



**INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY**

## **MODERN HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Historical resistance to establishing the Soviet  
hegemony in Kazakhstan**

Meldibekova Z.A.  
historian scientist

# The brief content

- **Social-economical development of Kazakhstan in Russian Empire: development of capitalistic relations in Kazakhstan**
- **Kazakhstan in the I World War.  
National-liberation movement of 1916**
- **Kazakh Steppe in times of Russian February and October Revolutions**
- **Civil War 1918-1920**



# Development of capitalistic relations

- In 1868 was proclaimed “Provisional Statute about peasant’s migration to Semirechye”. (after reform 1861)
- Article 120 of the “The Steppe Statute of 1891” stated that all land in “excess of Kazakh needs” was to be given for the control of the ministry for state property.
- In 1892 the construction of Trans-Siberian railroad began “Committee of Siberian railroad” was founded. In July 1893 was declared a procedure for seizing lands along the Trans-Siberian railroad where Russian settlements established.
- During 1871-1897 328 thousand settlers migrated to Kazakhstan.
- The number of Kazakhs reduced from 73,4% to 67,7%.
- In 1885-1893 251779 des. of land were seized and 24 villages with 10040 male settlers were formed

# Development of capitalistic relations

- Russian capitalists exported capitals for development industry in Kazakhstan, because:
  - Variety and non-exploitation of natural resources.
  - Abundance and cheap labor force.
  - Possibility of deriving the high profits in completely absence of working movements and trade-union organizations.
- The foreign joint-stock companies owned the largest industrial enterprises as mining industry and oil industry:
  - “The Joint-Stock Company of Spassky Copper Ore”(In Karaganda),
  - “The Joint-Stock Company of Atbasar Copper Digations”(near Zhezkazgan),
  - “The Ridder Mining Industry of Joint-Stock Company”



# Development of capitalistic relations

- The holders of shares were the representatives of England, France, USA, Germany, Sweden, Austria, Spain and others countries.
- Banking and credit system of Kazakhstan as a part of the financial system of the Russian Empire consisted of the Department of the State Bank: there were founded in centers of trade-industry activities: Uralsk (1876), Petropavlovsk (1881), Semipalatinsk (1886), Omsk (1895), Vernoye (1912).
- The Siberian Trade Bank which was founded in 1879 had the most number of offices on the Kazakhstan area among the nine largest Petersburg commercial banks.
- The second place by number of offices was taken by the Russian Trade-Industrial Bank, which had large investment in crediting of commercial working capital.



kazakh intelligentsia of early 20th century



# Party “Alash”

(1917 - 1920)

Leader of party :	<i>A.Bokeikhanov.</i>
Date of foundation:	<i>1905 . (fact.) July 1917 . (official.)</i>
Date of dissolution:	<i>1920 .</i>
Motto:	<i>Oyan , Qazaq ! Wake up , Kazakh !</i>
Party Press:	<i>Newspaper “Kazakh”.</i>
Capital:	<i>Semey.</i>



Alash Autonomy leaders from left to right:  
Akhmet Baytursinuli, Alikhan Bokeikhanov  
and Mirjaqip Dulatuli, 1917



Alikhan Bokeikhanov

# Kazakhstan in I World War. Uprising of 1916

- On August 1, 1914 Russia entered in the I WW. Male population was mobilized on front. Cattle, food, transport, money needed for war. Taxes increased in 3-4 times, in some regions – in 15 times.
- In 1916 began the national-liberation movement. Reasons were: -Colonial and national oppression.  
- Migration policy, seizure of Kazakh lands.
- Tsarist Ukaz on June 25, 1916 “About mobilization of native population for rear works” became the pretext for uprising
- Uprising was suppressed, in Turgai oblast uprising gradually transferred into revolutionary movement

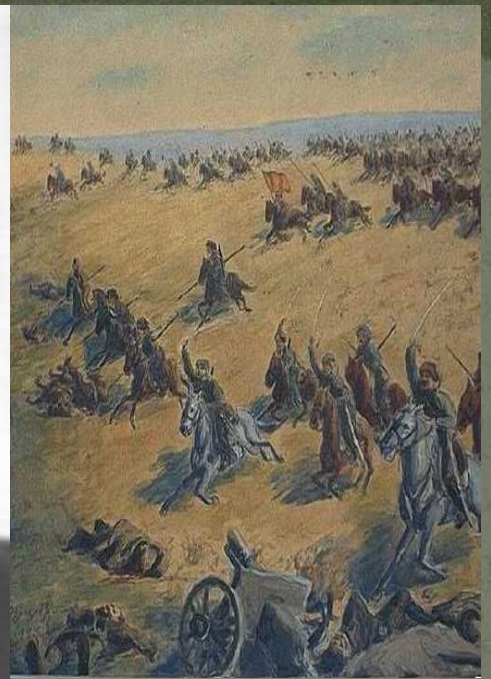


# Who is ?

Born in 1873 in Turgai district. Die at 1919.

One of the leaders of the national liberation uprising in Kazakhstan in 1916 and an active participant in the struggle for Soviet power from 1917 to 1919.

Member of the Communist Party from 1918.



# Kazakh Steppe in revolutions

- On February 27, 1917 bourgeois-democratic revolution took place in Russia. Tsar abdicated from power. In March were dismissed and arrested Vice-governor of Uralsk region, general-governors of Western Siberia, Turgai oblast, general-governor of Turkestan.
- **Double power** was established in Kazakhstan:
  - Local organs of **Provisional government** were formed in March 1917. Representatives of Kazakh National intelligence were assigned commissars of Provisional government. A.Bukeikhanov in Turgai oblast, M.Tynyshpayev in Semirechey, M.Chokai in Turkestan.
- Social-democrats (Bolsheviks and Mensheviks) founded **Soviets of workers, peasants and soldiers deputies**. In March-April, 1917 more than 25 Soviets were formed.







