fighting, the power of the Soviets was established in Tashkent, and on November 6 in Aulie-Ata. Peacefully in early November, Soviet power was established in Chernyaev, in December in the Bukeevskaya Horde, Petropavlovsk, Kokchetav, Atbasar, Kustanai. In January 1918, as a result of the suppression of the armed resistance of ataman A. Dutov, Soviet power was established in Aktobe, on January 18 in Orenburg. On February 17, the power of the Soviets was established in Semipalatinsk, and then in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Karkaralinsk, Zaisan, on March 3 in Verny, and during March it was established in the entire Semirechensk region. The establishment of Soviet power in Uralsk was difficult. Here it was proclaimed on January 15, 1918. Finally, Soviet power was established in Uralsk already during the Civil War.

2. The Kazakh region is a confrontation between "white" and "red".

On July 21-28, 1917, the First All-Kazakh Congress was held in Orenburg, to which delegates from Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Ural, Semirechensk, Ferghana regions and the Bukeev Khanate arrived. The chairman of the Congress was H. Dosmukhamedov. The Congress considered 14 issues: 1) on the form of public administration; 2) on autonomy in the Kazakh regions; 3) land issue; 4) people's militia; 5) zemstvo; 6) education; 7) court; 8) religion; 9) women's issue; 10) preparation for the constituent assembly of deputies

from the Kazakh regions; 11) All-Russian Muslim Congress "Shura-i-Islami"; 12) the Kazakh political party; 13) about the situation in the Semirechensk region; 14) about sending Kazakhs to the congress of federalists of all Russia, as well as to the educational commission.

The Kazakh national party "Alash" was created at this congress. Party goals: 1) the liberation of the Kazakh people from the colonial yoke; 2) the creation of national autonomy, the development of capitalism through reforms. The party relied mainly on the intelligentsia, which reflected the interests of the steppe elite, which took an orientation towards the capitalist path of development. The program "Alash" was compiled by A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov, I. Gumarov, T. Zhdhibaev, A. Birmekanov. The program consisted of ten paragraphs and was published in the newspaper "Kazakh" on November 21, 1917. The party's program stated that Russia should become a democratic, federal republic. The subjects of the federation are "autonomous and governed by themselves on the same rights and interests." And also the following requirements were specified in the content of the Program: the elections of state authorities should be direct, equal, secret. Autonomy of Kazakhs on the principles of equality with other peoples of the Federation. The Program proclaimed democratic values: equality, inviolability of the individual, freedom of speech, press and unions. Religion should be separated from the state. All nations are equal before the court, the court of each nation must be consistent with customs. The party "Alash" set tasks: the creation of troops to protect the people, social partnership, support of non-propertied segments of the population, the development of public education; solving the agrarian issue. All this was supposed to be done on the basis of democratic, humane principles. The newspaper "Kazak" became the printing organ of the party, which was published in Orenburg until January 1918, then it was replaced by the newspaper "SaryArka", the magazine "Abai" was also published. The leader of the party was A. Bukeikhanov, it included representatives of the scientific and creative intelligentsia: A. Baitursynov, M. Tynyshpaev, M. Zhumabaev, Sh. Kudaiberdiev, S. Toraigyrov, H. Gabbasov, J. and H. Dosmukhamedov and others.

On December 5-13, 1917, the Second All-Kazakh Congress was held in Orenburg. Delegates from all over Kazakhstan took part in its work: Bukeevskaya Horde, Ural, Turgai, Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Semirechensk, Samarkand regions, from Altai province. The organizers of the congress were: A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, I. Omarov, S. Doschanov, M. Dulatov. The chairman of the congress was B. Kulmanov. The congress discussed the problem of hunger and the inability of local authorities to solve these problems. Issues related to the autonomy of Siberia, Turkestan and the South-Eastern Union; autonomy of the Kazakh regions; police; national council; education; national fund; muftiate; people's court; village administration; food issue were also considered. A special issue of the congress was the creation of the Kazakh autonomy. The report on autonomy was made by A. Bukeikhanov, this report and the issue of Kazakh autonomy were submitted to a special commission for consideration. On behalf of the Commission, H. Gabbasov and the congress unanimously decided to form the autonomy of the Kazakh regions and assign it the name "Alash". The provisional People's Council "Alash-Orda" was formed of 25 members, 10 of which were given to Russians and representatives of other peoples of the region. Semipalatinsk was determined to be the place of residence of

the Alash Horde. A. Bukeikhanov was elected to the post of head of the government - chairman of the All-Kazakh People's Council on an alternative basis, besides him, B. Kulmanov and A. Turlubayev applied for this post.

The leaders of the Alash Horde H. and J. Dosmukhamedov met with V. I. Lenin and I. V. Stalin, H. Gabbasov also negotiated with I. V. Stalin as People's Commissar for Nationalities. They sought mutual recognition of the autonomy of Alash and the Soviet government. But that didn't happen. At that time, the leaders of the Alash Horde established contacts with Ataman A. Dutov after he overthrew Soviet power in Orenburg, with the Committee of the Constituent Assembly in Samara, with the Provisional Siberian Government in Omsk. From contacts and compromises with the Soviet government, the Alashordins moved to an alliance with the latter in order to fight the Soviets. In June 1918, a resolution of the Alash-Orda was adopted, which stated: "All decrees issued by the Soviet government on the territory of the autonomous Alash are not valid." In August, the first Alash Cavalry regiment was formed in Semipalatinsk.

On November 26, 1917, the 1st Extraordinary Regional Muslim Congress opened in Kokand. More than 300 delegates took part in its work. Among the active participants of the congress were A. Bukeikhanov, M. Tynyshpaev, M. Shokai and others. On November 27, the congress adopted a resolution on the formation of the Turkestan Autonomous (Turkestan Mukhtariati). At the same time, a Provisional Government was formed, it was supposed to consist of 12 people, 8 – from representatives of the indigenous population and 4 - from representatives of other peoples. M. was elected Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs. Tynyshpaev, Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Shokai. The composition of the National Assembly (Milli Majilis) was also determined, which was to consist of 54 people, where one third was allocated to representatives of non-indigenous peoples. On December 1, 1917, the Government of Turkestan Autonomy published an Appeal to the population of the region, in which it was reported that Turkestan was declared an autonomous part of the Russian Federal Democratic Republic. Since the city of Kokand became the venue of the congress and the seat of the governing bodies of the autonomy, it was also called Kokand.

The process of establishing Soviet power in Kazakhstan was uneven and uneven. It had a number of features due to the socio-economic development of the region, the alignment of political forces. In some areas of the region, the establishment of Soviet power was protracted and bloody, while in some areas it was relatively peaceful. As a result of armed uprisings, the power of the Soviets was established in many districts of the Turgai, Ural, and Semirechensk regions. Relatively peacefully, power passed into the hands of the Soviets in Shymkent, Aulie-Ata, Bukeevskaya Horde, Turkestan, Kazalinsk, Kokchetav, Akmolinsk. In total, from October 1917 to March 1918, Soviet power was established throughout Kazakhstan, with the exception of Uralsk. The main centers of resistance to the Soviets were the Orenburg, Ural and Semirechensk regions.

On March 14, 1917, the organization "Shura-i-Islami" ("Council of Supporters of Islam") was established in the south of Kazakhstan, headed by Mustafa Shokai and M. Abdurashidkhanov. The ideology of "Shura-i-Islami" was based on the idea of consolidation of the Turkic-Muslim peoples and the achievements of national self-determination. It reflected the interests of the indigenous population. On her initiative, on

April 16, the All-Turkestan Kurultai of Muslims was opened in Tashkent, attended by representatives of Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Turkmens and other peoples of Turkestan, more than 150 delegates in total. The chairman of the Congress was M. Abdurashidkhanov, S. Lapin was among the co-chairs, and M. Shokai was among the secretaries. The Central Council (shura) of Muslims of Russia from Kazakhstan included: J. Dosmukhamedov, A. Doszhanov.

The main issue at the congress was the question of the attitude to the Provisional Government and the governance of Turkestan in the conditions prevailing after the overthrow of the autocracy. The Congress supported the Provisional Government and put forward the idea of Russia becoming a federal, democratic parliamentary republic headed by the President and the Constituent Assembly and granting autonomy to the regions, including Turkestan. The task was also set to create a general Turkestan Muslim organization - the Turkestan Muslim Council (Kraymussovet). June 12, 1917 such an organization was formed, and M. Shokai became the chairman of the Regional Council. This organization sought a close alliance with political forces of a national democratic nature, in particular, its members collaborated with the Alash party. In May 1917, the First All-Russian Congress of Muslims was held. There were problems on the agenda:

- the conclusion of an armistice and the end of the war;
- creation of the Russian Democratic Republic on a national-territorial-federal basis;
- women's issue: prohibition of polygamy and kalyma

In July 1917, the II All-Russian Congress of Muslims took place, which developed a platform for the upcoming elections to the Constituent Assembly. In September 1917, the Congress of Muslim organizations formed the first Muslim party, the Party of Turkestan Federalists. On September 17-20, 1917, the delegates of Turkestan, Ural and Turgai regions took part in the work of the congress of Turkestan and Kazakh Muslims - "Ulem". The Congress proclaimed the creation of the Ittifoq-i-Muslimin (Union of Muslims) party. The main idea of the party is the creation of Turkestan territorial autonomy within the Russian Republic on a parliamentary basis. The main organs of the republic are the legislative (Turkestan Parliament), the executive (Secretariat and republican government) and the Senate "Makhkama-i-Sharia" (Chamber of Laws). The Republic was called upon to defend the democratic norms of the human community, the introduction of free primary education, the establishment of an 8-hour working day, the replacement of all indirect taxes and taxes from real estate with one basic income tax.

On November 22, 1917, the IV Extraordinary All-Turkestan Muslim Congress was held in Kokand. More than 300 delegates took part in its work. Among the active participants of the congress were A. Bukeikhanov, M. Tynyshpaev, M. Shokai and others. On November 27, the Congress adopted a resolution on the formation of Turkestan Autonomy (Turkestan Mukhtariati) as part of the Federal Democratic Russian Republic with the provision of establishing forms of autonomy to the Constituent Assembly. At the same time, a Provisional Government was formed, it was supposed to consist of 12 people, 8 from representatives of the indigenous population and 4 from representatives of other peoples. M. Tynyshpaev was elected Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, and M. Shokai was elected Minister of Foreign Affairs. Later, M. Shokai became Prime Minister. The composition of the National Assembly (Milli Majlis) was also determined,

which was supposed to consist of 54 people, where one third was allocated to representatives of non-indigenous peoples. December 1, 1917 The Government of the Turkestan Autonomy published an Appeal to the population of the region, in which it was reported that Turkestan was declared an autonomous part of the Russian Federal Democratic Republic. Since the city of Kokand became the venue of the congress and the seat of the governing bodies of the autonomy, it was also called Kokand.

In January 1918, the Kokand autonomy came under pressure from the Bolsheviks, they appealed to Prime Minister M. Shokai with an ultimatum to recognize the power of the Soviets and make a statement about it, about the surrender of weapons and the dissolution of the police. However, they were refused. To destroy the Kokand autonomy, 11 echelons with cavalry, artillery and infantry units arrived on the night of February 5-6, 1918. On February 6-7, Kokand was defeated by the Bolsheviks, the autonomy was liquidated. With the defeat of the Kokand Republic, M. Shokai fled through Georgia and Turkey until he settled in Berlin, where he led the Muslim emigration from Russia. Here he engaged in scientific work, publishing the magazines "Yeni Turkestan" and "Yash Turkestan" and spoke with the exposure of the Soviet regime. In June 1940, he was arrested by the Nazis and imprisoned in the Compiègne camp. After his release, he was sent to Berlin, where he received an offer to lead the Turkestan Legion. He died in December 1941 in Berlin under unexplained mysterious circumstances.

The Soviet government understood that in order to attract the broad masses of the Kazakh population to its side, it was important for it to cooperate with the leaders of the Alash Horde, and on November 4, 1919, a decree on amnesty for the Alashordins was issued. On December 21 of the same year, the council of Alash-Orda decided to switch to the side of the Soviets. At the beginning of 1920, it ceased to exist, since on March 9 it was decided to liquidate it.

The establishment of Soviet power caused armed resistance of the overthrown political forces, which resulted in civil opposition, and then in a Civil war.

During the Civil War, the territory of Kazakhstan became the theater of military operations of large all-Russian fronts – Eastern, Turkestan, Ural, as well as local, local - Aktobe and Semirechensk.

In the summer of 1918, a difficult situation developed in the Orenburg region. On July 3, it was occupied by ataman A. Dutov, who cut the Orenburg-Tashkent railway. The Red Army retreated along the railway to Aktyubinsk. In order to block the advance of the White Guards south to Tashkent, the Aktobe Front was formed, G. V. Zinoviev became its commander. At the same time, an expedition was organized led by the Extraordinary Commissioner in the steppe region A. Dzhangildin. She left Moscow on July 18, 1918 with a cargo of uniforms and weapons for several thousand people and, following the Volga, the Caspian Sea, through Mangyshlak, arrived in Chelkar on November 11.

The Aktobe Front played an important role in the Civil War, and when in October 1918 the White Guards launched an offensive on Aktobe in order to break into Central Asia and the southern regions of Kazakhstan, they were stopped and pushed back. After Orenburg, Uralsk, Orsk were liberated in 1919, and in the autumn the troops of the Aktobe Front joined the troops of the Eastern Front, it was abolished.

In the summer and autumn of 1918, active hostilities unfolded in the Semirechensk region. The White Guards sought to capture the Ili region, Faithful and further move to the south of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Sergiopol, Urjar, Sarkand and other settlements were captured. In order to prevent the advance of the White Guards to the south in this direction, in the summer of 1918, the Northern Semirechensk Front was formed, its main parts were located in the village of Gavrilovsky (Taldykorgan), the front commander was L. P. Emelev. In the autumn of 1918, the Northern Semirechye was captured by the White Guards, but in the vast area of the Lepsinsky district, the power of the Soviets was still preserved, the village of Cherkassk became its center. The defense of this area entered as the Cherkasy Defense, which lasted from June 1918 to October 1919. Specifically, in order to break it, the division of Ataman B. Annenkov was transferred from Semipalatinsk.

In the summer of 1919, the main forces of Admiral A.V. Kolchak's army were defeated on the Eastern Front, this created conditions for the liberation of Western, Northern, Eastern Kazakhstan and Semirechye, by the end of the year the main territory of the region was liberated from the White Guards. In March 1920, the Northern Semirechensk Front, the last one on the territory of Kazakhstan, was liquidated.

Immediately after the October Revolution in Kazakhstan, the nationalization of large industrial enterprises, banks, and transport was carried out at a rapid pace by decrees of the Soviet government.

Only more than 300 large industrial enterprises were nationalized. During the Civil War, in order to mobilize material resources and save them, emergency measures were introduced, called "war communism". First of all, it concerned the food issue. It provided for the withdrawal of "surplus" products, the establishment of a standardized, centralized supply of them and, above all, bread. The director of the SNK on January 11, 1919 introduced a prodrazverstka. Compulsory labor service was also established. In a generalized form, the policy of "war communism" included: the abolition of market, commodity-money relations; the replacement of economic incentives with non-economic, directive ones; the extension of strict state control to all spheres of the economy; the spread of equalization as the embodiment of the idea of equality.

Even on the eve of the Civil War, immediately after the establishment of Soviet power, the former authorities began to be liquidated and new ones were created. The first special governing body of Kazakhstan under Soviet rule was the Kazakh Department under the People's Commissariat for Nationalities of the RSFSR, formed on May 11, 1918. And on July 10, 1919, a decree was adopted on the formation of the Kirrevkom – the Revolutionary Committee for the Management of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) region. It included S. Pestkovsky (chairman), as well as such famous figures as A. Baitursynov, B. Karataev, A. Dzhangildin and others. In accordance with the decree, Kazrevkom was the "highest civil-military" governing body of the region, whose territory included the regions: Ural, Turgai, Akmola, Semipalatinsk regions were under the command of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee until the first half of 1921.

The main task of the Kazrevkom was to prepare the autonomy of the region. On August 26, 1920, the Central Executive Committee and the SNK of the RSFSR adopted a Decree signed by M. I. Kalinin and V. I. Lenin "On the formation of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Soviet Autonomous Socialist Republic" as part of the RSFSR with its capital in Orenburg.

On October 4-12, 1920, the Founding Congress of the Soviets of Kazakhstan took place in Orenburg, it adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Workers of the Kazakh ASSR, which consolidated the creation of the KASSR.

3. The policy of "war communism".

After the Civil War, the economy of the Kazakh region was in a catastrophic situation. In 1918-1920, military-administrative methods of managing the national economy prevailed, the whole life of the republic was militarized.

