

From the history of joining the South Kazakhstan to form Russia (the second period of the XIX center)

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Abstract: Today it is without any hesitations we can say about the especially responsible and difficult beginning of forming Kazakhstan historical science, studying of its «white spots» and scientific estimation of past achievements, major stages and events of national history, nor tuned here nor under whose subjective looks and estimations, leaning only on weigh complex of facts, exposing polysyllabic maintenance the history of people, contradictory character of development of events in the last centuries. Among the problems of historical science there is still a question of including Kazakhstan to complement of Russia, which has its beginning from times of activity of khan Abulkhair- the main initiator of joining the births of junior zhuz in the complement of empire. In recent soviet time this act was named as a «historical», «voluntarily joining», on the whole positive and progressive. With the use of words "absorption", "violent capture" and "colonization", the modern estimation has another point. A period of the emotional beginning in learning concrete historical events, which is typical for alteration years, when most of the people were deeply interested only by their own past, history, is departed. Today has come the time of sound scientific searches. Especially in the direction of objective and independent study of difficult pages of national history and delivering from vices of the former general allied history. "We must achieve, by learning justify," -considered the academician M.K.Kozibaev, -lessons to domestic history, to dethrone present myths, attain truth. Obviously, there is a special fixing and debt of the Kazakhstan historians".

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1. Introduction

It is impossible to say that the period of Kazakhstan history in complement of Russian Empire and The Soviet State is studied badly. Vice versa, it is done much enough. However, the set of researches, conclusions and results of these scientific searches in a number of problems, possibly, require another look, the new consideration and reading of present documents. There are questions of preparation and accomplishment the military-offensive operations of troops of king's autocracy, their aims and routes, behave in the context of governmental policy on completion of process in joining all of the kazakh earths in the complement of the Russian Empire [1,15].

Unfortunately, the present literature reflects only little fragments of the events of many decades in the middle of the twentieth age, of a conquest the south territories of Kazakhstan. Only after fixing this strategically important region on a way to the limits of Middle Asia, there were specified plans of subjugation of all Turkistan. It is eloquently said the documental fact, which is kept in Archive of the Foreign policy of Russia (the fund of the Main archive, business 15), published in 1964. Speech goes about the message of A.Gorchakov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and D.Milutin, the secretary of war, addressed to Emperor Alexander the II about a policy in The Middle Asia and

Kazakhstan. What was important in this historical document, which requires more attentive reading today? There is a following answer. In the message of two imperial ministers especially underlined: «An employment of Chuyskaya valley and all of Turkistan area to the river Arys has already been delivered in a very considerable benefits, passing in our power other Kirghiz births of Great Orda and fertile populated country, giving a complete possibility of taking army of kokanskoy front-rank and Syr-Darya lines. Chimkent, as a nowadays subdued city, makes an important strategic point, well covering outside Kokan forefront on Arysu, from Kazygurtsky mountain range to the inflow to Syr-Darya. An employment of this point permits to decrease the number of troops in Turkistan and Aulie-ata, leaving there garrisons rather for looking after habitants, than for their defense; over that, in the case of hostile actions of kokants, enables not limited to one defensive or sterile pursuit of predatory gangs, but to threaten the major point of all of kokansky domains to Tashkent, to remote from Chimkent only on 105 km, holding it in permanent fear and compelling responsible for every robbery in our limits. Emperor Alexander the Second handwritten wrote to «carry» out the resolution. So, on the banks of Neva, in the higher cabinets and corridors of power, military-political guidance of Russia quite right

imagined a role and strategic value the south of Kazakhstan in realization the imperial projects of subjugation of the Turkistan edge. In this book I've been investigating that exactly it is the direction of historical events in the second half of the 19-th ages and selection as an «independent» theme of the final and finishing stage of joining kazakh earths in the complement of Russia. Thus, a basic accent is done on opening the military-political aims of king power, on creation the system of colonial organs in the south of Kazakhstan by establishment the power of Russian Empire and settlement migrant streams in Syr-dar'inskoya and Semirechenskoya areas. The same, it was succeeded to give the complete picture of new agrarian look of traditionally agricultural region after realization here the measures of peasant colonization [2,15].

I used the editions of 30th 20 ages for finding out the row of our problems, in particular researches of distressful situation of native population, its armed opposition against the colonial mode and tyranny of authorities in 50-60th of 19th ages. Leaning against documentary sources of historical events, touching such large armed revolt in 1916 and appearance of local population under the direction of Zhankhozhy Nurmukhamedova against domination of Kokandsky khanate, the power of Russian King and his proteges from the environment of local feudal estate, are studied.

2. Materials and Methods

While writing this book, I want to mention a very valuable source which has become the officially published documents and materials: a) higher organs of power and public servants as laws and decisions, «King Reports») and lectures; b) the reviews of Syr-dar'inskoya area in 1885-1913 years and materials for statistics of Syr-dar'inskoya area (in 9-books); c) an information, being prepared by Turkistan Statistical Committee, created on January, 22, 1868. Here there are five issues, since 1872 for 1879, called «The Materials for statistics of the Turkistan edge».

In this group of documents I want to pay a reader's attention on the following fact. First, the most complete and a current document of the Turkistan governor general was "The Project of report of the adjutant-general K.P.Kayfman on a civil management and device in the areas of the Turkistan general governor. November, 7 in 1867 and March, 25 in 1881. There was made a title by adviser P.Homutov. This report was made by Kaufman in a short time before the death in 1882. Next large current material as historical source - is "The Report of condition of the Turkistan edge, being made by Girsom, the secret adviser, and sent to an assignment for the revision of edge on the Highest command."

It is especially necessary to pay a regard to materials of senatorial revision of the Turkistan edge, which were made by a count K.K. Palen in 1908-1910. This revision was long. Had for an object to collect materials for drafting the new Statute about a management of Turkistan, which was as well as to it two Statutes (1868 and 1886 years), to perfect an administrative management and strengthen political domination of king's power in an edge, instrumental in the decision of row in economic questions of Government [3,15].

All sides of the life were subjected an auditing inspection entering in the complement of the Turkistan edge to five regions, which are: Samarkand, Semirechenskoy, Syr-dar'inskoy, Ferganskoy and Zakaspiyskoy regions. Basically, a revision was laid on K.K. Palen, the senator of a count, order of which are entered 26 officials. The task of inspection of edge caused the necessity of introduction in the complement of commission along with the officials of high grade and specialists of different industries, so, for example, N.M. Kislyakova, managed the statistical department of the Pskovsky province, the official and lawyer P.A.Akerman, and other specialists on finances and agriculture.

