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TERRITORIAL DIVISION AND HISTORICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL PECULIARITIES OF KAZAKH LAND (XVIII-XIX)

The article deals with the history of territorial division and historical and geographical features of Kazakh lands. In addition, the results and consequences of 1822, 1824, 1867-1868, 1886, 1891 years of the reforms adopted by the Russian Empire, with the intention to conquer the Kazakh lands, are shown. The main goal of the reforms was the destruction of the Kazakh state, the creation of administrative-territorial divisions, the definition of borders and the full use of natural resources. In the research work, static data are provided on the division of Kazakh lands into administrative-frontier areas, and tables and maps showing the territories of the governor-general are given.

In this paper, historico-geographical features, nature, land, and economy of Kazakhstan have been studied in different ways. Information is given on the social situation and living conditions of the Kazakh people, who at the same time were engaged in cattle breeding and farming. In addition, the territories, borders and centers of oblasts, which were divided after the reforms, were considered.

Key words: territorial division, geography, the Kazakh people, the Russian Empire, colonial policy, reform.

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Қазақ жерінің аумақтық бөлінісі мен тарихи-географиялық ерекшеліктері (XVIII-XIX ғғ.)

Мақалада қазақ жерінің аумақтық бөлінісінің тарихы мен тарихи-географиялық ерекшеліктері баяндалады. Сонымен қатар, Ресей империясының қазақ жерін отарлау мақсатында 1822, 1824, 1867-1868, 1886, 1891 жылдары қабылданған реформалардың салдары мен нәтижесі көрсетілген. Реформаларды жүргізудегі басты мақсат – қазақ мемлекеттілігін жойып, әр түрлі әкімшілік-аймақтық бөлініс жасап, шекараларын белгіліп, табиғи байлығын толықтай игеру болатын. Зерттеу жұмысымызда қазақ жерінің әкімшілік-шекаралық бөлінісіне қатысты статистикалық мәліметтер мен генерал-губернаторлыққа бөлінгендігін көрсететін кесте және карта берілген.

Зерттеліп отырған тақырыпта Қазақстанның тарихи географиялық ерекшеліктері, табиғаты, жері, шаруашылығы жан-жақты зерттелген. Сондай-ақ, мал шаруашылығы мен егін шаруашылығын қатар алып жүрген қазақ халқының әлеуметтік жағдайы мен тұрмысы, реформа нәтижесінде бөліске түскен облыстардың шекарасы, жер аумағы мен орталығы қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: аумақтық бөлініс, география, қазақ халқы, Ресей империясы, отарлық саясат, реформа.

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Территориальное разделение и историко-географические особенности казахских земель (XVIII-XIX вв.)

В статье рассматривается история территориального разделения и историко-географические особенности казахских земель. Кроме того, показаны результаты и последствия принятых Российской империей реформ в 1822, 1824, 1867-1868, 1886, 1891 годах, с намерением завоевать казахские земли. Основной целью реформ было уничтожение казахского государства, создание административно-территориальных делений, определение границ и полное использование природных богатств. В исследовательской работе приводятся статические данные, касающиеся разделения казахских земель на административно-пограничные части, а также даны таблицы и карты, показывающие территории генерал-губернаторств. В данной работе разносторонне исследованы историко-географические особенности, природа, земля, хозяйство Казахстана. Даны сведения о социальном положении и условиях жизни казахского народа, которые одновременно занимались скотоводством и земледелием. Кроме того, рассмотрены территории, границы и центры областей, разделившихся в последствии реформ.

Ключевые слова: территориальное разделение, география, казахский народ, Российская империя, колониальная политика, реформа.

Introduction

It is necessary to clarify the boundaries, regional and administrative divisions of the Kazakh people first. The vast, vast Kazakh land was completely part of the Russian Empire in the second quarter of the XIX century. There was a task to introduce a huge area management system. To fulfill these tasks, the Russian Empire introduced reforms in the Kazakh land. These reforms were carried out in 1822, 1824, 1867-1868, 1886, 1891. The goal was to develop natural resources of the Kazakh land. Introduced the common imperial land management system of the Kazakh land. The basis of our research is to disclose the changes and territorial divisions of the Kazakh land as a result of these reforms.

Methodology

The methodological basis of the research is historiography, regularity, objectivity. Based on interdisciplinary research in our research, we were guided by common methods: analysis, generalization, chronological, historical-comparative, graphs, mapping techniques.