The main instrument of the government's economic policy was food distribution - the requisition of surplus agricultural production for the needs of the army and the proletarian population of cities. Prodravverstka was one of the components of the policy of "war communism", established during the war and built on the distributive principle. Ignoring the natural laws of economic development and unrestrained administration led to a real catastrophe in agriculture: The acreage was sharply reduced, the yield fell, the gross grain harvest in 1921. compared to the pre-war time, they fell by 3 times. Animal husbandry was in an even more difficult situation. Kazakh regions were in a protracted crisis that began during the suppression of the National Liberation War of 1916. Constant requisitioning of livestock by both reds and whites, epizootics and jute caused by a violation of the natural cycle of grazing, during the war years led to a sharp reduction in its livestock, by almost 11 million heads, of which 2 million were horses and 6.5 million were small cattle.

At this difficult moment for the region, the central authorities announced an increase in the surplus in Siberia and Kazakhstan. The government obliged the peasants to hand over in August 1920 - June 1921 an emergency tax of 110 million pounds, of which 35 million accounted for Northern Kazakhstan. At the same time, it was not taken into account that there was a crop failure in 1920, there were virtually no reserves from previous years, because the region was at that time a zone of fierce civil war fighting. The Siberian leadership, knowing that the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions, as well as the Kustanai district, would soon come under the jurisdiction of the Kazakh autonomy, tried to shift the brunt of the expansion to these regions. Thus, out of 66 million pounds of the task for 1920, one Semipalatinsk region accounted for 26 million pounds, and 6 million pieces of bread were exported from one Kustanai county. Not only the surplus was confiscated, but also the grain needed for nutrition and even the seed fund. The grain distribution was also imposed on Kazakh cattle-breeding volosts, which were forced to sell cattle and buy grain to fulfill it. To this was added the meat packing and other "extraordinary" fees.

The result of this predatory campaign was the famine that struck many regions of Kazakhstan in 1921-22. More than 2 million 300 thousand people starved, about 1 million people died of hunger and disease. The western and southwestern regions of the republic were particularly affected, where there had been no harvest for several years. The situation was aggravated by the fact that some local leaders even welcomed the extinction of the local population. So, one of the leaders of the Turkestan CICA. Tobolin bluntly stated that Kazakhs, as economically weak, from the point of view of Marxist theory, should still die out, so it is not worth spending money on fighting hunger. The situation was not the best in the resettlement villages and Cossack villages. All this led to spontaneous peasant uprisings against Moscow's economic policy.

4. New Economic Policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan.

The X Congress of the Party (March 1921) decided to replace the prodrazverstki with a prodnalog, on the transition to a new economic policy. In the political and ideological field, it meant: a rigid one-party regime, the suppression of all dissent and inaction; in the economy - an administrative-market system of economy (minimal connection with the world economy - a state monopoly on trade, self-financing in industry at the trust level, non-equivalent exchange with the village on the basis of a food tax).

With the introduction of the new economic policy, it was allowed to lease and lease land, use hired labor, and the development of agricultural credit and consumer cooperation was encouraged. Labor conscription and labor mobilizations introduced under "military communism" were abolished. Small businesses were leased to individuals or cooperatives. Enterprises of railway and automobile transport, mining and manufacturing industries were transferred to self-financing.

In March – April 1921, in the republic, the prodrazverstka was replaced by a prodnalog.

The transition to a new economic policy in Kazakhstan was fraught with enormous difficulties. A significant part of the republic was struck by drought in the summer of 1921. It was preceded by strong jute, which led in places to the death of up to 80 percent. cattle. The number of hungry people was 1/3 of the population of the republic, in November 1921 there were 1 million 508 thousand, and in March 1922 - 2 million 303 200 people, in May-June this number began to decrease markedly.

In April 1921, a decree was issued on the return of the lands transferred by tsarism to the Siberian and Ural Cossack troops to the Kazakh workers. According to this decree, Kazakh peasants received in the Irtysh strip more than 177 thousand dessiatines of land on the left bank of the Urals more than 208 thousand dessiatines.

In 1921, a land reform was carried out in Semirechye, which returned to Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Uighur workers more than 460 thousand dessiatines of land taken from them during the suppression of the uprising of 1916. Along with this, a land fund of more than 1 million dessiatines was created at the expense of former officers and free resettlement plots to endow the Kazakh and Russian population of Semirechye with land and Southern Kazakhstan. Agrarian transformations contributed to the return and strengthening of the socio-economic situation of 300 thousand refugees (Kazakhs and Kyrgyz) who emigrated to China in 1916.

However, during the implementation of the reform, mistakes and excesses were made on the ground. So, sometimes poor migrant farms were deprived of land. All settlers were often referred to the kulaks-colonizers, which gave rise to national enmity between the settlers and the indigenous population.

The new economic policy turned out to be the "miracle" that made it possible to mobilize the potential capabilities of the Sharua and the resettled peasantry for the accelerated restoration of agriculture, thrown back by war, famine, and devastation.

On the basis of the economic recovery, further resettlement of peasants took place: the percentage of poor farm labourers was halved. 3/4 of the aul and villages in 1928 were middle peasants. The number of Kulak-Bay farms has more than doubled (from 6.6% to 14.8%).

No less significant shifts have occurred in the industry. The Kazakh Central Council of National Economy united eight trusts – Kozhmekhtrest, Kazrybtrest, Iletskol, Pavlodarsol, Akjal-gold, Kazzapzoloto, Kzsaksaultrest, Kazspirt and two enterprises – santonin plant, Kargalin cloth factory. The provincial council was responsible for local enterprises (mills, wineries, artels, etc.). Some of them were leased.

The Ridder lead Plant was commissioned ahead of schedule, which by 1923 began to produce 40 percent of the all-Union lead production.

Fair trade was revived: in Kuyandy and Bayanaul (Semipalatinsk province), Atbasar (Akmola), Uil and Temir (Aktobe) and in Urda (Bukeevskaya). In 1927, 75 local, 13 provincial, 7 regional fairs with a trade turnover of 30 million rubles functioned in the republic. Merchants from China and Mongolia took part in them.

Consumer cooperation has received a huge development in the region. During the creation and formation of the Kazakh autonomy on Soviet principles, the issue of territories forcibly incorporated into the administrative units of the Russian Empire at one time arose with all acuteness.

The KASSR includes the following regions: Semipalatinsk (Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Zaisan and Karalinsky counties), Akmola (Atbasar, Akmola, Kokchetav, Petropavlovsk and part of Omsk County), Turgay (Kustanay, Aktobe, Irgiz and Turgay counties), Ural (Ural, Lbishchensky, Temir and Guryev counties), as well as Mangyshlaksy uyezd, 4th and 5th Adayevsky volosts of Krasnovodsk Uyezd of Transcaspian region, part of Astrakhan province (north-eastern coast of the Caspian Sea) Bukeevskaya Horde and volosts, adjacent to the coastal districts.

As a result of the national-state division of the republics of Central Asia, Kazalinsky, Ak-Mechetky (Kzyl-Ordinsky), Turkestan, Shymkent, most of the Aulie-Ata (Dzhambul) counties, part of Tashkent, Mirzagul counties of the Syrdarya region, several volosts of the Zhizak district of the Samarkand region, Alma-Ata, Dzsharkent, Lepsinsky, Kapalsky (Taldy-Kurgan) uyezds, part of Pishpeksky uyezd of the Jetysui region. The territory of the Republic increased by one third, amounting to 2.7 million square kilometers, and the population – by 1 million. 468 thousand people. The total population of KazASSR has reached 5230 thousand people. Kazakhs made up 61.3 percent (according to the 1926 census) of the total population of Kazakhstan. The V All-Kazakhstan Congress of Soviets in April 1925 decided: to restore the historically correct name of the Kyrgyz people, "henceforth be called Kirghiz-Kazakhs" (on February 9, 1936, the exact name was adopted by the CEC of the KASSR: Cossacks, Kazakhstan). The Federal union of Soviet-type republics, recognized as one of the "transitional forms on the way to full unity," in fact cleared the way for the creation of a totalitarian-unitary Soviet state. During the first "parade of sovereignties" - the acquisition of statehood in the form of "puppet" autonomy, more than 70 independent and autonomous state entities appeared on the territory of Russia. Nevertheless, the right to self-determination proclaimed in October has become a reality for the Kazakh people.

Thus, the new economic policy contributed to the revival of the economy of Kazakhstan. However, the further development of the NEP based on market laws was curtailed. The command and administrative system was not interested in establishing a market economy as the main attribute of capitalism.

4. The struggle of the Kazakh regional Party Committee against "Kazakh nationalism".

In the 20s of the twentieth century, methods of implementing socialist construction in the region were actively discussed in Kazakhstan. However, these discussions were perceived by the Bolsheviks as opposing the policy of the Soviet government. Representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia considered the issue from the position of protecting the interests of the Kazakh people.

The repressions of the Kazakh intelligentsia were preceded by accusations at various stages of the construction and strengthening of Soviet power on the territory of Kazakhstan. There were accusations of nationalism, "national deviation", espionage, cosmopolitanism, groupism such as "mendeshovshchina", "Khodzhanovshchina", "sadvakasovshchina", "ryskulovshchina", and also called the enemy of the people.

The main issue that caused discussion within the party organization of Kazakhstan was the issue of creating a social base in the region for building the foundations of socialism. Since the basis of political power was the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party organization in Kazakhstan had to rely on the workers. But in Kazakhstan, where the main population was the peasantry, the Bolsheviks considered it necessary to stratify the peasantry. This issue was one of the most pressing at the first party conference (June 11-18, 1921). The Conference noted that there is very little organized proletariat in Kazakhstan, that the former tsarist government artificially delayed the development of the Kazakh people, that "until now the steppe has not felt the influence of the revolutionary labor elements of the Russian people."

Based on this situation of the region, the conference noted that "there is a class stratification of the peasant, Cossack and Kazakh population and the strengthening of class consciousness, that at the same time special work is to be done among the Kazakh population." However, not all party members in the province understood this. Many Bolsheviks who came from the central regions understood the question of building the foundations of socialism purely from a class position.

Thus, as the archival materials characterize, the Bolsheviks, especially the emissaries sent by the center, were more concerned about the career of the leader. On the other hand, they did not seek to delve into the special situation of the region, which was noted at the first and second conferences, and take it into account in practical work. The command method in the leadership of the party during this period is already becoming an integral part of the party organs. In the III Party Conference (March 17-22, 1923), on the topic "Methods of approach to mastering the basis of party and Soviet work in Kyrgyzstan". According to the speaker A.I. Weinstein, despite the differences that were in the issue of the social base, the Kazakh aul was "stratified". But his confidence in this plan was formed on the basis of an article by P. Rumyantsev, who was an official of the colonization board. Therefore, many of the data cited by A.I. Weinstein did not correspond to the realities of the period under review. S. Mendeshev objected to the issue of subsidence. In fact, the Kazakh population engaged in nomadic cattle breeding, "condensed" in one place, in the Kazakh steppe by a difficult climatic condition, was quite dangerous, as S. Mendeshev warned.

S. Sadvakasovi made a sharp criticism and considered it necessary to rationalize agriculture, with the use of improved means of production in agriculture in general. He noted that a nationwide approach is needed here, not philanthropy, that "this is again a very beautiful idea," but "this is not the aspiration of the entire mass of the Kazakh population" [3, 1.138]. Thus, two opinions emerged on the issue under consideration, one officially put forward, set out in the report, the second denying these methods of mastering the social base for building the foundations of socialism in the province. At the conference, the debate was mainly around these two opinions. The organization of work among the nomadic part of the population required a special approach. The strengthening of the economic foundations of socialist construction was of great importance. Although the Bolsheviks raised the issue of cooperation of peasants as the basis of a new form of management or the initial form of collective management from the first days of coming to power in Kazakhstan, they did not achieve significant results. For example, by the beginning of 1923, there were only 486 consumer societies per 5 million population of Kazakhstan, and only 66% of them were active, which was 320. Of these 486 consumer societies, only 25 were Kazakhs. In total, there were 1509 agricultural cooperatives, production artels and communes, of which more than half also did not operate. Only in Aktobe province out of 339,824 people of the Kazakh population, only 150 people were members of the consumer society, in other cooperatives – 406 people. The main reason for this egregious state of organizational work among the Kazakh population was the lack of workers, because of this there was no Soviet apparatus in the villages. Therefore, one of the main tasks in the field of cooperation of the Kazakh population was to open courses on cooperation, especially instructors, for the training of Kazakh workers. The methods of cooperation should have been based on full accounting of the economic, economic and everyday way of life of the Kazakh population in various regions of Kazakhstan. But all these tasks remained unfulfilled.

The Bolshevik Party was characterized by rigid authoritarianism, expressed in the absence of internal party freedoms, unconditional suppression of any dissent in its ranks, as well as categorical rejection of critical opinion from the outside. Therefore, the objections of especially the Kazakh part of the workers, as a rule, were evaluated as a grouping, and they constantly sought to get rid of them at all forums. For example, at a meeting of the Regional Committee Bureau on June 20, 1924, a letter was adopted to all party organizations of the KSSR. In the letter, in the field of basic work among the indigenous population, the elimination of national inequality, compared with the Russian one, was put in the provision of the Kazakh population in the field of health, social security, public education, labor protection, housing conditions of workers, legal protection, etc.

At the same time, an extraordinary task was put forward to fight against the grouping and discord among the responsible workers. During the discussion of the letter, especially the second task, caused a discussion among the bureau members. S. Sadvakasov expressed disagreement that many party cadres sent by the Center did not take into account the peculiarities of the region, on the one hand, on the other they disdained the opinion of Kazakh workers, especially in matters concerning the fate of the Kazakh population.

At the VI All-Kazakh Party Conference (November 15-23, 1927), in his lengthy report, in every possible way "exposing" those who have a different point of view on the events held in the republic, F. Goloshchekin concludes: "Let the "leaders" of any groups try to act against the regional committee, they will all be crushed within a week."

In 1928, in connection with the confiscation of baity in the republic, a campaign was launched in parallel to "uncover" counter-revolutionary organizations that allegedly prevented the successful collectivization and confiscation of baity. Goloshchekin moved from threats to repression. The first victims of lawlessness and arbitrariness were famous Kazakh scientists and writers: A. Baitursynov, A. Bukeikhanov, M. Dulatov, M. Zhumabayev, J. Aimaurov, K. and J. Dosmukhambetov, M. Tynyshpaev, K. Kemengerov, Sh. Kudaiberdiev, etc. Thus began the first wave of repression in Kazakhstan. Under the leadership of F. Goloshchekin himself in 1929 31, in 1930 - 82, in 1931 - 80 "counterrevolutionary bandit organizations" were "opened", 9906 people who "belonged" to these organizations were arrested.

If in the middle of 1937 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan had 85 members, 35 candidates, 11 Members of the revkom (a total of 121 people), by the end of the same year there were only 68 people left. Thus, more than half of the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan were destroyed. Severe punishments were inflicted not only on the repressed themselves, but also on their families. Thus, to the tragedy of the peasantry the tragedy of the intelligentsia has been added, thereby becoming the tragedy and misfortune of the entire Kazakh people.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.

2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.

4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Rysbekova S. Social modernization of traditional society in Kazakhstan (1920-1936) // Arys Publishing House, Almaty, 2013. 370 p.

2. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite. Collection of historical documents in 2 volumes. Almaty. 2014.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.

2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>

3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6. Security Questions: (Feedback Feedback)

1. How do you understand the historical significance of the October Revolution?

2. What is the scale of the confrontation during the Civil War?

3. What is the essence of the policy of "war communism"?

4. Show the territorial and administrative structure of the region after the demarcation?

5. What are the main tasks of the Alash party?

6. Specify the worldview of the national intelligentsia?

7. What were the goals of the Kazakh Regional Party Committee against "Kazakh nationalism"?

Lecture No. 7.

1. Topic: Implementation of the Soviet model of state construction.

2. Objective: to provide objective historical knowledge about the establishment of the totalitarian system in Kazakhstan, the final destruction of the traditional structure of society and its tragic consequences.

1. The idea of "Small October" by F.I. Goloshchekin: the essence and consequences.

2. The beginning of repressions of the Kazakh intelligentsia.

3. Features of industrialization in Kazakhstan.

4. Forced transition of nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh farms to settlement. The consequences of hunger.

