

Theoretical Problems of Studying the Political Processes in Kazakhstan in the XVIII – XIX Centuries

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Doi:10.5901/mjss.2015.v6n2s4p17

Abstract

The article is devoted to the theoretical aspects of the study of political processes of the period of colonial conquest of Kazakh lands by neighboring countries, in particular, the problem of their political and legal status. It is concluded that further development of the complex and intricate problems of national history with the objective position depends on the right solutions of these issues. There has been reviewed and analyzed a number of political, socio-economic factors and the factors determining the relationship between Kazakhstan and Russia in XVIII - XIX centuries. Also the Russia's military actions in Kazakhstan are characterized.

Keywords: *political processes in Kazakhstan, political and law status of Kazakhstan, military actions of Russia in Kazakhstan.*

1. Introduction

Both in political and economic processes, and in science of the newly independent states goes the process of decolonization. Historical Science of Kazakhstan is gradually released from the dogmas of ideological dictatorship of Marxism-Leninism. During the years of independence in our country the a huge number of diverse literature on historical themes was issued, which played a major role in the awakening of national consciousness of the people in general and historical consciousness in particular.

The object of study in this article are the theoretical aspects of the study of political processes in the period of colonial conquest of Kazakh lands by neighboring countries, in particular, the problem of their political and legal status. The further development of the complex and intricate problems of national history with the objective position depends on the right solutions of these issues.

In the first years of independence academician M.K.Kozybaev noted that "... historians owe much to his people» (Kozybayev M.K., 1992). He and his students in recent years have enriched historical scholarship with valuable scientific results. But this does not mean that all problems of history are solved.

2. Main Part

One of the most difficult and sensitive problems in the history of Kazakhstan is the relationship between our country and neighboring countries in the XVIII - XIX centuries. For the sake of ideological principles of the Communist Party, under the false banner of internationalism Soviet historians in their scientific works have done a lot of false, biased, and sometimes harmful conclusions.

The problem of the conquest of the Kazakh steppes by Dzungar, Chinese, Central Asian, Russian rulers has been the subject of attention of prerevolutionary Russian historiography. The political processes in Kazakhstan there assessed

primarily as the conquest of new lands by Russian troops. "We are going to the East due to the inevitable, natural law civilization: people educated never got along <...> with the barbarians, and if the first felt the strength and power, then they always sent out to the last pioneers for placement between the universal concepts of state and law » (Military collection, 1862) - that's the main leitmotif of works grounded the concept of the civilizing role of Russia in the East.

In the first years of Soviet power, historians have tried to objectively evaluate the process of Kazakhstan's joining to Russia. In the writings of A.F.Ryazanov, S.Zh.Asfendiarov and others the invading of Russian troops in Kazakhstan is estimated as a conquest (Asfendiyarov S.D., 1993). So S.Asfendiarov divides the history of Kazakhstan into two stages: the period of independence and the period of colonial dependence (Pankratova A.M., Abdyhalykov A., 1943). During the Second World War from Leningrad and Moscow the entire scientific agencies were evacuated in Almaty. Among them were well-known historians of the country. They were asked to write a general works on the history of Kazakhstan. In 1943, by a team led by A.M. Pankratova and secretary for ideology of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan M.Abdykalykov the "History of Kazakhstan" was written and published (Bekmakhanov E.B., 1992). The political events of the XIX century in Kazakhstan assessed as conquest of the Russian troops. The book was subjected to fierce criticism and its author were proposed to re-write it. Published monograph by a talented Soviet historian Ermuhan Bekmakhanov was declared a bourgeois, and its author was subjected to repression and persecution (Of 250 anniversary of voluntary joining of Kazakhstan to Russia: Resolution of Communist Party of Kazakhstan, 1981). From this point in historical science of Kazakhstan begins a reaction period. The apogee of "scientific thought" was the resolution of Communist Party of Kazakhstan of 1981 "On the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia," where the accession of Kazakhstan to Russia was proclaimed as a progressive process (Kozybayev M.K., Dulatov D.I., 2000). Our task is not the historiographical analysis of the literature on this issue, it was skillfully made by M.K.Kozybaev, D.I.Dulatova, G.F.Dahshleyger, I.V.Erofeyeva, A.K.Abilev, and other authors (Dachshleiger G.F., 1969; Dachshleiger G.F., 1973; Erofeyeva I.V., 1988).