Main part

The main reason for the colonial policy of the Russian Empire was the deprivation of state independence of the Kazakh land. That's it. Its clearest is the Charter of the Siberian Kazakhs of 1822 and the Charter of the Orenburg Kazakhs of 1824.

In 1822, Siberia was divided into two sections: East Siberia: the center in Tobol, West Siberia: (from 1839) the center of Omsk. The western Siberia included Tobol, Tomsk and Omsk regions, and the Omsk region included part of the Middle Ages of the Kazakh steppes and part of the Great Silk settlement. That place was named as the «Siberian Kyrgyz Region». According to the Charter «Siberian Kyrgyz Region» was divided into external and internal districts. Outside counties included Kazakhs immigrating to the Irtysh. The districts were divided into settlements, the colonial villages. The division was mainly based on a non-territorial (territorial) tribal principle. That is why the name of the wolf was named after them, for example: Kenzhegaly, Karzhas and others. During the implementation of the new law, the foundations of rarity were severely corrupted. The transition from a certain administrative framework of the Kazakhs to the territory of the second administration was limited, and the old order of immigration was violated.

And in accordance with the Charter of the Orenburg Kazakhs in 1824, the Junior Zhuzy was administered through the Orenburg Border Commission. According to the Charter Junior hundred was divided into three parts. These units were headed by the Sultans appointed by Orenburg governor and divided into parts distances. The distance was between the fortifications. The distances were divided into villages. Distances were headed by the chief of the distance, and the village was headed by the forests. All this was assigned by the border commission (e-history, 2013).

On the basis of this Charter the Kazakh statehood was abolished. The Kazakh land was separated from each other in political, administrative and territorial terms. Political-administrative reforms of the Russian land to the Kazakh land have been continuing until 1897 with several changes in

accordance with the influence of various political and economic factors (N. Shayakhmetov, 2010).

According to the Temporary Provision of 1867-1868, the territory of the Kazakh land was included in the general governorship of Orenburg, West Siberia and Turkestan.

Table 1 – General-governors, provinces, counties, divided by Temporary Provisions of 1867-1868

Orenburg general-governor		Turkestan general-governor		West-Siberian general-governor	
Ural region	Turgay region	Zhetysu region	Syrdarya region	Akmola region	Semey region
-Ural -Guriev -Kalmykov -Jem	-Elex -Kostanai -Irgyz -Turgay	-Sergiopol -Capal -Verny -Issyk-Kul	-Kazaly -Perovsk -Turkistan -Shymkent -Aulieata -Tashkent -Hodjent -Jizzak	-Kokshetau -Ommce -Petropavlovsk	-Bayanaul -Zaysan -Pavlodar -Ust-Kamenogorsk

As we have seen above, the main purpose of unification of the general governors was to increase the huge natural and other wealth of the Kazakh land. In 1881 the Orenburg Governor-General was liquidated and the Ural and Turgay oblasts were transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire. In 1882, the Western Governor-General was downgraded, and the Dalai General-Governorate was replaced. At that time, King Alexander III signed a decree on June 2, 1886, about the governance of the Turkestan Empire. According to the New Rules, the Turkestan General-Governorate was divided into three provinces: Syrdarya, Ferghana and Samarkand. Later, in 1897, the Zhetysu Oblast was also transferred to the new general-governor (History of Kazakhstan, 2010).

During the past period, the principle of distinction has been preserved, and significant changes have been made in the historical and geographical point of view: the Syrdarya region – 5 counties, the Auliye Ata county – 7800 sq km, the Perovsky county – 105,525, the Kazaly county – 59,550, Shymkent – 91 025, the Tashkent district – 32 100 square kilometers (History of Kazakhstan, 2010: 432).

Established in 1868, the Turkestan General-Governorate became a part of the Syrdarya and Zhetysu regions and the capital of Tashkent. Subsequently, the Governorate of the Caspian Sea and Central Asia became Russia's new conqueror. 818,479 people lived in the Syrdarya region in the XIX century. 20th century At the beginning of

the Syrdarya region, the area was 343367 square kilometers (T. Kartayeva, 2015).

The borders of the boundaries of the Turkestan Territory were revised in 1867. The Turgay region of the Syrdarya region and the border of the Syrdarya region to the Perovskoye river, continued to the Termembe mountain, Terekty, Kalmass mountain, Muzbel gorge, Akkum, Shubartobe mountains, the right border of Moiynkum, from the Mynbulak river to the intersection of Sarysu and Shu rivers (T.Kartaeva, 2015: 40-41).