3. Lecture theses:

1. The idea of "Small October" by F.I. Goloshchekin: the essence and consequences.

Strengthening of the totalitarian system in Kazakhstan is associated with the name of F. Goloshchekin, appointed in the autumn of 1925 as the head of the regional party organization, F. Goloshchekin, immediately after arriving in Kyzyl-Orda, declared that there was no Soviet power in the village, but there was the rule of the bai. Soon Goloshchekin announced his main idea: "I claim that in our village it is necessary to walk with the "Little October". The economic conditions in the village need to be changed. We need to help the poor in the class struggle against the bai, and if this is a civil war, we are for it." Academician M. Kozybayev, revealing Goloshchekin's political portrait, notes the following points: 1) Goloshchekin for eight years tried to implement the policy of "Small October" in the belief of the absence of revolutionary transformations in the Kazakh village. 2). The objective property of the cattle breeder, the nomadic way of life, tried to theoretically justify as a household habit of the Kazakhs, from which they can easily be weaned with the help of certain measures. 3). Justified the theory that the process of transferring nomads to settlement cannot be carried out without sacrifice. 4). He invented the provision that when transferring extensive cattle farming to a higher level of social development, the reduction of livestock is an objective regularity. 5). I tried to form an

opinion that the level of development of Kazakhstan is no different from that in the Union, hence it follows that there are no features in the republic that would need to be taken into account when building socialism. This theoretical basis was necessary for him in order to establish high rates of collectivization in the region. 6). Goloshchekin followed Stalin's theoretical conclusion that during transformations, especially in the conditions of the village, when semi-feudal production relations are breaking down, "class struggle at a high level is inevitable." Thus, he gave theoretical justifications for the repressive measures taking place. 7). He divided Kazakh communists into three groups: The first - national deviators, who are not susceptible to any educational measures, incorrigible, and therefore unsuitable for use in building a new society. The second is the chameleons, which, depending on the circumstances, change their political coloring. The third group is those who seek to bring one Goloshchekin to justice for all the mistakes made.

Therefore, he declared the influential Kazakh communists who protested against the destruction of the established economy for centuries as nationalists and defeated them, enlisting the support of Stalin. Already in 1926, S. Sadvakasov and S. Khodzhanov were accused of "national deviation". S.Seifullin, M.Murzagaliev, S.Mendeshev and others were persecuted. Many of them were evicted from the republic in 1927-1929. Zh. Sultanov, S. Sadvakasov, Zh.Munbayev were removed from their posts. At the end of 1928, the first arrests of Goloshchekin's political opponents began. Following the party opponents, it was the turn of the national intelligentsia. Newspaper harassment began against the most prominent Kazakh writers, publicists and educators - A. Baitursynov, M. Zhumabayev, M. Dupatov, Zh. Aimauytov and others. Two years later M. was arrested .Tynyshpaev, J.Dosmukhamedov, K.Dosmukhamedov, etc. The spiritual color of the nation was destroyed. Believers were abused by closing all mosques and madrassas. Having effectively eliminated the opposition in Kazakhstan, Goloshchekin began to implement his idea of "Small October". In 1926-1927, the redistribution of arable and pasture lands was carried out. The next step was the confiscation of the property of large cattle owners with the eviction of their families from their areas of residence: on August 27, 1928, a joint decision was made by KAZTSIK and SNK Kaz.SSR "On confiscation of Bay farms", September 13 of the same year "On criminal liability for resistance against confiscation and exile of especially large bay and semi-feudal lords".

A heavy blow for the rural population was the state procurement of bread and livestock, which were produced according to inflated plans. The transfer of nomadic and semi-nomadic farms to settlement and their forced collectivization destroyed the traditional way of life of pastoralists. Hundreds of farms were herded into collective farms, and cattle concentrated in one place died without being able to feed themselves. By 1933, the number of cattle had decreased 10 times (from 40 to 4 million).

The decline of agriculture led to a massive famine in the steppe, the victims of which were millions of people. Fleeing from hunger, about 1 million people left their homes and migrated outside the republic – to the neighboring regions of the RSFSR, as well as to the territory of China, Mongolia, Iran and Afghanistan. 616 thousand of them did not return back. The total human losses of the Kazakh population from hunger are estimated by various historians and demographers in different ways. According to the conclusion of the commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of

Kazakhstan (November 1992), the Kazakh people lost 2 million 200 thousand people or about 49% of their number from hunger, epidemics and a high level of natural mortality. Historians J. B. Abylkhozhin, M. K. Kozybayev and M. B. Tatimov cite the figure of 1 million 750 thousand victims of famine and epidemics (42% of the Kazakh population). According to the estimates of the demographer A. N. Alekseenko, the total losses of the Kazakh population amounted to 1 million 840 thousand people.

2. The beginning of repressions of the Kazakh intelligentsia.

During the years of the Stalinist regime, many public and state figures, representatives of various strata of the population, as well as entire peoples and ethnic groups forcibly deported from their permanent places of residence were subjected to unjustified political repression. The tragedy of the totalitarian system that the people experienced in the 30-50 years of the twentieth century was that every family in the country experienced it. The totalitarian wave swept the whole country in the era of Stalinism. Millions of innocent people were methodically destroyed. It was a real tragedy of humanity of the twentieth century.

On April 26, 1937, an article "On the occasion of bourgeois nationalists" was published in the All-Union newspaper Pravda. Its author, journalist Pukhov, actually accused the leadership of the Kazakh SSR in the absence of mass arrests of "counter-revolutionary nationalists." The article intensified the growth of suspicion and distrust and became the impetus for the launch of a mechanism of mass repression in Kazakhstan. A few months before that, the directive of the NKVD of the USSR "On intelligence and operational work on anti-Soviet Turkic-Tatar nationalist organizations" was issued, which affected all the eastern republics of the USSR. The peak of arrests in the Kazakh SSR occurred in October-December 1937. The punitive authorities first of all dealt with their long-time opponents - the Alashordins. In 1937-1938, A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Zhumabaev, M. Tynyshpaev, brothers Zhansha and Khalel Dosmukhamedov and other figures of the Alash autonomy were arrested and shot.

Their opponents also fell under the wave of repression. Fighters for the establishment of Soviet power and prominent party figures were declared enemies of the people: People's Commissar of Education of the Kazakh SSR T. Zhurgenov, Deputy Chairman of the SNK of the RSFSR (Deputy Prime Minister) T. Ryskulov, Deputy Chairman of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences S. Asfendiyarov, head of the Press Department of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Kazakhstan A. Rozybakiev. The founders of Kazakh Soviet literature S. Seifullin, B. Mailin, I. Zhansugurov also fell under the ice rink of repression. The First Secretary of Kazakhstan Levon Mirzoyan did not escape arrest and execution either. In addition to the country's leadership and representatives of the national intelligentsia, thousands of civil servants and public figures were arrested. Several public trials were held in the Kazakh SSR, including the Karaganda case, in which 400 people were repressed. In two years, more than 100 thousand people were repressed in the republic. About 25 thousand of them were shot.

The main facts of the accusation were belonging to or sympathizing with Trotskyism, the right and "national deviators". At the first congress of the CP(b) of Kazakhstan (June 5-12, 1937) 85 members and 35 candidates, 11 members of the audit commission were elected, then at the third Plenum (October 25, 1937) only 68 members of

the Central Committee remained on the lists, and at the beginning of 1938 all members and candidates for members of the Central Committee and the audit commission. All members of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Kazakhstan were arrested: I. Kuramysov, B. Nurpeisov, Zh. Sadvakasov and others. In November of the same year, by the decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Kazakhstan, 24 responsible employees, including 18 secretaries of the party's district committees, were dismissed from work. Of the 11 members of the bureau of the Alma-Ata regional party committee, 8 turned out to be "enemies of the people." They were exposed in addition to the bureau of the regional committee, "thanks" to the signals of ordinary communists and the work of the NKVD. On instructions from above, local authorities widely used the method of provocation and slander against honest people.

In the second half of 1938, 317 people were expelled from the party by the party organization in the North Kazakhstan region: as an enemy of the people, 154 people, White Guards – 17, crooks and swindlers, robbers of social property – 23, for sabotage – 18, for other reasons – 105 people.

The implementation of Stalin's plan for mass repression began with the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of July 2, 1937. This was followed by an operational order from the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Yezhov. On December 3, 1937, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) approved the proposal of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Kazakhstan to increase the number of repressed in Kazakhstan by 600 people in the first category and by 1000 people in the second category. By analogy with the Moscow trials, "open" court sessions were organized on the ground, at which the necessary "testimony" was extracted from the defendants by physical influence. In 1937, such processes were carried out in Semipalatinsk, North Kazakhstan regions, as well as in Karaganda over the participants of the counterrevolutionary group in the Karkaraly district headed by A. Asylbekov, N. Nurseitov, M. Gataullin and others. The largest of this story was the Karaganda trial. In this case alone, 400 people were repressed in the region.

Camps have been set up in Kazakhstan: Distant, Steppe, Sandy, Kamyshlag, Aktobe, Petropavlovsk, the largest of which was Karlag (Karaganda special regime camp); especially for the wives of "traitors to the motherland", the Akmola camp "Algeria" was formed.

This was reflected in the mass punitive policy of the official authorities, in particular, on November 6, 1929, the decision of the Central Executive Committee and the SNK of the USSR determined the creation of correctional labor camps for the isolation and forced labor of dangerous criminals in the least accessible and difficult to develop the rich natural resources of the outskirts of the USSR - the northern regions, the Urals, the Far East and Central Asia. Here it was decided to use the labor of convicts by the court or by a special decree of the OGPU for a period of 3 to 10 years. At the same time, the Main Directorate of Labor Camps and Labor Settlements, the GULAG, was formed. In 1940, there were 53 camps in the GULAG system, and in 1954 - 64. In 1930, 179 thousand prisoners were held in the camps, in 1940 already 1,344,408, in 1953 1,727,970 people.

In the mid-30s, one of the forms of political repression against social and ethnic groups became deportations – the forced eviction of a large mass of people to a remote and unfamiliar area. With the approach of the war, entire peoples who, according to the

country's leadership, were considered unreliable began to be deported. One of the main places of resettlement of the deportees was the territory of the Kazakh SSR.

In 1936, 15,000 Polish and German families were evicted from the border zone of Ukraine to Kazakhstan. A year later, more than 95 thousand Koreans from the Far East were sent to Kazakhstan. On August 28, 1941, after the liquidation of the Autonomous Republic of the Volga Germans, the largest deportation action was launched. In six months, more than 1 million 30 thousand Germans were resettled from all over the USSR to remote areas of Siberia and Kazakhstan (445 thousand of them settled in the Kazakh SSR). In the autumn of 1943, operations for the resettlement of the North Caucasian peoples began. Initially, Karachay residents were resettled, and in February 1944, during Operation Lentil, 496,000 Chechens and Ingush were deported to the Kazakh SSR and the Kyrgyz SSR in 15 days. In subsequent years, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Balkars, Meskhetian Turks, and Kurds were also deported to Kazakhstan.

The resettlement of peoples took place in difficult conditions, people were transported in freight cars for more than two months, many died on the way from hunger and disease. Upon arrival, they were distributed to state farms and collective farms. Many families of displaced persons did not receive housing for a long time and did not find work in the usual sphere of agriculture. Special settlers had no right to leave the areas of deportation (the penalty for escape is up to 20 years in prison), could not hold senior positions and study at universities. The deported Germans were mobilized for labor work in logging, industrial and railway construction, and mines. According to some reports, in Kazakhstan during the Second World War, there were from 900 thousand to 1 million 209 thousand people in a special settlement. In 1956, many of them received permission to return to their homeland. The deportation of peoples has changed the national composition of Kazakhstan.

3. Features of industrialization in Kazakhstan.

The Soviet government considered accelerated industrialization to be its main goal, the funds for which the agricultural sector of the economy had to provide. Traditional farming, relying on private ownership of land and livestock, could not provide the necessary funds in a short time. Therefore, it was necessary to create a system of collective farms (collective farms) with the complete alienation of peasants from the means of production and the distribution of the results of this production. Kazakhstan was destined for a special role. The rich natural resources provided for the creation of a large industrial base here, but the labor force had to be moved here from outside, from the central regions of Russia and Ukraine. Kazakhs, as nomads and pastoralists, did not fit into the future system of "socialist Kazakhstan". That is why Goloshchekin, with Stalin's consent, chose those methods of collectivization that could not but cause the complete collapse of the Kazakh economy and the actual extinction of the whole people. Thus, a course was taken for a large-scale genocide.

In December 1925, the XIV Congress of the CPSU (b) was held, which determined the course for the industrialization of the country, i.e. it was necessary to turn the republic from an agrarian into an industrially developed one as quickly as possible. At the beginning of industrialization, 84.5% of the total gross output of Kazakhstan accounted for agriculture, 90% of the population lived in rural areas.

From the very beginning of industrialization, the central bodies of the Union determined the raw materials orientation of the development of Kazakhstan's industry, the bet was placed on the development of its richest mineral resources, on the development of extractive industries - non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil industries. In the late 20s and early 30s, almost the entire territory of Kazakhstan was covered by expeditions to study its natural resources, in 1928-1929, 50 geological parties worked in the republic, in 1931 more than 140. One of the major objects of industrialization was the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway (Turksib). The major construction sites of that period were: the Shymkent lead plant, the Balkhash copper smelting and Achisai polymetallic plants, the construction of the Tekeli polymetallic Dzhezkazgan copper smelting plants, the Ust - Kamenogorsk lead -zinc plant began. These were the largest non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises not only in Kazakhstan, but also in the USSR.

Construction of chemical industry enterprises has begun in Shymkent, Aktobe and other regions. The production of electricity increased: the Karaganda TPP, Ulba HPP, the Balkhash Copper Smelting Plant were shock construction sites of that time, the Embinsky oil district was developing, old fields were expanded: Kosshagyl, Makat; new deposits have been developed: Kulsary, Sagyz. Kazakhstan took the second place in the Union in the production of non-ferrous metals, the third in oil production, Karaganda became the third coal base.

During the years of industrialization, large enterprises of the food industry were also built: the Semipalatinsk meat processing plant, the Guryev fish cannery, sugar factories in Dzhambul, Merk.

Industrialization has given its results. In the economy of Kazakhstan, industry became the predominant industry, in 1939 its share was 58.9%. A number of villages turned into cities, such as Karaganda, Ridde, Balkhash. If in 1926 there were 44 cities and urban-type settlements in Kazakhstan, then in 1939 it became 81. The share of the urban population increased from 8.2 to 27.7%. A detachment of skilled workers, engineering and technical personnel was formed. In 1926, workers made up 10.7% of those employed in the national economy, in 1939 they became 33.8%.

At the same time, industrialization had negative consequences. It required huge funds, and these funds were extracted by pumping them from rural and domestic loans. Industrialization within the framework of the Union led to the fact that Kazakhstan's industry had a raw material orientation, there were no oil and gas processing enterprises. metals; enterprises of mechanical engineering, machine tool construction, instrument making, automotive industry.

In December 1927, the XV Congress of the CPSU (b), known as the Congress of collectivization, was held, according to its decisions, in a short time, by the spring of 1932, the agriculture of the country was to turn from individual to collective - collective farm.

Collectivization was carried out by violent methods, at a forced pace, without taking into account the peculiarities of the life of the indigenous population. So, in 1928, 2% of farms in Kazakhstan were collectivized, on April 1, 1930, this figure was already 50.5, and in October 1931 - about 65. A number of regions blocked even these shock rates, for example, more than 70% of farms were collectivized in the Ural and Petropavlovsk districts. By the autumn of 1931, 78 out of 122 districts in the republic had collectivized

from 70 to 100% of farms. The harsh, violent measures that accompanied this process resulted in illegal arrests, disenfranchisement, eviction, and many were shot. Only in 1933, over 21 thousand people were arrested by the OGPU of Kazakhstan.

On August 27, 1928, the director of the CEC and the SNK of Kazakhstan "On confiscation and eviction of the largest Bay farms and semi-feudal estates" was adopted, according to which it was allowed to confiscate Bay farms and expel their owners.

The forced settling of nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists, carried out during the years of collectivization, became tragic for the Kazakhs. In 1930, 87,136 farms were settled, in 1933 - 242,208. In agriculture, yields have plummeted as a result of the alienation of the peasant from the land. A real catastrophe has also broken out in animal husbandry. On the eve of collectivization, there were 40.5 million cattle in Kazakhstan, and on January 1, 1933, about 4.5 million remained. heads.

In the end, all these measures led to the tragedy of the famine of 1930 - 1933, the losses from it amounted to about 2.1 million. residents of the republic. Representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia sounded the alarm about this. For example, there are letters from T. Ryskulov to I. Stalin dated September 29, 1932 and March 9, 1933, where he described the situation in detail. Escaping from hunger and repression, over 1 million people migrated outside Kazakhstan, of which 616 thousand irretrievably. According to demographers, the echo of this tragedy will be repeated in waves for 150-170 years.

The discontent of the population of Kazakhstan with the harsh policy of collectivization resulted in armed resistance. During collectivization, 372 mass demonstrations and uprisings took place in the republic, according to incomplete data, about 80 thousand people participated in the uprisings. Large-scale demonstrations of sharua and peasants took place almost throughout the republic.

The uprising in the Suzak district of the Syrdarya district, where the rebels occupied the district center of Suzak, was distinguished by perseverance and organization. It was harshly suppressed by regular army units. The Semipalatinsk and Almaty districts, the Adayevskaya Steppe were major centers of discontent. In the Adayev district, for example, by the mid-20s, more than 60 rebel groups were operating. There were pockets of rebellion in the Vilsky district, on Ustyurt and in Mangyshlak. In 1929-1932, the Adayev uprising covered the vast territory of Western Kazakhstan to Turkmenistan and Karakalpakia, one of its leaders was Tobaniyaz Alniyazov. The Red Army and OGPU units numbering more than 1 thousand people, summoned from Dagestan, Baku, Saratov, participated in the suppression of the Adayev uprising. The rebels were repressed, some were forced to migrate outside Kazakhstan.

