

ANNOTATION

**Theses for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in specialty
6D020300 - "History"**

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**The Kazakh nobility on service of the Russian empire in 19th century:
the formation and activity**

General description of the inquiry. The thesis explores the process of the entry of representatives of the Kazakh elite into the privileged estate of the Russian Empire, and their diverse activities in the 19th century.

The relevance of the study. Today the problem of social integration of borderlands into the social order of the Russian Empire relevant and most discussed in this field. Over the past decades, within the framework of the “imperial turn,” the theme of the unity of the center and the periphery, especially their mutual relations, have become priority areas. The humanities are trying to solve the problem of restoring the natural, historical development of the Russian Empire, which "grew" in numerous peripheries and represented a wide section of socio-cultural layers and estates. Modern concepts of studying the Russian empire as multinational, multiconfessional, allow revealing the features, methods, and models of regional integration, determining the role of each region in imperial reality and identifying all forms of relations between the center and the periphery in a whole picture.

The Kazakh steppe in the 19th century became the socio-political component of the empire, transforming the traditional ruling system. The study of social changes in the Steppe on the example of the features of the formation of the Kazakh nobility allows us to see a completely different form of social incorporation of Kazakh nomads into the privileged estate of the Russian Empire. It is important, both in understanding and imperial diversity, so and to identify differences in the incorporation of other nomadic peoples (Bashkirs, Kalmyks, and others.) into the order of the estates of the empire. Such an approach will make it possible to determine the place of the Kazakh steppe in the history of the empire, it corresponds to modern world concepts of historical science and presents a new perspective on the study of the Russian multinational nobility.

The relevance of the topic is obvious in the historiographic aspect. In the world and domestic science is not attempted to study the process of formation of the Kazakh nobility in the context of social incorporation of the Kazakh steppe into the Russian Empire. Moreover, the statement of the problem itself destroys erroneous beliefs about the isolation of the nomadic Kazakh society and reveals the process of including Kazakhs into the imperial estate system.

The problem is essential in national size, and the study of fundamental changes in the Kazakh steppe and the emergence of new social phenomena throughout the 19th century reflects the task of identifying the origins of the modernization of the public consciousness of the Kazakh people according to the

program "*Rukhani zhagyr*." After all, improving the "quality of human capital" is possible only by studying Kazakh national code and historical, social dynamics, which should become an important prerequisite and condition for the success of modernization of the public consciousness of the citizens of modern Kazakhstan. And research personnel of the Kazakh nobility, a detailed study of Kazakh noble families, contributes to the introduction in the national historical science of new names, surnames and allows to personalize a new history of Kazakhstan. To restore not only the names but also the biographies of Kazakh noblemen reveals the peculiarities of their activity and the impact on the public consciousness of the local population within their native land, which corresponds to the modern patriotic idea of "Tugan Zher."

Thus, the relevance of the topic both on a global and national scale is undisputable.

The object of study. The object of the research is the transformation of the traditional social organization of the Kazakh nomadic society in the 19th century.

The subject of the research is the incorporation of Kazakhs into the privileged estate of the empire.

The purpose of the dissertation is to study the process of the formation of the Kazakh nobility throughout the 19th century in the context of the social incorporation of Kazakh society into the imperial estate order.

In connection with the goal of the study, we consider the following tasks:

1. To analyze approaches and methodological guidelines in the study the estate of the Russian Empire and to consider discussion questions on the study of Russian nobility;
2. To reveal the process of incorporation of the Kazakh traditional elite into the privileged class of the Russian Empire and its characteristic features;
3. To highlight features of rights and privileges of Kazakh nobility;
4. Using comparative analysis, to determine the peculiarities of the position of nomads - nobles (Bashkirs, Kalmyks, Kazakhs) of the Russian Empire;
5. To identify the dynasties of Kazakhs included in the descendant, titled nobility of the Russian Empire;
6. To compile biographical data of Kazakh noble genera as a complex biography that combines imperial loyalty and national patriotism.

