

O. Mukhatova<sup>1</sup> , G. Tleubekova<sup>2</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail: orazgul7@rambler.ru

<sup>2</sup>Candidate of Historical Sciences, Zhetysu State University after Ilyas Zhansugurov, Kazakhstan, Taldykorgan, e-mail: tleubekova@mail.ru

## ENLIGHTENING ACTIVITIES OF THE TSARIST GOVERNMENT IN SEMIRECHYE IN THE EARLY XX TH CENTURY (According to the Documents from the Fund of the Head of the Semirechye Region's Resettlement Administration)

The article discusses the educational activities of the tsarist government in Semirechye in the early twentieth century. Conducting educational work by the Semirechensky Resettlement Directorate, the Semiresensk Regional Committee and the Special Council on documents No. 19 of the fund of the central state archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on these documents, the directions of the colonial policy of the pre-revolutionary tsarist government in Zhetysu are determined. The reflection of the colonial policy of the tsarist government in Zhetysu in the writings of officials S.N. Veletsky, A.P. Kuplast, A.V. Vasiliev, A.L. Tregubova, K.K. Palena. The views of representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia A. Bukeikhanov, M. Dulatov, A. Baitursynov, M. Tynyshbaev about the consequences of spiritual colonization are revealed. Based on the documents of the foundation, the religious and educational work of the Russian Empire among the immigrants is stated. It will justify the allocation of land allotments and funds for the construction of schools and churches, the close attention of the Resettlement Department to conduct educational events.

**Key words:** The Russian Empire, the tsarist government, the Resettlement Administration, fund documents, educational work, schools, churches.

O. Мұхатова<sup>1</sup>, Г. Тлеубекова<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Тарих ғылымдарының докторы, Қазақстан, Алматы қ., е-mail: orazgul7@rambler.ru

<sup>2</sup>Тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, І. Жансүгіров атындағы Жетісу мемлекеттік университеті, Қазақстан, Талдықорған қ., е-mail: tleubekova@mail.ru,

### Патша үкіметінің Жетісудағы XX ғасырдың бас кезіндегі ағарту қызметі (Жетісу Қоныс аудару басқармасы меңгерушісінің қор құжаттары бойынша)

Мақалада патша үкіметінің XX ғасырдың бас кезіндегі Жетісудағы ағарту қызметі қарастырылады. Ағарту жұмыстарын Жетісу қоныс аудару басқармасының, Жетісу облыстық комитетінің және Арнайы кеңестің жүргізгендігі Қазақстан Республикасы Орталық мемлекеттік архивіндегі №19 қор құжаттары бойынша көрсетіледі. Осы құжаттардың негізінде төңкеріске дейінгі патша үкіметінің Жетісудағы отарлау саясатының бағыттары анықталады. Деректік сипаттағы патша өкіметі шенеуніктері С.Н. Велецкийдің, А.П. Куластың, А.В. Васильевтің, А.Л. Трегубовтың, К.К. Паленнің еңбектеріндегі Жетісу өлкесіндегі отарлау саясатының көрініс табуы талданады. Ұлт зиялылары Ә. Бөкейханның, М. Дулатовтың, А. Байтұрсыновтың, М. Тынышбаевтың еңбектеріндегі рухани отарлаудың саясатының зардаптары туралы көзқарастары ашылады. Ресей империясының өлкедегі қоныс аударушылар арасындағы діни және білім беру, тәрбие жұмыстары қор құжаттары бойынша баяндалады. Қоныс аудару басқармасының мектептер мен шіркеулер салуға жер телімдерін, қаржы бөлуі, ағарту шараларын үнемі басты назарда ұстап отырғандығы дәйектеледі.

**Түйін сөздер:** Ресей империясы, патша үкіметі, Қоныс аудару басқармасы, қор құжаттары, ағарту жұмысы, мектептер, шіркеулер.

О. Мухатова<sup>1</sup>, Г. Тлеубекова<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Доктор исторических наук, профессор, Казахстан, г. Алматы, e-mail: orazgul7@rambler.ru

<sup>2</sup>Кандидат исторических наук, доцент, Жетысуский государственный университет имени Илияса Жансугурова, Казахстан, г. Талдыкорган, e-mail: tleubekova@mail.ru

**Просветительская деятельность царского правительства в Жетысу в начале XX века  
(по документам фонда заведующего  
Семиреченского Переселенческого управления)**

В статье рассматривается просветительская деятельность царского правительства в Семиречье в начале XX века. Проведение просветительских работ Семиреченским Переселенческим управлением, Семиреченским областным комитетом и Специальным советом по документам №19 Фонда Центрального государственного архива Республики Казахстан. На основе этих документов определены направления колониальной политики дореволюционного царского правительства в Жетысу. Анализируется отражение колониальной политики царского правительства в Жетысу в трудах чиновников С.Н. Велецкого, А.П. Купласта, А.В. Васильева, А.Л. Трегубова, К.К. Палена. Раскрываются взгляды представителей казахской интеллигенции А. Букейханова, М. Дулатова, А. Байтурсынова, М. Тынышбаева о последствиях духовной колонизации. На основе документов фонда излагаются религиозные и образовательно-воспитательные работы Российской империи среди переселенцев. Обоснуется выделение земельных наделов и средств для строительства школ и церквей, пристальное внимание Переселенческого управления на проведение просветительских мероприятий.

