

PROFESSOR KH. DOSMUKHAMEDOV ABOUT NATIONAL HERO – ISATAY TAYMANOV

We celebrated 130th anniversary of birth of outstanding Kazakh scientist- Encyclopaedist, public figure, pedagogue-enlightener, corresponding member of Central Bureau of Local Lore under the Russian Academy of sciences, professor Khalel Dosmukhamedov.

The works of scientist Khalel Dosmukhamedov related to Historical Science has the great value. He paid special attention on national-liberation movement against Tsarist colonialist policy, arose in the Western part of Kazakhstan. Recently, it was proved that Dosmukhamedov was the first Kazakh scholar who studied the history rebellion led by Isatay Taymanov and Makhambet Utemisov of 1836-1838, captured Bukey Khanate and the Western part of the territory of the Little Zhuz. Volumetrical work written by scholar on this subject is called «Isatay – Makhambet»; it was published in 1925 in the city of Tashkent.

In 1924 before this book Khalel Dosmukhambetov published his little article «Kazakh warriors: Isatay, Makhambet» in the issue of «Saule» journal. In this article he made the review of national rebellions against Tsarist government, for example, the one led by Syrym Datov. The article describes he double yoke faced by ordinary people between Volga and Ural rivers, in Bukey Khanate at the beginning of the XIX century at the period of Dzhangir khan.

Acquainted with the works of Dobromyslov, Serbarinov and others on the head of a national rebellion of 1836-1838 years, impressed the entire Western Kazakhstan, as well as using memoirs of old-residents of his Motherland, including Taysogan, Khalel Dosmukhamedov wrote the preface «Brief data on Isatay Taymanuly's riot» to his book «Isatay-Makhambet» published in 1925 in Tashkent. This article still has not lost its value, on the contrary, for experts on riots it is a valuable bibliographical source. The introduction begins with a brief review of historical events since Abulkhair Khan's oath of allegiance to the Russian Empire in 1731. In 1771 after the migration of Kalmyks from area between Volga and Ural rivers since 1801 the Tsarist government permitted Kazakhs to settle on the Western bank of Ural. Hus, the Tsar hoped to separate Kazakhs and weaken their unity. Initially new created state was governed by Bukey and later by his son Dzhangir. Khalel Dosmukhamedov proved that the main problem in the new state was land: «Having its eye on the land taken by Kazakhs the Tsarist government adopted the Law on the territory belonging to Kazakhs and thus, Kazakhs lost the fruitful lands between Volga and Ural rivers in the region of Samara as well as on seacoast. With the aim to preserve these lands government quickly started removal of Russian peasants, who began to expatriate Kazakhs from their homes. Deprived of migration areas, Kazakhs repeatedly suffered from jute. Most of the local population migrated from here to the east side of Ural river. In 1828, being afraid to lose his subjects, Dzhangir Khan sent a petition to Tsar and asked to adopt the Order prohibited Kazakhs to migrate to the Little Zhuz. This proves that the following rebellion was anticolonial. The fact that the riot was against Dzhangir Khan is explained by Khalel in this way: « Dzhangir Khan considered the land of ordinary people to be his property. 400 thousand tithes were taken by Khan. Some land he gave to his relatives and close people. At the same time he took away the lands from disagreeable clans and families. For instance, he presented the land to Shyngali Ormanov taken it from Baybakty clan's head Dzunus Zhantrlin»».

«Former life of Kazakh Khans did not satisfy Dzhangir - writes Khalel Dosmukhamedov. - He required a magnificent royal life. To do this, he needed money. The taxes had been increased. Dzhangir began to take zeket and not by cattle but money. Another one heavy tax imposed upon the people, was Khan sogym».

According to the scientist who analyzed the rebellion of Isatay «it is necessary to find a leader to manage and organize people, If in this time there is no any leaders-organizers, people go away, crumbles, and great things stay incomplete. The leader of movement must abandon the personal benefit for the sake of happiness of others. Isatay was such person, that is why people followed him».

Led by Isatay Taymanov and Makhambet Utemisov rebels were representatives of all clans of the Little Zhuz, so it was not a tribal riot.

The historian wrote about the rebellion ended in defeat, but, nevertheless, it had a significant impact on anti-colonial movement in 40-60th of the XIX century. In other words, the uprising had created a great response and later was continued.

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