Research methodology. The study is based on such approaches as new imperiology, social history. The concept of the "imperial situation" within the framework of the "new imperial history" allowed us to consider the semantic content of the practices of regional and central authorities. This method has great potential for revising the newly formed orthodoxy and evaluating the Russian Empire as a political, cultural and social space, clearly divided along national lines. An important part of the new imperial history is the study of individual regions, border territories, and nationalities, revising the concept of a unified empire and interpreting the history of state policy and society "from below." This approach to imperial diversity presents valuable results both in the study of the imperial center (usually understood as the "core" of the empire and as the imperial government) and in the interpretation of the Russian national project, which were rarely considered in conjunction with

non-Russian nationalities and the imperial periphery. In the study of social changes throughout the 19th century in the Kazakh steppe, in particular, the formation of the Kazakh nobility from nomadic Kazakhs is considered within the framework of social history, which includes not only the study of social groups, but also the transformation of mental representations, values, customs, patterns of behavior of new social structures. The process of adaptation of the traditional Kazakh nomadic society to the structure of the Russian imperial space throughout the 19th century occurred through changes in the stereotypes of the Kazakh population's consciousness, the transformation of traditional culture and the formation of a new program of activity for representatives of the Kazakh elite through the emergence in the Steppe of new social estates such as the Kazakh nobility, honorary citizens. Also, with historical-comparative, problem-chronological, and systematic research methods, based on a comparison of facts and data extracted from sources and literature, historical phenomena, events, and processes in development and interconnection can be considered and reveals a transforming character and a transition to another state. In studying the social image of Kazakh nobles, we have used the biographical method, the analysis of statistical materials, etc. All of these methods we have used in combination. The principle of objectivity and historicism focused on objective analysis and assessment of facts related to the problem.

Chronological framework determined by the time of formation and functioning of the Kazakh noble estate - from 1822 to 1917. The source basis for establishing the lower chronological boundary of the study was the Statute on Siberian Kazakh of 1822, which for the first time, indicated routs of the formation of the Kazakh nobility. To establish the upper framework in time - the Decree "On the Destruction of Estates and Civilian Ranks" of November 11, 1917, which eliminated nobility as an estate and abolished its estate institutions.

Source basis of the dissertation. In writing of the thesis we used the following type of sources: legislative materials, published sources, records of the governance, statistics, materials folklore of the Kazakhs in the 19th century, heraldic, and visual sources.

Legislative materials. In our case, it is interesting legislative acts such: a) regulating the service of officers and civil servants in the Russian Empire; b) all-Russian noble legislation; and c) special laws governing the Kazakh steppe. Legislation of the Russian Empire, including general imperial laws and special legislation for the Kazakh, is an important source in the study of the formation process Kazakh nobility, to define legal status and position of the Kazakh nobles. In the course of the study, we have used published collections on the legislation of the Russian Empire: "The Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire," "Russian Legislation of the 10th – 20th Centuries. Volume 5. Legislation of the rising of absolutism", as well as special thematic collections containing laws on the nobility, which includes the Table of Ranks of 1722, the Charter to the Nobility of 1785, the Codes of the Laws of the Russian Empire in various editions (1842, 1857, 1876, 1899, etc.) and special laws and acts: Statute to Siberian Kazakhs of 1822, Approved Opinion of 1824, Temporary provision of 1867-68. The latest of

them published in "Materials on the history of the political system of Kazakhstan" (1961). The attraction of legislative sources in the study allowed us to study the legal basis for the incorporation of Kazakhs into the estate system of the empire and reflect the nature of the legal status of Kazakh noblemen.

In the study of the problem, also were used published sources, which collected materials and documents on political and social changes in the Kazakh steppe throughout 19th century, Kazakh officials, individual representatives of the Kazakh nobility. These include "History of Kazakhstan in Russian sources of the 16th – 20th centuries. Volume 8. On the most honorable and influential Horde people: alphabetical, nominal, service lists. In two parts" (2006), "Kazakh officials in the service of the Russian Empire" (2014), "History of the Bukeev khanate: 1801-1852: a collection of documents and materials" (2002).