**Ключевые слова:** Российская империя, царское правительство, Переселенческое управление, документы фонда, просветительская работа, школы, церкви.

## **Introduction**

Enlightening activity has always played an important role in the formation and development of society and the state. Therefore, the study of the process of enlightening work of the Russian Empire in Semirechye in the early twentieth century. It has a peculiar value in the pre-revolutionary history of the region. Enlightening activities of the government in Semirechye were carried out with the help of several instances and institutions, such as: Semirechensk resettlement department, Semirechye regional committee, Special Council, etc.

In the late XIX – early XX centuries, the Russian Empire actively pursued a policy of resettlement in the Kazakh steppes. It spent a lot of work to improve the socio-economic situation of the resettled peasants. The 19 fund has been created in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan that contains documents reflecting the work carried out by the resettlement department of the Semirechensk region in the field of education. Based on these documents, it is possible to determine the direction of the policy of the pre-revolutionary government in Semirechye.

## **Materials and methods**

The basis of the article was the documents of the head of the resettlement department of the Semirechensk region of the Main Directorate of Land

Management and Agriculture (19th fund), which are stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The fund contains documents of state employees on the activities of the Semirechensk resettlement institution. Among them were: circulars, instructions, orders, magazines, protocols, reports, record, references, recommendations. The largest volume of sources in the fund is the reporting data and documents on personnel. All cases systematized in the fund are considered valuable sources of the pre-revolutionary period, and their significant part is the original.

The article is based on the use of general scientific and historical research methods. The method of analysis was used to disclose certain facts on the subject under study, the systematic method and the synthesis method were used to generalize the materials. Also, the use of statistical methods avoided descriptiveness and suggests an analytical approach to identifying and studying the main aspects and results of the educational work of the tsarist government in Semirechye.

The historical scientific research took into account the principles of historicism, objectivity and a social approach.

## **Discussion**

The first works and informative publications related to resettlement management in Semirechye were published over the years of his work, that is,

at the beginning of the twentieth century. More precisely, the authors of these works, written from 1905 to 1918, were mainly officials of the tsarist government. They were not special scientific works, but were works of a reporting nature on the results of the work done, intended for the Main Migration Directorate. Proceedings of S.N. Veletsky, who worked for 8 years as the head of the Semirechensk resettlement department, has a high historical value, since they were of a reporting nature. In his works "Semirechensk Region and its Colony" (Veletsky, 1916), "Note on the situation and needs of the resettlement business in the Semirechensky District by January 1, 1913" (Veletsky, 1913), statistical documents from the Semirechensky resettlement institution were used. Such an advantage of the author's works contributes to a deep determination of the essence and significance of the documents of the fund under consideration. In the work of an engineer Vasiliev "Semirechensk region as a colony and the role of the Chui valley in it" paid special attention to the issue of colonization of the Semirechensk region (Vasiliev, 1915). In 1912, authored by A.P. Kuplast was published a guide called "Semirechensk region" (Kuplast, 1912). This work provided general information about the Semirechensk region. In July 1909, by decision of the Main Migration Directorate, a deputy of the State Duma and a religious figure A.L. Tregubov. During the trip A.L. Tregubov visited Russian villages, Cossack villages and got acquainted with the life of the settlers. He held spiritual events to disseminate religious preaching and marriage of newlyweds. As a result, in 1910 his work "Migration in the Semipalatinsk and Semirechensk Regions" was published (Tregubov, 1910).

In 1908, the tsarist administration sent a senatorial audit to Turkestan Governor General under the leadership of K.K. Palena. During the audit, the activities of all state institutions in the region were checked, including the resettlement department of the Semirechensk region. As a result of work in 1910, audit materials were published. "Report on the audit of the Turkestan Territory, carried out at the highest command by Senator Hofmeister Count K.K. Palen" (Palen, 1910).

The work of Russian officials on colonial policy was published at the beginning of the twentieth century. These include a number of works by G. Gins. They are devoted to resettlement and the policy of colonization (Gins, 1913; Gins, 1912). The policy of the tsarist government on the colonization of Kazakh lands was noted in the articles of the Kazakh intelligentsia of the early twentieth century: A. Bukeikhanov (Kirbalasy, 1998), (Bokeykha-

nov, 1998), M. Tynyshpayev (Tynyshpayev, 2002), M. Dulatov (Azamat, 1995), A. Baitursynov (Baitursynov, 1995a), (Baitursynov, 1995b), which were published in national unofficial periodicals. Over the years of independence, a number of works have been published on the political history of the Kazakhs and the Russian Empire.