Before proceeding to the assessment of the historical events of XVIII - XIX centuries in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to find out a number of theoretical problems. First of all, it is necessary to determine the nature of the action of Dzungar Khanate and the Russian Empire on the territory of Kazakhstan. Military invasion of Dzungar hontayzhi on Kazakh lands in the second half of XVII - in the first half of the XVIII century in the historical literature is evaluated as a conquest. This conclusion among historians did not cause any controversy and debate. Armed resistance of the Kazakh people against Dzungar occupants can be called the Patriotic War of the Kazakh people for their freedom and independence.

Russia's military actions in Kazakhstan among historians are considered ambiguous. Without going into details, let us turn to the approval of academician M.K. Kozybayev, who believed that Russia's actions developed under the scheme the conquest - the subjugation - voluntary membership. In the first period of the Russian-Kazakh relations take into account the common interest. Khan of the Little zhuz Abulhair, whose territory is bordered by Russia more than the rulers of other regions of Kazakhstan was influenced by Russia, had close relations with it. He was to a certain extent depend on it in its foreign policy. The legal status of Kazakhstan of this period can be defined as a protectorate - forms of dependence in which the protecting State (Kazakhstan) loses some of sovereignty, particularly deprived of the right to independent international relations. In exchange, the State Protector (Russia) undertook to defend the interests of the state's dependence on third countries.

In the early XIX century Russian state moved to a massive seizure of western, northern, eastern Kazakh lands. This is a time characterized by intensive construction branch of military installations, Cossack colonization, attracting to his side some of the Kazakh elite. Appointing representatives of the Kazakh elite to administrative positions, presenting gifts and using other measures, royal government has created a strong base in Kazakhstan for future puppet pseudo-state structure. Drawing on her Russia unilaterally tried to eliminate the khan's authority in the territory of the little and middle zhuzes. This is evidenced by administrative reforms in P.K.Essenin Little Zhuz and M.M.Speranskiy in the Middle Zhuz. However, most of the population of Kazakhstan took the arms against the actual capture of the Kazakh land. At the head of the equitable war of Kazakh people for their freedom and independence arosed the last Kazakh Khan Kenesary Kasymuly. The whole territory of Kazakh zhuzes in 20-60s of the XIX century was engulfed in flames of anti-colonial war. As a result, a large area of the Kazakh lands came under Russian jurisdiction, but the specifics of the legal status of newly acquired land was that the empire itself attached land did not consider his own. Evidence of this is that the land inhabited by Kazakhs, were called "external" regions, i.e. counties strangers, outside Russia. Moreover, Russia carried out the relationship with Kazakhstan through the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This period can be regarded as transitional.

Anti-colonial war ended with the defeat of the Kazakh troops. In the Kekili mountains in Kyrgyzstan Khan Kenesary died, remnants of his forces returned to Kazakhstan, some of them went to the limits of China and the Central Asian states. A small fraction of small units had been resisted the colonizers for many years. In the 70s of the XIX century, all

modern territory of Kazakhstan became part of the Russian Empire and was divided between the three governor-generalships and six regions. According to the Provisional Regulations of 1867 - 1868 years all the land in Kazakhstan declared state property, the territory of Kazakhstan submitted to the imperial laws. There were carried out economic, administrative and political reforms. Thus, Kazakhstan was a colony of the Russian Empire, with all the ensuing consequences.

3. Conclusion

Thus, the change history of political and legal status of Kazakhstan in the XVIII - XIX centuries can be divided into three stages:

The first - the 30s of XVIII century - the 20s of the XIX century - the period of the Protectorate.

The second - from the 20s-60s of the XIX century - the period of transition.

The third - from the 60s of the XIX century begins the colonial period in the history of Kazakhstan. We understand that the thoughts expressed and the main conclusions of this article are debatable and controversial. On the topic authors advocate in discussions since 1992. Authors expressed its position in the book, published in 1992 (Kuzembayuly A., 1992) and scientific-practical conference "Ablai Khan: Past and Present" held in the North-Kazakhstan State University named after M.K. Kozybaeva in 2006 (Ablay khan: past and present", 2006).

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