4. Forced transition of nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh farms to settlement. The consequences of hunger.

Having effectively eliminated the opposition in Kazakhstan, Goloshchekin began to implement his idea of "Small October". In 1926-1927, the redistribution of arable and pasture lands was carried out. About 1,360 thousand hayfields and 1,250 thousand acres of arable land were taken from wealthy farms and transferred to the poor and middle peasants. However, this measure did not bring the expected effect.

Farms without livestock could not use the hayfields and pastures transferred to them and in most cases returned them to their former owners.

The next step was the confiscation of the property of large cattle owners with their eviction together with their families outside the areas of residence. It was planned to confiscate the property and livestock of about 700 farms. According to the documents, the cattle were taken from 696 farms, but this figure was much higher in the allotment. So, only in Akmola district instead of 46, according to the plan, more than 200 farms were subjected to confiscation and eviction, in Petropavlovsk instead of 34 farms -102, etc. In total, as a result of the campaign, about 145 thousand heads of cattle were transferred to the poor. It should be noted that not only large cattle owners were subject to confiscation, but also middle peasants who were seen to be disloyal to the authorities. The tax pressure on well-to-do farms, forced to pay most of the agricultural tax, also intensified. Thus, in 1927-28, 4% of households paid 33% of the total amount of taxes. In addition, there was a system of "self-taxation", according to which the amount could exceed the original two or three times.

It should be noted that the policy of pressure on wealthy peasants was typical not only for Kazakhstan, but also for the entire Soviet Union. The Soviet government considered accelerated industrialization to be its main goal, the funds for which the agricultural sector of the economy had to provide. Traditional farming, relying on private ownership of land and livestock, could not provide the necessary funds in a short time. Therefore, at the end of the 20s, a course was taken towards collectivization - the creation of a system of collective farms (collective farms) with the complete alienation of peasants from the means of production and the distribution of the results of this production. Kazakhstan was destined for a special role. The rich natural resources provided for the creation of a large industrial base here, but the labor force had to be moved here from outside, from the central regions of Russia and Ukraine. Kazakhs, as nomads and pastoralists, did not fit into the future system of "socialist Kazakhstan". That is why Goloshchekin, with Stalin's consent, chose those methods of collectivization that could not but cause the complete collapse of the Kazakh economy and the actual extinction of the whole people. Thus, a course was set for a large-scale genocide.

Collectivization. In 1927-28, a grain procurement crisis broke out in the country. If in 1927 430 million poods were harvested, then in the following year only 300 million poods were harvested, and a widespread decrease in acreage began. The peasants were forced to do this, since the state's purchase prices were three times lower than the market prices. In response, the authorities launched a collectivization campaign. In Kazakhstan, it was supposed to be mostly completed by 1932, but the local authorities, led by Goloshchekin, accelerated this process, which was accompanied by the forced settling of the Kazakhs and the "dispossession" of wealthy peasants. In 1928, 2% of all farms were collectivized, by the spring of 1930 - 50%, and by the autumn of 1931 - about 65%. At the same time, as part of the settlement, cattle-breeding towns were created, into which villages from a large territory were driven. This led to the fact that the cattle collected in one place began to die from lack of food. In many cases, not only livestock and agricultural equipment, but also poultry and even personal property were subjected to socialization.

Simultaneously with collectivization, a grain procurement campaign was actively underway. In collective farms, all grain stocks were taken away, including the seed fund,

obligations were also imposed on cattle-breeding areas to hand over grain, and Kazakhs were forced to exchange cattle for bread in order to fulfill them. On a large scale, there was a campaign for the harvesting of meat and wool, which led to the mass slaughter of livestock. In the winter of 1930, a team arrived for additional wool harvesting, which led to the death of a large number of sheep from the cold. As a result, even according to official data, the number of livestock in the republic decreased by 20 million heads, i.e. by half, and in 1931 - by another 10 million heads. The Kazakh authorities and Goloshchekin himself were well aware of the current situation, but continued to pursue the same policy. As part of the dekulakization, about 6,800 people were expelled from the republic in 1930-31. At the same time, 180 thousand dispossessed, deprived of means of subsistence were resettled to Kazakhstan from other regions of the USSR. Collectivization and dispossession were accompanied by brutal repressive measures. In 1922-1933, more than 33 thousand people were convicted for resisting the authorities and trying to hide grain and meat from harvesting.

The result of all these actions was an unprecedented famine that struck all regions of Kazakhstan without exception. Already in the spring of 1931, information about the famine began to arrive from the places in Alma-Ata, which had become the capital by that time, but the authorities ignored them and only tightened administrative pressure. As a result, about 2 million Kazakhs and 200-250 thousand Kazakhstanis of other nationalities died during 1931-ZZGG. Several hundred thousand Kazakhs migrated to China, Mongolia, Iraq and Afghanistan. The number of the ethnic group has halved. Animal husbandry suffered huge losses. From 1928 to 1932, the number of cattle decreased from 6 million 509 thousand to 965 thousand heads, sheep - from 18 million 566 thousand to 1 million 386 thousand heads, horses - from 3 million 616 thousand to 416 heads, camels - from 1 million 42 thousand to 63 thousand heads. Of course, the population of Kazakhstan tried to resist the genocide, which resulted in a number of unrest and armed uprisings.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos.

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.
2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.
3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.
4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty : Evero, 2014.
5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Rysbekova S. Social modernization of traditional society in Kazakhstan (1920-1936) // Arys Publishing House, Almaty, 2013. 370 p.

2. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite. Collection of historical documents in 2 volumes. Almaty. 2014.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.

2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>

3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6. Security Questions: (Feedback Feedback)

1. How can one explain the strengthening of the power and influence of the Communist Party in public life?

2. What are the features of industrialization in Kazakhstan?

3. What are the results of forceful collectivization in Kazakhstan? 4. What is the demographic situation in Kazakhstan as a result of the repression and famine of 1931-1933? 5. What are the features of cultural construction in Kazakhstan?

6. How was the process of transferring the economy of Kazakhstan to a military way?

7. What is the significance of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War?

Lecture No. 8.

1.Topic: The policy of "perestroika" in Kazakhstan.

2. Objective: To give an objective historical analysis of the socio-political and socio-economic life of society in 1985-1991. Explain the main stages of the "perestroika" policy, the events of December 1986 in Alma-Ata and the reasons for the collapse of the USSR.

1. Large-scale changes in ideology, economic and political life. The reforms of M.S. Gorbachev.

2. December events of 1986 in Alma-Ata and other cities of the republic.

3. The August coup of 1991.

4. Termination of the activities of the CPSU. The collapse of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

3. Lecture theses:

1. Large-scale changes in ideology, economic and political life. The reforms of M.S. Gorbachev.

By the mid-80s, the Soviet Union found itself on the threshold of an economic, social and political crisis. The administrative and command system was unable to meet the realities of the modern era. The urgent need to renew all aspects of society, its economic foundations, social life, political structure, and spiritual sphere began to be felt.

The history of Kazakhstan during the period of perestroika is a time when there was a transformation of Soviet society, a turn from totalitarianism to democracy, a transition from administrative and command methods to more open democratic forms of government began in the state sphere.

In March 1985, after the death of K. Chernenko, the youngest member of the Politburo, Mikhail Gorbachev, was elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Soon the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU took place, at which many issues of socio-economic life were raised in a new way. A course was proclaimed to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country. The Gorbachev period (1985 -1991) lasted 7 years and went down in history as "Perestroika". Four stages are clearly discernible in the history of perestroika:

1st stage – March 1985 – January 1987 This stage was held under the slogans – "acceleration" and "more socialism".

2nd stage – 1987 – 1988 The leitmotif of this stage were the slogans – "more democracy" and "glasnost". 3rd stage -1989 -1990. the period of "confusion and vacillation". This period was characterized by a split in the previously unified perestroika camp, a transition to an open political, national confrontation.

Stage 4 – 1990 – 1991 This stage was marked by the collapse of the world socialist system. The political bankruptcy of the CPSU and the collapse of the USSR.

In 1986, an innovation appeared in the economic life of the country – state acceptance (gospriemka). It was assumed that the acceptance of finished products of enterprises would be carried out by a state commission independent of enterprises. The results were very deplorable, at the end of 1987, 15-18% of industrial production did not pass state acceptance.

Several companies were launched in the social sphere: total computerization of schools, the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and unearned income. The Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism", published in 1985, caused a particularly wide resonance.

In the political field, the XXVII Congress of the CPSU held in 1986 was limited to calls to improve social democracy. The failure of all undertakings was revealed already in early 1987.

In January 1987, the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU took place, which marked the beginning of significant changes in the economic and political life of the USSR, which can rightfully be called reforms.

The development of economic reforms was determined by two trends: the expansion of the independence of state-owned enterprises and the expansion of the scope of the private sector of the economy. In 1986, the Law on Self-employment in 30 types of production of goods and services was adopted, mainly in the field of handicrafts and consumer services. For the first time in many decades, officially authorized "private owners" appeared in the USSR.

In 1987, the Law on the State Enterprise was adopted, according to which state-owned enterprises were transferred to self-financing, self-sufficiency and self-financing, could independently conclude supply contracts with partners, some large enterprises were allowed to enter the foreign market. In 1988, the law "On Cooperation in the USSR" was adopted. Finally, in 1989, a 50-year lease was allowed.

All these concessions to "capitalism" were carried out on the principle of one step forward, two steps back. Private owners and cooperatives were heavily taxed (65%), by

1991 no more than 5% of the able-bodied population was employed in the cooperative sector, 2% of land and 3% of livestock were in the hands of tenants in rural areas.

In the political field, in parallel, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced a new concept into the political lexicon – glasnost, by which the authorities understood "healthy" criticism of existing shortcomings, greater awareness of the population and some weakening of censorship. The main permitted object of criticism was "Stalinism", the main ideal was "a return to Leninist norms of party and state life". Within the framework of this company, party figures N.Bukharin, A.Rykov, G.Zinoviev, L.Kamenev.

Previously banned works began to be published Гроссмана,Платонова,Рыбакова,Дудинцева,Приставкина,Гранина,Мендельштама,Галича,Бродского,Солженицына,В.Некрасова,Оруэлла,Кестлера.New programs "The twelfth floor", "View" ,"The Fifth wheel", "Before and after midnight".

Political reforms were initiated by the XIX All-Union Party Conference (summer 1988). At the conference, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed extending alternative elections to the party apparatus, combining the position of first secretary of the party committee with the post of chairman of the Council of People's Deputies. And, most importantly, the conference approved, despite the resistance of part of the party apparatus, the idea of creating a new, two-tier system of the highest representative power of the USSR and the creation of the post of President of the USSR. This reform led to the restoration of a new system of representative power and executive power:

Representative power Executive power

Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR President of the USSR

Supreme Soviet of the USSR

At the III Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, held in 1990, Mikhail Gorbachev was elected the first and last President of the USSR.

In 1988-1989, with the adoption of a whole package of laws (on the press, on public organizations, on state security in the country, etc.), the political climate in the country was significantly liberalized, which in turn sharply intensified political life in general and the activities of various kinds of "informal" organizations in particular. Since 1989, the concepts of "market", "political pluralism", "rule of law", "civil society", "new thinking in foreign policy" have been firmly registered in the political lexicon.

Social tension was intensified by systematic shortages of certain goods: summer 1989-sugar, detergents, autumn 1989-tea crisis, summer 1990-tobacco crisis.

In the spring of 1990, the government of N. Ryzhkov presented to the public a program of transition to the market, which provided for an increase in prices for a number of goods. In contrast to the program of the Council of Ministers in the summer of 1990, the plan "500 days" was published, developed under the leadership of G.Yavlinsky and S. Shatalin. The plan provided for creating conditions for the transition to a market economy during this period.

Finally, in the autumn of 1990, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed to the Supreme Council his compromise Program of transition to the market, which also did not work. The crisis was growing. Gorbachev's authority in the country began to fall rapidly.

There was a lot of talk about updating the course, but it was all in words, but in fact the crisis was deepening. The December 1986 events in Kazakhstan were the result of the overdue contradictions between the course of transformation proclaimed in words and the realities of the existing reality.

The years 1988-1991 were also marked by radical changes in the foreign policy of the USSR. As a result of three meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and US President Reagan, agreements were reached on the destruction of medium- and short-range missiles, and in 1988 the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan began.

In September 1991, an agreement was reached to reduce the supply of Soviet and American weapons to Afghanistan. In the same year, the USSR sided with the United States in condemning the aggression of Iraq (its long-time ally) against Kuwait, established diplomatic relations with Israel and South Africa.

At the end of 1989, for almost one month, the Communist parties in Eastern Europe lost power (mostly peacefully). An impressive proof of the USSR's rejection of the former foreign policy was the refusal of the Soviet leadership to suppress these revolutions by force. Thanks to the support of the USSR, the unification of Germany and the destruction of the Berlin Wall, which became a symbol of totalitarian socialism, became possible.

2. December events of 1986 in Alma-Ata and other cities of the republic.

The second year of perestroika in Kazakhstan was marked by dramatic events

On December 16, 1986, a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held in Alma-Ata, at which the first secretary of the Central Committee D.A.Kunaev was removed from office and G.V.Kolbin, who had previously worked as the first secretary of the Ulyanovsk Regional Party Committee, was put in his place.

The directive decision on the appointment of G.V. Kolbin, which can only be regarded as another disregard for the national peculiarities of the republic, as a lack of respect for the people of Kazakhstan, was met with open discontent, protest, which resulted in the speeches of Kazakh youth in Alma-Ata. In addition, the election of G.V. Kolbin as the First Secretary of the CPC Central Committee exposed the contradiction between the traditional command and administrative methods on the part of the center and the democratic principles of perestroika proclaimed in April 1985. On the morning of December 17, 1986, a demonstration of young people protesting against the decision began in Alma-Ata, lasting 2 days, which went down in the history of Kazakhstan as the December 1986 events in Alma-Ata.

By noon on December 17, there were about 5 thousand demonstrators on L. Brezhnev Square. In the morning, the square was cordoned off by the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, after lunch, cadets of the militia school and the fire technical school were added to the police. In front of the audience, the Secretary of the Central Committee Z. spoke with exhortations and calls to disperse. Kamalidenov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council S.Mukashev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers N.Nazarbayev, 1st Secretary of the Alma-Ata Regional Committee of the CPC M.Mendybaev, Prosecutor of the Republic G. Elemisov, etc. These speeches were not successful.

On the evening of December 17, the first attempt was made to disperse the demonstration, fire trucks, sapper shovels, batons, service dogs were used. Mass riots began.

On the morning of 18, special units from other cities of the country arrived in Alma-Ata. In the evening, the “ousting” of demonstrators from the square began. The demonstration was dispersed. According to official data, during the riots in ALMAAT, 2 people were killed, 11 were burned, 24 vehicles were damaged, 39 buses, 33 taxis were disabled, 13 dormitories, 5 educational institutions, 6 trade enterprises, 4 administrative buildings were damaged.

Rallies and protest demonstrations were also held in Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar, Karaganda, Taldy Kurgan, Arkalyk, Kokchetav, Shymkent and other cities. After the dispersal of the demonstration, the authorities began repressions. About 900 people were punished administratively, more than 300 people were expelled from universities, 319 participants of the events were dismissed from work, excluded from the ranks of the CPSU - 52, from the Komsomol - 758. The total number of detainees was 8,500 people, 99 people were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One - K. Ryskulbekov - on charges of the murder of S. Savitsky was sentenced to death, which was later replaced by 20 years in prison.

On December 19, 1986, newspapers published a brief TASS report dated December 18, with the first official assessment of what had happened: "Last night and this afternoon in Alma-Ata, a group of young students, incited by nationalist elements, took to the streets, expressing disapproval of the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan held the other day.

Hooligans, parasitic and other antisocial persons took advantage of the current situation, allowing illegal actions against law enforcement officials, as well as arson attacks on a grocery store, personal cars, offensive actions against citizens of the city...". On December 25, 1986, at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the incident was assessed as “facts of the manifestation of nationalism”, and in July 1987, the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a resolution “On the work of the Kazakh Republican Party Organization for the international and patriotic education of workers”, in which the December events were called “a manifestation of Kazakh nationalism”.

In late 1986 - early 1987, the press was filled with organized articles, the names of which speak for themselves: “We are bitter”, “The price of self-love”, “Web”, “Bitter Lesson”, “About a painful national feeling”, in which the events of December were interpreted in the spirit of the first official message.

A kind of conspiracy of silence about December 1986 was established in the republic, the search for “nationalists” was actively underway. The first attempt to break the veil of silence was made by M. Shakhanov in the spring of 1989, demanding an objective review of the December events at the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR.