Yet, about one of the very valuable edition. This collection of historical documents of making a Hungry Desert. Part of this enormous deserted space engulfs the south districts of Kazakhstan. Collection reflects the 50-years-old history of the pre-revolution mastering of edge in authentic documents. Considerable scientifically-education, including historical information, the row of the known editions, labors of many Russians scientific researchers, bringing in a priceless contribution to the study of Kazakhstan and Middle Asia. I will name them in order. Ivan Vasilij Mushketov (1850-1902), the geologist, he was the first who made the geological chart of that enormous space; Nickolay Alexeevich Severtsov (1827-1883), have been investigating the Middle Asia during 20 years, he was the first who made the geographical description of nature of edge; Peter Petrovich Tyan'-shansky (1827-1914), accepted in 1906 prefix to the last name of the great mountains Tyan' Shan which he investigated by himself, since 1873 leded the famous scientific and public merits Russian Geographical Society, organizer of the First universal census of population of Russia in 1897, editor-in-chief of unique multivolume edition «Russia. Complete geographical description of our Homeland»), initiator of research expeditions in the different districts of Central Asia; Nickolay Michailovich Przheval'sky (1839-1888), the great traveler, honored member of Petersburg Academy of Sciences, major-general of the Russian army, first described a wild camel and wild horse. His student Peter Kuz'mich Kozlov, traveled in Central Asia in

1893-1895. And similarly many other researchers of the Turkistan edge.

Fedchenko Alexander Pavlovich (1844-1873), having carried out research journeys to Middle Asia in 1868-1871, made works on physical geography, flora and ethnography of this unique district of Central Asia. His wife and comrade-in-arms Fedchenko Olga Alexandrovna (1845-1921), scientist-botanist traveled together with him, doing tedious work on drafting the scientific card of the central Asiatic plants. In 1906 she was selected as a member – correspondent of Petersburg Academy of sciences. About scientifically-selfless work of the married couples of Fedchenko, about Alex Pavlovich's death in Mont Blanc (on the border of France and Italy), about his discovering of Zaaliyskaya backbone, about the value of his scientific labors, the Turkistan governor general Kaufman gave a report in the special letter to secretary of war D. Milutin.

From 1888 captain Snesev Andrey Eugenievich (1865-1937), military leader and large scientist passed military service in Turkistan. He is a graduating student of mathematical faculty MGU to the name of M.B. Lomonosov, enters Infantry institute, after concludes Academy of the General staff in 1899. In the period of service in the Turkistan territorial department he accomplished journeys to India, Afghanistan, Kashgariya. Since 1904 he has been in general Staff, in Petersburg. With establishment of Soviet power Snesev continues service in Red Army [4,15]. By 1919-1921 he was working as a chief of General Staff RKKK. In subsequent years he was a rector and professor in the Institute of Orientalism, professor of the Military-political academy. The rank of Hero of Labor is appropriated him in 1928. The main scientific labor of Snesev is «The Military geography of Russia» was repeatedly published as a textbook for the Institutes.

A vital way and scientifically-pedagogical activity of many other civilians and officers of the Russian army, leaving a deep track in history, were related to the study of Kazakhstan and Turkistan edge. Fruitful research of this region of Asia was mainly organized by Russian geographical society and his Turkistan department, and also by Moscow society of testers of nature.

In vast on a subject and amount magazines: magazines and newspapers of Petersburg, Tashkent and other cities, brochures and diaries records, rich in content flashbacks of participants of hikes and expeditions in the conquest of the south of Kazakhstan and Middle Asia a lot of attention is spared by the policy of Russia, matter of enlightening and colonial mastering of edge. In my opinion, the system, analytical and the truly complex study of this group of historical sources until now are not completed. Interest

of separate researchers within the framework of having a special purpose, as a rule, dissertation searches for opening a concrete theme limited to enumeration of literature, collection of necessary materials from reasons of the Russian-language newspapers and magazines, at the same time an edition of the local languages on the Arabic alphabet are studied little [5,15].

Since having been joined the earths of the south of Kazakhstan and an establishment of the power of Petersburg first a book-printing appeared here. To it books and other making were written by a hand, in the limited amount, kept mainly in a madrasah and mosques. So it is impossible to talk about an availability of the handwritten books of wide reader audience. Scientific treatises and books were quite inaccessible for a mass reader. The first Turkistan printing-house was opened in 1868 in Tashkent. The first book was printed in Russian language in that year. This was the work of the known researcher and scientist H.A. Severtsov called «The Note about a mountain country at tops of Chu and Naryn and ways through it to Chinese Turkistan». Then, a large printing-house, opened in 1870, in which «The Turkistan news»-was the first printed official newspaper. Since the Uzbek and kazakh languages were printed as an appendix to the «Turkistan lists», separate orders and decrees, decisions and orders of king's, regional administrations in a help of the local public servants. These applications from 1883 became an independent newspaper called «Turkeston viloyatining gazetasi». It began to print along with the official materials in different essays and articles for history and geography, scientific notes and literary works. A newspaper was spread in the cities of Aulie-ata, Chimkent, Turkestan, Perovski and Suzak. One of the active authors of newspaper «Turkeston viloyatining gazetasi» and its translator was the enlightener and publicman Sattarkhan Abdulgafarov, working in the Turkistan teaching seminary known in an edge. That year, in Chimkent was opened the first Russian-native school. He was the participant of many scientific seminars and conferences in Tashkent, Petersburg, Kokande. A big social and political, cultural and literary life in the cities of edge affected pages of literary magazines. As specified higher, in the third year in course of time formations of large administratively - territorial unit of Turkistan governor general, for the multimillion-dollar population of edge a new newspaper went out in Russian language called the «Turkistan lists». Its first number went out in light of April, 28 in 1870. In which 5770 numbers, the political was full enough reflected, economic and other events were produced in all questions to state importance and to public life of the vast Turkistan edge. From position of modern criteria and

requirements of estimations of newspaper materials, their maintenance and actuality, it is impossible to render the high-quality enough raising and operative information as official communication. It is necessary, on your look, to estimate that enormous work, being done during forty seven years on composition of releasing in illumination on the pages of the «Turkistan lists» of events in the world, Russian empire and spaces of the multinational Turkistan edge.

Being opened in Tashkent in 1874 the Turkistan public library (now the State library of the name of Alisher Navoi) first pawned in the edge of basis of many directions in searches, collection and systematization of materials in history, culture and scientific thought of people of the central Asiatic region and contiguous with its countries. One of the valuable vaults of sources for the study of historical processes in the beginning of the 19th-20th ages is «Turkistan collection»), consisting of 594 volumes. The work on drafting of this collection was begun in Petersburg by the famous bibliographer V.I. Mezhov. A part of materials such as newspaper reasons and other, now are in the fund of Uzbekistan [6,15]. It is «A Collection of preparatory materials») (colonel A.G. Serebrennikov) about the history of conquest of the Turkistan edge. In his drafting progressive people accepted active voice from the environment of the scientists and enlighteners of Sankt - Petersburg, Moscow and Tashkent. Among them there were A. A. Divaev, G.Asfendiyarov, many employees of libraries, museums, establishments.

During forty years V.I.Mezhov was doing so much, as nobody of the 'bibliographers of his time. Mezhov's literary heritage, counting more than 100 volumes of bibliographic labors presents a vast vault of literature in many fields of knowledge.