Record materials should include petitions, reports, presentations, memos, drafts, explanatory notes on projects, dissenting opinions, correspondence with central government agencies regarding current issues. From the mere enumeration of the types of documents united in the indicated typologically defined group, it is obviously can be seen that we are talking about the richest, diverse in content source complex. Among the sources of this group, provincial noble genealogy books have exceptional value. The entry in the noble genealogy book was the only legally fact that the individual was considered a nobility. Each province of the empire compiled separate noble genealogy books. As a result of the study of archival documents, we revealed that Kazakh nobles inscribed in the noble genealogy books of the Orenburg, Astrakhan, Samara, Ufa provinces. Noteworthy that this is not the whole list of genealogy of provincial books, where Kazakh nobles could be inscribed. Copies from all the "deals of the nobility" deposited in the noble books, except for those families or persons who had already been refused entry into the provincial noble genealogy book.

The majority of the sources on the problem are archival materials extracted from the state and federal archives of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation: the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (TsGA RK, Almaty), the State Archive of the Orenburg Region (GAOrO, Orenburg), the State Archive of the Astrakhan Region (GAAO, Astrakhan), the Russian State Historical Archive (RGIA, St. Petersburg) and the State Archive of the Samara Region (GASO, Samara). From the fonds of TsGA RK - 4-Regional board of Orenburg Kirghizes (Kazakhs); F.338 - Omsk regional government; F.374 - Border governance of the Siberian Kyrgyz; F.78 - The Interim Council for the Management of the Inner Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Horde; F.64 - Office of the Steppe governor-general; F.369 - Akmola regional government; F.15 - Semipalatinsk regional government; F.44 - Semirechensk regional government; F.25 - Turgai Regional Government – contents compiled materials on the awarding of Kazakh officials with military and civil ranks or orders giving the right to noble dignity, biographies of Kazakh nobles and allowed analyzing relations between the Russian administration and the Kazakh nobility.

Based on the study of archival documents from the GAOrO, fond-38 of the Orenburg noble deputy assembly, we can reveal a list of Kazakh noblemen of the Orenburg province was compiled, the quantitative composition of the Kazakh noble

families of this province was revealed, and the features of the Kazakh nobility in this region and reconstruct the Kazakh noble families of the Baimukhamedovs (inscribed in the noble book of 13 representatives), the Berkimbaevs (9 representatives inscribed), the Tyaukins (8 representatives from this dynasty inscribed in the noble book) represented the nobility of the Orenburg province.

The Astrakhan Noble Assembly fond and the noble genealogy books of the Astrakhan province of the GAAO, included materials about the Kazakh noblemen of the Astrakhan province, their origin, the service, what the way of acquiring the nobility what supported to study the Kazakh nobles in Astrakhan province. The Kazakh nobility of the Astrakhan province was represented by the Bektukhamedovs, who were recorded in the third part of the noble genealogy books.

Materials on the titled Kazakh nobility, represented the family of princes Chingisovs, were found in the GASO fonds and analyzed. Also, materials on land ownership of the noble house of the Chingisovs were extracted from the fond of the Noble Assembly of the Samara Province.

In RGIA, the fond 1343, The Third Department of the Senate, was inspected, which preserved where lists of noblemen of the Russian Empire. Documents extracted from this fond support to compile a general list of Kazakh nobles, the main ways of acquiring the noble title by the Kazakhs, to follow the process of obtaining the nobility by the Kazakhs, the degree to which Kazakh nobles use their estate privileges, and to reveal the relationship of the center to the nobility of the region. The exceptional value are the letters of patents preserved in this fond, forms on the nobility, coats of arms of Kazakh nobles. Fond 853 of RGIA, called Fond of Orenburg Boundary Commission chairman of the Vasily Grigoriev, contains letters, opinions and reports about ruling Kazakhs of Orenburg department. The study of this kind of materials revealed character of the relationship of central authority to the Kazakh nobility, their views on the rights of Kazakh nobles.

Statistical data about social content of the Steppe recorded in the materials of the first general Census of the empire in 1897. The Census of 1897 allows determining the number, the level of urbanization of the hereditary and personal Kazakh nobles, honored citizens of the Kazakh population. As a result, it was determined in all 881 hereditary nobles of both sexes from the Kazakh population, and 128 personal nobles and officials are not from the nobility, 188 - Kazakh honored citizens.

