



REPRESSION OF THE NATION PARTICIPANTS OF THE 1916 UPRISING

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Annotation

Based on the systematization of archival and literary sources, the article highlights the process of repression of the participants in the popular uprising in Turkestan and Karakalpakstan. It is emphasized that this process was one of the most striking and tragic events in the life of the peoples of the Turkestan region at the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: Turkestan, Amu Darya department, Khiva Khanate, uprising, repressions, the fate of the repressed, trials.

Introduction

The population of Central Asia suffered from 40 to 60% of the people during the uprising of 1916.

The main reasons for the uprising: the unlimited colonial oppression of tsarism, the plight of the people. Secondly, in connection with the world imperialist war, the desperate situation of Russia itself, its weakening economically and politically.

An extremely tense atmosphere developed in Turkestan, which eventually resulted in riots and rebellions that swept throughout the region.

To pacify the rebels, the authorities were forced to involve the police and troops.

Genuine leaders of the liberation movement of the "grassroots" grew up, behind whom the masses went into battle for new ideals of freedom and democracy.

As we know, the catalyst for the uprising was the Supreme Decree "On the involvement of the male foreign population of the empire for work on the construction of defensive structures and military communications in the area of the active army, as well as for any other work necessary for state defense" dated June 25, 1916.

On August 8, 1916, the head of the Amudarya department, Colonel Kolosovsky, in a report addressed to the military governor of the Syrdarya region, reports that "the main reason for the uprising is, without a doubt, the darkness of the Karakalpak population, but the movement, which gathered representatives of 8-9 volosts in Chimbay on a certain day for a huge crime, needed, obviously, in the organizers and leaders. The Urals and the Russians, who had previously visited service stations, testify that already a week before the murder of the bailiff Mikeljanyants, they noticed some bitterness among the natives, who suddenly began to express unusual judgments about





Russian dominance in the region, and in one case, after digging the bank of a large channel, began to drown their own crops, saying, "let the Russians get nothing."

It is also very characteristic that during the destruction of the Chimbay premises and the murder of the bailiff, all the volost governors were sitting in a teahouse in the bazaar with. Chimbaya is only a few hundred sazhen from the scene, where the screams of the crowd and shots were perfectly audible, but when the horseman sent by the interpreter ran to call them for help, none of them said a single word to this, but did not move from their place. The portraits of the emperor and heir, hanging on the wall in the bailiff's office, were broken and burned.

Lieutenant-General Galkin, in a telephone message No. 1493 to the commander of the Turkestan military district dated July 31, 1916, reports that he received a telegram from Colonel Kolosovsky, in which he informs that, according to the news received today from Nukus, on July 29, in the afternoon, a crowd of Karakalpaks from six volosts killed the Chimbai district bailiff Mikeljanyants and his wife. Immediately leaving for Chimbay, Colonel Kolosovsky asks for permission to send one hundred with the Semirechensky Cossacks to Chimbay from Tashauz.

On August 15, 1916, in telegram No. 602 to General Erofeev, Lieutenant General Galkin reported that, according to Colonel Kolosovsky, the population of the Chimbai section and department was generally calming down and returning to peaceful activities. Colonel Kolosovsky, having explained everywhere to the administration and the elders the conditions for the recruitment of workers, considers it necessary, in order to avoid complications, to quickly and severely punish the murderers of the Chimbay bailiff Mikaldzhanyants and the officials of the volost administration, and to ask for the timely supply of steamers, by the time the work teams depart.

Zavitnevich, in telegram No. 2757/9 from Petroaleksandrovsk, reassured the authorities of Tashkent that the population of the Daukarinsky volost of the Chimbay section, consisting of nomads, refusing to expose workers, deprived the officials of the administration of freedom, disappeared in the sands of Kyzylkum. Zavitnevich considered it necessary to send a punitive detachment consisting of hundreds of Semirechensk residents, fifty Urals, hundreds of mounted infantrymen, and a machine gun. To entrust this detachment with instructions from the administration to take hostages, responsible with their lives for the failure of the population to fulfill the demand to send workers. If this measure fails, the detachment takes the most severe measures against the recalcitrant population and its property. Zavitnevich considered these measures necessary in view of the fact that the population considers impunity as a weakness of the authorities, which he expresses. Such a mood of the population with indecisive measures in relation to the Daukarinsky volost can lead to riots during



recruitment among the nomadic population. Due to the difficulty of movement in the Kyzyl Kum, a detachment led by assistant captain Flavitsky proposed to go through the Aral Sea.