At the end of 60th - 19th ages V.I.Mezhov began large and difficult work which proceeded more than 20 years and was devoted to the various literature about Middle Asia. After the conquest of this vast region, the Russian troops unprecedented the discussion of questions, related to history, geography, ethnography, economy and other sides of life, before Turkistan edge was revived in the Russian seal. In official circles, to the environment of scientific researchers the articles of the promoted attention were become by the questions of management of Middle Asia, all increasing English-Russian contradictions concerning the dominant influencing of imperial policy in Turkistan and contiguous with its countries.

Securing materially-financial support of the Turkistan, governor general background of Kaufman, V.L.Mezhov from 1868 began to draft the Turkistan collection which directly included the texts of books, magazine and newspaper reasons, and united in collections-volumes. By Mezhov's plan these volumes

had to become in unity («Turkistan collection») as an original encyclopedia, «in which making, touching the last fates of edge and different sides of social side-to-historical, administrative and economic life would be collected on possibility, encyclopedia, expected on persons which the management of edge is entrusted)). In this plan, which was planned by Kaufman and begun to continue by V.L.Mezhov, collection of literature about the Turkistan edge had the applied value and was called to serve interests of Empire in expansion of markets for a sale, fastening of position in Middle Asia.

Only for 20 years, Kaufman and his successors M.G.Chernyaev and H.O.Razenbah, Mezhov was succeeded in making 416 volumes of «Turkistan collection»), whereupon work was halted («in a kind diminishing of credit on maintenance of Turkistan Public Library)), -as it was indicated in the letter of Office of the Turkistan governor general from Junes, 3, 1887. By the way, in that 1887 year in January, the Library was renamed from Tashkent to Turkistan [7,15]. The opening of Library took place in May, in 1870, and then it had about 2200 volumes of different literature and was one of the first cultural establishments of colonial Middle Asia. In 1883 year the Turkistan governor general M.G.Chernyaev gave an order to close the Library, and books on questions, related to Asia and Turkistan, and also the books of scientific character were passed in bookstore of the Tashkent museum. History of this museum is begun with 1871. When there was opened the first institute in an edge, in 1918 year the part of his collection was given to Turkistan. But this is another history.

The whole historical events and problems of central Asiatic wars of Russian Empire were totally revealed and opened in «Preparatory materials») being made by colonel Serebrennikov, also publications of documents such as: «Turkistan edge. Collection of materials on history of its conquest)). This fund 715 is situated in the Central Record office of Uzbekistan in Tashkent. There are 74 puts. Materials and documents are collected from 1839 to 1876, i.e. since Khivinsky hike made by a count V.A. Perovsky and ending with a conquest by Russian troops of Kokandsky khanate, joining to it in the complement of Russia calling the Ferganskoya area.

For four years, since 1902, Serebrennikov had inspected and studied the archive documents and materials in saint Petersburg, Moscow, Tashkent, Orenburg, Omsk, Tbilis and Verny, in funds of Military and the Foreign affairs of ministries, in staff of Orenburgsky and Siberian territorial departments, in the staff of troops of Semirechenskoya area, including the Management of the Cossack troops, and certainly, materials in the Turkistan circuitous staff. Serebrennikov inspected everything and took away materials in 15 archives; it was chosen more than 8200

puts of essential documents on history of conquest of edge. It was planned to publish 30 volumes. It was produced forces of printing-house in the Turkistan territorial department in Tashkent for 1908-1915, only 14 volumes of the planned edition. In 1839-1852 and 1864-1866 years, mainly, the published volumes are engulfed by events on history of conquest of Kazakhstan territories (present time it is called Aktyubinsk, Kyzyl-orda and South-Kazakhstan areas). These volumes are in an historical relation and on basic directions, - I mean an ethnographic, ethnologic, geographical, and demographic, - until now it is not enough analyzed, it is studied in not strictly scientific criteria. Every of the researcher uses some fragments from these «Materials» for their own themes. I was looking for events, related to organization and realization, in the archives of Tashkent, to write a history of conquest of edge, beginning with Kazakhstan to the south of Orenburg in the direction of Chimkent, further to the Syr-darya river banks and steppes of Chardara.

At the end of 1913 colonel A.G. Serebrennikov made off a service in the Turkistan territorial department. On December, 15, in 1913 year, Turkvo, the chief of staff, declared gratitude as he was departed into the new place of service, with an increase of position on the line of quartermaster's leading administration in a Irkutsk City [8,15]. I will not exaggerate, if I say that colonel Serebrennikov, a colonel of the Russian army, did a large selfless work, his «Materials» during many decades are the historical base of monographs, dissertation works and scientific reasons, so for this great work he deserved gratitude of many generations of competitors of graduate degrees and ranks, young researchers.

To a word, it is time to detailed that enormous literary «heritage» of the last two centuries, including in itself the different political systems, such as: an imperial period, soviet years and modern decade, - with the ideological options. Unfortunately, the row of present dissertations in part of history is little analyzed. As a rule, the known works of the limited circle of the authors is known no less as transferred. It is important to mention that the names of the scientific leader are necessary for defense people. It is time to promote a requirement to the subject and directions of historical researches on part of their actuality and scientific novelty, especially in their documentary base, and its objective study [9,9]. Only such researches attain historical judiciousness of our contemporaries, a high role of a way in society of historical science. Today, to my mind, the most actual words are the words of the Great Russian historian N.M. Karamzin, the author of «History of the state of the Russian», the honored member of Petersburg Academy of Sciences. He considered that a "historian must rejoice and grieve

with the people". He must not distort facts, exaggerate happiness or belittle a calamity in the exposition; he must be, foremost, truthful, but can and even more must all unpleasant things, all disgraceful in history of the people to pass with melancholy, and brings honour about that, about victories, about the flowering state, to talk with gladness, with enthusiasm.» In truth, words these words are wise, moreover, these are the instructions for many historians and writers which embark on difficult business to arbitrate historical fates and processes, to expound all of it in the scientific articles and works.

Vast part of the Eurasian super continent, named now Central Asia, in the beginning of the 19th-20' ages was called «Turkistan», it means «country of turkey». Since 1886 year, the territories, have been making the domains of Russia and Middle Asia and the south part of Kazakhstan as single governor generals with a center in Tashkent, began to call as «The Turkistan edge», or «Russian Turkistan». As though this concept was specified from other, then often used the names as: East (or Chinese) Turkistan- it is a present province of PEOPLES Republic of China, - Sin'tszyan; Afghan Turkestan-this is the northlands of Afghanistan. The term «Turkistan edge» left off to exist after nationally-state delimitation in 1924. In the geographical understanding Middle Asia-is part of the Asiatic mainland from the Caspian sea to the border with China, from the Aral-Irtish watershed in the north to the border with Iran and Afghanistan to the south. In sense of single economic district, this name was steady as territory of the USSR in former of four Soviet republics- Kirghiz, Tadjikistan, Turkmenian and Uzbek. In addition, the Middle Asia was understood as a geographical concept, not consilient fully» with the Central Asia. Thus, Turkistan as geographical and administrative concept (with Semirechenskoya area) wholly included to the Central Asia. The rarely applied term of «Turan» was saved also. It is the deserted and semi deserted territories from the mountains of Kopet-daga and Tien Shan to the Caspian Sea, constituents of Turanskuy are lowland. In old times there was enormous kaganat of tyurkskikh tribes under the sky of Turan. Having completed a short historical and geographical certificate about the enormous south part of Eurasia, I want especially to underline important key position of this territory, lying on crossing dear; linking the ancient hearths of culture is Mesopotamiya and Mediterranean, from one side, China and India of another. That it was certain by a fate: The Great Silk Way passed through our wonderful earths - South Kazakhstan. In this book I examine history of this district during a very short period - from 1876 to 1917, within the limits of Syr-dar'inskoya area and Semireche, included to Turkistan. The Turkistan edge in that period was characterized with the next