In the Akmola region – 5 counties, Omsk – 41,048, Petropavlovsk – 60953, Kokshetau – 63,688, Atbasar – 114,549, Akmola – 198,986 square kilometers. The center is Omsk. In the administrative context, the Omsk district is divided into two parts: Kazakh cemeteries and Cossack towns. The area bordering the big region ranges from Kokshetau to the north of the Shu River, in the west to Atbasar district, to the east with the Semipalatinsk region. XVIII century – XIX century Until the middle of the year in Akmola region 375 370 people were living, including the number of Kazakhs -273 460 (M. Mukanov, 1991).

Akmola region consisted of: Akmola – 19 bolys, 134 villages, Atbasar – 9 bolys, 55 villages, Kokshetau – 8 bolys, 69 villages, Petropavlovsk – 8 bolys, 69 villages, Omsk – 5 bolys, 32 villages (N.Shayakhmetov 2010: 72). The largest territory in the region is Akmola county. Atbasar county takes the second place with 118.298 square kilometers.

The largest river in Akmol region is Yesil and Kalmyk, Nura, Terisakkan, Silt, Asli and other large rivers. Natural and geographical peculiarities of the region are high in the area of high natural

healing properties and saline lakes. For example, Zhamantuz, Kyzylkak, Alabotka, Toke and others. The territory of the region is rainy, hot summers and winter cold.



Card 1 – The Map of the Kyrgyz Republic in the XVIII century (Kazakh-Autonomous Republic). On the basis of the expedition to the Kazakh land of the Russian Geographical Society. Designed by A.N. Sidelnikov. The material was taken from www.elib.shpl.ru (The Russian State Historical Library)



Card 2 – The frontier of Kazakhstan in the XIX century and the borders of oblasts. Map of Kazakhstan History (from antiquity to the present). Five volumes. Volume 3. 431 pages

Territorial-administrative borders of Akmola and Turgay oblasts were established on June 7, 1838. Turgay region includes Aktobe, Turgai, Kostanay and Irgiz districts. The territory of the region is 400 830 sq. km. In the northern part of the Turgay region borders with the Chelyabinsk, Troitsk, Verkhneural'sk and Ore Regions of the Orenburg Province, in the north-east with the Petropavlovsk county of Akmola region, in the west to Irgiz and Aktobe in the west, and Turgay county in the south. Orenburg is the administrative center of Turgay region.

The population of Turgay region in the census of 1877 reached 303,470 people, and by 1900 reached 461,000 people. And the number of Kazakhs in it was 420 292. M. Mukanov wrote in his book: «The Kustanai district is the northeastern East Turgay region. The Northern Hemisphere was the throne of the owl, with the northeastern coast surrounding the area called the «millionth carvings in the trunks» which had been abandoned by the rebels. The southern part of the world has ten white granules in the Irgiz and Aktobe Turgay Regions, and in the East of the Akmolinsk Region. We were welcomed by 10 bolos who lived in 81,441 kazakh» (M. Mukanov, 1991: 42-43).

Aktobe county borders with Orenburg North and Northwestern, bordering the Irgiz River in the east, and the Ural region in the south and southwest. The number of Kazakhs in the county reached 104,441 people. The soil in the region was fertile and suitable for agriculture. The territory of the district flows through Or, Elek, Uralsk, Kyzyl, Burli, Burde, Alimbet, Terekty rivers. And the Irgiz district occupies 32.5% of the southern part of the Turgay region. It borders the Syrdarya region in the south. There were 12 bolys and 72 villages in the district. Most of the territory is inhabited by younger Kazakhs. There are plenty of people from Alimulin. There are also found in the rivers formed from snow melting from the Mugalzhar mountains: Bad, Ashysai, Taldysai, Kumsai, Kaindy and others.

In the Turgay county, there were 72,889 people living in 1893 (Volosie and the village of 1893, 1894). The district territory is 113,000 square kilometers. Turgay county borders Kostanay in the north, Irgiz in the west, Syrdarya region in the south, Atbasar, Petropavlovsk county of Akmola region. Administrative structure consists of 11 bolys and 63 villages. The largest river in the Turgay county is Turgay. Also, rivers Teke, Kartat, Naurzum, Karasu and Kabyrga flow. The soil is clayey.

Semipalatinsk region: Semipalatinsk, Kokpekty internal districts, parts of the territories of Sergiopol,

Bayanaul, Akmola, Karkaraly districts. In line with these reforms, committees were established to determine administrative borders. For example, after the formation of the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions, a special committee was formed under the direction of the head of the headquarters of the Western Siberian military district to determine administrative borders. According to the Rule adopted by this Committee, the boundaries between the regions were proposed to be based on natural moods, with the opinion of the Kazakhs (N. Bekmakhanova, 1986).