Historian M.K. Koigeldiev, carefully studying colonial policy in the Semirechye region, in his studies tried to cover its various aspects. In this regard, it is worth noting the monograph of the scientist "Russian power in Semirechye (19th century-1917)" (Koigeldiev, 1995) (Koigeldiev 2004). Some of the documents of the 19th fund regarding the resettlement policy of the tsarist government in Semirechye were analyzed in the work of the historian F.N. Miymambaeva (Miymambaeva, 2002).

From the English-language historiography, it is worth highlighting the work of the researcher A. Cherkasov, dedicated to the educational process in Russia 1894-1917. Based on actual and statistical data, the article analyzes the activities of the government in the field of education. The author was able to show the general picture of the dynamics of the development of primary education throughout the country (Cherkasov, 2011).

## Results

The educational activities of the Russian Empire in this region began with the construction of schools and churches. Before the establishment of the resettlement administration in the Semirechensk region, the local administration was engaged in the construction of schools and churches in the region. And since 1905, under the leadership of the General Directorate of Agriculture and Land Management, the construction of schools and churches in resettlement areas was assigned to officials of the resettlement department. The resettlement administration carried out this matter, coordinating work with the local diocesan authorities and the central administration of the Holy Synod (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2706. P. 185). The opening of churches and parishes in the newly built villages increased the number of Russian peasants. In addition, such sites were valuable to walkers.

Since 1907, the Russian Empire began work on religious and educational activities. On August 31, 1907, a decree of the Synod was adopted. This circular was sent to the bishops of Turkestan, Tashkent and the Semirechensk resettlement region. According to the decree, numerous Muslims, Buddhists and the population of various sects in the

resettlement regions have a great influence on the Orthodox Russian peasants. As a result, the settlers move away from the churches. Therefore, it was noted about the need for urgent measures on this issue (CSA RKF. 19. Op. 1. D. 2706. P. 68). On January 18, 1908, by order of the Emperor in the region, a Special Council was created under the chairmanship of the Chief Prosecutor. The Council's task was to determine the financial resources allocated for religious needs in the resettlement areas. The first meeting of the Special Council was held on March 30, 1908 (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2706.P. 136). By decree of the emperor on March 7, 1908, in each region, special committees were to be created along with the commission. These committees were tasked with providing religious services to the migrants. According to the proposal of the Special Committee to the Turkestan Bishop Dmitry Synod, it was necessary to create a special regional committee in each region, since the Turkestan diocese consisted of five regions, and since one committee could not deal with all matters. This proposal was approved by the Synod on May 7, 1908, as a result of which the Semirechensk Regional Committee was created. The regional committee included the military governor of the Semirechensk region, the head of the regional state property department, the head of the Semirechensk resettlement district, and the regional engineer.

The first meeting of the Semirechensk Regional Committee took place on June 13, 1908, in which Turkestan Bishop Dmitry, military governor Lieutenant General Pokotilo, head of the Semirechensk resettlement region Veletsky, regional engineer Zenkov and clerk Bryzgalov (CSARKF. 19. Op. 1. D 2706. P. 195). At the meeting, a report was heard by the head of the Semirechensk resettlement department S.N. Veletsky about the settlement of Russian immigrants in the Semirechensk region and the intended areas. The head of the Semirechensk resettlement region was instructed to prepare a map of the Semirechensk region indicating the resettlement villages specifically for the Committee. A schematic map of the Semirechensk region in 1909 was prepared in accordance with the above order (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2706. P. 156). Because the map indicated resettlement settlements created before 1910, and marked churches and parishes of Russian villages. In total, there were 62 churches and parishes in the counties in the region: Lepsy – 12, Kapal – 14, Zharkent – 5, Verny-12, Prezhevsk -7, Pishpek -12. Until 1910, in the Semirechensk region, religious organizations for Russian immigrants were opened mainly in the Kapalsk district.

The meeting also considered the issue of sending special mobile churches to villages located far from the churches and recently built to fulfill the religious needs of the population. It should be noted that this issue was also discussed at a meeting of the Special Council chaired by the Chief Prosecutor General on March 7, 1908 (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2706. PP.133-134). Unmarried employees were appointed in the mobile churches and their annual salary was paid in double size.