information. General area is 1698600 km². There are 8265406 people. From these indexes I select two areas: 1) Syr-dar'inskaya-is about 459000 km², 2) Semirechenskaya-is about 328966 km². There are 1479848 people (among them there are 804134 men and 675714 women) and there are 990007 people who lived accordingly (among them there are 531263 men and 458744 women). This information to the beginning of the 20th age, i.e. the population of two areas was 2469855 people.

Thus, in general in the geographical measuring the region is occupied about the half of territory of the Turkistan. There lived hardly less to one third of population of Middle Asia. Such geographical, demographic and chronologic parameters of the problems are probed by us. In my book the basic attention is concentrated on the questions of history of the South Kazakhstan, included territory in the Turkistan edge. As it is generally known, since creation of the Russian Turkistan, in 1876 and from April, 20, in 1918, a general governor - since formation of Turkistan Autonomous Soviet Socialistic Republic presents Kyzyl-orda, South-Kazakhstan, Zhambylskaya and Almatiskaya areas (partly) remained out of Kazakh ASSR, created on August, 26, 1920year with the capital in Orenburg city. Only after nationally-state delimitation in 1924-1925 years and in pre-revolution years historical events in the south districts of Kazakhstan are closely interlaced with processes in state and social and political life of the Turkistan edge. So closely, that it is sometimes difficult to differentiate many historical events on present administrative divisions [10,15].

Second half of the 19th ages occupied the special value for Russian military-political history because thereafter has began the bar of large, in state scales, reforms in the deciding spheres of life and activity of both official organs of power and management and all of Russian society. The necessity of changes became an actual practical task after a defeat in Crimean war of 1853-1855years, and also by the folded socio-political situation in a country after acceptance of king's manifest in February, 19, 1861 year about abolition of serf of right. Economic position in a country also required native transformations: «the reductions of military Russia after war, when a paper rouble costed 30 coins by silver».

For effectiveness of costs many second-rate structures of military ministry were abolished. «To make native transformation of all of management military powers of Russia in a spirit humane reforms of Emperor Alexandra the Second, it was fated to Dmitry Alexeevich Milutin, the field marshal and count, to entering on November, 9, 1861 into a rule military Ministry)). One of the basic tasks of army was to become an expansion of military and political presence

of Russia on the east and the South directions. It was necessary for: 1) limitations of expansion of England in Central Asia; 2) interests of growing industry and trade in Russian; 3) to stability the position of the Russian scopes within the limits of the central Asiatic khanates; g) finally, in a certain measure by a desire and aims of rulers of the Russian empire to do away with raids, slave-trade and feudal discords on a south, directly reflecting population of peripheral provinces. To this time, politically, Kazakhstan, as H.A Nazarbaev marks in the book «In the stream of history», presented a vast ground and place of arms for colonization of Middle Asia.

The processes of tacking to the empire of new territories in the south of Orenburg were carried out purposefully, gradually and carefully. The first step was done in 1847-1863years, when auction and diplomatic missions were undertaken with the purpose of collection of materials and information about new outlying countries (N.P. Ignat'ev, N.V. Khanykov and C. Valihanov), and also an information of reconnaissance character. Only on February, in 1863year on meeting of the Special committee a decision was concerted about desirability to resort to the soldiery measures with the purpose of connection Orenburgskoya and Siberian lines. A.M. Gorchakov, the head of the Russian foreign-policy department, underlined thus, that it is needed to operate «with extremely by carefulness, to avoid superfluous publicity, which can excite in Europe pound, unfavorable for general sew on to the policy». To the middle of the 60th -19th ages, the process of conquest the Kazakh earths by Russia was completed. The south districts of Kazakhstan were entered in the complement of empire in empire much later. Added by force considerable expenses of the Russian empire. But the process was too difficult [11,15].

It is necessary beginning with that battle actions of small in numbers military detachments, entering into the south territories of Kazakhstan, to consider the hike of contingents of the Russian army on winter in 1839-1840years, under a command of V.A. Perovsky, a military governor of the Orenburgskoya edge. The winter was given out then severe, and an army, hardly lost in sterile and uninhabited steppe, was forced to return, passing third of the set way only. A hike was prepared badly, completed abortively.

A new hike, carefully prepared, began in 1853. Kokandskaya fortress in the farthest, southwest territories of khanate AK-mosque (now it is Kyzyl-orda city) was taken strong assault. Then the Russian troops with considerable efforts took cities-fortresses on the south of Kazakhstan. It Aulie-ata (now it is Taraz city), Pishpek (now it is Bishkek city), Chimkent and Turkistan. One of age-old and historical cities of Kazakh steppe is a Turkistan city, which was done a

center created then on summer in 1864 year of the same name district; farther more at once regenerate, after taking of city of Tashkent, in the separate Turkistan area. With the formation of the new general governor, with a center in Tashkent city, in 1967, after vast territory of Central Asia in composition the Russian empire, the name gained a foothold to the Turkistan edge. Self concept and the term «Turkistan», meaning «country of turok», became the name of governor general and new territorial department in composition Military Ministry of empire, and then the Soviet state up to his disintegration at the end of 1991 year. «Gradually, step by step, irresistibly Russia moved in deep of Middle Asia, subjugating its people», - the main newspaper of new governor general wrote in the «Turkistan lists» after two decades since the subjugation of south territories of Kazakhstan and in subsequent vast districts from Tashkent to Kushki.

Today, after an expiration almost 150 years since the beginning of hikes of the first detachments of the Russian army in limits Priaral'ya and Zachuyskoy valleys which became for the saint Petersburg military-political managing the period of subjugation and joining of new earths, and for the people of the south of Kazakhstan and Middle Asia- by the border of their new history, it is necessary to estimate and to answer a question: What had purchased and what lost people, entering in the complement of the Russian empire?

Answer (or answers) for this question, undoubtedly, is very difficult and heavy not only by reason of ambiguousness of character and maintenance of historical processes but also because answers for these questions at every time and generation sometimes are mutually exclusive. Because an estimation and analysis of historical events, unfortunately, always had and have the known stake of political and social motivation, subject to the ideological options [12,15].

Position, becoming universal for the general estimation of motion, results and consequences of joining vast Kazakh earths in the complement of Russian Empire, is known as a reading-book from the pages of school textbooks and university lecture courses of recent soviet period. Beginning of this position stopped up in labors of founders of red ideology. Here it is: «Russia indeed plays a progressive role in relation to the East.- F.Engels wrote to K. Marks on May, 23, in 1851.- In spite of all of the meanness and Slavonic dirt, domination of Russia is played a civilization role in the Black and Caspian seas and Central Asia». These words belong, to Engels. He marked that Britishers had caused Hindustan immeasurably deep calamities, and their creative work is barely noticeable after a heap of ruins. Comparing two powers, he specified on that the Indian peasant knew English soldier and colonial official, personifying

power of Great Britain only.

In soviet years historical science and other socially-humanitarian disciplines were under an obligation, pushing off from the civilization role of king's deputies to assert that earths from Baltic to the pacific ocean entered in the complement of the Russian empire on free would be of people in the name of their blessing and public progress. Moreover, having mentioned by us a quotation of one of teachers and founders of communist studies, straight talked about the civilizing role of Russia in the Central Asia. In recent soviet time from the utterance of F. Engels, quoted hundreds and dozens of one times in monographs and articles of word «meanness», «dirt» always replaced bashful suspension points. There was important that fact that the civilizing role of Russia had set «great the teachers» of bolshevists.

The difficult and long process of absorption of kazakh earths the Russian empire hadn't got yet a comprehensive objective and complete reflection in historical literature, spores proceed regarding terms and names of this process, reflecting him some one, let even important, side. Till recently almost unanimously talked and asserted about the voluntarily including kazakhs in the complement of the Russian state, consequently, in motion there was a word- slogan «Forever together»). Today it is more frequent talked about the conquest of Kazakhstan the Russian empire or about joining by force of Kazakh steppe in the Russian state. Undoubtedly, in our view, this historical process has objective warrants and plugs in itself subjective reasons, with quite bloody and tragic pages. The beginning of joining had next reasons, written in one of Kazakhstan fundamental editions, is treading on kazakh earths of zhungar, from one side, central Asiatic khanates, - with other, systematic raids, accomplished the given Russian- kalmucks, bashkirs, cossacks and situation of intestine wars between steppe khans, sultans, petty officers, fatigue of people from endless wars, is all of forced kazakhs to acknowledge power of Russia. The personal interest of Abulhairkhan played the role, which, utilizing the factor of Russian suzerainty, aimed to conduct speed-up modernization of the kazakh state system and centralization of khan power in a region at the head with an own person on khan selective.. Emphatically and sharply reprobated a thesis about ((voluntarily citizenship))" of S. Asfendiyarov, considering, that the «Russian capitalism grew on bones and blood of millions of the Russian peasants, and also millions of workers, inhabiting the former Russian empire, including kazakh worker the masses».

The east policy of the Russian empire conquests in the second half of the 19th ages on the South of Kazakhstan and in the Middle Asia, it is necessary to remark the expressed modern terminology, geopolitical

position of these territories [13,15]. They were as though a bridge, connecting an empire with orient is Afghanistan, Iran, India, Kashgariya. Here ancient land trade-routes passed from the European countries through Russian spaces in east countries, and back. A passage-way to the Middle Asia was required by the subjugation of the South-Kazakhstan territories, from there in East Turkistan. Therefore districts from the Aral Sea to the southeast of Semirech'ya acquired an important military-political and trade and economic value. So, from the second half of the 19th ages the south districts of Kazakhstan objectively entered in the general policy of the Russian empire in the Central Asia for establishment of durable domination in the Middle Asia, including the Bokharan khanate and territories of Kokandsky rulers.

After the complete conquest the south territories of Kazakhstan, local earths appeared, as well as before in other, calling: the western and the north parts of kazakh earths, owners of the Russian state. It served legal basis for alienation them in behalf on migrants. Since the 70th -19¹ ages in south the Kazakhstan districts the wave of both elemental and organized peasant migrations grows from the internal areas of Russia. King's government and in these years pursued a policy of removal or diminishing of tension in internal life of the Russian state by migration of the poorest peasantry on new earths, and also to create on these earths in the person of migrant peasants, support for a colonial policy. The explorers of policy on the south of Kazakhstan were higher officials of colonial administration, personifying the military-autocratic line-up of the Russian empire: K.P.Kaufman, the governor generals, M.G.Chernyaev, A.S.Perovsky and many other their followers, headings a management, by Syr-dar'inskoya and Semirechenskoya areas, the Turkistan edge. They were great-power. At the same time, it is necessary to say to their honour: by a fajth and true served Russian Ron and to the government, hardly conducting interests of the Russian empire on places. Colonial administration is in the Turkistan edge, the South-Kazakhstan earths entered in the complement of his, were mainly soldiery structures, the power ministry of king's government. It defined forms and methods of management an edge, features of conducting of the Russian colonial policy, way of life and conduct of tsar's deputies in a great deal.

Supervisions and estimations of witnesses of those events which happened on the south of Kazakhstan and in the all of Middle Asia can not be without interest for modern readers and researchers. It is known that about the historical events of conquest of new territories from Orenburg to Kushki by the troops of the Russian empire, as about it specified in introduction of this research, we have a lot of sources sufficiently, literary certificates, journalism essays. We

will notice also, that in those distant times for us the years of representatives of the «Smart feather» showed sufficient activity on business of illumination of preparation of motion and the end of hikes of the Russian troops in Turkistan. In 1875 in Saint Petersburg the book of journalist Arthur Mak-gakhan went out the «Military operations on Oksuse and falling of Khivy». The work is interesting because it is written with the not representative of official imperious structures. The author was not an officer or historian. This was a look from the side of man, alien military business, citizen of other state and other, western culture [14,15]. His making was one of the first, illuminative events in Middle Asia more than one hundred years back, thus written to the attacking Russian side, so being on the defensive, although languidly and unorganized, to the side. He arrived to the Middle Asia, with considerable adventures, through Saratov and Kazalinsk in March, 1873. Speaking about the Russian outposts in Middle Asia, A.Mak-Gahan writes, that «one battery the newest the field artillery would do away with them in a half a hour, but Russians by means of such fortresses contain all of the domains in obedience». However, an author does not give estimation to the conquests of Russians. He marks that does not have claimed to think that one the circumstance that I was in Middle Asia during a short hike, gives me a right to judge about this question. The picture of life gets in description of MaK-gakhan more valuable, the way of life, legal proceeding of nomadic tribes, containing rich ethnographic material and for modern researchers. The author wrote with the special warmth about the nomads: «They are remarkably honest, virtuous, hospitable, are qualities which are slowly smoothed out civilization in all of people». In a great deal other making went out in 1900year in Germanium. It is a book of Y.Shvarc about Turkistan. The thorough and detailed analysis of theory of author and maintenance of book is given in the article of V. V. Bartold, who is known as an orientalist, scientist with the world name. The article is published in a newspaper «Russian Turkistan». It is necessary to mark that an academician V.V. Bartold partly touched some positions of other book of Shvarts called «Flood and migration of people», maintenance of which were expounded a newspaper «The Turkistan lists».