Only three years later, in 1989, the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR unanimously condemned the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In July 1989, a Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR was established to review the circumstances related to the December events. However, in November 1989, the Supreme Council, after hearing the report of the co-chairman of the commission M. Shakhanov, decided to transform it into a “working group to consider complaints of “Decembrists”.

Under the threat of unrest and hunger strike, which the members of the Commission were ready to declare, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic, in January 1990, the "Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR was established for the final assessment of the circumstances related to the events in Alma-Ata on December 17-18, 1986". In parallel, the process of reviewing the cases of convicted "Decembrists" was underway - 32 of them were released for lack of corpus delicti.

In May 1990, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a resolution in which it was recognized that the 1987 resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "assessment of mass violations of public order in Alma-Ata in December 1986 as a manifestation of Kazakh nationalism is erroneous ..."

In September 1990, the conclusions of the Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR were published.

They read: " The performances of Kazakh youth in December 1986 in Alma-Ata and a number of regions of Kazakhstan were not nationalistic - it was the first attempt to use the right to free expression of civil and political position guaranteed by the Constitution and declared by perestroika.

The deep causes of youth discontent were rooted in low living standards, social injustice and the costs of the command and administrative system.

The immediate impetus for the youth's speech was the cell-like and insulting appointment of G. Kolbin as the first secretary of the CPC Central Committee, which was perceived as a rude dictate of the center in solving issues affecting the vital interests of the population of the republic. Particular indignation was caused by the apparent contradiction between the traditional command actions of the center and the proclaimed democratic principles of perestroika.

A protest against the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee was initially made by a small group of working and student youth of Alma-Ata. The demonstration was peaceful and political in nature, did not contain calls for the overthrow of the state system and attacks against other peoples. The young people gathered in front of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic did not violate laws and public order, they only demanded explanations about the decisions of the plenum and expressed their disagreement with this decision.

The leadership of the republic at the very beginning did not want to enter into an equal dialogue with the youth and listen to their opinion. Regarding the political protest as a threat to the foundations of the government, it reacted to it by alerting the Alma-Ata garrison and cordoning off the square with forces many times greater than the number of demonstrators...

The decision to transfer special units of the internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from different regions of the country to Alma-Ata, adopted by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR A.Vlasov at the insistent requests of the republican leadership, was not caused by any necessity and was illegal... This decision was made behind the back of the supreme authority and the Government of the republic by a narrow circle of people.

The escalation of a peaceful and small protest demonstration into mass riots was caused by the political impotence of the leaders of the republic, their inability and unwillingness to find a peaceful way out of an acute situation, their reliance on force rather than reason and goodwill. The actions of some of the demonstrators often went beyond legitimate behavior. When trying to have a dialogue with the leaders of the republic, the demonstrators showed a lack of political culture towards them, intolerance, unacceptable disrespect, up to direct insults and hooligan antics. Resisting the law enforcement forces, they insulted them, clashed with them, fought, threw stones, inflicted bodily injuries on them. There were irresponsible, provocative calls for illegal actions, arson of cars, damage to buildings.

During the suppression of the riots, the law enforcement forces committed repeated and flagrant violations of the rule of law - beating detainees, taking them half-dressed out of town in winter, placing them in pre-trial detention centers and temporary detention centers for several days without the prosecutor's approval, often without food and medical care. Batons, small sapper shovels, service dogs were used during the dispersal... According to the commission, more than 1.7 thousand people were injured...

Gross violations of the rule of law were also committed in the course of judicial and investigative proceedings on initiated criminal cases against the participants of the events. The investigation into them was conducted in a short time, superficially and with a clear accusatory bias."

Based on the results of the Commission's work, in September 1990, a Resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR was adopted "On the conclusions and proposals of the Commission on the final assessment of the circumstances related to the events in the city of Alma-Ata on December 17-18, 1986". It noted that "the speech of the Kazakh youth in December 1986 in Alma-Ata was not nationalistic and at the initial stage was not illegal. The immediate reason for the protest of the youth was the blatant disregard for the opinion of the population and the party masses of the republic by the center, who sent the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan according to the stereotype of a little-known party worker in the republic before perestroika, underestimation of the increased self-consciousness of the people."

Due to the fact that, as some representatives of the opposition believed, neither the President of the Republic nor the Government were interested in considering the conclusions and proposals of the Commission to Investigate the December 1986 events in Kazakhstan and taking effective measures on them, in 1992 a number of representatives of the public of the republic and individual victims appealed to the Constitutional Court of the Republic with statements on the initiation of constitutional proceedings in the case "On the constitutionality of decisions taken by state authorities and administration of the former USSR and the Kazakh SSR, as well as the law enforcement practices of administrative, judicial and law enforcement agencies and the actions of their top officials during the December 1986 events." In October 1992, the Constitutional Court of the Republic decided to initiate constitutional proceedings in the case. However, in December 1995, he adopted a decision to terminate the constitutional proceedings in the case due to the non-jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court of part of the claims, the loss of force of a

number of acts, the constitutionality of which is subject to verification, as well as due to improper subjects of treatment for some claims.

The events of December 1986 are of great importance, they became a catalyst for the democratization of political life. The December speech of the Kazakh youth was the first in a series of national-democratic speeches, movements throughout the country, which marked the beginning of the dismantling of the USSR. It was after Alma-Ata at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s that events took place in Tbilisi, Baku, Vilnius and other cities of the country that accelerated the collapse of the Soviet political system.

3. The August coup of 1991.

The beginning of the 90s in the USSR were marked by the dominance of the national paradigm-the crisis of the administrative and command system, dissatisfaction with the national policy of the center brings to the fore the problem of national independence and state sovereignty of the republics. Formed in 1922, the USSR, conceived as a federal state, in fact turned into a unitary one, where the main republics had limited rights and had no real sovereignty, and where the right of republics to national statehood and sovereignty was ignored.

On May 18, 1989, Lithuania was the first of the Soviet republics to adopt a Declaration of Sovereignty.

Throughout 1990 and especially 1991, among the main problems facing the USSR was the problem of signing a new Union Treaty. The work on its preparation led to the appearance of several projects, which were published in 1991. In March 1991, at the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, an all-Union referendum was held on the question of whether or not to be the USSR and what it should be. The majority of the population of the USSR voted for the preservation of the USSR.

This process was accompanied by the aggravation of interethnic contradictions, which led to open conflicts (pogroms of the Armenian population in Sumgait in 1989, in Baku in 1990, Nagorno-Karabakh, clashes between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz in Osh region in 1990, armed conflict between Georgia and South Ossetia in 1991). As a result of interethnic conflicts in 1991, there were over 1 million refugees of various nationalities in the USSR.

The actions of the Union Center and the army command contributed to the incitement of interethnic conflicts (the dispersal of the demonstration in Tbilisi by troops in April 1989, the entry of troops into Baku, the seizure of the television center in Vilnius by the army). As a result of interethnic conflicts, about 1 million refugees appeared in the USSR by 1991. The new authorities in the Union republics, formed as a result of the 1990 elections, turned out to be more determined to change than the Union leadership. By the end of 1990, almost all the republics of the USSR had adopted Declarations on their sovereignty, on the supremacy of republican laws over the Union ones. A situation arose that observers dubbed the “parade of sovereignties” and the “war of laws.” Political power gradually moved from the center to the republics.

The opposition of the center -republic was expressed not only in the “war of laws”, i.e. the situation when the republics declared one after another the supremacy of republican laws over the union, but also in the situation when the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviets of the Union republics adopted laws that contradict each

other. Individual republics disrupted military conscription; bypassing the center, they concluded bilateral agreements on state relations and economic cooperation among themselves.

At the same time, both in the center and on the ground, fears and fears of the uncontrolled collapse of the USSR were maturing. All this taken together gave special importance to the negotiations on the new Union Treaty. In the spring and summer of 1991, meetings of the heads of the republics were held at the residence of the President of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev Novo-Ogarevo near Moscow. As a result of long and difficult negotiations, an agreement was reached, called “9 + 1”, i.e. nine republics and the center, which decided to sign a Union treaty. The text of the latter was published in the press, the signing of the contract was scheduled for August 20th. Mikhail Gorbachev went on vacation to the Crimea, to Foros, intending to return to Moscow on August 19. On August 18, some senior officials from state, military and party structures came to Mikhail Gorbachev in Foros and demanded that he authorize the introduction of a state of emergency throughout the country. The President refused to fulfill these requirements.

On August 19, 1991, the Decree of the Vice-President of Moscow was read out on radio and television. Yanaev and the Statement of the Soviet leadership, in which it was announced that Mikhail Gorbachev was ill and that he could not fulfill his duties and that the State Committee for the State of Emergency of the USSR (GKChP) assumed full power in the country, which was introduced “meeting the demands of the general population” throughout the USSR for a period of 6 months from 4 o'clock on August 19, 1991. The composition of the GKChP included: Yanaev - Vice-President of the USSR, V.Pavlov - Prime Minister, V.Kryuchkov - Chairman of the KGB of the USSR, B.Pugo - Minister of Internal Affairs, O.Baklanov - first Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, A.Tizyakov - Chairman of the Association of State Enterprises and Objects of Industry, Transport and Communications of the USSR and V.Starodubtsev - Chairman of the Peasant Union.

On August 20, a kind of manifesto of the State Emergency Committee was published - “Appeal to the Soviet People”. It said that perestroika had reached a dead end - (“the results of the national referendum on the unity of the Fatherland have been trampled... tens of millions of Soviet people have lost the joy of life... in the very near future, a new round of impoverishment is inevitable.”). The second part of the “Appeal” consisted of the promises of the State Emergency Committee: to hold a nationwide discussion of the draft of a new Union Treaty, restore law and order, support private entrepreneurship, solve food and housing problems, etc.

On the same day, Resolution No. 1 of the State Emergency Committee was published, in which it was prescribed to invalidate laws and decisions of authorities and management bodies that contradict the laws and Constitution of the USSR, prohibit rallies and demonstrations, establish control over the media, promised to lower prices, allocate 0.15 hectares of land to those who wish and raise wages.

The first reaction to the fact of the creation of the State Emergency Committee in Kazakhstan was expectant and conciliatory. All republican newspapers, radio and television of the republic brought to the population all the documents of the State Emergency Committee. According to the testimony of the chairman of the State

Television of the USSR, L. Kravchenko, N. Nazarbayev prepared a special video with words of recognition and support of the State Emergency Committee. N.Nazarbayev's televised address was sent to Moscow for broadcast on Channel One, but it was not shown.

N.Nazarbayev's address published on August 19 "To the people of Kazakhstan" did not contain any assessments of what was happening and was reduced to calls for calm and restraint, it also indicated that a state of emergency was not being introduced on the territory of Kazakhstan. In Alma-Ata on August 19, only a few representatives of democratic parties and movements - "Azat", "Azamat", "Alash", "Unity", "Nevada-Semey", SDPK, the trade union "Birlesu", etc. they gathered a rally and issued a leaflet in which the incident was called a coup d'etat and called on Kazakhstanis not to be complicit in the crime and to bring the organizers of the coup to justice.

On the second day of the coup, August 20, N.Nazarbayev made a statement in which he expressed his condemnation of the coup in cautious terms, but still definitely. In general, in the republic, many heads of regions and departments actually supported the putschists, having developed measures to transition to a state of emergency with varying degrees of readiness.

On August 21, the coup failed. Mikhail Gorbachev returned to Moscow. The Prosecutor General's Office has opened criminal cases against the conspirators. After the defeat of the coup, a series of actions of the President and Parliament of Kazakhstan followed.

On August 24, N.Nazarbayev's Statement was published to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU about his withdrawal from its membership, due to the fact that the Central Committee of the CPSU completely discredited itself by its actions during the coup.

On the same day, the Decree of N.Nazarbayev dated August 22 "On the termination of the activities of organizational structures of political parties, other public associations and mass social movements in the prosecutor's office, State security, internal affairs, police, state arbitration, courts and customs of the Kazakh SSR" was published.

On August 25, the Presidential Decree "On the property of the CPSU on the territory of the Kazakh SSR" was issued, according to which the property of the CPSU located on the territory of Kazakhstan was declared the property of the state.

On August 28, the Plenum of the CPC Central Committee was held, at which N.Nazarbayev resigned from his duties as the first secretary of the CPC Central Committee. The Plenum adopted two resolutions: on the termination of the activities of the CPC Central Committee and on the convocation in September 1991 of the 18th (extraordinary) Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan with the agenda "About the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in connection with the political situation in the country and the CPSU". On August 30, the Presidential Decree of August 28 was published "On the inadmissibility of combining senior positions in public authorities and management with positions in political parties and other socio-political associations."

August 29 - Decree on the closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site.

In addition, N.Nazarbayev issued decrees "On the formation of the Kaz Security Council.SSR", "On the transfer of state enterprises and organizations of Union

subordination to the Government of the Kazakh SSR”, “On the creation of the gold reserve and diamond Fund of the Kazakh SSR”, “On ensuring the independence of foreign economic activity of the Kazakh SSR”.

4. Termination of the activities of the CPSU. The collapse of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

After August 1991, the process of the collapse of the USSR went much faster. In September 1991, the 5th (extraordinary) Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR was held in Moscow. At the suggestion of Mikhail Gorbachev, N.Nazarbayev announced a statement by the President of the USSR and the top leaders of the Union republics, which proposed: - first, to conclude an economic union between the republics without delay;

- Secondly, in the conditions of the transition period, to create the State Council as the supreme authority of the USSR.

On September 5, 1991, the Congress adopted the Constitutional Law on Power in the Transitional Period, and then resigned its powers before the USSR State Council and the then not yet formed Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This desperate attempt by Mikhail Gorbachev to preserve the Center was not crowned with success - most of the republics did not send their representatives to the State Council.

Nevertheless, the State Council, consisting of the highest officials of the republics of the USSR, began its work on September 9, 1991, with the recognition of the independence of the Baltic states. The USSR was officially reduced to 12 republics.

In October, eight Union republics signed an Agreement on the Economic Community. But it was no longer observed. The process of disintegration was growing.

In November 1991, in Novo-Ogarevo, seven republics (Russia, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan) announced their intention to create a new interstate entity - the Union of Sovereign States (SSG). The leaders of the “seven” decided to sign a new Union Treaty by the end of 1991. Its initialing was scheduled for November 25, 1991. But that didn't happen either. Only Mikhail Gorbachev signed it, and the draft itself was sent for approval to the parliaments of seven republics. It was just an excuse. In fact, everyone was waiting for the outcome of the referendum on independence of Ukraine scheduled for December 1, 1991.

The population of Ukraine, who in March 1991 voted amicably for the preservation of the USSR, in December 1991 voted equally amicably for the full independence of Ukraine, thereby burying M. Gorbachev's hopes of preserving the USSR. The powerlessness of the Center led to the fact that on December 8, 1991, in Belovezhskaya Pushcha, near Brest, the leaders of Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine signed an Agreement on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). This Agreement proclaimed that the USSR as a subject of international law ceased to exist.

The reaction of the Asian republics to the creation of the CIS was negative. Their leaders perceived the fact of the formation of the CIS as an application for the creation of a Slavic federation and, as a result, the possibility of political confrontation between the Slavic and Turkic peoples.

On December 13, 1991, at an urgent meeting in Ashgabat of the leaders of the “five” (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan), the head of Turkmenistan S. Niyazov, (according to N. Nazarbayev), proposed to consider the

possibility of creating a confederation of Central Asian states in response to the decisions in Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

In the end, the leaders of the “five” made it clear that they did not intend to join the CIS as affiliated participants, but only as founders, on an equal basis, on a “neutral” territory. Common sense prevailed, decency was observed, and on December 21, a meeting of the leaders of the “troika”, “five”, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova was held in Alma-Ata.

At the Alma-Ata meeting, a Declaration was adopted on the termination of the existence of the USSR and the formation of the CIS as part of eleven states.

On December 25, Mikhail Gorbachev signed a decree on the removal of the functions of the Supreme Commander and announced his resignation from the post of President of the USSR. On December 26, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was able to convene - the Council of Republics adopted a formal Declaration on the termination of the existence of the USSR.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has ceased to exist.

The participants of the Alma-Ata meeting adopted a package of documents according to which:

- the territorial integrity of the member states of the commonwealth was stated;
- unified command of strategic military forces and unified control over nuclear weapons were maintained;
- The supreme authorities of the CIS “Council of Heads of State” and “Council of Heads of Government” were created;
- the open nature of the Commonwealth was declared.
- Analyzing the reasons for the collapse of the USSR, the first President of Kazakhstan in his work "On the threshold of the 21st century" names the following reasons: the 1st factor is the "arms race", which, with the general lag of the Soviet economic complex, was a heavy burden for the USSR. Second in importance, in addition to the subjective mistakes of the leadership, was the growing technological lag of the economy and society as a whole. The overstrain of the economy was a consequence of its military orientation and at the same time led to a crisis of the entire economic systems, and this "obvious, clear and difficult-to-dispute factor is, of course, more significant than the reasons of a subjective order," N.A.Nazarbayev emphasizes.
- The third "fundamental reason" for the collapse of the country, along with the factor of technological strategic lag, or a decrease in competitiveness, was the national issue. According to many politicians, "this is even the most important, determining reason." The authorities have demonstrated their inability to control the situation, and consequently, their failure, doom. The country's leaders did not have a program and strategy for solving the national issue. It was impossible to consider the system of national contradictions and conflicts in the Soviet Union in isolation from the global situation, because the "awakening of ethnicity" in various forms and manifestations became a challenge of the second half of the 20th century. In this regard, in the USSR, where they proceeded from the superiority of the class over the national, there was a significant underestimation of the national factor. In particular, "the ethno-cultural problems of the Central Asian countries," N.A.Nazarbayev points out in his work "On the Threshold of the 21st century," have

practically never been comprehended within the framework of the traditional Soviet doctrine of the national question."