At the regional committee, county committees were established to hold religious events for migrants. County committees were created in all county centers of the Semirechensk region. The instruction of the district committees consisted of five subparagraphs (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2767. PP. 3-4). According to the decree, the permanent representatives of the district committee were the religious representative of the district, the head of the district, the head of the small district and local foresters. The Chairman of the Committee was appointed by the Regional Committee from among local religious representatives, but in some cases the head of the district was also appointed Chairman. According to the 4-subparagraph of the decree, the district committee considered all issues related to the religious and educational needs of the migrants. The committee compiled a list of settlements inhabited by Russian peasants, indicating the shares of land plots, noted the number of settlers and the distance between newly built villages and old villages with churches. And also controlled the implementation of the allocation of land, according to the decree in the newly built settlements for the construction of the church and school allocated 120 acres of land. The plan prepared by the county committee was sent to the Regional Committee for consideration. After the plan was approved, the local committee was engaged in its implementation (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 618. P. 1).

According to the Law of April 19, 1909, Rural communities under the leadership of the county committee were authorized to adopt a decree on the issuance of non-repayable loans and ownerless forests to the Great Synod and the resettlement administration for the construction of schools and churches, or to file an application on behalf of the residents. For example, on December 7, 1911, peasants from the village of Otradnoye in the Przhhevsk district decided at a village meeting on the need to allocate a loan of five thousand rubles for the construction of the church. In the decree it was written: "On December 7, 1911, we the undersigned peasants, migrants from the village of Otradny

Graf of the Palenky volost of the Przhevalsky district of the Semirechensk region, gathered at a rural gathering among 144 householders with the right to vote at the gathering of 96 people, we have the following judgment: to build a church in our village for an amount of not more than 10,000 rubles, we unanimously sentenced: to ask the responsible authorities to apply for a loan from us for the general useful need of only 5,000 rubles, which we commit to in continuation-paying ten years, in equal installments at 500 rubles per year (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2767. P. 23). The peasants of the village of Otradnoye asked for half of the necessary 10,000 rubles for the construction of the church in the form of a loan, indicating that they would return this amount within ten years. The rural decision was confirmed by the seal of the headman. In laws on the opening of schools, villagers were obliged to provide heat and light for the school building and teacher's housing and to provide protection (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 126. L. 56; D. 2770. P. 15).

The district committee monthly published the decisions of the subordinate rural district and submitted it to the Regional Committee for consideration. In Decree No. 1 of the Przhevalsky District Committee of January 21, 1912, the statements of the villages of Otradnoye, Ozerno-Folbaumsky, Bogatyrsky, Valerianovsky and Mikhailovsky were considered and sent to the Supreme Committee (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2767. P. 45). If the village request requires funds for the construction of the church, this document is sent for consideration along with the Regional Committees and the Diocesan Committee.

The activities of the Turkestan Diocesan Committee for the construction of churches in the region are covered in the protocol documentation. The meetings of the Committee were chaired by the Bishop of Turkestan and Tashkent, Dmitry and the military governor of the Semirechensk region, the head of the Semirechensk resettlement department, the Diocesan controller, regional engineer, architect, religious figures, and the clerk of the committee participated in them. At a meeting of the Turkestan Diocesan Committee on January 23, 1912, the project of a church for resettlement villages was examined (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2767. P. 250). The project was prepared by the regional architect S.K. Troparevsky and A. Bonch-Osmolovsky. At the meeting, the project was confirmed, and a decision was made to distribute the project to district committees. The project of the church was presented to rural communities, but according to which project

the construction of the church will be carried out, the community decided.

S.K. Toparevsky and A. Bonch (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2770. P. 15). The project shows the architectural appearance of the church, the scheme and parameters. The project was prepared on January 13, 1912 by regional architects S. Toparevsky and A. Bonch-Osmolovsky, hydraulic engineer A. Korneev, secretary A. Baimulov. This project of the church was approved at a meeting of the Turkestan Diocesan Committee on January 23, 1912.

It is worth noting that the archives store photographs of schools, churches and religious buildings of the Semirechensky region, built for the settlers. The 1916 report contained statistical data and photographs of schools, churches, religious dwellings opened in the Semirechensky district from 1904 to 1916. There are also photo documents of the construction of the church in the village of Alekseevka of Verny district, schools in the village of Kastek-Prudka, churches and schools of the villages of the Lepsinsk district – Pokotilovka, Pokrovskaya, Novo-Nadezhdinskaya (CSA RK. F.19. Op. 1. D. 618. PP 11-22). In principle, all schools and churches were similar to each other, since their buildings were single-story. It can be concluded that schools and churches in the region are built on the same project.