# ACTIVITY OF KAZAKH PEOPLE

- On July 21-28, 1917 there was held All-Kazakh Congress in Orenburg. Delegates from Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Fergana oblasts and Bukey Khanate arrived to Orenburg. **Khalil Dosmukhamedov was a chairman of Congress.** 14 points were discussed on Congress:
  - form of state arrangement, -autonomy in Kazakh regions,
  - land problem, -national militia, -enlightenment, court, religion, female problem etc.
- Foundation of **Kazakh national party “Alash”** was solved.
- In autumn, 1917 **party “Ush-Zhuz”** was formed (Kazakh Socialist Party). Party was against the idea of the “Alash” about their own autonomy and proposed to form autonomy as a part of Russia. Mukan Aitpenov was a chairman of party, later Kolbay Togusov.
- In March, 1919 K.Togusov was executed, other leaders of “Ush-Zhuz” were arrested and sentenced to death too. The party was liquidated.



# BASIC BELIEFS

- To revolt against the Tsar with the middle class as well peasants who were crucial to the revolution
  - To establish socialism and to evolve into a socialist society there needed to be a capitalist stage before hand
- To form socialism they needed a bourgeois revolution to allow the working and peasantry class to revolt against the bourgeois which would establish socialism
- The Bourgeois revolution of 1917, meant that some Mensheviks joined the provisional government, and agreed with Stagism.
  - “Introduce representative federal and local governments that placed emphasis on rural communities and allowed for regional independence.
- To socialise all privately owned land and redistributing it to democratically organised communes”

**Socialism:**  
the stage of history identified by Karl Marx as coming after the end of capitalism that was necessary before moving into the classless utopia

**Stagism:**  
A political theory that society must follow definitive stages of class society

# **WHAT THE MENSHEVIKS DIDN'T LIKE ABOUT THE OLD REGIME**

- Tsarism and autocratic rule
  - One man having unlimited power
- The proletariat people being ranked in classes
- The peasants suffering from the ranked classes



# SOLUTIONS AND REFORMS PROPOSED

- Remove Tsarism and one man rule

## SOCIALISM

- “ You have two cows and give one to your neighbour”
- Believed strongly in stagism meaning for things to advance to different stages an inevitable progression had to occur  
This would allow socialism to occur

### Reforms:

Healthy process of making political, economic or social changes in order to make a country operate more effectively

- **General Strikes** during 1905 + 1916-17

# PEOPLE INFLUENCED BY THIS MOVEMENT

Support mostly came from the:

- Urban Working Class
- Some Lawyers and other professionals
- Cautious socialists

People such as Alexander Kerensky did not want to associate with the Mensheviks, and some middle class men preferred the Bolsheviks



Alexander  
Kerensky



# Kazakhstan in October Socialist revolution 1917.

## Establishment of the Soviet power in Kazakhstan.

- 24 of October 1917 in Petrograd there was begun an armed uprising ruled by Bolsheviks (Lenin)
- 1 of November in the result of war actions the power of Soviets was established in Tashkent.
- 6 of November - Soviet power was in Aulie-Ata, in Chernyaev by peaceful way. In December – in Bukey Horde, Petropavlovsk, Kokchetav, Atbasar, Kustanai.
- January 1918 – in Aktubinsk, on the 18 of January – in Orenburg.
- 17 of February the Soviet power was established in Semipalatinsk, then in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Karkaralinsk, Zaisan, on the 3 of March in Verny and during the March it was established in whole Semipalatinskaya oblast.
- The establishment of the Soviet power was proclaimed on the 15 of January of 1918, but on the 29 of March it was overthrown, and finally the power was authorized already in the years of civil war.

Revolutionary committee on  
management of the Kazakh edge.

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# Kazrevkom

- Creation of the Kazakh Soviet statehood it was begun in the years of civil war. On July 10, 1919 year Lenin signed the decree “About revolutionary committee on management to the Kyrgyz or Kazakh edges. Kazrevkom was the higher military civil authority in the years of civil war.
- It's main task consisted in preparation of an autonomy of edge.
- Publication of Kazrevkom there was an Ushkyn newspaper.



## Stanisław Pestkowski

(3 december 1882- 15  
november 1937)

He was born in 1882  
in Poland.

He was at the head  
of Kazrevkom in  
1919 - 1920





## Fillip Goloshekin

His true name was  
Isay Isaakovich. At  
the head of  
Kazakhstan was  
since July 1925 till  
January, 1933

- Levon Mirzoyan from 1933 to 1938.
- Nikolay Scvortsov from 1938 to 1945.
- Gennadiy Borkov from 1945 to 1946.
- Zhumabai Shayahmetov from 1946 to 1954.
- Leonid Brejnev from 1955 to 1956.
- Ivan Yakovlev from 1956 to 57.
- Nikolay Belyaev from 1957 to 1960.
- Dinmuhamed Kunaev from 1960 to 1986.
- Ismail Iusupov from 1962 to 1964.
- Genadiy Kolbin from 1986 to 1989.
- Nursultan Nazarbayev from 1989 to 1991.



# CONCLUSION

- All events in Russian Empire had the big impact to Kazakhstan: The I WW

Capitalistic relations

Revolutions

Civil War

Soviet Power

Kazakhstan tried to answer to these actions separately,  
but Russia as a more powerfully state had influence

# Control questions

- How do you think what are the positive and negative consequences of Soviet power in Kazakhstan?
- Do you have you opinions?