The hardships of the First World War affected the population of the right-bank Karakalpakstan. On March 22, 1916, the head of the Chimbai section petitioned the head of the Amu Darya section to remove from the section "harmful" to public peace and state order: the Karakalpak Allaniyaz Aytymov - a resident of the Chimbay volost, the Kazakh Suleiman Ayekeev - from the first aul of the Nukus volost, the Karakalpak Dzhumamurat Ibragimov, who lived in the fourth aul of the Zhanabazar volost.

In June 1916, the discontent of the working people turned into an open uprising. The reason for it was the royal decree of June 25, 1916 "On the involvement of the male foreign population for work on the construction of defensive structures in the area of the active army, as well as for all kinds of other work necessary for state defense." Men from 19 to 43 years old inclusive were involved in these works.

According to the list of those called up in the regions of the Turkestan Territory, 199 people were to be mobilized from Petroaleksandrovsk and 5149 people from the entire Amu Darya department.

The tsarist administration of the department, fearing unrest, compiled lists of those mobilized without explaining the tsar's decree to the population, which caused indignation among the population.

The entire burden of duty fell on the shoulders of the poor, for only those who could not pay off the recruitment were included in the lists, although formally each household had to allocate one person. Both the local and the tsarist administration profited from bribery in compiling lists of rear servicemen. Thus, the Turtkul volost governor Kazakbai Abdukarimov in July 1916, with the help of police officers, collected 200 rubles from the dehkans of the Akkamysk society on the market day. for Colonel Kolosovsky. Davletmurat Matkarimov, foreman of the Chibiklinsky society of the Shurakhansky section, collected 351 rubles in gold from 14 dehkans.

Unrest about mobilization for rear work revived in the second half of July 1916, especially after the spread of news of the uprising in Central Asia, and served as an impetus for an uprising against the oppression of tsarism in the Amu Darya department.

On July 24, 1916, women of the Sakhtian society of the Turtkul volost of the Shurakhan section demanded from the volost administrator Kazakbay Abdukarimov a list of rear workers and exemption from the mobilization of their husbands and sons.

Unrest also took place in other communities of the Turtkul volost. On July 26, about 150 women of the Khojayer society went to Shurakhan to protest about the outfit, but



were detained not far from the city by the district bailiff. On the same day, 200-300 women from all settlements of the volost arrived with their children in Turtkul, attacked the soldiers and began to throw stones at them. The Cossack guard team dispersed the women, arresting some of them.

The people ignored the order of the chief to appear at the volost gatherings. This was the situation in the Shurakhan district and the Sarybi volost on July 29. Residents of the volost (in the amount of 1 thousand people, many of them women), armed with axes, knives, sticks, went to the office of the Sarybi volost department of the Shurakhan section and demanded the cancellation of mobilization and the issuance of lists of persons scheduled for dispatch. In response to this, the volost governor ordered the Ulubag aul foreman and his assistants to drive out the instigators. Then the indignant people dealt with the offenders. The Sarybian volost governor Sadyk Bayakov, foreman of the Bagyab society Mullah Abdulla Khodja Kurbanov, foremen of the Sarybian society Mullah Nurniyaz Zaripov and the Ulubag society Kurban Kara Ibragimov were killed.

Having dealt with the local administration, the inhabitants of the Sarybi volost went to Turtkul to present their demands to the head of the Amu Darya department, but after the news of the arrival of soldiers to suppress the uprising, the rebels went home. Thus ended the July uprising in Sarybie. Among its participants, Baribay Salmanov, Allaniyaz Khudainazarov, Daulet Yeshimbetov, Zhabbar Kushik, Sultan Zhabbarbergenov showed particular activity, and the name of Auez Tota Orazbeigamova has been preserved in people's memory to this day.

On the day of the Saryb uprising, unrest broke out in other volosts of the Shurakhan section. Residents of the Shurakhan and Shabbaz volosts refused to come to the volost gatherings and participate in the recruitment. Evasion of logistic work in the Shurakhan and Chimbay sectors has become widespread.

On July 29, residents of the Sakhtian, Khodjaer and Turtkul communities of the Turtkul volost, refusing to attend the volost meeting, sent a delegation to the volost governor. On the way, the delegates were joined by peasants armed with sticks and pitchforks. There were many women in the crowd, numbering 300-400 people. Unable to satisfy their demands, the rebels defeated the office of the steward and retreated only upon the arrival of soldiers from the cavalry barracks, located not far from the office.

Protests against mobilization for rear work also took place in the Minbulak, Tamdyn, Biybazar volosts of the Shurakhan section.





The unrest of the masses in Biybazar took on a sharp character. Having learned about him, the head of the Amu Darya department, Kolosovsky, urgently left Khiva for the right bank and brutally cracked down on the instigators.

Fearing hostile attacks from the population, the authorities of the Chimbai section decided not to convene meetings, but to entrust the foremen of the auls, volosts and their clerks with the delivery of those mobilized to Chimbai. However, the intentions of the authorities soon became known to the dekhkans, and unrest began on the site. The first to revolt were the inhabitants of the Beshyabsky volost of the Chimbay section. On July 27, 1916, the first and second auls of the Yeshim volost, then Zhanabazar and Nukus volosts, and on July 29 the city of Chimbay joined them.

Events in Chimbay developed as follows. The rebels, having decided to repulse the administration, armed themselves with random items and headed for the bailiff's office. After the police bailiff, after listening to the commissioners, refused, the indignant Chimbay residents began to throw bricks at the windows of the office, and then, when the bailiff wounded one of them, they beat his entourage. Only the arrival of an armed detachment forced the rebels to disperse

During the popular uprising in Chimbay, such active leaders as Dzhuman Mametkulov, a former exile, Salima Shalimova, Gulzada Tangirbergenova, Aigul Mambetova, Shamurat Sagatbaev, and others came to the fore.

Popular uprisings in Sarybiye, Chimbay and the increasing frequency of protests by the population of other volosts of the department forced the administration to take decisive measures to curb further unrest.

The military governor of the Syrdarya region ordered the transfer of all military units located in the Amu Darya department and Khiva to the head of the department. The local administration was granted unlimited rights. Having carried out this preparation, the authorities, with the help of Cossack detachments, began to massacre the participants in the uprising. In the Shurakhan sector, the detachment was commanded by Flavitsky, in the Tamdy and Minbulak volosts - by the bailiff of the Shurakhan sector of the Amu Darya department, and the head of the department, V.P. Kolosovsky, went to the Chimbay sector. The department was under martial law after the July days.

The Chimbay uprising caused strong unrest among the fishermen of the Muynak Peninsula, Urga, Termenbes and other areas. The speeches were directed against fishermen and officials of fishery supervision, who illegally fined fishermen, who took part of their catch and fishing gear from them.

On August 4, unrest began in Muynak. The fishermen attacked the owner of the fishery, destroyed his property, and seized the hydrometric post. Having learned about the forthcoming assignment of an infantry platoon to Muynak, the participants of the





speech migrated to another area. Following the Muynak fishermen, the workers of the Urga fishery got up.

The 4th Siberian Rifle Reserve Regiment was sent to protect fisheries in Muynak and Urga. In addition, by order of the Turkestan governor-general Kuropatkin, the head of the Kazalinsky district, Colonel Vasiliev, armed kulaks from among the settlers and other persons devoted to tsarism who lived in Muynak, Urga, Uchsay, Zaire, Termenbes and others. Only by using armed force, the administration was able to suppress the resistance of the people mass department. 103 participants in the uprising, including 18 women, were thrown into the Chimbay prison, and then into the Petro-Alexander prison. After a lengthy investigation, a military tribunal sentenced some of the leaders of the rebellion to death by hanging, and sentenced the rest to various terms of imprisonment with deportation to Siberia. So, in the case of the Sarybian uprising, 28 people were brought, of which Yusup Matzhanov, Asmet Abdulaev, Sharimbet Khodzhaev, Kadyr Abezbay Zhaliev were sentenced to death, Kalender aksakal Ibaydullaev, Abuld Zhabaev and Irzhan Avezbaydzhaliev were exiled to life hard labor, 11 people were convicted for at least 12 years. Fearing a new outbreak of unrest, the tsarist administration replaced the death penalty with twenty years of hard labor, indefinite hard labor with ten years of hard labor, and acquitted 12 people.

The events of 1916 forced the local authorities to put before the government the question of postponing the execution of the tsarist decree on recruitment for rear work throughout the Turkestan region and on reducing the number of recruits from 250 thousand to 220 thousand people. The number of mobilized in the Amu Darya department also decreased. In the region, special "native committees" were created, which included representatives of the local administration and the propertied strata. Their function was to explain to the population the essence of rear work. Now, one person from every seven farms was taken to serve the service. However, the burden of employment continued to fall on the poor. Those of them who were listed as mobilized continued to resist the Cossack troops, the local administration, or fled to the Kazakh steppes, where, together with the Kazakhs, they fought against mobilization.

From September 1916, in some volosts of the Chimbay section of the Amu Darya department, the discontent of the masses again began to turn into open action. The unrest in the Daukarinsky volost of the Chimbay sector took on an acute character, which forced the tsarist authorities to leave an armed detachment here to restore order. In addition, in order to weaken the protests of the population during the recruitment of "rear" and reduce the cost of labor, the local administration spread





rumors about the short duration of rear work (3 months 10 days). Despite the tricks of the authorities, the discontent of the inhabitants grew every day.

On September 26, 1916, during the dispatch of workers to the Shurakhan sector, the mobilized attacked the Cossacks, who did not allow them to say goodbye to their relatives. The rebellion was suppressed with the help of a Cossack detachment called from the Petro-Alexander barracks.

In some volosts, unrest took on the character of open demonstrations. For example, the inhabitants of the Taldyk volost, mobilized to perform their duties, killed a Pentecostal and sacked the house of the volost ruler. Similar performances took place in other volosts of the Chimbay section. As a result, with great difficulty, on October 16 (two days later than scheduled), the first batch of workers, and on October 22, 1916, the second were put on barges. However, in Turtkul, the "rear guards", having learned that the work would last much longer than three months, were again indignant. They managed to load them onto the barge only with the help of armed soldiers.

In November 1916, the movement in the department, especially in the Chimbay sector, intensified, which was associated with the royal decree of October 24, 1916 on the early conscription of young people born in 1898 to active military service. The rebels, led by Kokorzhanov, who returned from the Semirechensk region, put up stubborn resistance to the tsarist troops, who forced people to go to rear work. This forced the Turkestan governor-general to change the terms of conscription for military rear work.

In early 1917, economic ruin and famine led to a sharp decline in the living standards of the population of the Amu Darya department. At the end of 1916, the tsarist administration established a food rationing system in Petroaleksandrovsk and raised the price of fuel, the supply of which was extremely complicated.

Trials began in the region, over the participants in the uprising. To help the indigenous population protect their rights, a deputy of the Muslim faction Akhtyamov arrived in Turkestan as a lawyer. He spoke in the district courts of Kokand and Namangan. On the way back, Akhtyamov visited Tashkent, where he met with Ubayulla Khodjaev.

Deputy Mansyriev noted "the absence of any explanations from the local administration to the local population, that was the true reason for the current events". "Not a single sane person," Deputy Adzhemov emphasized, addressing Chairman Stürmer, "who is at the head of the state, could send such a telegram: to take away the population from 19 to 40 years old."

Extremely interesting is the opinion of the Executive Director of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General Efremov, expressed in his report: often and in an incorrect tone, backed up by the same factual data, data that were subjected to incorrect generalizations or did not really have any connection with the riots or did not





take place at all, and in view of all this, a picture was obtained that did not completely correspond to reality".

For this flagrant failure of the policy of the autocracy, the colonial authorities, both before and after the brutal suppression of the armed uprising in the General Government, continued to spin the flywheel of repression. For the period from July 25 to December 15, 1916, the military prosecutor of the Turkestan region opened 148 cases on the fact of mass riots. More than 3,000 people were held accountable for them. Only in 40 cases of 587 participants in the uprising, brought to court, 201 were sentenced to death, 104 to hard labor, 182 to detention and imprisonment. After confirmation of the death sentences, 51 of them were upheld, the rest were replaced to long terms of imprisonment, the number of those sentenced to hard labor increased to 162. However, this did not contribute to either stabilizing the political situation in the Turkestan region or strengthening the position of the Russian colonial administration in the region.

Most of the facts of bribery of government officials and representatives of the tsarist administration in Khiva were revealed at the end of 1916 in connection with the case of the former head of the Amu Darya department, Colonel Kolosovsky. Kolosovsky, even when his bribery was documented, continued to remain at large and hold an official position.

In Soviet times, the popular uprising of 1916 was considered as a prerequisite for the October Revolution, today there is an opportunity to consider these events comprehensively. It was truly a step towards independence, which we have no right to forget.

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