At meetings of the Turkestan Diocesan Committee, the Regional Committee approved the budget for the construction of schools and churches, prepared a plan for a specific year. In terms of the construction of churches and schools in the resettlement settlements, the funds allocated by the Holy Synod and the resettlement administration were indicated. This document was approved by the chief prosecutor and the head of the main department of agriculture and land management, and was certified by the signature of the head of the main resettlement department. According to the plan of 1912, from the funds of the Great Synod, 99 850 were allocated for new religious institutions, 31 125 homes of religious ministers, trips in the region – 4500, technical control – 16 800, mobile churches – about 21 000, construction of churches and schools – 433169 rubles. Of the resettlement management funds, 670483 were allocated for construction, 50,000 for 25 mobile churches, 12,000 for pastoral courses, and 35,000 rubles for future requests (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2767. P. 58 ) In accordance with the law of April 19, 1909, funds for the needs of immigrants were allocated to rural communities in the form of loans or non-repayable funds. Fixed

loans for each region are presented in the plan in the form of a table. In the plan of 1912, 76 150 rubles were allocated in the Semirechensk region from the fund of the Great Synod, 59 200 from the resettlement department (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D.2767. PP. 50-61). From these data, it can be noted that the Great Synod allocated 16,950 rubles more than the resettlement administration.

Funds from the Great Synod and the resettlement administration were constantly allocated for the construction of schools and churches in resettlement villages. A special fund named after Emperor Alexander III also financed the construction of schools and churches on the outskirts of the Russian Empire. According to the above-mentioned Decree of the Emperor of August 31, 1907, 200 churches were built in Siberia and the Kyrgyz steppes at the expense of the fund of Tsar Alexander III (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2706. P. 68). In March 7, 1907, the head of the Semirechensk resettlement region S.N.Veletsky sent a letter of recommendation to the Chancellery of the Emperor Alexander III Foundation in St. Petersburg (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 2706. P.4). According to S.N. Veletsky in the Pishpek uyezd from the management of the Cossack army was transferred to the resettlement fund 6th Chuy site. Since this site was located on the borders of the Syr Darya region and far from the Russian villages, he needed a separate church. Therefore, funds from the fund of Alexander III on an irrevocable basis were requested for the construction of a church and a school in the 6th Chuy settlement.

The head of the Semirechensk resettlement district, in a service document sent on November 24, 1907 to the Turkestan religious consistory, spoke about the need to request funds for the construction of schools and churches in new villages from the fund of Emperor Alexander III (CSA RK. F. 19. Op.1. D. 2706.P. 77).

Since 1909, the Tsarist administration began to pay more attention to educational work. The Ministry of Public Education and the General Directorate for Resettlement carried out activities related to the opening of primary specialized schools and schools. In this regard, at a meeting of the Special Council on January 10, 1909, the question of opening primary specialized schools and schools on the territory of Siberia and Kazakhstan was examined (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 126. PP. 3-4). The meeting was attended by the director of the department of public education S. Antsyferov, the head of the main resettlement department G. Glinka, clerk K. Denisov. G. Glinka in his report said that starting in 1908, the main resettlement administration and the Great Synod came to an agreement on the opening of parish

schools. They pointed out that at that time, school activities needed to be organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. Considering this issue, the Council decided to create special regional commissions for organizing schools and schools in each region. The tasks of the regional commissions included identifying areas in need of opening schools and colleges, finding rental buildings for schools and colleges for the first time, and inviting teachers to planned educational institutions.

The regional commission has done a lot of work in the region. After the creation of the regional commission, financial problems in the construction of schools in the region began to be resolved faster (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 599. PP. 5-6). Only in 1915, loans and non-repayable funds were allocated for the construction of 6 schools in the small Verny district.

The first meeting of the Regional Commission in the Semirechensk region took place on March 4, 1910. The meeting was attended by the chairman, military governor of the Semirechensky region M.Folbaum and other members, the vice-governor of the Semirechensky region P. Ostashkin, the head of the Semirechensky resettlement department S.Veletsky, inspectors of public education schools P. Yakob, V. Svetlov, the adviser to the regional board of the Semirechye E Martov and the head of the small district Verny A. Golubev (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 1981. P. 46). A. Golubev was appointed secretary of the commission.

According to the head of the Semirechensk resettlement department S. Veletsky, in small areas Pishpek and Verny there was a need to open schools urgently. In addition, the head made a report on the educational process in the Semirechensk region. One of the main issues raised during the meeting was related to the construction of schools. In particular, the need for the construction of the Ministry of Public Education or parish schools on the lands of immigrants was considered. For an organized solution of the issues of building schools and educational activities in the region, the commission decided to establish special construction committees in each district.

At a meeting of the regional commission on March 11, 1910, it was decided to build 20 school buildings in the districts of Verny, Pishpek, Przhevalsky, Zharkent and organize construction committees by the end of 1910 (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 126. P.83). The meetings of the regional committee mainly discussed issues related to education in the region and the construction of schools and colleges. This suggests that the resettlement management paid special attention to

educational activities, always kept under control the problems of education and training.

The instructions of the Ministry of Education sent to the Governor-General of Turkestan dated by November 1, 1912 present the tasks of the regional commission (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 1981. P. 3). It should be noted that according to the instructions, the commission also included a representative of the religious department. Due to the lack of communication between the regional commissions and the Diocesan Committees, the Ministry of Public Education included a representative of a religious organization in the commission (CSA RK F. 19. Op. 1. D. 630. P. 61). From this we notice that religious organizations also participated in the educational process.