We also used periodical materials, in particular, the Turgai Regional Gazette, which published not only Senate resolutions, but also the names and surnames of the Kazakhs who received the nobility or honored citizenship of the Empire.

The materials of oral Kazakh literature of the 19th century are important source for revealing historical reality and perception of Kazakhs about privileged estates. The works of Kazakh akyns of the 19th century as Shortanbay Kanayuly, Dulat Babatayuly, Makhambet Utemisov, Murat Monkeuly and others reflect the perceptions of the Kazakh population of transformations in Kazakh society, the image of Kazakh noblemen-sultan as Baimukhamed Aishuakov, Dzhalgara

Baitokin and his family, which supplemented biographical information and a social portrait of noblemen from the Kazakhs. Particularly significant in akyns's works is the presenting them a perception of ordinary Kazakhs and nobles themselves about social changes in the Kazakh nomadic society: how to interpret the imperial awards, the new social status of the sultan, a deputation from the Kazakh officials in the imperial capital, etc.

Coat of arms (noble emblems) are also supported sources in researching the problem. The family coat of arms of hereditary nobles reflected the history of the origin of the house, merit, privileges, information on the military and civil merits of a particular person or dynasty. The family coats of arms were individually designed by the nobles themselves, who tried to represent the origin, distinctiveness to the state of their houses. However, each coat of arms had certain colors, symbols and emblems. The noble Kazakh dynasties of the Chingisovs, Baitokins, Valikhanovs, Gaza-Bukeevs, Kisyk Tezekov, Jebai Shankhaev, Turdubek Kochenov, had their coat of arms, but they were not recorded in the Common Heraldry Empire (*gerbovnik*).

Thus, the source base of the study is heterogeneous, which allow avoiding one-sided conclusions.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation:

- the presentation of new documents, extracted from the fonds of the central archives of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, which involved firstly in the circulation of historical science;
- the research work reveals the mechanism of incorporation of the Kazakh elite into the hereditary and titled nobility of the Empire;
- the thesis defines features of the estate rights of Kazakh nomads, nobles of the Russian Empire in the context of imperial governance and a new social structure in the Steppe;
- compiled lists of Kazakh noble families of the Empire and defined coat of arms of the noble families;
- the inquiry reveals the process of perception by the Kazakh population of social transformation through the oral literature of Kazakhs of the 19th century.

The scientific and practical importance of the work. The materials of the thesis can be used for further research on the social history of the Kazakh steppe, spiritual culture and political events of the history of the Kazakhs in the imperial period. Also, the scientific results of the thesis can be used by students and applicants, university lecturers in the content of special lecture courses on topics of the social history of the Kazakh people.

Main arguments of the inquiry:

1. The social organization of Kazakh society gradually transformed in the 19th century, by inclusion into new estates in the Steppe. The basis for this was administrative reforms, which involved tools for the gradual incorporation of the local elite into Russian officials, the introduction of the Russian estate order in the Steppe. For the Kazakh elite to take part in the local ruling of the Steppe was a chance to preserve their privilege in nomadic Kazakh society; for the imperial government, it was crucial to creating a social base in the region. The Kazakh elite

could acquire noble title only through service in local government, being in the positions of sultans-rulers, senior sultans, assessors, special assignment officials under the governor, etc.

2. General imperial laws determined the ways of acquiring the nobility of the Kazakh elite through military or civilian ranks and orders. Among the Kazakh nobles, there were two major-generals, five colonels, four lieutenant colonels, one major, one captain, one staff captain, one captain-captain, coronets - two, one mediocre coroner, one esaul, and one college assessor. In general, the vast majority of the Kazakh nobility were military officials, and they gained the noble title through them, except Kazakh noble Gazy Bukeiev, who received the nobility throughout civil rank - collegiate assessor. In other cases, the Kazakhs inherited the noble title from their fathers, grandfathers, or great-grandfathers. They all entered into the hereditary nobility.