- The self-exclusion of the USSR leadership from solving complex national problems led to the fact that the national question became one of the main factors of the collapse of the USSR.

- The fourth important factor in the collapse of the USSR is the severance of ties between the center and the regions. The system of center-periphery relations underwent radical changes even before the legal, legal collapse of the USSR. That is, administrative, economic, hierarchical and other ties were significantly weakened even before December 1991. Only the CPSU remained, so the crisis of the Communist Party became a crisis of society and the country.

- Finally, the fifth factor in the collapse was the sovereignization of the republics, which meant that the USSR could not continue to exist in its former capacity.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.

2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.

4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Rysbekova S. Social modernization of traditional society in Kazakhstan (1920-1936) // Arys Publishing House, Almaty, 2013. 370 p.

2. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite. Collection of historical documents in 2 volumes. Almaty. 2014.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.

2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>

3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6. Control: Questions (Feedback Feedback)

1. What are the main reasons for the policy of "perestroika"?

2. Identify the reasons for the December 1986 events in Alma-Ata?

3. What consequences did perestroika lead to?
4. What are the main reasons for the collapse of the USSR?
5. What events preceded the collapse of the USSR?

Lecture No. 9.

1. Topic: Kazakhstan in the world community (1991-2022). Proclamation of independence of Kazakhstan.

2. Purpose: to consider and pronalize the socio-political prospects of development and spiritual modernization of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

1. Socio-political situation in Kazakhstan on the eve of independence.
 2. Formation of the state structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan
 3. Approval of the symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan – flag, coat of arms, anthem
 4. Strategy "Kazakhstan – 2030". Transfer of the capital of Kazakhstan.
3. Lecture theses:

1. Socio-political situation in Kazakhstan on the eve of independence.

Since 1985, attempts have been made to improve the economy, but they did not affect the fundamentals of economic policy, so they were doomed to failure. It was planned to reorganize the management system of the economy, develop mechanical engineering, through which to modernize other industries and increase production rates. The import of the latest Western equipment was increased, but it did not give the expected results. The struggle for strengthening discipline at work turned into an anti-alcohol campaign, which led to an increase in drug addiction, moonshine, substance abuse, and a reduction in revenues to the state treasury. Since the beginning of 1987, production began to decline.

In July 1988, the state was forced to legalize the activities of enterprises with non-state ownership - cooperatives. However, the cooperative sector developed only in the service sector and did not affect the fundamentals of the economy. In Kazakhstan, by 1991, the number of cooperatives reached 15 thousand, and 220 thousand people worked in them, i.e. they were small enterprises with 10-15 employees.

Starting in 1987, the state began to build a "planned market" economy without a radical change in property relations, which led to an increase in the uncontrollability of the economy, to the rupture of inter-sectoral and inter-republican ties. Already in 1988-1989, the accelerating decline in the standard of living of Kazakhstanis began. The program for large-scale housing construction proclaimed by G. Kolbin, despite the huge investments, ended in failure, and mass demonstrations of workers began already in 1989. In July, strikes swept the mines of the Karaganda basin, and there were unrest at other enterprises. The mistake of the management was the introduction of electability of the directorate, which led to the destabilization of industrial relations.

Economic reforms of 1990-1991. In 1990, for the first time, the desire of the authorities to transition to a regulated market economy was announced. In May, the government of the USSR announced a 3-fold increase in prices for bread and bread products, and since January 1991, wholesale retail prices have increased 1.5-2 times. The excessive demand for goods has led to a shortage and a normalized distribution of essential products. The welfare of the people was also affected by the private monetary reform carried out in early 1991 and led to the impoverishment of a part of the population.

The failure of economic reforms was caused by the refusal of the USSR government to privatize the means of production and attempts to reconcile the market and socialism. Kazakhstan's acquisition of sovereignty in 1990 led to the emergence of the republican concept of transition to the market.

The Supreme Economic Council was formed under the President of the Republic, which included an expert group consisting of well-known foreign and domestic economists. State Property Committee. Antimonopoly Committee, etc. The main provisions of this program were the privatization of the social sphere and the transfer of all enterprises under the jurisdiction of the republic, a more equitable distribution of income of enterprises, an increase in the share of processing technologies, foreign investment.

However, the collapse of the USSR while maintaining economic ties and Russia's unilateral transition to price liberalization in early 1992 led to the destabilization of the financial and monetary system and rampant inflation. Kazakhstan became an independent state in the conditions of an economic catastrophe.

By the end of the 80s, the number of people leaving Kazakhstan began to exceed the number of arrivals. So, in 1989, the negative balance of migration amounted to 46.8 thousand people. This immediately affected the change in the national composition - due to the high birth rate of Kazakhs. According to the 1989 census, Kazakhs for the first time since 1926 took the first place in terms of population in their homeland, exceeding 6.5 million people, i.e. 39.7% of the population of the republic. The share of Russians decreased in the same year to 37.8%, although in 7 regions out of 19 their share was greater than Kazakhs. Migration abroad began, mainly of Germans and Greeks.

At the same time, the problem of the development of the Kazakh language remained acute. By 1989, about 600 schools with the Kazakh language of instruction were closed in the republic, disregard for the national culture, language and traditions prevailed. The growing discomfort in the interethnic sphere has led to outbreaks of violence. Tragic events occurred in the summer of 1989 in the city of Novy Uzen - one of the centers for oil production. The aggravation of the social situation and the tension between representatives of the indigenous nationality and shift workers led in June to mass riots and bloodshed, stopped only as a result of the intervention of the police and troops.

The aggravation of interethnic relations required an urgent revision of national policy. One of the first steps to normalize national policy was the adoption in September 1989 of the "Law on Languages", declaring Kazakh the state language, and Russian the language of interethnic communication. This step stabilized the socio-political situation in the republic and helped to smooth out interethnic contradictions. The cultural revival of the Kazakh, Tatar, German, Korean and other peoples of Kazakhstan has begun. Only for 1990-1991 . 482 Kazakh kindergartens and 155 secondary schools were opened. 49 national cultural centers were established in the republic.

At the same time, the chauvinist sentiments of a part of the population acutely experiencing the collapse of the USSR began to manifest themselves in Kazakhstan. This was reflected in the formation of the Unity movement in August 1990 and the activation of Cossack organizations. In September 1991, the Ural Cossacks tried to organize a celebration of the 400th anniversary of service to the "tsar and fatherland", which caused a fair protest of the Kazakhs. Representatives of the Kuban, Don, Orenburg Cossacks, as

well as activists of "Azat", "Zheltoksan" and other national democratic organizations began to arrive in Uralsk. It was only thanks to the leaders of the Azat movement that mass riots and clashes between Kazakhs and Cossacks were prevented. The provocative actions of the Cossacks aimed at artificially introducing ethnic hatred were condemned by public opinion. Nevertheless, there were still many unresolved problems in the sphere of national policy.

The barbaric, predatory attitude of the central departments to the natural resources of Kazakhstan led in the 70s-90s to an environmental crisis in the republic, which took on a catastrophic character in some regions.

Radiation pollution. One of the most difficult environmental problems is radiation pollution of the territory of Kazakhstan. Nuclear tests conducted since 1949 at the Semipalatinsk test site have led to the contamination of a huge territory in Central and Eastern Kazakhstan. There were five more test sites in the republic where nuclear tests were conducted, and the Chinese Lob-Nor test site is located in the immediate vicinity of its borders. The radiation background in Kazakhstan is also increasing as a result of the formation of ozone holes during the launch of spacecraft from the Baikonur cosmodrome. Radioactive waste is a huge problem for Kazakhstan. Thus, the Ulba Combine has accumulated about 100 thousand tons of waste contaminated with uranium and thorium, and the waste storage is located in the city limits of Ust-Kamenogorsk. There are only three burial grounds for nuclear waste in the republic and all of them are located in the aquifer. Uranium ore mining was carried out without land reclamation, only in 1990-1991 97 thousand tons of radioactive rocks were exported to the Moyinkum district of the Zhambyl region, in total up to 3 million tons of contaminated waste accumulated here.

It was the seriousness of the problem of radiation pollution that led to the fact that one of the first laws of sovereign Kazakhstan was the Decree of August 30, 1991 on the prohibition of tests at the Semipalatinsk test site. **The crisis of natural resources.** One of the most serious environmental problems in Kazakhstan has become the depletion of water resources. The expansion of the consumption of fresh water, primarily for irrigation agriculture, has led to the clogging and depletion of natural water sources. The shallowing of the Aral Sea has become especially catastrophic due to the irrational use of the waters of the Amurdarya and Syr Darya. If in the 60s the sea contained 1066 km³ of water, then in the late 80s its volume was only 450 km³, the salinity of the water increased from 11-12 g / l to 26-27 g / l, which led to the death of many species of marine animals and fish. The sea level dropped by 13 meters, the exposed seabed turned into a salt desert. Annual dust storms spread salt over vast areas of Eurasia. In the adjacent lands, the level of salty groundwater rose to 1.5-2 meters, which led to a drop in the fertility of irrigated lands in the Aral Sea region. The decrease in the sea mirror caused a change in the direction of winds and climatic characteristics of the region.

A similar situation has developed on Lake Balkhash, the level of which has decreased by 2.8-3 meters in 10-15 years. At the same time, the level of the Caspian Sea continues to rise, caused by an ill-considered decision to drain the Kara-Bogazgol Bay. Huge areas of coastal areas, pasture lands and promising oil-bearing areas have already been flooded.

The Zyryanovsky lead and Leninogorsk polymetallic plants caused pollution of the Irtysh, into which 895 tons of suspended, 2,139 tons of organic substances, 263 tons of petroleum products were dumped in 1989 alone. An alarming ecological situation has developed in the valley of the Ili and Ural rivers.

The land resources of the republic are in critical condition, fertile arable lands are being depleted, pastures are being desertification. More than 69.7 million hectares of land are subject to erosion, thousands of hectares are withdrawn from agricultural turnover every year. The problem of air pollution remains serious, especially in large industrial centers.

2. Formation of the state structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Immediately after the declaration of State independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 16, 1991, the process of forming a new political system characterized by a strong presidential power and based on the principles of democracy and respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms began.

1992 was the year of Kazakhstan's active entry into the international arena. On March 3, the republic became a member of the UN, later joined other international organizations. At the same time, state symbols are also being developed. On June 4, 1992, the National Emblem and Flag of Kazakhstan were approved, and on December 11 - its National Anthem.

Measures have been taken to separate the functions of the legislative and executive authorities, work has begun on parliamentary reform and the transformation of local authorities. In January 1993, the Constitution of Kazakhstan was adopted, declaring it a unitary, secular and democratic state. The continuation of the reforms of the political system led to the adoption of the second Constitution on August 30, 1995, according to which the supreme legislative power was transferred to a bicameral parliament consisting of the Senate (two deputies from each region) and the Mazhilis (67 deputies). April 29, 1995 A referendum was held in the republic, which extended the term of office of President N. Nazarbayev until December 1, 2000. In 1997, an important event in the life of Kazakhstan took place - the transfer of the capital to Astana, which was dictated by a number of economic and political reasons of strategic importance.

The deterioration of macroeconomic indicators and the threat of a new round of crisis led to the fact that the President took an unprecedented step - announced the urgent resignation of his powers and new elections. The elections held on January 10, 1999 showed that the majority of the people of Kazakhstan support the current policy of the Partition of the State and the course of reforms. For the first time in the history of Kazakhstan, presidential elections were held on an alternative basis. 1 Political reforms have not been completed and involve further improvement of the structure of the government, executive authorities, reform of legislation, administrative and political division of the state.

Socio-economic processes. Kazakhstan gained independence in the conditions of the most severe crisis. That is why the main task in the new conditions has become the gradual construction of effective market mechanisms to stabilize financial and credit systems, reduce the rate of decline in production levels. The main direction of the economic reform was the liberalization of economic relations, the change of ownership

forms based on privatization, the development of entrepreneurship, and the widespread attraction of foreign investment. The stabilization of the financial system became possible as a result of the introduction of the national currency, the tenge, in November 1993 and the tightening of monetary policy. As a result, it was possible to reduce the inflation rate already in 1995 to 4% per month. By the end of 1996-the beginning of 1997, the stabilization of the economic system began, the rate of decline in industrial production significantly decreased.

Unfortunately, the stabilization of the economic situation that has begun has not become a defining development trend. The reason for this was the global economic crisis that engulfed Kazakhstan's closest neighbors, primarily Russia, in mid-1998. The multiple depreciation of the ruble against the dollar, while maintaining the current ruble prices, led to a sharp reduction in the cost of Russian goods on the Kazakh market. Trying to support local producers, the government tried to restrict imports, and then was forced to devalue tenge. The decline in world oil prices, the main export item of Kazakhstan, also played a role in the growth of crisis phenomena. In addition, budget revenues from privatization have sharply decreased, since the main objects of interest to investors were sold off in 1993-1997. In this regard, the main task of the government at this stage was to help domestic producers, replenish the budget, and reduce government spending.

In general, it is too early to talk about the stabilization of the economic situation. The unemployment rate remains high, the rate of decline in production has begun to grow again, the processes of structural adjustment of the economy, especially in agriculture, are far from being completed.

National demographic processes. After 1991, the population began to decline in Kazakhstan, associated with high rates of emigration. So, if in 1992 there were 16 million 985 thousand Kazakhstani, then in 1993 - already 16 million 942 thousand, and in 1995 - 16 million 590 thousand people. In just 9 months of 1995, 198.6 thousand people left the republic. The birth rate is falling and the death rate of the population is growing. At the same time, about 50 thousand Kazakhs arrived in Kazakhstan from abroad only in 1993.

The national composition of the republic has changed significantly, some regions have become regions of predominant residence of Kazakhs. So, in the Kyzylorda region, they make up 92% of the population, Atyrau - 83.2%, Aktobe, Mangystau, South Kazakhstan - 61% each. The number of Kazakhs in other areas has increased significantly.

In terms of population, the first place is occupied by the South Kazakhstan region (1 million 999 thousand in 1995), the second - Kostanay (1 million 39 thousand), the third - Zhambyl (1 million 35 thousand). The processes of urbanization are intensifying, i.e. the outflow of rural population to cities. Today there are 84 cities in Kazakhstan, including 32 cities with a population of more than 50 thousand people and 1 city (Almaty) with a population of more than 1 million inhabitants. In 1995, 56% of the total population of the republic lived in cities.

Cultural processes. After 1991, the education system is also experiencing a certain crisis. As of January 1, 1993, 303 kindergartens for 154 thousand places were closed in Kazakhstan, the number of secondary schools is decreasing. At the same time, the process of the emergence of non-state educational institutions - schools and higher educational institutions - began.

The adoption of the Law on Languages and the relevant articles of the Constitution allowed the revival of national education to begin. Out of 8,610 secondary schools, 3,379 work in Kazakh, 72 in Uzbek, 16 in Uighur, 3 in Tajik, 1 in Turkish, the number of mixed schools has increased to 2,299. The number of schools operating only in Russian has decreased to 2,840. 78 books with a total circulation of 5 million copies were published for students of the Kazakh language. Nevertheless, it is too early to talk about the irreversibility of the process of the revival of the Kazakh language, the state policy on this issue is inconsistent.

A major event in the cultural life of Kazakhstan was the World Kurultai of Kazakhs, which gathered in September 1992 and brought together famous writers, poets, scientists, public and religious figures from all over the world.

At the same time, negative aspects are also observed in cultural processes, funding for cultural, scientific, and educational institutions has fallen, their commercialization has increased, and social insecurity of doctors and teachers has increased due to economic difficulties.

In general, the processes taking place in society characterize the modern period as a transitional one, with all its inherent advantages and disadvantages.

3. Approval of the symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan – flag, coat of arms, anthem

June 4, 1992 will forever remain in history and in the memory of the people as the birthday of the state emblem of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In general, the term "coat of arms" widely used today comes from the German word "yerbo". Translated into Kazakh, it means the concept of "tanba" (tamga, sign). For the first time this term began to be used in the ancient Turkic Khaganate (551-630).

Today's coat of arms of sovereign Kazakhstan is the result of great work, creative searches of two famous architects: Zhandarbek Malibekov and Shota Ualikhanov. it wasn't easy to win this competition. Suffice it to recall that 245 projects and 67 descriptions of the future coat of arms took part in the final competition alone.

