



**INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY**

HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

lecture #01:

Introduction

**Kazakhstan on the way to Independence: the
phase of development and nation-building ideas**

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Periodization

1. History of Ancient Kazakhstan
2. History of Medieval Kazakhstan
3. New History of Kazakhstan
4. Newest History

History of Ancient Kazakhstan

- Stone Age:

Paleolithic period, Mesolithic, Neolithic

- Bronze Age:

Andronov's and Begazy-Dandybaev's cultures

- Metal (Iron) Age:

Sacks, other Tribal Unions

History of medieval Kazakhstan

- Early medieval history (6-9 cc):

Turkic period- Khaganates

- Prosperity or Golden age (10-14cc):

Mongolian invasion, history of post-Mongolian period, foundation of Hordes

- Late-medieval period(15-18cc):

formation of Kazakh Khandom, Kazakh Khans, Dzungar's invasions

New history of Kazakhstan

- Joining of Kazakhstan to Russia, colonial policy of Tsarist on the territory of Kazakhstan
- National – liberation movements against Russian policy
- Administrative reforms

Newest history

- Soviet period in history of Kazakhstan:
revolutions, policy of Soviet power, II WW, post-war period, stagnation, perestroika or reconstruction, collapse of USSR
- Independent Kazakhstan

HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS ADMINISTRATION REFORM

● Economic:

1. The development of local industry
2. The development of fisheries (fishing, salt extraction)
3. The development of the mining industry
(Non-ferrous metals, Coal)
4. extension trade with Middle Asian Khanate, Siberia, China
5. The appearance of new cities: Petropavlovsk
(Kyzylzhar), Akmolinsk, Uralsk (Teke), Semipalatinsk
(Semey), Buhtarma (Buktyrma), Orenburg (Orynbor)
Omsk (Omby)

HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS

● POLITICAL:

1. The adaptation to the needs of the economy of Kazakhstan for Economic Development of the Russian Empire.
2. The participation of Kazakhs in the peasant war pp Pugachev.
3. Rise of Syrym Datov
4. The weakness of the Khan's power, its anti-people policies.
Khan's power does not provide for the royal policy.
5. The political fragmentation of the Middle and Junior Zhuzes
6. The emergence of opposition, opposed the colonial policy
(Karatay in Sultan Junior Zhuz)
7. Notes the process of increasing political dependence on Russia to Kazakh zhuzes

HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS

● Social

Changing social structure (public sentiment), ie a set of classes and social groups:

Kazakhs worked in the mining industry

Kazakhs worked in small industries

Zhataki, they increased from 6.5 thousand (1820.) - 8.4 thousand (1824).(Othodniki- seasonal workers).

Kazakhs are involved in agriculture.

Kazakhs protecting transit caravan routes.

1848
1864-6
5

- joining of Senior Zhuz
the last stage of joining

1734
(1748)

- Joining of Middle Zhuz to Russia

● 1731

- joining of Junior Zhuz to Russia

1864 joining of Senior Zhuz

ЗАВЕРШЕНИЕ ПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА К РОССИИ и ЗАХВАТ СРЕДНЕАЗИАТСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ



Kazakhstan in first half of XIX c

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КАЗАХСТАНА в первой половине XIX в.



Худов Н.Г. "Перковечка зула"



Kazakhstan in Russian Empire



THE MAIN REFORMS

years	1822	1824	1867 – 1868
Place of reform	Middle Zhuz	Junior Zhuz	The main part of Kazakhstan
Author of reform	General governor of Siberia M. M. Speransky	General governor of Orenburg P.K.Essen	Member of Council Ministry of Internal affairs F.K. Girs
The name of official document	«Rules of Siberian Kirgizes»	«Rules of Orenburg Kirgizes»	The Provisional Statute on the Administration of the Semirechie and Syrdarya Oblast, July 11, 1867 the Provisional Statute on the Administration of Turgai, Akmolinsk, Uralsk, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts, October 21, 1868
System of administrative dividing	okrug → 8 external okrugs	East- Middle-West	Turkestan Orenburg West Siberian
	Volost → 10- 12 auls	↓ ↓ ↓ okrugs	↓ ↓ ↓ General-governors
	Aul → 50 - 70 кибиток	From 1831 -dividing of okrugs into distances (54)	Governors-oblasts-uezd-volost- aul