There were protests related to the definition of boundary ranges among the Kazakh tribes. Because mistakes made during the border delimitation have led to a land dispute. This situation has also caused great discomfort for the people who have access to areas that are comfortable for their livelihoods.

To clarify the territorial division of the Kazakh land, we would like to draw your attention to our research: Semipalatinsk region occupies the largest area of the steppes. The territory of the region borders with the Tobol Province in the north, the Akmola region in the northwest, the province of Tom in the northeast, China in the southeast, and the Zhetisu region in the south.

The structure of the Semipalatinsk area includes: Karkaraly – land area: 18991.025; Pavlodar – 103788.2; Semey – 64786.9; Ust-Kamenogorsk city – 41487.7; Zaysan – 36.120 (square kilometers) counties. In the region, Karkaralinsky county possesses a large territory. The population of the city reached 155,444 as of 1898. V.P. Semenov-Tien-Shansky, «Russia. A complete geographical description of our homeland» in the work of Semey district: «Semipalatinsk is located mainly on the right bank of the river Irtysh. The main mass of inhabitants are petty bourgeois and Kirghiz, engaged in horticulture (in the Belagach steppe) and a little trade. Semipalatinsk county occupies 64,786 square miles; in natural-historical relations, it is almost monotonous everywhere: the clay steppe prevails here, on the southeastern outskirts hilly with small mountains» (V.P. Semenov, 1903).

Also, according to the natural and geographical features, the western part belongs to the steppe zone. The eastern part is mountainous. They are Altai and Tarbagatai mountains. Another feature of the territory is the underground waters. The Irtysh River runs through the territory of the region for a long time. VP Semenov-Tian-Shansky has shown the territorial boundary map of the Semipalatinsk region.



Card 3 – Border zone of Semipalatinsk region. Map of V.P. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky's «Russia. Full geographical description of our fatherland» KYRGYZ DISTRICT. T.18. M. 1903. p. 501 (432).



Card 3 – 1890 Map of Uralsk and Turgay oblasts. Compiled by: Russian explorer, geographer, cartographer Yu.M. Shokalsky (Yu. M. Shokalsky, 1926)

Located in the north-west of the Kazakh land, the Ural region is divided into two parts by natural geographical location through the Ural River. Uralsk region: Uralsk, Emba (Temir), Guryev, Kalmykov (Ilbaichi). The population of the region was 414 32 people in 1872, the number of Kazakhs was 315 440. And according to the 1897 census, there were 645 121 people in the region.

The administrative division of the Uralsk region according to the 1870s: Uralsk – 1 city, 8 bolys, 86 villages; Kalmykov District – 1 city, 8 bolys, 92 villages; Guriyev county – 1 city, 7 bolys, 56 villages; In Emba (Temir) district – 7 bolys and 37 villages (N. Shayakhmetov, 2010: 86-87).

The largest territory in the Ural region is Temir county. The area is 12274,476 dysetina. The district borders with the Aktobe county of the Turgay region and the Ural district, in the west with the Iliganich and Guriyev counties, in the east by the Irgiz district of the Turgay region, and in the south with the Zakaspy region.

The population of the Guriyev county was 86758. The number of Kazakhs reached 70921 people. Livestock breeding was also developed in the region, and the farming was slow. Because of the soil in the form of solonchaks, the crop was inconvenient.

The territory of the Kalmykov district of the Ural region is 3240522 dysetina. The population

was 169,673 in the census of 1897. Of these, the number of Kazakhs has reached 144. 257 (Materials of the Impact of Landmine, 1914)

The climate of the region is characterized by the continental climate in accordance with the geographical location. The region is cold and summer is hot. There are also large-scale: Akyl, Ashy, Sagiz, Shalkar, Zhayik, Elek, and other river lakes. The region is inhabited by younger Kazakhs.

Conclusion

Political-administrative reforms of the Tsarist government to the Kazakh steppe have yielded results. During the implementation of the reform, the Kazakh land was declared as the state property of the Russian Empire and pasturelands were withdrawn. All these factors weakened the welfare and social status of the people. It also affected its natural state. Basically, administrative division of the Kazakh steppes was the most effective way of managing the Kazakh steppes. The Russian Empire, which captures various forms of control, has reached the goal of reforming the Kazakh land. However, Kazakhs became territorial and divisional leaders who took power in the area. Unfortunately, we can not deny that the Kazakh people were driven to each other.

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