According to the order of the Ministry of Public Education, on June 22, 1909, the "Regulation on the provision of material assistance for the construction of schools" was approved (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 1827. P. 3). According to the 4th article of the provision, the Ministry of Education was obliged to allocate half of the funds for the construction of schools in the form of an irrevocable loan. The amount of funds allocated by the Ministry of Education was reflected in the reporting documents.

On August 9, 1914, the military governor of the Semirechensk region prepared special instructions for the construction committees of the regional commission and district commissions. This instruction was printed in the printing house of Verny (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 1075. PP. 24-35). The document was approved by the military governor of the Semirechensk region M. Folbaum. The instruction consists of 7 sections and 59 subparagraphs. It closely studied and examined in detail issues related to the authorities of the region and its administration, the construction of educational buildings, the funds allocated to them and their future.

In accordance with the "Instruction by the local construction committee established for the construction of school buildings in the resettlement villages of the Semirechensk region", the construction of school buildings was carried out by local construction committees. The Construction Committee consisted of a chairman – a local teacher or a priest, and members of the village elder or headman, 4-5 local residents. The decision on the selection of members of the building committees was approved by the County Commission and the Regional Committee.

As noted in subparagraph 13-14 of the Instructions, the construction and opening of schools of the Ministry of Public Education, the activities of construction committees in the district and in small

areas were controlled by the county commission. The chairman of the commission was the inspector of the county public school, and the members were the head of the county, tax inspector, head of a small district, district overseer of parish schools, a local arborist (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D.1075. PP. 26) .

County commissions acted in accordance with the instructions. For example, at a meeting of the Przhevalsky district commission of April 10, 1915, questions were discussed about the construction of schools in the Przhevalsk district and the necessary funds for 1915-1916 (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 1090. PP. 24-25). In this regard, in 1915 it was planned to build 5 schools in the villages of Barskauyn, Sokolovka, Tarkhan and in 1916 7 schools in the villages of Svetlaya-Polyana, Razdolnoye, Valeriyankovka, Rysok and Grigoryevka. Village statements and a loan statement regarding the construction of these schools were sent to the Regional Commission.

At a meeting of the Lepsin County Commission on October 20, 1915, the question of opening a Russian-native school was examined (CSA RK. F.19. Op. 1. D. 1079. PP. 18-19). In accordance with the decision of the rural community of Saratov, together with the districts of Makanshi-Sadyr and Makanchi-Kastek, to open a Russian-native school, they asked to allocate 3,000 rubles from the Ministry of Education and 3,000 rubles in the form of a loan from the resettlement department. It should be noted that the nomadic Kazakh volosts immediately paid 1,167 rubles 80 kopecks and obliged each house to provide assistance for 20 kopecks from 1916 until the end of school construction.

On May 20, 1916, by order of the head of the Semirechensky resettlement department, Burygin, the head of the land surveying department was given the task of distributing 3 tithes of land from free plots in the Kyrgyz department of the village of Tarhan of the Przhevalsky district to the school site (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 630. P. 45). As indicated in the order, on behalf of the Kazakh residents of the village of Tarkhan, ZhakynbekAtakanov and DikembayAdilev made a request for the allocation of appropriate sites for the mosque and school. However, according to the aforementioned "Instructions by the local construction committee established for the construction of school buildings in resettlement villages of the Semirechensk region", 14 acres of land were allocated to school plots in the newly built villages along with the yard share. In the old settlements, 4.5 acres of land were allocated to the share of schools (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 1075. PP. 25). Yard lands were school yards, research sites.

**Table 1** – Information on the construction of parish schools and schools of the Ministry of Public Education in the Semirechensk region

Smallarea	ParishSchools				Schools of the Ministry of national enlightenment				
	Amount	Years of construction	Financialexpenses (inrubles)		Amount	Years of construction	Financialexpenses (inrubles)		
			Resettlement management	Holiest Synod	Publicfunds		Resettlement management	Holiest Synod	Publicfunds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
Verniy	8	1910-1913	1200	2000	5200	3	800	-	3600
Przewalski	7	1907-1913	-	-	public	-	-	-	-
Lepsinsk	4	1913-1914	2000	-	964	2	1700	-	154
Pishpek	6	1906-1914	Allocated to 2 schools	-	public	7	Allocated to 1schools	-	public
Uirjar	1	1912	-	-	public	-	-	-	-
Zharkent	1	1912	-	-	public	1	-	-	public
Kapal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>Indicatedamount 3200</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Indicatedamount 6164</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Indicatedamount 2500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Indicatedamount 3754</b>



After the creation of the regional and district commissions from 1909-1910, school activities began to develop at an accelerated pace.