Shvarts begins making with assertion that «Turkistan was a cradle not only Indo-European, but also of cultural people of our time: by a parody Chinese there was Kashgariya, a motherland of semir is a south bank of the Caspian sea and south-west part of Turkistan». The gradual withering of edge became reason of migration of people, because of this population of Middle Asia dwindled to the minimum. Touching socio-economic life of nomads of period of colonization of edge the Russian empire, Shvarts

considered that nomads-Kirghiz» were a nomad only of necessity and «immediately» pass to the settled life, as soon as they succeed to capture a fertile area, and ousting them from the best earths does not allow colonists them it to do. Strangely enough, but this is a fact: an academician V.V. Bartold in the article disagrees with an author and asserts: «how many we know, there was not an example of taking from Kirghiz, in behalf on the Russian migrants, irrigated and treated earths». It is clear, that here V.V. Bartold occupies another position. Objection is needed. In «King's report» K. Kaufman gave facts, and they, as is generally known, were not the article of discussion, that «for Kopal'skoy of Cossack village (in Semirech'e) 2376 tithes of the irrigated arable lands were taken as early as 1847 of processed by Kirghiz». It is possible to find many of such examples. But critic of statement Shvarc says: «Turkistan does not have the economic future and doomed to inevitable death» an academician Bartoldom in all respects - convincing. Hike of the Russian troops in the south districts of Kazakhstan from the second half put the 19th ages to the purpose completion of process of conquest of new territories and that is why, undoubtedly, is colonial on the character [15,15]. Expeditionary forces (detachments) of V.A. Perovsky, after political tasks, objectively pulled out the circumstances of that period, by the problems of internal character of the state Russian, and also by foreign-policy factors. Among determining reasons of colonization of the south districts of Kazakhstan king, whereupon advancements of the Russian troops to Middle Asia, up to scopes with Afghanistan, were two main reasons: a) an economic development of Russia; b) the «landed hunger» is in the state.

One of the earliest strengthening to the south of Orenburg, as is generally known, is an outpost of Akmola, built in 1824. Thereafter for 1864, i.e. for 40 years, in kazakh steppes it was built over 15 outposts and strengthening which officially targeted at the defensive of the east outskirts of Orenburgsky governorship and providing of safety of nomadic kazakh population outside Khivinsky and Kokandsky khanates. But actually these strengthening were created for the gradual conquest of kazakh earths with subsequent penetration of Russia deep into the Turkistan edge. In the nearest neighborhood with strengthening arose up and developed the Russian settlements. In course of time these forts and strengthening lose the military value and become city and large rural settlements in which during long time military garrisons and fortress buildings continue to be saved.

Historically a border event was become by taking of Ax-mosque (renamed in Fort of Perovskiy) king's troops in 1853. Troops in the garrison mode, having in

the composition an infantry with a quantity in 600 bayonets, sabres, 100 artillerymen and 42 sailors. There were 5 mortars and 14 cannons on the armament of fort. Live ammunitions were left on 1,5 of providing. On such term a garrison was provided with food. The Syr-darya line, uniting five fixed points, is created: Aral Sea strengthening (Raimskoe), Kazalinsky, Karakmachinsky, Perovsky and Kamysh-kurgansky (right bank of channel of Kuvan-Dar'I). In the former mosque of fort Perovskoy took a place staff and dwelling of chief Syr-dar'inskoy lines of general A.L. Danzas.

In a year after taking AK-mosque moving of king's troops begins toward the south of Kazakhstan Dug outside. In 1854 strengthening is built in the valley of the river of Almatinki, adopted «Zailiyskim» in 1855 - renamed in Faithful. To time of formation of the Turkistan general governor on this area of Semirech'ya were created 14 Cossack villages with a population 14 thousands of persons.

From the second half of the 50th -19th ages practical work begins on preparation and realization of plans of the complete joining of the south Kazakhstan earths in the complement of the Russian empire. It is necessary to notice that the south of Kazakhstan is acquired by an independent military-political value as place of arms of placing of king's expeditionary troops with subsequent development them in marching orders for the conquest of all of the Turkistan edge.

The first secret «services» belongs in limits of the South Kazakhstan, as is it generally known from works of the Russian historian and general M.A. Terentev, to 1740-1742, when governor Kirillov sent reconnaissance parties for the choice of place under a city. In 100 years, in the second half of the 19 ages the intensive working of variants of conquest of space has began between the Aral Sea strengthening and Chimkent. We will appeal to the documents, to keep in the Central Record office of Uzbekistan, under the name of reports of high grade in public servants of Empire. A Major-general Ladyzhinskiy gives a report to the governor of taking about Kokandsky khanate (on June, 10, 1853), about the mutual relations of rulers of Tashkent, Kokand and Turkistan, about the moods of population, about the state dear on an area from AK-mosque to Dzhulek, from Jean-burial Mound to Turkistan, further - to Tashkent.

In a report it is talked: «Between Cheese and its sleeve Kirghiz of orenburgsky department winter Kuvan-Dar'eya, counted them to "2000 kubitok extends annually. Near AK-mosque in a summer pore disposed also no more than 1000 kubitok, but there were yappatsy, kipchaki and kireytsy, by a chumekeevtsy number to 5000 kubitok, belongs to the Siberian and Orenburgsky departments. Informing about relations Kirghiz of Kokandskogo of khanate to penetration in

limits the khanate of the Russian troops, in a report specified: «Kirghiz on destruction Russians of Kokandskikh of fortresses looked as on anger divine to sartam, for those severe taxes, robberies, obvious and secret murders which permitted these predators in relation to Kirghiz. Kirghiz wait elimination of kokandskikh and khivinskikh strengthening on Cheese, because with execution of it considerable spaces of earths, comfortable for a summer and winter kochevaniya will be opened». In a document under the name «Description of battle actions in Zailiysky edge in 1860, made by the colonel of general staff A.E. Tsimmerman», it is marked that constantly the hostile us projects of kokand, revealed in Kirghiz to the predatory intruding in our limits, compelled a corps commander, governor general of Western Siberia G.H.Gasford to present an expedition after Chu for destruction of kokandsky fortresses». Further: « His emperor's majesty made a wish to order all of preparations to the expeditions».

Forming of expeditionary detachment began on summer in 1859 year. The first large battle of Russian detachment in composition a rifle company (near 150 people), 300 cossacks, 2 easy instruments happened on July, 9, 1860 at the fortress of Kastek. There were about 3 thousands of Kokandtsev. In addition, talked in a report, in the natural boundary of Balazhan Saya, - it is in 35 versts not reaching Kastek, there was a 7-thousandth army of the Tashkent ruler Rustambek. «The defeat of kokands under Kastek decreased fermentation of minds in the large horde. But for the settlement of the there accomplished calmness and providing of Zailiysky edge from the reiteration of attacks it was necessary to take and bring to ruin their fortresses on Chu, Pishpek and Tokmak». After these plans of battle actions the old aims of paymaster generals of the Orenburgsky edge hid about immediate connection of two lines, actively supported the top political management of Petersburg. But realization of plans occupied a few years [16,15].