THE MAIN REFORMS

years	1822	1824	1867 – 1868
System of administrative management	<p>In head of okrugs – Prikaz –the elder sultan.</p> <p>Volost headed by volostnoy sultan</p> <p>Auls headed by – auls’ elder, elected till 3 years</p>	<p>Khans’ power abolished.</p> <p>In head of okrugs - sultans-rulers.</p> <p>Distances headed by chief.</p> <p>Auls headed by - – auls’ elder</p>	<p>Civil and military powers were concentrated in general-governors appointed by Emperor</p> <p>Oblasts were headed by military governors.</p> <p>Rulers of uezd appointed from officers</p> <p>Rulers of volost and elder of aul appointed from nobility</p>

Resettlement policy of the Tsarist government in Kazakhstan in XIX - early XX centuries

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY

- Loosen amplified in the central regions of Russian peasant unrest
- Provide the remaining peasants without land by fertile plots in remote regions
- Increase the number of displaced people in remote regions, to grow in their environment rich kulaks, ready to stand up for the interests of the Empire

STAGES RESETTLEMENT POLICY

- XVIII – XIX** Resettlement in the Kazakh land Cossack troops
cc
- 60 th of XIX** Start of resettlement of Russian peasants from the central regions of Russia in Kazakhstan
- 70th. Of XIX** Mass migration to the Kazakh lands Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian peasants. Especially large flow of migrants went to Zhetysu
- 1881 – 1885** Resettlement in Zhetysu Uighur and Dungan
- 1893 – 1896** The mass migration of peasants in connection with the construction of the Siberian railway
- 1825 – 1917** Resettlement in Kazakhstan representatives of democratic movements who were exiled to remote areas of the country
- 1904 – 1906** In connection with the adoption of the Law "On the voluntary resettlement of rural inhabitants and petty bourgeoisie - landowners' new wave of migration from the central regions of Russia
- 1906 – 1911** The resettlement of peasants on the outskirts of the central

Socio - economic, political and demographic consequences of migration policy

- Accelerate the process of penetration of capitalist relations in the economic life of the region. Formed commodity production;
- Appears private ownership of land, spread a sedentary life in the village;
- In the northern regions of Kazakhstan, where a crowded emigrant flow was directed, becomes dominant farming;
- Accelerate the social stratification of the Kazakh Shaura. Part Shaura who settled near the cities or Russian settlements, began to get involved in the market;
- Democrats commoners, exiled to Kazakhstan, have played a huge role in the study region, the formation of world scientists, educators of the masses of the Kazakh population

consequences of migration policy

Between locals and settlers occurred exchange of skills and abilities of farming in the steppe, desert and arid regions. At the same time the tsarist resettlement policy has led to a drastic restriction of the rights of indigenous peoples:

Kazakhs were removed and transferred to the use of displaced millions of dessiatines of the best land

- intensified the colonial policy of the tsarist
 - Limit the spread of Islam in the Kazakh steppes
- gradually, but the share of the non-indigenous population in the region has steadily increased
- The number of social conflicts increased significantly on an ethnic basis

CONCLUSION

1. Humanity exists more 2,5 million years;
2. Humanity develops from primitive herd to form of STATE;
3. THE FIRST STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF KAZAKHSTAN APPEARED IN 5 CENTURY
4. KAZAKH KHANATE FORMED IN 1465-1466
5. KAZAKH KHANDOM LOST INDEPENDENCE IN 18 CENTURY
6. IN XX CENTURY WAS DECLARED SOVIET POWER ON THE TERRITORY OF KAZAKHSTAN