As can be seen from table 1, until 1915 in a small area of Kapal, the construction of a church, a parish school and a school of the Ministry of Education was not carried out. For 1906-1915, schools and churches were not built in Kapal (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 806. P. 108), since the number of Russian villages in Kapal was small and there was no need for construction. In accordance with the «Regulation on the provision of material assistance for the construction of schools» dated June 22, 1909, in the event of a lack of collected public funds for the construction of schools, there were not enough loans allocated from the fund for resettlement management (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 1827.P. 3).

Among the educational institutions opened in the Semirechensk region were agricultural schools. On November 27, 1913, the Main Directorate of Agriculture and Land Management approved the «General Statute of Agricultural Schools» (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 464. PP. 5-24). According to the charter, subordinate agricultural schools were opened with the permission of the Main Directorate of Agriculture and Land Management. There were control committees overseeing the activities of each school. In addition, there were agricultural and shepherd schools in the region. For example, at a meeting of the Verny City Council on February 28, 1912, the question of the opening of the Vernensk Agricultural School (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 354. LL. 3-4) was considered. The representative of the city administration noted that the training of special professionals in schools will affect the transition of the local population to a sedentary lifestyle. As a result of the meeting, it was decided to allocate places to the educational institution from free land plots by the State Public Administration.

The opening of the agricultural school was planned for early 1914. In November 1913, the governor of the Semirechensk region S.N. Veletsky requested the Governor-General of

Turkestan to open a school at the beginning of the new year. He proposed to open agricultural courses if the above educational institution does not open (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 354. P. 35). Along with other subjects, special subjects were also taught at the school. The courses studied those disciplines that were related to the specialty. For example, the curriculum of 1910 of the agricultural school included only 17 subjects, of which special subjects were: «Geodesy», «Laws of land surveying», «Cosmography», «Surface of the earth and plants» (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 354. PP. 39-62). In addition, in all educational institutions, the lesson «Religious studies» was mandatory.

The curriculum (CSA RK. F. 19. Op. 1. D. 480. PP. 7-50) specially designed for the Vernensk Garden School had many special subjects, and they were mainly taught in grades 2-3. It should be noted that the subject «Accounting» was included in the program of the Vernensky school, in which they gave the necessary explanations regarding movable and immovable capital, receipts, bills. According to the programs reviewed, it can be noted that all the necessary disciplines were introduced in educational institutions. In addition, for the years 1913-1915. in the Semirechensk region several churches were built. The most complete statistics are presented in table 2.

As the author correctly summarized, at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries, i.e. In 1894–1917, primary education in Russia made significant progress (Cherkasov, 2011: 148). Here, in our opinion, one can note the special role of the Law of May 3, 1908 «On the leave of 6,900,000 rubles for the needs of primary education», which provided for the allocation of the indicated amount annually from January 1, 1908 according to the estimates of the Ministry of Education regular appropriations (Byzova 2013: 236). On the dynamic development of educational work throughout the country at the beginning of the twentieth century. the above facts and figures, which are given by the Seven Rivers, can also testify.

**Table 2** – Information about the construction of churches and houses of worship in the Semirechensk region

Smallarea	ParishSchools				Schools of the Ministry of national enlightenment				
	Amount	Years of construction	Financialexpenses (inrubles)		Amount	Years of construction	Financialexpenses (inrubles)		
			Resettlement management	Holiest Synod	Publicfunds		Resettlement management	Holiest Synod	Publicfunds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
Verny	4	1913-1915	16500	16500	6800	6	500	-	3300
Przewalski	1	1915	-	-	8000	7	2000	-	public
Lepsinsk	2	1915	8000	3000	-	12	700	1300	12252
Pishpek	1	1915	-	5000	-	21	7500	-	17965
Urjar	1	1915	15000	-	1500	13	-	-	public
Zharkent	1	1915	-	5000	-	6	-	-	public
Kapal	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3400
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>39500</b>	<b>29500</b>	<b>16300</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>10700</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>Indicatedamount 33617</b>

## Conclusion

Educational activity of the Russian Empire in Semirechye began with the construction of schools and churches. For example, in the years 1910-1914, 40 schools were built. The allocated funds amounted to 15618 rubles. Unfortunately, in the 19th fund there are no documents reflecting information about the students and their numbers. Also in the Territory, was opened an Agricultural School to teach improved farming, where special-

ists were trained. In the Semirechye region in the years 1913-1915 10 churches were built. For their construction, fixed assets in the amount of 39,500 rubles were allocated by the Resettlement Department. For the construction of schools spent mainly public funds. In 1908-1916 71 prayer houses were erected in the region, most of them were located in Pishpek small district. Prayer houses were also mainly funded by public funds. Thus, the tsarist government intensified its educational activities in this region.