The coat of arms has the shape of a circle. In the world, the most perfect shape is considered to be the shape of a ball. And the circle, as the element closest to this perfection, is especially appreciated by nomads. The circle as an element of heraldry has application everywhere, but it is in special honor and respect among the eastern nomads. It is a symbol of life, eternity.

The central element, which has absorbed the main idea of our Coat of Arms, is the shanyrak - the circular top of the dome of the yurt. Shanyrak is a symbol of family well-being, peace and tranquility. Masterfully, effectively and beautifully depicted tundyk - the zenith hole of the yurt, resembles a bright sun against a blue, peaceful sky. Domed poles - uyk, evenly diverging from the center across the blue space of the coat of arms, resemble the rays of the sun - a source of life and warmth. The authors managed to solve the problem of the image of the kerege - sliding lattice bases of the yurt. The cross-shaped, triple, kuldreushi of shanyrak symbolize the unity of the three juz, which ensures its strength. Thus, in the language of heraldry, the authors reflect the peaceful nature of the Kazakhs. They call on all the peoples of the republic under the common shanyrak, to strive to turn into strong powerful load-bearing structures of our common home - Kazakhstan.

The next component of the compositional structure of the coat of arms are golden-winged with horns in the shape of a crescent, fantastic steeds - tulpars. Although the image of the Argamaks in state symbols has a long history, nevertheless, this version of the authors caused great discussions and controversies before it was adopted. The silhouette of horses in the language of heraldists has a deep meaning and content. It means: the fearlessness of a lion, the foresight of a falcon, the physical strength and strength of a bull, the speed, speed and plasticity of a deer, the cunning and resourcefulness of a fox in the fight against enemies. The golden wings of horses also resemble sheaves of grain, golden ears, i.e. a sign of labor, abundance and material well-being.

In the center of the coat of arms is a five-pointed star. In the project, a crescent moon and three small stars were located there. during the discussion, options for eight-pointed, seven-pointed, five-pointed stars were proposed. We stopped at the last one. Our heart and arms are open to representatives of all five continents.

It remains to note the light range of our coat of arms. Basically there are two of them: golden and blue. The first corresponds to the bright, clear future of Our peoples. The blue sky is the same for all the peoples of the world. Its color in our coat of arms embodies our desire for peace, harmony, friendship and unity with all the peoples of the planet.

State Flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan

A blue flag with a golden national ornament on the left, a golden sun and a soaring silhouette of an eagle in the center today adorns administrative buildings in the republic, flutters over the buildings of embassies of sovereign Kazakhstan in foreign countries, is installed near the United Nations building. It is now perceived by everyone as a symbol of freedom, independence and sovereignty of our republic. Its author is Shaken Niyazbekov. This new symbol of ours is the result of his creative quest and selfless work.

More than 600 projects took part in the competition dedicated to the development of the national flag. After the preliminary selection, the four most interesting projects were put forward by the commission for discussion by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main element of the national flag is its color. We must pay tribute to the perseverance and dedication of the author, who from the very beginning refused to be multicolored and gaudy and proved the monotony of the flag as a symbol of the unity of Kazakhstan. And in the final version, the light blue color is determined. First of all, the light blue color is one of those colors that mankind has been widely used for a long time as one of the bright, expressive and pleasant. This is not accidental. After all, this color prevails in nature. It is one of the seven sacred colors of the rainbow. The color of the sky and water.

In international terms, the policy of the country that raised the light blue flag as a symbol of its statehood should be treated with the greatest confidence and understanding. Thus, without admixture, the pure blue color of our flag testifies to the cultural and ethnic unity of the people and at the same time indicates the idea of the indivisibility of the state.

The sun is a source of life and energy. Therefore, the silhouette of the sun is a symbol of life. Man is not eternal. The arrival into the world and the departure of a person

from life is measured by time. And time is determined for a nomad by the movement of the sun. Sunrise and sunset, one dimension - day. According to the law of heraldry, the silhouette of the sun is a symbol of wealth and abundance. Therefore, it is not by chance that, upon careful examination, the rays of the sun in our flag simultaneously have the shape of a grain - the basis of abundance and well-being.

The steppe eagle or golden eagle occupies a special place in the worldview of nomads. His image in the coats of arms and flags of the peoples and ethnic groups that inhabited Kazakhstan has a long tradition. In the language of symbolism, the silhouette of an eagle means state power, breadth and foresight. For the steppe people, it is a symbol of freedom, independence, striving for a goal, for height, a flight into the future. At the same time, the eagle, having a powerful force, is able to give a worthy rebuff to anyone who tries to hinder the achievement of the future. The silhouette of the eagle arose from the idea of the aspiration of the young sovereign Kazakhstan to the heights of world civilization.

Another element that gives novelty and uniqueness to our flag is a strip parallel to its shaft, consisting of a national ornament. The Kazakh ornament "koshkar-muiz - sheep horns" is depicted here.

Respect for the flag is respect for the country, the people, its history.

4. Strategy "Kazakhstan – 2030". Transfer of the capital of Kazakhstan.

In 1997, the strategic program "Kazakhstan-2030" was published. The strategic program "Kazakhstan-2030" is a document of great historical and political significance. It contained a detailed analysis of the situation of the republic at the moment, the "mission of Kazakhstan" was disclosed, as well as such "priority long-term goals" as: 1) national security; 2) internal political stability and consolidation of society; 3) economic growth based on a developed market economy with a high level of foreign investment; 4) health, education and well-being of citizens of Kazakhstan; 5) energy resources; 6) infrastructure, especially transport and communications; 7) a professional state limited to basic functions.

On December 10, 1997, the then city of Akmola was officially declared the capital of our state. The historic decision to move the capital from Almaty to Akmola was made by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan on July 6, 1994.

The Head of State Nursultan Nazarbayev, who spoke to the deputies at the Parliamentary session at that time, explained the need to move the capital from Almaty to Akmola and noted the choice of the location of the capital according to 32 criteria. After a heated discussion, the deputies realized that there could be no place for personal interests in matters of state affairs and the transfer of the capital and showed determination. As a result, it was decided to support the initiative of President Nursultan Nazarbayev to move the capital of the state to Akmola. That's how a historic decision was made in the life of our country.

On July 6, 1996, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted a resolution "On the transfer of the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan".

On October 20, 1997, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on declaring the city of Akmola the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 10, 1997 was published, and the official presentation of the city of Akmola as the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan was scheduled for June 10, 1998.

On November 8, 1997, the standards of the state symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan were delivered to Akmola.

These days, the first group of employees of the Presidential Administration, Government, ministries and departments arrived in the new capital.

Head of State Nursultan Nazarbayev in his book "In the Heart of Eurasia" noted that he wished the staff of the Presidential Administration who moved to Akmola a good journey, and also dwelt on the importance of moving the capital. With the transfer of the capital, a new stage of government reform has begun. Nursultan Nazarbayev stressed that a new generation will be formed in the new capital государственных служащих. Эта the work, first of all, will begin with employees of central government agencies.

On December 10, 1997, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the heads of the Government and the Parliament of the Republic signed an appeal to the people, which was published in the press.

It said that from this day on, the most important and fateful decisions for our country will be made in the new center of Kazakhstan.

Also on the same day, the Head of State appointed Adilbek Dzhaksybekov to the post of akim of the city.

Today Astana has turned into an international center in the expanses of Eurasia, where various forums and congresses, as well as other world-scale events are held.

To name just a few of them, this is the OSCE Summit held in 2010 in the capital of Kazakhstan, which led to a significant restructuring of the activities of this organization. Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, regularly held in Astana, Astana Economic Forum. In 2011, Astana jointly with Almaty hosted the VII Asian Winter Games, and this year held the EXPO-2017 International Specialized Exhibition at the highest level.

Today Astana with a million population consists of three districts - Saryarkinsky, Almaty and Yesilsky. In 1999, by UNESCO's decision, the young capital of Kazakhstan was awarded a medal and the high title of "City of Peace". Since 2000, Astana has been a member of the International Assembly of Capitals and Large Cities.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.

2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.

4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Rysbekova S. Social modernization of traditional society in Kazakhstan (1920-1936) // Arys Publishing House, Almaty, 2013. 370 p.

2. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite. Collection of historical documents in 2 volumes. Almaty. 2014.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.

2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>

3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6.Control: Questions (Feedback Feedback)

1. What are the main priorities of the national security policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan?

2. Tell us about the development of political parties and party systems?

3. Define civil society?

4. What are the reasons for the formation of a new confessional reality in Kazakhstan?

5. What is the main direction in the activities of the DUMA?

6. What is the confessional policy of Kazakhstan in the context of security issues?

7. What are the main goals and objectives of the state program "Cultural Heritage"?

Lecture No. 10.**1. Topic: Socio-political and spiritual development.**

2. Objective: to explain the formation of a nation of a unified future and new views in the study of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate based on new sources.

1. The formation of social movements in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the formation of a multi-party system.

2. Historical significance of the article by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.Zh. Tokayev "Independence above all".

3. "January events". Messages of the President of Kazakhstan K.Zh. Tokayev "New Kazakhstan: the path of renewal and modernization".

4. Referendum on amendments to the Constitution of the country. Expansion of democratic transformations.

3. Lecture theses:

1. The formation of social movements in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the formation of a multi-party system.

The transition to democracy in Kazakhstan began in difficult conditions. The country was experiencing a systemic socio-economic crisis, which resulted in a decline in industry, hyperinflation, and a sharp decline in the standard of living of the population:

- there was no political diversity in the country, there was no multiparty system, independent media, non-governmental organizations;

- there were no historically established democratic traditions and experience in the functioning of democratic institutions.

Because of this, the process of political change has assumed the character of a gradual reform of the country's political system. На первом этапе (1990 - 1993) the main changes were aimed not so much at creating a new system as at destroying the existing one. During this period, the formation of a parliamentary-presidential form of government took place in the country.

At the second stage (1993 - 1995), there was a process of searching for a model of the political system of Kazakhstan that takes into account the political, economic, socio-cultural, psychological, geopolitical and national characteristics of the country.

At the third stage (1995 - 1998) there was an active process of creating the architecture of the new political system of the country. The development of the political system of Kazakhstan began to be determined by the provisions of the 1995 Constitution adopted at a referendum, which legally secured the transition to a presidential form of government. A professional bicameral Parliament was created in the country.

The fourth stage of development (1998-2001) is characterized by the strengthening and growth of the democratic component of the country's political system. This stage begins with the promulgation of the President's Address to the people of Kazakhstan and the introduction of amendments to the Constitution and other legislative acts in the autumn of 1998, which expanded the powers of the Parliament.

The 1999 parliamentary elections, held in a nationwide constituency on party lists, were a turning point in the life of our society - political diversity and multiparty system were achieved.

The holding of elections on an alternative basis has become one of the important elements of the democratization of Kazakh society, gave a noticeable impetus to the development of the political system and testified to the qualitative growth of the political consciousness of Kazakhstanis. At the moment, the political system has emerged from the contradictions between the liberalization of the economy and the preservation of "old" political relations. The political elite has shown its commitment to a consistent course of supporting and strengthening the legitimacy of political power and the unacceptability of anti-democratic measures. This is evidenced by the fact that Kazakhstan has created the basic conditions for the development of non-governmental organizations.

Independent mass media have become a reality in the republic. In 2000, out of more than 1300 mass media operating in the republic, non-state mass media accounted for more than 70%. There are more than 400 associations and movements operating in the country, some are registered as political parties. Among them are the Party of National Unity of Kazakhstan, the Democratic Party, the Peasant Union, the Youth Union. The People's Unity of Kazakhstan, the Democratic Party, the Liberal Movement and a number of other small organizations formed the Otan party, which won the parliamentary elections in October 1999.

The equality of rights and freedoms of all citizens, regardless of their national, linguistic and religious affiliation, was enshrined in the legislation of Kazakhstan. The Law on Languages provides strong guarantees for the further development of the languages of all the peoples of Kazakhstan.

In the socio-political sphere, promising national programs aimed at the future are being implemented: "People's Health", full computerization of the education system, support for culture. In recent years, a competitive system for selecting civil servants has been introduced.

The Law "On Social Partnership in the Republic of Kazakhstan" adopted in December 2000 reflects the objective processes taking place in the social sphere, in particular, it defines the legal framework, tasks and procedure for concluding, amending and terminating agreements to achieve common socially significant tasks. The leitmotif of social partnership is the classic triangle of class consensus (tripartism). It consists of the State (Government), trade unions representing the interests of employees, and organizations protecting the rights of employers. This ensures a further progressive course of democratization in the country without a split and upheaval of society.

In recent years, important institutional and structural transformations have been carried out in Kazakhstan, which have consolidated the basic foundations of a democratic social structure and a liberal political system. At the same time, most of the problems that arise in society have been solved without dangerous internal conflicts. At the current stage of society's development, there are a number of objective factors that determine the further democratization of society.

As a result of successive political reforms in Kazakhstan at the current stage, a type of political system has developed, which is characterized by the following features:

- the principle of dividing the unified state power into legislative, executive and judicial branches has really been established in the state structure;
- the transition to the holding of general elections of the Head of State and representative bodies has been completed; political diversity has been legislated, the formation of a multiparty system has begun;
- non-state media are actively functioning;
- the process of creating non-governmental organizations continues;
- equality of all ethnic groups of the population is legally fixed and implemented in practice;
- the base of the market economy has been formed.

The democratization of Kazakhstan's society presupposes the further development of political parties and civil society institutions. A political system is democratic if it allows political parties to be formed freely, and parties to fight for power, or not to share power. The defining characteristic of parties as political institutions is that they serve as a mechanism linking the institutions of the State with the institutions of civil society. From the very beginning, many political parties and movements appear in the process of forming the party system of the Republic of Kazakhstan. They arise and disintegrate, which is quite natural for the stage of formation of a democratic party system.

A favorable investment climate has been formed in Kazakhstan. Domestic production is being raised and modern information technologies are being developed. In the social sphere, a transition was made from the ideology of state paternalism to a balanced targeted social policy. The national model of education is being formed and developed. The acquisition of state independence gave impetus to the development of the cultural and historical heritage of all the peoples of Kazakhstan.

Political stability and interethnic harmony have been preserved in the society. The achievements of our country in the foreign policy sphere are also significant. In a short period of time by historical standards, the leadership of Kazakhstan ensured the smooth entry of the young independent state into the world community.

Kazakhstan's authority in the international arena has increased, as evidenced by the consistent implementation of the ideas initiated by President N.A.Nazarbayev to strengthen regional security, develop economic cooperation and deepen integration in the post-Soviet space.

The fifth stage of the democratization of society (2001-2005) was marked by the adoption of a 10-year strategic plan for the development of the country, according to which the main emphasis in the field of political and state-building for the period up to 2010 was placed on solving the following tasks: creating an effective system of interaction between the three branches of government; decentralization of public administration; improvement of the mechanisms of the electoral process; promotion of development political parties and civil society institutions, strengthening domestic political stability, expanding the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The period is characterized by an increase in the need for democratic transformations in society. The specificity of this period is primarily due to the fact that liberalization in the economic sphere and partly in the political sphere determined changes in the structure of society and public consciousness. The social mobility of the population has increased. The national elite has become stronger. She had large amounts of capital. The political interests of the elite began to crystallize. The number of economic entities and private enterprises has increased, and new mechanisms for coordinating their interests have become more and more necessary. The struggle for property, zones of economic influence and other subjective factors provoked a deep confrontation within the elite, which in itself became one of the pushes for the further democratization of Kazakh society. Under these conditions, new political associations appeared on the party field of the country in the person of the Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan (DVK) and the Ak Zhol Party of Kazakhstan.

2. The historical significance of the article by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.Zh. Tokayev "Independence above all".

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev in the article "Tauelsizdik barinen kymbat" ("Independence above all"), published in the republican newspaper "Egemen Qazaqstan", named the main goals of the fourth decade of Independence of our country, spoke about the state language, the idea of statehood and much more. Read the details in the material Strategy2050.kz .

In his article, the Head of State noted that this year we celebrate the 30th anniversary of Independence. This is an important milestone indicating the strengthening of the Kazakh statehood. From a historical point of view, 30 years is one moment. And yet, for many peoples, it was an era in which difficulties and joys, crises and development were replaced. We also went through all this.

As the President noted, now every conscious citizen is concerned about the questions: What have we achieved in 30 years? Which country will we leave to future generations? What else needs to be done to strengthen our statehood? This is an important moment

when we need to compare our goals and achievements, recall the past in order to get a new impetus for moving forward, evaluate our strengths and weaknesses. These 30 years can be divided into three decades, each of which has its own content.