In a message of G.H. Gasford (1854r.) it was offered to V.A. Dolgorykov, the secretary of war of Russia attentively to plan Russian penetration outside the «900 thousand square versts of earths of Kirghiz in south part of Western Siberia» on a line «on 600 versts from a lake Balkhash, accepting them in a protection and tying interests of trade and industry».

Further the governor of Western Siberia pays attention to the chapter of military department of Russia on two essential, speaking modern concepts, moment of geopolitical character. For connection of the Siberian and Orenburgskoya lines, G.H. Gasford considered in the deft flank of steppe there is busy at our troops is a central point in the natural boundary of Almaty, in the knot of main ways, anchorwomen to Tashkent, Kul'dzhu and Kashgariya, this flank will

have positive support against encroachment*. The second is-the conducting of forefront «from fort of Perovskoy to the south-the east on Syr-dar'ya to the Azreta city or Turkistan and from there through Boroldayskaya and Karatauskaya of mountain to overhead part Chu, which to concludes all of terms to hard employment and settlement».

Much the same the commander of Syr-dar'inskoya adhered to opinion by a line major-general A.L.Danzas. In a report on June, 7, in 1858 year to general governor A.A.Katenin, he wrote: «in a political relation we are in the most favorable position for the enterprise of motion east on purpose round off our central Asiatic limits, but unfortunately, we are not ready because of quadrennial inexcusable stagnation: and that is why every enterprise of necessity must be set aside not indefinite time, in the flow of which the reduced circumstances of kokands can change easily, in particular case with death of present khan which is old, lives in the harem and is. not held in respect people and bekov, which it is barely obeyed him». «It can be easily, that in course of time, - Danzas continued in the report, are we must will be extract that in present would purchase without a shot blood. Not only employment of Dzhulek table of necessary for safety left wing of line, we have nobody to contest presently, but it is possible almost affirmative to say that Yany-kurgan would be abandoned a garrison with approaching Russians, and would be instrumental in a capture of Turkistan to us is the most influential keepers of tomb of their saint Akhmed Sultan».

Aspiration in aggressive the hike of large and small chiefs of local garrisons of the Russian troops is opened and general-adjutant A.A. Katenin supported to a full degree. He insisted on conducting of «hard policy*. Katenin was indignant and puzzled concerning «age-old oblivion to which interests were devoted our in Middle Asia because of exceptional address of the Russian policy to the matters of Western Europe, and from asian- to Turkish and Persian*. During the inspection journey on the south of Orenburzh'ya region, Katenin sent to Petersburg the great number of documents with suggestions about the further operating under howling of Middle Asia. He marked that between forts of Perovsky and strengthening Faithful «is north part of Kokandsky of khanate, famous fertility and wonderful climate». Certainly, speech goes here about the earths of the south Kazakhstan. The Orenburgskiy governor general has offered further: to take the kokandsky fortresses of Dzhulek, Yany-kurgan, Turkistan and Tashkent- is «The focus of all of trade of Middle Asia». Apparently, Katenin very exactly notices the key position of Chimkent, passing through him and other South-Kazakhstan cities of the Great Silk way. In a letter on December, 6, 1858, Katenin designated the straight: for the subjugation of

Middle Asia it is necessary to go out on a border Turkistan-Chimkent, Aulie-ata.

On solicitation of Katenin for the discussion of his suggestions at the beginning of 1859 in Petersburg drummed up the «deliberative meeting» with participation the higher statesmen of Russian, such as: A.M. Gorchakov, H.O. Sukhozanet and G.H. Gasford. Suggestions of Katenin were discussed. It is decided it was to strengthen the Aral Sea flotilla new courts. A conference spoke out for continuation of reconnaissance on new localities. However outspoken it was, while not to activate the central Asiatic policy [17,15].

The most incitingly moved forward the program of capture of Central To Asia was the move of N.P. Ignatiev. Becoming in 1861 at the head of Asiatic Department of MFA of Russia, he boldly began to conduct in life measures on preparation to the hikes of the Russian troops in directions to Tashkent and to Amu-darya. He was supported by the governors of A.A. Katenin and G.H. Gasford. In the report of new governor A.P. Bezak, to the secretary of war D.A. Milyutin (on November, 29, 1861) was talked about an acceleration to connect Syr-dar'inskuya and Siberian lines. Against words to «aspire to the quickest connection of Orenburgskoya and Siberian lines» on the fields a tsar by Alexander the Second is do a mark by a pencil «Quite justly».

To the end of 1862 the Russian troops went out to the border of Yany-korgan. «Destruction of him extraordinarily alarmed Kokandsky government, seeing in these actions the, decisive aspiring to the capture territory of khanate to Tashkent and further», - the commander of Syr-dar'inskoya gave a report by a line colonel N.A. Verevkin. A management Kirghizs of the new conquered territories in an administrative relation «was concentrated in the hands of senior official of foreign Ministry, with two at him by helpers, the commander of Syr-dar'inskoya line. A direct management Kirghizs is laid on managers by births, their helpers; asserted in positions a commander by a line». On Decembers, 3, 1861 by the Russian emperor «Statute was ratified about the military device of Kirghiz steppe of the Orenburgskoy department and Syr-dar'inskoya line». There is a determined jurisdiction of strengthening and forts in to Kirghiz steppe-the authority of Separate Orenburgsky Corps.

Forts of Perovskiy, № 1 and 2, strengthening of Dzhulek, erected on the banks of the river of Syr-darya, «make a Syr-dar'inskuya line, a management which is concentrated in the special Military management, also to the authority of the Separate Orenburgsky corps». There was a regular structure: management of Syr-dar'inskoy line, - general for all of locality; local soldiery governments for every strengthening and fort. The first contained two departments - a) own military

management (or Staff of commander by a line); b) a citizen management for a management Kirghizs on Syr-dar'inskoya line and boundary businesses. «Position» determined plenary powers on principle of unite for commander of Syr-dar'inskoya by a line, namely: management strengthening, by troops and all of soldiery establishments, and also by the Aral Sea flotilla on rights for the Divisional chief; he used power to assert sentences above lower ranks, judge according to the field criminal regulations; power of management Kirghizs belonged to him on Syr-dar'inskoya of line and boundary part [18,15]. These "Objects" take an account in civil part of being at him management, and executed through the special official of foreign Ministry. This last, submitting directly to the commander by a line, follows at the same time of by the special instruction, made in foreign Ministry», -made a Statute about the military device of Kirghiz steppe.

The local military, the authority in every strengthening and forte determined in the person of commandant or military chief. Let's look them: direct management a working and marching line, by content in strengthening and forts, and by non-combatant commands, being at this line. Thus, in a single and slender management the management of the steppe strengthening was taken created at the beginning of the 50th -19 ages.