3. Kazakhs also became part of the titled nobility of the Russian Empire. The Kazakh titled nobility represented by the prince family Chigizovs, descendants of Zhangir khan. The descendants of Zhangir khan received the prince title instead of the khan title inherited from their father, and not through service, as was the case with the hereditary noblemen from the Kazakhs, but "for exceptional loyalty" of this dynasty to the empire. But all the Kazakh princes had military ranks: Sagib-Girey Chingiz - the cornet of the Leib Guards of the Cossack regiment, Ibrahim Chingiz - the staff captain of the Leib Guards of the Hussar Imperial Regiment, Ahmed-Girey - the retired colonel, Gubaidulla Chingiz Khan - the colonel.

4. The social policy of imperial power in the Steppe had similarities with the methods of tsarism concerning other nomadic peoples of the empire. The scientific work presents a comparative analysis of the formation of the Kazakh nobility with the Tatar, Bashkir, Kalmyk nobility. The priority direction in the social policy of tsarism concerning these people was the "divide and rule" method. Despite the fact that the Bashkir, Kalmyk, and Kazakh societies lead the same economic and cultural type, they had deliberately differentiated routes through which they acquired the nobility and possessed noble privileges. The imperial power in the social transformation of the Steppe focused on the traditional values and characteristics of the nomadic living arrangement and culture, encouraging the privilege and noble origin of the Sultans. As a result of this interaction between the "nomadic" and the "imperial," formed the special character of the Kazakh nobility.

5. An important component of social transformations from the Steppe was the entry of ordinary Kazakhs (*kara suyek*) into the privileged estate. This phenomenon was the opposite of the traditional concepts of nomadic Kazakhs about social stratification, where other social elements did not replenish the Kazakh aristocracy (*ak suyek*). At the same time, the Russian authorities granted the *biys* and *starshins* (*kara suyek*) equal rights with the sultans in the process of entering into the nobility. The basis for this was the service in government, military or civilian ranks, orders.

6. Kazakh nobility did not have basic rights and privileges of the Russian nobility, namely, land in ownership, not been members of the Noble Assembly. The reason for this was the economic-cultural type, where the land was the property of a

nomadic community and not an individual. However, archives indicate that such noble families as the Chingisovs, Dzhaikpayevs, Zhantyurins, Khudaimendins could become owners of the lands, but they received these lands not as nobles of the Empire, but for the service. However, most of the nobles did not apply for land ownership. Social changes at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the resettlement policy forced the Kazakh nobility to look differently at their opportunities and preserving pasture lands.

7. Kazakh nobles were inscribed in noble genealogy books, had their coats of arms; on this basis, revealed Kazakh noble families of the Orenburg, Ufa, Astrakhan, and Samara provinces, traced their genealogies and descendants.

8. The activities of Kazakh nobles should be examined in terms of two factors: empire and nomadic society. They were at the turn of two cultures: European and nomadic Asian. Kazakh nobles were not only mediators between the tsarist government and the Kazakh people but also combined imperial loyalty and national patriotism.

Discussion and approbation of the thesis. On the topic of the dissertation published 15 articles. The main provisions of the work the author published in 2016-2019, in the following conference proceedings: Collection of the international scientific and theoretical conference "Humanitarian cooperation between Russia and Kazakhstan" dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the CIS, December 9-10, 2016; International conference of students and young scientists "Farabi Alemi", April 5-18, 2017; Materials of the international scientific and theoretical conference dedicated to the 70th anniversary and 50th of the scientific and pedagogical activity of doctor of historical sciences, professor K.T. Zhumagulov "World History and International Relations in Eurasia in the Light of Modern Integration and Modernization", February 9, 2018; Materials of the international scientific-practical conference "Cognitive Linguistics in the Context of the Modernization of Public Consciousness", November 23-24, 2018; 50th Annual Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies, at the Boston Marriott Copley Place, December 6 - 9, 2018 (USA).

The author published papers in national journals recommended by the CCIS: "Bulletin of KazNU. History", "Otan Tarihy," as well as in international journals included in the SCOPUS database "Bylye gody".

The structure of the dissertation. The work consists of a list of abbreviations, introduction, three chapters, nine sections, conclusion, list of references and applications.