According to Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, the first decade can be called the period when the foundation of the new Kazakhstan was laid. During this period, under the leadership of Elbasy, a management system was formed, a national currency was introduced, Armed Forces were created, a Basic Law was adopted, and diplomatic relations with foreign states were established. Kazakhstan has become a member of reputable international organizations. The Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" was adopted. The borders with the neighbors in the East were determined, negotiations on the delimitation of borders with other neighboring states were initiated. The territory of the country was completely freed from nuclear weapons. The capital of the country was moved to the center of Saryarka. The transition to a market economy has been carried out, the institution of private property has been firmly established. Young people started studying in the leading educational institutions of the world. A National Fund has been created to overcome all kinds of crises. Our tribesmen all over the world were given the opportunity to return to their ancestral homeland.

The second decade was a period of strengthening statehood, increasing the potential of the economy. All land borders were legislatively approved. The Program "Cultural Heritage" has been implemented. The Northern Aral has been saved. Kazakhstan has initiated congresses of leaders of world and traditional religions, OSCE Summits, CICA and a number of other international projects. Significant foreign investments have been attracted to the country. The new capital on the bank of Yesil has become a national idea. The implementation of major infrastructure projects, such as the international transport corridor "Western Europe-Western China", has begun. Housing construction was developing at an unprecedented pace.

In the third decade of Independence, Kazakhstan became a prosperous state. Border issues were finally resolved. The Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" was adopted, the goal of becoming one of the 50 most developed countries was set. Large-scale programs were implemented in each direction. Along with political and economic reforms, special importance was attached to spiritual revival. The Head of State noted that all this was achieved thanks to the talented leadership of the Elbasy and the wisdom of the people of Kazakhstan, its cohesion and cooperation, the hard work of Kazakhstanis. Therefore, it would be fair to say that Elbasy has become an eternal symbol of Independence.

Speaking about the goals of the fourth decade, President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev stressed that the main task is to be a strong state and a competitive nation. To do this, we need to continue political and economic reforms, modernization of public consciousness. The goal is to create a fair society and an effective state. If the principle of justice is followed in every case, then these goals are definitely achievable.

The President declares that he will adhere to these principles when making every decision. Along with raising the standard of living of the population, the interests of every citizen will be fully protected. This is a just state.

The ideas of statehood should be reflected in all historical works

The Head of State instructed the authorized bodies and domestic TV channels to send a certain part of the state order, without fail, on historical topics. Financing issues will be resolved.

The President notes that there are enough important events in the Kazakh history worthy of becoming the basis for film plots. For example, this is the story of the Golden Horde, which was one of the most powerful empires in the world. Film industry specialists should pay attention to this issue.

As Kassym-Jomart Tokayev noted, the idea of statehood and statehood should always be reflected in artistic and documentary historical works. The leaders of the Alash movement, in their time, showed a good example of serving the people. At the beginning of the last century, they made a great contribution to the promotion of the idea of independence and became victims in the struggle for freedom.

As part of the celebration of the anniversary of Independence, we need to remember these people, present their legacy to our youth and the whole world. In addition, the works of scientists and writers studying this topic should be supported and appreciated.

The President recalled that 100 years have passed since the first period of mass famine – 1921-1922, when millions of people died and others were forced to leave their homeland. Without this tragedy, the number of the Kazakh people would have been much larger. These "white spots" of history have not yet been studied comprehensively. There is not even a consensus among scientists about the number of victims of hunger. It is necessary to carefully study historical documents. It is necessary to give this issue a state assessment. This complex problem must be treated with restraint and responsibility. In general, historical research should be conducted without hype, from a purely scientific standpoint.

The Head of State recalled that this year marks the 35th anniversary of the events of December 1986, when Kazakh youth came to the square to defend the honor of the people. The civic courage of these guys and girls should receive a decent assessment and become the subject of planned propaganda.

According to Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, by the end of this year Kazakhstan will celebrate anniversaries on a number of important events. In 1991, the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site was closed. It was an important decision not only for Kazakhstan, but also for the whole world. Therefore, it is necessary to hold special events. Thanks to the Decree signed by Elbasy, Kazakhstan has become a recognized leader of the anti-nuclear movement around the world, began to enjoy the trust of the leading world powers.

The President notes that, despite a number of attempts, a multi-volume modern history of Kazakhstan has not yet been written. Taking into account the conceptual mistakes made earlier, it is time to start writing it again. All textbooks should be based on this fundamental work. In addition, a brief history of Kazakhstan should be written for a foreign audience and translated into the main world languages. The President stressed that the land of Kazakhstan will never be sold or leased to any foreigners. It is necessary for every citizen to understand this. The moratorium imposed on certain norms of the Land Code is coming to an end next year. A very important issue is the introduction of agricultural land into circulation. Therefore, the Head of State instructed this year to create a commission on land issues and make a final decision.

Kassym-Jomart Tokayev said that the sacred land left to us by our ancestors is our main wealth. The history of Kazakhstan is not limited to 1991 or 1936. Kazakhs lived on this land during the times of the Kazakh Khanate, and during the Golden Horde, the Turkic Khaganate, as well as during the Huns and Saks. The history of the Kazakh people has been conducted since ancient times. But, in general, history should be dealt with not by politicians, but by historians.

The President recalled that the delimitation of borders with the help of international agreements has been carried out in the last few centuries. Previously, there were no such concepts as delimitation and demarcation. At one time, when, under the leadership of Elbasy, Kazakhstan was working hard to resolve border issues, some politicians and public figures did not consider this a very important matter. Time has proved that the work on the delimitation of borders was extremely important. Currently, all the borders of Kazakhstan are approved by bilateral treaties, recognized at the international level, no one can challenge them.

According to the Head of State, in response to the provocative attacks of individual citizens of foreign states expressing doubts about the territorial integrity of Kazakhstan in order to violate the good-neighborly relations of our country with neighboring states, along with reciprocal statements, a balanced, responsible explanatory work should be carried out. We need to be ready to protect national interests by any means.

The Head of State stressed that one of the main symbols of the country is the state language. The fact that the Kazakh language is the state language of Kazakhstan was specifically written back in the difficult period of the 90s in the Basic Law. During the period of Independence, all conditions were created for the development of the Kazakh language. During this time, the number of schools and educational institutions, kindergartens in which education is conducted in the Kazakh language has increased significantly. Today, the number of Kazakhs who know their native language, as well as representatives of other ethnic groups, has significantly increased. All legal methods and guarantees have been formed in order to make the Kazakh language, indeed, a unifying factor of the people of the country. The problem is desire. And for people to have a desire to master the Kazakh language – it depends on the Government.

The Head of State believes that the role of children's literature is great for mastering the language. Therefore, it is necessary to publish and distribute in large editions, in addition to the best works of Kazakh writers, selected works for children of foreign writers. There is a great demand for them.

The President noted that knowledge of the state language is the duty of every citizen of Kazakhstan. We see that young people learn English and other languages in a short time. During the change of a whole generation, anyone who had the desire could master the Kazakh language. But, better late than never – the main thing is that there is an aspiration.

According to Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, the widespread use of the Kazakh language does not mean restrictions for other languages, especially for the Russian language. Conditions will be created for the development of languages, customs and traditions of all ethnic groups. It should be understood that knowledge of several languages means expanding the horizons of our youth.

The article also emphasizes that at all times, thanks to unity, the people of Kazakhstan overcame any difficulties. For various reasons, many representatives of other nations came to the Kazakh land. Today, Kazakhstan is the homeland for all these people. Polyethnicity has become an advantage of our country. The forecasts of many experts who believed that polyethnicity creates a danger of internal conflicts in Kazakhstan did not come true. The Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan is working effectively in the direction of preserving peace and stability. In our country, no one is infringed on their rights on the basis of nationality. Conditions have been created for everyone, equal opportunities have been created. Kazakhstan's policy of interethnic harmony is recognized in the world. We need to appreciate this agreement based on cooperation. This is the only right path leading to prosperity. Therefore, the preservation of interethnic peace and harmony is the responsibility not only of state bodies, but also of the whole society, every citizen.

Ultimately, everyone is responsible for stability and well-being in the country. It is necessary to promote in every possible way the common values that unite the people, to consolidate them in the minds of people. For example, it is necessary to develop the concept of celebrating Nauryz Meirama, enrich its content. The more values that unite society, the stronger its unity, the President stressed.

3. "January events". Messages of the President of Kazakhstan K.Zh. Tokayev "New Kazakhstan: the path of renewal and modernization".

The protests in Kazakhstan, later known as the January events, began on January 2, 2022 after a sharp increase in prices for liquefied natural gas, which occurred on January 1, 2022 in connection with the transition to a market pricing mechanism. The protests began in the gas-producing city of Zhanaozen in western Kazakhstan, but on January 3-4 spread to Alma-Ata and other cities of the country. The protesters switched from economic demands to political ones, which included the resignation of the government and the departure from politics of the first president of the country, Nursultan Nazarbayev.

On January 4-5, protests in Alma-Ata turned into mass riots, including arson of government buildings and looting, and the authorities lost control of the city; the former residence of the president and the akimat (mayor's office) were burned, protesters seized Almaty airport. In most other cities, including the capital of Kazakhstan Nur-Sultan, the authorities maintained control over what was happening.

A state of emergency was declared in Kazakhstan — first in some regions, then throughout the country. For several days there were Internet outages, which led to interruptions in the operation of non-cash payment. The prices of liquefied gas were frozen, which did not lead to a decrease in protests. President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev dismissed the government of Askar Mamin and headed the Security Council of Kazakhstan instead of Nursultan Nazarbayev.

On January 6, at the request of the President of Kazakhstan, the CSTO operation in Kazakhstan was announced, which included the armed forces of Russia and 5 other countries and declared as a peacekeeping mission to protect important facilities and help maintain law and order. An anti-terrorist operation regime was declared, and the cleansing of cities from protesters began.

On January 7, the Kazakh authorities announced the restoration of order in the country.

On March 16, 2022, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.-Zh.K. Tokayev delivered a message to the people of Kazakhstan at a joint session of the Parliament. In his speech, the Head of State expressed the idea of building a New Kazakhstan.

A distinctive feature of this Message is its strategic nature. The message touches on various spheres of the country's political structure. For example, attention is drawn to the new, in fact, reform of the administrative-territorial structure of the country. The President proposed not just the emergence of new administrative units, but they set a trend for the approximation of administrative, regional centers to the population. It is no secret that the earlier policy of enlarging regions in the administrative-territorial structure led to the extinction of socio-economic life in a number of cities, which affected the regions as a whole."

Special attention should be paid to the new model of political power proposed by the President, those concrete practical steps to modernize the political system, including the institution of the presidency, the electoral system and others. The new model of state power is succinctly formulated by the President "A strong President - an influential parliament - an accountable government".

In fact, the Head of State proposes a new balance between the branches of government that will allow the state to respond clearly to the demands of the time in modern conditions. It is this model that will reflect the development of Kazakhstan's society, its increased level of political consciousness.

If you carefully read the Message, you can make sure that in the sphere of political structure, the President has actually begun a new democratization, which the country experienced at the dawn of independence. But if at that time democratization was largely spontaneous, in fact there was no practical experience of a democratic society, which led to the formation of a super-presidential form in public administration, now, taking into account the accumulated experience, all the positive and vulnerable sides of over-centralization, there is every chance that new democratization in various spheres will allow us to reach a new level. the level of state and social structure⁴. Референдум по внесению поправок в Конституцию страны. Расширение демократических преобразований.

As you know, any current Constitution is a political and legal document that should react sensitively to any fundamental changes that occur in society and the state. This fully applies to the Basic Law of Kazakhstan, which has changed and improved during the constitutional development of the country.

On April 29, 2022, at the XXXI session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, Head of State Kassym-Jomart Tokayev proposed to hold a republican referendum on amendments to the Constitution. As K. Tokayev noted, changing the Constitution through a popular vote will be a demonstration of the will of the people, every citizen will be able to take a direct part in deciding the fate of the country for the sake of strengthening the country's course towards democratization and building a "New Kazakhstan".

On the same day, the President of Kazakhstan submitted to the Constitutional Council a bill on amendments to the Basic Law of the country, which will radically change the political system of the country. The main ones include the transition of Kazakhstan from a super-presidential form of government to the strengthening of parliament, the ban on the

occupation of high public positions by the relatives of the president, the consolidation of land and its subsoil for the people of Kazakhstan, the ability of citizens to independently apply to the Constitutional Court, the abolition of the death penalty, the formation of the deputy corps of the Mazhilis of Parliament under the mixed electoral system, the reduction of the presidential quota in the Senate The abolition of the quota of the APK in the Majilis of the Parliament, the expansion of the powers of the Parliament. In total, amendments to 33 articles have been proposed to the Constitution of Kazakhstan (31 articles and an addition of 2 new articles).

The constitutional reform is aimed, first of all, at a comprehensive transformation of the entire state model. The amendments are intended to consolidate the final transition from a "super-presidential" form of government with excessive concentration of presidential powers to a presidential republic with an influential Parliament and an accountable Government.

The constitutional reform will strengthen the representative branch of government, strengthen the system of checks and balances, increase the importance and status of maslikhats, noted Baurzhan Sheriyazdanov. The introduction of a mixed majority-proportional model for the election of deputies of the Majilis of the Parliament and regional maslikhats will allow taking into account the full range of views and opinions of voters. In turn, the introduction of a fully majoritarian system of elections of deputies of district and city maslikhats will open up an opportunity for citizens to influence life in the regions more effectively.

The role of the Mazhilis of the Parliament as a legislative chamber will increase. The number of deputies of the Majilis of the Parliament will be reduced from 107 to 98 deputies.

The election of deputies will be held according to a mixed electoral system: according to the system of proportional representation on the territory of a single national electoral district; according to single-mandate territorial electoral districts.

The issue of the status of the First President was not ignored. The paragraph "The status and powers of the First President of Kazakhstan are determined by the Constitution of the Republic and the constitutional law" is excluded from Article 46 of the Constitution. Also, the paragraph according to which the status of the First President was unchanged was excluded from article 91.

An important issue of concern to the people of the country was the norm on the consolidation of the people as the owner of the land and natural resources of Kazakhstan. According to the new amendments to the Constitution, the land and its subsoil, water, flora and fauna, and other natural resources should belong to the people. "The state exercises the right of ownership on behalf of the people. Land may also be privately owned on the grounds, conditions and within the limits established by law." This opens up the possibility for the adoption of further new laws on this issue, the expert believes.

The protection of fundamental rights of citizens occupies an important place in constitutional processes. In the new version of the Constitution, paragraph 2 of article 15 says about the prohibition of the death penalty, and no one has the right to arbitrarily deprive a person of life. Also, for the first time in article 83-1 of the Constitution, the Commissioner for Human Rights is mentioned, which does not exist now. The

Ombudsman will be engaged in the restoration of violated human and civil rights and freedoms. In his work, he is independent and unaccountable to state bodies and officials. The Commissioner for Human Rights may also not be arrested or detained during his work without the consent of the Senate.

President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev instructed to recreate the Constitutional Court in the country, which ceased to exist in 1995. Then the Constitutional Council began to perform its functions. Now the once-existing body of constitutional control is being revived. For this reason, it is proposed to amend the new Constitution and replace the word "council" with "court".

Kazakhstan has embarked on the path of fundamental transformations, declared the rule of law and the protection of interests, rights and freedoms of citizens an indisputable priority.

4. Illustrative material: presentation, videos.

5. Literature:

In Russian:

Main:

1. Dolgoplov, A. B. Selected lectures on the history of Kazakhstan: studies. manual / - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 192 p.

2. Kovalskaya, S. I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan: textbook. stipend. - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

3. Alzhanova, R. S. History of Kazakhstan (military aspect) : textbook. manual / R. S. Alzhanova. - Almaty : Evero, 2016. - 220 p.

4. Baymagambetov, S. Z. History of culture of Kazakhstan xx - beginning. xxi centuries. Textbook - Almaty : Evero, 2014.

5. Abdurakhmanov N. A. Modern history of Kazakhstan : textbook / N. A. Abdurakhmanov. - 2nd ed. - Karaganda : AKNUR, 2019. - 346 bet s

Additional:

1. Rysbekova S. Social modernization of traditional society in Kazakhstan (1920-1936) // Arys Publishing House, Almaty, 2013. 370 p.

2. Epistolary heritage of the Kazakh ruling elite. Collection of historical documents in 2 volumes. Almaty. 2014.

Electronic resources:

1. History of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource] : textbook / A. B. Dolgoplov. - Electron. text data. (273Mb). - M. : "Litterra", 2016. - 343 p.

2. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. Modern history of Kazakhstan : Textbook. / G.A. Sarmurzina, K.K. Chatybekova, G.A. Davletova. - Almaty: KazNITU, 2016. - 123 p. Sarmurzina, G.A. et al. /RMEB/ <http://rmebrk.kz/>

3. History of Kazakhstan. Berdenova K.A., Turyszhanova R.K., Popova T.M. , 2019 Textbook/Central Bank Aknurpress /<https://aknurpress.kz/login>

6. Control: Questions (Feedback Feedback)

1. Specify how the formation of social movements and the multiparty system took place?
2. What was the reason for the January events of 2022?
3. What message was delivered by K.Zh. Tokayev in March 2022?
4. What is the essence of the democratic reforms proposed by Tokayev?