In the complement of Russia the south territories of Kazakhstan it is necessary reason of the rapid «including» to consider, in our view, three basic factors. First from them consists of that Russian military forces on battle qualities excelled the guard forming Kokandsky khanate concentrated on the north strengthening. The organizational and technical state of the Russian army proved it is enough from the best side, in spite of the fact that it operated in unusual natural terms and in a perfect alien, even hostile social environment, in the distance from large Russians of soldiery centers. The second factor, instrumental in rapid advancement of Russian military detachments towards the borders of the central Asiatic khanates, it is necessary to consider not only remained in the cultural and technical relation of the local feudal modes but also their enmity between itself because of endless contradictions. The third factor, it is a presence in small educations at the head with the ruler of traction to the separation and desire to be in citizenship of Russia. «Local Kirghizs, the chief of the Orenburgskoya boundary commission reported in 1853, with impatience wait elimination of kokants and khivints».

With advancement of detachment of Chernyaev on the south of Kazakhstan it was appeals quite a bit to go voluntarily in the complement of the Russian empire. Here is the text of letter of the ruler Ryskulbek: «To the chief of AK-mosque, Turkestan, Chimkent,

Aulie-ata, Pishkek and Tokmak - there are the bow and bring the following request: I, Ryskulbek, manager of 10 thousands of kubitok of the Sayakovskogy family, express the real letter the desire to enter into the white king together with the people guided by me».

The subjugation of Chimkent and Aulie-ata was included in the plans of the Russian General staff on July, 1861, after completion the spring of that year of reconnaissance of Chuyskoya valley. On November, 1863 Military Ministry got the results of reconnaissance of neighboring of Turkistan and Karatauskikh mountains through the commander of the Separate Orenburgsky corps, middle flow of Syr-darya. At the beginning of 1864 the plan of the battle operating was ratified under joining of steppe lines. Colonel Chernyaev is incumbent and it was to give orders to detachment which was formed in Faithful at the direct assistance of chief Alatausky neighborhood of colonel Kolpakovsky. Orenburgskiy detachment was led by colonel Verevkin. Chernyaev had 8 mouths of soldiers and 10 instruments, 400 Cossacks, including the Kirghiz militiamen. Only 2, 5 thousand of people. On June, 6, 1864 he took Aulie-ata, on June, 12 Verevkin captured- Turkistan city. He had 1200 persons in detachment.

On July, 7 colonel Chernyaev at the head of detachment in 1300 persons came forward in the direction of Chimkent. At that time from the side of Turkistan city detachment went out in 405 persons of captain Meyera. In fights at Ak-bulak there were 80 Russian people killed and injured. In September a fight began in Chimkent. Forces of kokandts it was about 10 thousand of people. Among the troops of Kokandskoy khan there was the so-called «gold company», formed from fugitive Russians. Summary detachment of Chernyaev consisted of 10 mouths of soldiers, 250 cossacks and about 1000 militiamen-Kirghiz.

«Chimkent became Russian on September, 20, 1864, -wrote I.P. Pashino in the ground notes, - due to assault, by general Chernyaev. Carnage was cruel; soldiers, ransacking a market, burst in the houses of habitants and smothered them; many women and children suffered also. Natives accompany the anniversary of this assault general cry, perhaps, indeed, ready were to take revenge kefir for it, but facilities are not enough». In a lecture about completion of fights for a fortress Chimkent it is written, that garrison of fortress to 300 persons lost one's the head, many of kokandts in overcoming them panic given up from a rock and broken up to death, other were interrupted our soldiers [19,15].

Estimating the value of taking of Chimkent in «Essay of battle actions in Middle Asia from 1847 to 1869» author-compiler and editor a lieutenant-general V.N. Troicky wrote: «Taking of Chimkent besides acquisition by us extreme strong point, quite providing

our serried, finally, border, in addition, brought with itself a great number and other advantages. Chimkent is made by the center of vast district with a dense population and richest treated soil. With assertion in him entered, finally, in a granary which provided us facilities of food. But he was the first stone, stopped up near the center of future Russian Turkistan and from which, by force subsequent circumstances, Russian power extended influencing far».

3. Conclusion

In the direction of the south Kazakh earths, thus, the offensive of the Russian colonial troops was carried out at once from two sides. Westerly the line of strengthening moved up on lower reaches of the river of Syr-Darya. Simultaneously with the east approached beeswax from Semirech'ya, the north of which was submissive as early as 30th 19 ages. The capture of Zailiyskiy of edge is completed in 50th, after to 1860 Zachuyskiy came to the heel edge. Taking of cities and settlements to Measurement (1863r.), Chulak-korgan and Suzak, the north part of the Turkistan edge firmly gained a foothold after king's Russia. In comparison with the service in inner province of Russia, the military service in Turkistan's governor-general was encouraged with the social methods such as high salary, some kind of facilities. For example, all officialdoms had got 20% surplus fees for the first five years of their service; 40%- for the second; 75%- for the third. Annual paid leave was 28 days, so they could have rest for 4 moths one time in three years. Also, depending on record of service, in Turkistan area there were granted pensions to people beginning with the half of the salary (for 20 years of service) to extra pay (for 25 years). These methods attracted a lot of people form Turkistan, who had been serviced there for many years and who had left a great scent on the interesting pages of their historical region [20,15].

Speaking about social origin and martial law, I want to pay a special attention to the masters and military governors of the region. They belonged to the nobility and were, as a rule, career officers. Since 1867 to 1917 in Turkistan there were a lot of military governors such as: K.P. Kaufman (1867-1882), M.G. Chernyaev (1882-1884), H.O. Razenbah (1884-1888), baron A.B. Vrevsky (1889-1898), S.M. Duhovenskoi (1898-1901), N.I. Grodekov (1907-1908), P.I. Mishenko (1909), A.B. Samsonov (1909-1913), A.N. Kuropatkin (1916-1917). Since 1914 to 1916 years there were three provisional governors (Flug, Martson and Erofeev), but all of them were not confirmed by the king.

Since the beginning of the Turkistan's birth, from March of the 1865 year, the military governors for the last 50 years were M.G.Chernyaev(from march 1865 to February 1866) and D.I.Romanovskiy (till summer

of the 1867), then went on N.I. Golovachev, V.N. Trocky, A.K. Abramov, N.I. Grodekov, N.I. Korolkov, I.I. Fedotov, M.Y. Romanov, A.S. Galkin. To some extent, the structure of the military government was relied on the gradual entrance of the colonial suburbs to the population controlling by the system of the imperial ruling. The superior officials, who had great power, regularly submitted proposals to local peculiarities of the Turkistan region. For instance, K.P. Kaufman wrote: "if we rule our region in that way further, the population will not consider us their masters, but they will take us as police agents, who just in case have a great military power." Kaufman paid a serious attention to the flexible work with the population and to the questions, touching its trust [21,15]. Thus, on the way of the Turkistan's conquest there was a territory of the South Kazakhstan, which was joined to Russia by force in 1864 year. Later, in 80 years of the XIX century, the Russian army came to the Amu-Darya River and The Mountains Tyan-Shan'. So, The Russian Empire achieved "natural limits" (this is a term of V. Kluchevsky, and it was rather popular among politicians in time of king's ruling), having spread its estates on the whole territory of the Middle Asia. The conquest campaigns came to an end. There were developing of the new estates.

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