## References

- Aleksander A. Cherkasov (2011). All-Russian Primary Education (1894–1917): Developmental Milestones // *Social Evolution & History*, Vol. 10. No. 2, September 2011. Pp. 138–149.
- Alashuly. (1995). Zher maselesi [Land issue] // *Ehnciklopediya «Ajqap»*. Almaty: «Qazaq ehnciklopediyasy» Bas redakciyası, 1995. pp. 83-85.
- Bajtursynov A. (1995 a) Qazaq pajdasyndagy zherdialu turasyndagy nizamdar, bujryqtar [Nizams and orders for seizure of lands belonging to Kazakhs] // *Ehnciklopediya «Ajqap»*. Almaty: «Qazaq ehnciklopediyasy» Bas redakciyası, 1995. pp. 76-79.
- Bajtursynov A. (1995b). Tagy da zherzhajynda [Once again about the land] // *Ehnciklopediya «Ajqap»*. Almaty: «Qazaq ehnciklopediyasy» Bas redakciyası, 1995. pp. 58-61.
- Bokejhanov A. (1998). Qazaq ham zher maselesi [The Kazakh and the land problem] // «Qazaq» gazetı. – Almaty: «Qazaq ehnciklopediyasy» Bas redakciyası, 1998. pp. 93-95.
- Byzova O.M. (2013). Stroitelstvo obe obrazovatelny hychrejdenıı v Moskve v gody pervoi pratiletkı [The construction of the educational institution in Moscow during the first five years] // *Vestnik MGSY*. №6. 2013. P. 236-243.
- Vasil'ev V.A. (1915). Semirechenskaya oblast' kakkoloniyaırol' v nejchujskojdoliny [Semirechye region as a colony and the role of Chui valley in it]. Petrograd, 1915. 278 p.
- Veleckij S.N. (1913). Zapiska o polozhenii inuzhdahpereselencheskogodela v Semirechenskom raione k 1-mu yanvaryu 1913 goda [A note on the situation and needs of the resettlement activities in the Semirechye district by January 1, 1913]. SPb., 1913. 109p.
- Veleckij S.N. (1916). Semirechenskaya oblast' ieeoloniya. Itogirabot po kolonizaciiSemirech'ya za 8 let (1906-1913 gg.) [Semirechye region and its colony. The results of the works on the colonization of the Semirechie for 8 years (1906-1913)]. Sankt-Peterburg, 1916. 62 p.
- Gins G. (1912). VoprosykolonizaciiAziatskojRossiiıvystavka po pereselencheskomudelu [Issues of the Asian Russia colonization and resettlement activities exhibition]. Sankt-Peterburg, 1912. 58 p. Gins, 1913 – Gins G. Pereselenieikolonizaciya [Resettlement and colonization]. Vyp. 1. SPb., 1913. 48 p.
- Kuplast A.P. (1912). Semirechenskaya oblast' [Semirechye region]. Poltava, 1912. 26 p.
- Qojgeldiev M.Q. (1995). Alashqozgalysy [The Alash Movement]. Almaty: Sanat, 1995. 365 p.
- Qojgeldiev M.Q. (2004). ZhetisudagyResejbiligi (XIX g.-1917 zh.) [The power of Russia in Dzhetyysu (XIX-th century-1917)]. – Astana: Elorda, 2004. 216 p.
- Qyrbalasy. (1998b). Tortinshi дума ham qazaq [The Fourth Duma and the Kazakh] // «Qazaq» gazetı. Almaty: «Qazaq ehnciklopediyasy» Bas redakciyası, 1998. pp. 45-47.
- Mijmanbaeva F.N. (2002). Russkiepereselency v Semirech'e v k. XIX – n. XX vv. [Russian migrants in Semirechye in XIX – early XX centuries]: Uchebnoeposobie po speckursu. Almaty, 2002. 50 p.
- Palen K.K. (1910). Otchet po revizii Turkestanskogokraya, proizvedennoj po vysochajshemupoveleniyusenatoromgofinejstromgrafom K.K. Palenom [Report on the audit of the Turkestan Territory, made by the highest order by the senator of the Chamberlain Count K.K. Pahlen]. Kniga 1. Kraevoeupravlenie. SPb.: Senatskayatipografiya, 1910. 30 p.
- Tregubov A.L. (1910). Pereselencheskoedelo v SemipalatinskoiSemirechenskojoblasi [Resettlement activities in the Semipalatinsk and Semirechye regions]. Sankt-Peterburg, 1910. 78 p.
- Tynyshpaev M. (2002). Kirgiziosvoboditel'noedvizhenie [Kirghizes and the liberation movement] // Tynyshpaev M. Istoriyakazahskogonaroda. Almaty: Sanat, 2002. pp. 20-28.
- CGA RK – Central'nyj Gosudarstvennyj arhiv Respubliki Kazahstan [Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan].