

Вооруженные восстания Западном Казахстане в 1920-1930 годы**Armed uprisings in Western Kazakhstan in the 1920s-1930s**

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The history of the twentieth century is of great importance for historical science at the present time. This is due to the fact that it was in this century that political events of decisive importance in the history of the country took place. During the years of our independence, domestic historians have had the opportunity to truthfully reveal and give an honest assessment of the topics that are not easy in the historiography of Kazakhstan.

Among such topics we can mention the popular movements against the tyranny of Soviet power in the 1920s. In the political and social development of the Atyrau region in the 1920s, the issue of popular movements is of particular importance. In this regard, the study of the political and social development of Atyrau region in the 1920s in the context of a new approach developed in domestic historical science will open the way to more in-depth studies using many conceptual conclusions and principles of recent years. In the national historiography the history of popular movements in the territory of Atyrau region in the 1920s has never been considered from a multifaceted point of view.

Popular protest against the agrarian policy of the Bolshevik Party began in the central regions of Russia in the early 1920s, and then quickly spread to Kazakhstan. The driving force behind the popular protest during this period was the peasants and their armed struggle against the peasants. The Soviet government was purely socio-economic. As a result of the “policy of war communism” introduced in the country in 1919, the rebellious peasants became not only private owners but also a commodity-producing social class. The fact that the Bolsheviks turned previously established farms into victims of state policy led to famine with very severe consequences. The cause of the peasant uprising of the 1920s and 30s was not the persecution of “revolutionary socialists and rich kulaks”. dominant force in Soviet history, but was the peasants' struggle for life and their efforts to save their families from starvation. World War I, the Civil War, the economic encirclement and strangulation of Soviet power by foreign countries led to the stabilization of the country.

It was these conditions that forced peasants to take up arms in the 1920s and 30s. The Resistance movement in the 1920s and 30s was evaluated in Soviet history as a “revolt of the SRs

and kulachchestvo” and a “bandit movement. “Armed uprisings started by the peasants of Kronstant, Tambov, and Western Siberia in the early 1920s under the slogans ‘Abolition of Food Famine’ and ‘For Soviets without Bolsheviks’ were continued by the Makhnoshas in Ukraine and the Basmash movement in Central Asia and spread throughout the country.

The first information about the beginning of the peasant uprising and its leaders is written in the works of the representative of the Siberian VChK I.P. Pavlunovsky, a member of the party council of Ishimsky district T.D..]. In historical science in the 1950s-1960s was written a monograph by M. A. Bogdanov on the peasant uprisings of the 1920s and the impact of the “policy of war communism” on the peasants under the title “The defeat of the West Siberian kulak uprising 1921”[3].

The study evaluated the uprisings as “bandit coups” within the framework of Soviet ideology.

In the work of I. Y. Trifanov this opinion was further developed and the uprisings were evaluated as “counter-revolutionary movements” [4]. In the work of N. G. Gimpelson “War Communism: policy, practice, ideology”, published in 1973, assessed that the “policy of war communism” introduced in 1919 was the cause of strengthening the power of the Bolshevik party in the village [5].

Studies on the Kazakh peasantry in the 1920s also began to be published in the study by A.S. Elagin entitled “Socialist construction during the civil war in Kazakhstan” [6], devoted to the features of the “policy of war communism” introduced in 1919 in Kazakhstan [6], devoted to the peculiarities of the “policy of war communism” introduced in 1919 in Kazakhstan. in the work of S.N. Pokrovsky [7] Described the features of the uprising of kulakdom and peasant uprising in Western and Eastern Kazakhstan in 1920. V.K. Grigoriev in his work “Suppression of the uprising of petty-bourgeois counterrevolution in Kazakhstan (1920-1922)” [8] describes the role of the Chresrezhskaya Chrezvichaya (Emergency Committee) and the peasant uprising in Western and Eastern Kazakhstan in 1920. [8] describes the role of the Extraordinary Special Detachment, the VChK, the militia and the Red Army in. defeat of the peasant resistance movement in the 1920s analyzes the sides.

The value of this work is that the Bolsheviks severely punished and exiled those who took part in this “uprising”. At the end of April 1920, at one of the meetings of White emigrants in Paris, the leading theoretician and leader of the Cadet Party, P. N. Milyukov, proposed to use new tactics to fight the Bolsheviks. It was based on the use of petty bourgeois movements of the peasants. Accordingly, new slogans were proposed: “pure democracy”, “people's power”, “Soviets without communists”. The plans of the leadership of the Eser Party were based not only on the rejection of the worker-peasant system.

Wars, hunger, cold and disease caused the proletariat to feel exhausted, and it was concluded that it weakened the will for further struggle, since the main enemy, the bourgeoisie, had been openly defeated in brutal class battles. Socialist theorists assessed the importance of this fact in their own way: whoever would be with the bulk of the peasantry was the winner. Since the moderates were dissatisfied with the policy of war communism, they believed that the Soviet system would not withstand its blows.

In the west of Kazakhstan, the SRs were in close contact with Samara and Saratov organizations, from which they received literature, assistance of propagandists, and instructions on how to carry out certain activities. The author points out that there were no SRs in Guriev and Aktobe, but in the Urals there was a group of 10 people.

In the Russian historiography of the late period, the peasant uprising of the 1920s-30s began to be studied in a new way. Original archival documents were introduced into the scientific

turnover. In the study of B. I. Basmanov [9] proved that the SR party had nothing to do with the uprising of the peasants of Western Siberia.

B. I. Shishkin developed and published a collection of documents on the peasant uprising in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan in 1920-1921[10]. V. A. Shuldyakov in his study [11] describes the participation of Cossacks in the peasant uprising in Western Siberia and the destruction of the Siberian Cossacks during the suppression of the uprising. The works of I.V. Yablochkina, I.V. Kursheva [12] highlight the socio-psychological personality of Soviet peasants in the 1920s-30s and the main reasons for their opposition to Bolshevik policy.

The events of 1920-30s in the years of independence in Kazakhstan began to be studied from a new side. The historical reality of these years was revived in the works of E.I. Medeubaev and M.K. Koygeldiev. Koigeldiev. E. Medeubaev shows the impact and peculiarities of the “policy of war communism” on industry and agriculture. Showing the peasant policy of the 1920-30s as a consequence of the Soviet government's policy in the agrarian economy, the researcher calls North Kazakhstan the largest hotbed of rebellion in this period [13].

M. Koigeldiev in his monograph “Stalinism and exile in Kazakhstan in 1920-1940” for the first time provides information about the participation of Alashordins in the peasant uprising of 1920-30. Baimakhanov Kospan, Baigel-Sadikovs promise to fight together against the Soviet power at meetings held in the village of Shokat Petropavlovsk, using materials of the NKVD investigation of 1938[14].

On the basis of new data on the movement of the population in the 1920s-30s, the works of M.P. Malysheva “Siberian Kazakhs in the period of demographic stagnation (1919-1934)”[15], B.A. Musaev “Famine in Kazakhstan in the first half of the 1920s: historical”. , socio-political analysis"[16] wrote works.

B. A. Musaev in his PhD thesis cannot go beyond the Soviet historiographic definition of the concept of “gangs”, “bandit movement” in the assessment of the peasant uprising of the 1920s. In 1921 at the Institute of History and Ethnology named after Sh. Valikhanov the question of the history of famine and peasant movement in the 1920-1930s was comprehensively discussed in the work of the international scientific conference “Actual issues of agrarian development. history of Kazakhstan in the Soviet period: power and society” [17]. [17]. The decree “On food deficit”, introduced by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on January 11, 1919, became the basis for the deterioration of the economic situation in the country. In 1920, 2.5 million 460 thousand bushels of meat and meat products were imported into the republic.

Soviet authorities severely punished those who disobeyed. The local party, council, police, and “short-term activists” hit the peasants hard in a punitive campaign. Severe punishments such as firing squads, confiscation, deportation to concentration camps, and disenfranchisement were used. In 1920, seed wheat products were confiscated from peasants as ransom. As a result, in 1920 grain and horticultural products were harvested in very small quantities even in grain-growing areas. Despite the availability of research works, it is still difficult to determine the exact number of people who died during the famine and peasant uprising of the 1920s.

The big obstacle in this case is the non-registration of data and destruction of archival documents due to the negligence of the council staff. According to Aleksenko[18], the number of victims at the moment is one million people. Of these, Kazakhs make up 414,000 people, that is, 18.5 percent of the local population of the republic. In general, according to the estimates of government officials, 1,300,000 people starved in the republic in the 1920s. According to the researcher Masanov [30], in the western region of Kazakhstan in November 1921, 63.4 percent of the population suffered from hunger, and in April 1922 this figure was 93 percent. It is concluded that the main reason for this was the large number of refugees who arrived in this region from the central and Volga regions of Russia.

The methodological scope of the study includes foreign scientific achievements, in domestic scientific studies of M.K. after independence. Kozybaev, M.K. Koigeldiev, T.O. Omarbekov, H.M. Abzhanov's conclusions and positions are made. Representatives of the nation, in particular, A. Bukeikhanov, M. Shokai, S. Saduakasov, T. Shonanov, N. Nurmakov, O. Zhandosov's works, thoughts, conclusions were unique. The highest body of military-civil administration in the region was recognized as the Kazakh RevCom, created on July 10, 1919 by the Decree of the Sovnarkom of the RKFSR.

Its main task was to repel counter-revolutionary forces, create conditions for state, economic and cultural construction in the region, develop the Constituent Congress of Soviets in Kazakhstan, provide the army with food and other necessary conditions, and conduct court proceedings.

The first members of the Kazakh RevCom included A. Zhangeldin, B. Karataev, M. Tunganshin, S. Mendeshev, A. Baitursynov, the unique leader of Alashorda, and S. Pestkovsky, a member of the Bolshevik Party from that time. He was born in 1902, a Pole by nationality. On March 9, 1920 by the decision of the Kazakh RevCom the government of Alash-Orda was dissolved. The Kazrevkom included the Ural, Torgai, Akmola, Semey regions and the region inhabited by Kazakhs of Astrakhan province.

One of the main tasks of the Kazakh RevCom, created on October 10, 1919, was to unite Kazakh lands and preparatory work for the creation of the Kazakh Soviet autonomy. But the territorial issue did not remain without disputes. There were many people against joining Akmola, Semey and Ural regions to Kazakhstan. On the basis of the letter of A. Baitursynov and M. Seralin, who proved that the northern regions of Kazakhstan, including Kostanay region, from ancient times are Kazakh lands and the need to include them in Kazakhstan, this issue was discussed on February 28, 1920 in the presence of Lenin in the Central Committee of the RCP (b) its decision of the Central Executive Committee was submitted to the Executive Committee's administrative commission.

It was not easy to include Akmola and Semey regions, which were part of the West Siberian province, into Kazakhstan. At that time Kostanay region was part of Chelyabinsk region. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the leaders of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee did not want to return the Kazakh lands at that time. In the second half of 1920, the territorial issue of these regions was discussed five times. Only the decisive activity of the leaders of the Kazakh RevCom and the intervention of the center in this matter allowed to solve this territory in favor of the Kazakh RevCom. The full accession of the northern regions to the Kazakh land was completed only in 1921.

On August 1-7, 1920, the Council of People's Commissars of the RKFSR considered draft decrees on the establishment of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. On August 26, 1920 the decree on the creation of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the RKFSR was signed. On October 4-12, 1920, the Constituent Congress of Soviets of the Kazakh SSR was held in Orinbor, the capital of the autonomy. The congress elected members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh SSR headed by S. Mendeshev and the Council of People's Commissars headed by V. Radus-Zenkovich. The Congress also adopted the "Declaration of the Rights of Workers of the Kazakh SSR". But under Soviet rule, the Kazakh country's dream of state freedom was not realized.

The proclaimed Soviet-Kazakh autonomy was only a verbal construction. The main issue of problems related to the internal life of Kazakhstan was solved in Moscow. That is why representatives of the national-democratic intelligentsia continued the struggle for independence. But some of them were forced to go abroad.

The national republics, originally created to deceive, turned into hostile states. Although the Bolshevik Party overthrew the monarchy, it did not overthrow the empire. The Tsarist Russian Empire was replaced by the Soviet Empire, and Tsarist despotism was replaced by Communist despotism. The state structure of the USSR, which emerged at the end of 1922, was only an ornament for the public. Communists, who seized power in 1917 by revolution, put forward the slogan: power belongs to the Soviets, land to the peasants, factories to the workers.

During this period the condition of Atyrau region was also very bad. On January 5, 1920 the Soviet Red Army liberated the town of Guryev from the White Cossack army of General Tolstov, and on January 8 - the Embinsk oil fields (M. V. Frunze on the fronts of the Civil War. 1941: P. 248).

At that time the economy of the country, in which the civil war was raging, was in full depression. In 1920, as compared with 1916, the number of cattle in the Ural province had decreased from 4306865 to 1061484, the arable area had decreased by 424280 dessiatinas, i.e., by 60 percent, and fishing had decreased from 1600000 bushels to 429292 bushels as compared with 1913. As for the 1916 census, the total population of the Ural province was 866,946, including 162,125 in Guryevsky uyezd. According to the 1920 census, the population of the province decreased by 43.3 percent and the population of the uyezd by 31.8 percent (Statistical Directory of the Ural Region. 1925: P. 16-17).

Undoubtedly, economic decline and population reduction are the consequences of revolutions and wars in the country.

Researchers M. Asylbekov, A. Galiev in their works say that the changes in the population of Kazakhstan were particularly affected by the consequences of the civil war and the coup of 1921, when the Soviet authorities took away cattle from the farmers of the Bokei Orda. It is indicated that 40,000 households were destroyed [35]. M. N. Sydykov in his work on the demographic development of the inhabitants of Western Kazakhstan wrote that the socio-economic situation in the region in the 1920s had a significant impact on the population [36].

According to the 1917 census, 1,398,984 people lived in Western Kazakhstan (Aktobe, Ural provinces and Bokei Orda), 1,198,540 according to the 1920 census, and 879,040 according to the 1923 census. During these six years, the number of inhabitants decreased by 519,944 people, that is, by 37.1 percent. According to the researcher's data, during the civil war the population decreased by 200,500 people, and due to hunger and famine - by 319,500 people (Sydykov M. N. 1995: p. 95).

According to Ayan Aren, the author of the article "Famine of 1921-1922", published on the portal "History of Kazakhstan" on March 4, 2020: According to researchers, it was a consequence of snowless winter and instead of that about arid summer. A winter without snow, a spring and summer without rain caused a drought, which in turn brought the threat of famine. In the summer of 1921, famine began to spread through the regions of the country and particularly affected the Volga region. By the fall of 1921, the number of purebred people throughout the country was 20 million.

Historians believe that the famine, along with the reasons stated in party documents, could have been the result of the extreme economic situation in the country caused by the policy of "war communism", accompanied by the liquidation of entrepreneurship, nationalization of industry, monopolization of foreign trade, forced labor and food dictatorship. All this hit the national economy and the agrarian sector. During these years, famine threatened every region of Kazakhstan.

The greatest drought occurred in the Ural, Orynbor, Kostanay, Bokei and Aktobe provinces, where the agricultural fields were located. In these places the field first dried up in early summer. In the areas of nomadic and semi-nomadic livestock farming, pastures and hayfields were

destroyed. The number of victims of the famine grew day by day. Since August 1921, Orynbor, Aktobe, Ural, Kostanay provinces and Bokei Orda were officially included in the number of starving regions. Along with famine, infectious diseases appeared - typhoid, cholera, plague, scabies and others.

At that time, the number of infected people greatly exceeded the capacity of the republic's medical institutions. Famine caused high mortality, and poverty, epidemics and lack of hospitals increased its level. For example, in 1921-1922 about 75% of starving and sick inhabitants of Kostanay province died. According to the People's Commissariat of Health of the Republic, 37,657 people died in Orynbor, Ural, Akmola and Aktobe provinces from November 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922. In 1920, grain and horticultural products were harvested in very small quantities even in grain-growing areas.

Despite the availability of research works, it is still difficult to determine the exact number of people who died during the famine and peasant uprising of the 1920s.

The big obstacle in this case is the non-registration of data and destruction of archival documents due to the negligence of the council staff. According to Aleksenko's data (Aleksenko A. N. 1993: 126), the number of victims at this time is one million people. Of these, Kazakhs constitute 414 thousand people, that is, 18.5 percent of the local population of the republic.

In general, according to the data of governmental institutions, 1 million 300 thousand people starved in the republic in the 1920s. Researcher Masanov (Masanov N.E., Abylkhozhin J.B., Erofeeva I.V., Alekseenko A.N., Baratova G.S.: 2001:600) shows that in the 1920s in the republic starved 1 million 300 thousand people. In the western region of Kazakhstan in November 1921, 63.4 percent of the population suffered from hunger, and in April 1922 this figure was 93 percent. The main reason for this was the large number of refugees from the central and Volga regions of Russia.

The policy of "war communism", introduced during the civil war, subsided only in March-April 1921, and the mechanisms of the "new economic policy" began to activate. However, even before that, the peasants had run out of patience against the violent policy.

From the spring of 1920, peasant protest began to turn into an armed struggle. Armed uprisings broke out in military units consisting of peasants. In 1920 in Aktobe district mutinied a battalion of the internal affairs service under the leadership of Loginov. In June, the 530th Rifle Regiment rebelled in Uskemen, and at the end of June a coup broke out in Pavlodar and Semey under the leadership of Hesaul Shishkin. By the end of July their number reached 16,000, occupying several major stations.

During this period the situation in the Guryev region was not very good. On January 5, 1920 a cavalry detachment of the 25th Chapaev division of the 4th Army liberated the town of Guryev from the White Cossack army of Tolstov. By decision of the military council of the army commissar Frants Samsonovich Guryev was appointed chairman of the revcom. Division No. 25, which liberated Guryev, was assigned to the South-Western Front and went to fight with the White Poles. For five months of work in Guryev the chairman of the Revolutionary Committee Frants Samsonovich did a lot of work. On January 10, the Guryev militia of 21 people was formed, and the first issue of the newspaper "Red Guryevsky Herald" was published in the district.

Later, the newspaper *Trudovaya Pravda* began to publish information about the serious situation in the city and the spread of infectious diseases. After Samsonovich, V. R. Vasiliev, who became chairman of the Guryevsk Revokom, began the cleanup work in the city. The peasant uprising against Soviet power, which began in the country in early 1921, was supported by former military and militia officers in Guryev and aimed at overthrowing the local revokom.

The rebels were led by Kirill Ermakov, chairman of the Sorochinsk council and chief of the Guryev region militia, 29-year-old Vasily Yashkov (a native of Sorochinsk), intendant of

Battalion No. 34 of the VChK (All-Russian GKChP), Illarion Shlepov, and Pavel Dikin, priest of the Nikolskaya church.

The number of rebels in the villages of Redut, Topoyly, Saraychik, Sorochinsk, Kandaurov and the town reached 500 people. The uprising was scheduled for April 1, 1921 at 04 am.

In case of success of the revolt, a march through Kyzylkoga to the Kalmyks and the Urals was planned. On the evening of March 31, the service of the regional police department received detailed information about the rebellion in the city and ordered to strictly guard the main state institutions. Permission for evening walks in the city was changed, and cavalry guards were brought into the streets. At the specified time, the leader of Saraychik's group, Ermakov, entered the city from the north and waited for signs of rebellion. The leaders of the uprising delayed the day of the uprising, fearing urgent action by the Central Committee and the local revocom. Shlepov, knowing that the matter had fallen apart, flees the city with two comrades. On April 2 at 04:00 a.m., the VChK (began arresting the rebels.

Miridonov, a member of HF, attacked the assembled militants and was shot dead on the spot. On April 2, militants with Ermakov's group occupied several streets of the city. However, the rebellious military units defected to the side of the VChK, Yermakov's group and several militants of the town fled to the village of Kondaurov. A state of emergency was imposed in the district, 300 people who participated and assisted in the uprising were arrested. In the Atyrau regional state archive on April 2, 1921 in Guryevsky uyezd the names of the leaders of the organizers of the revolt were preserved (Atyrau regional state archive № 11-fund, inventory 1, case 369: 1. 42). [52].

They are:

1. Yashkov Vasily Fedorovich - head of the district militia;
2. Illarion Ivanovich Shlepov-34 battalion of the VChK;
3. Shilimov Petr Silantievich - militiaman;
4. Tupitsyn Ivan Vasilyevich - militiaman;
5. Ermakov Kirill Yegorovich-chairman of the Sorochinsky Soviet;
6. Mokhnachev, chairman of the council of Evgraf Ionovich-Kandaurov;
7. Bakharev Yura Staheevich-chairman of the Redut council;
8. Bakharev Kupriyan Staheyevich-chairman of the Redut Bolysh Council;
9. Evgeny Rotnov, chairman of the Semenovich-Saraichik Council;
10. Tostov Vasily Alexandrovich-Kandaurov, secretary of the council;
11. Potorochin Appolinariy Artamonovich-Redut secretary of the council;
12. Kiril Ivanovich Zarshikov-Member of the Sorochinsky council;
13. Chumanov Alfery, a member of the Anufrievi-Redut council;
14. Korablev Fyodor Vasilievich-Kandaurov, a member of the council;
15. Karamyshev Evlampiy Fedorovich-Karamyshev, member of the Redut Council;
16. Bakalkin Joseph Georgievich-Sorochinsky member of the council;
17. Zarshikov Nikita Mikhailovich-Zarshikov member of the council Redut. (Social and political life of Kazakhstan in the documents of the State Archive of Atyrau region (1920-1940). 2019:20 c.) [53].

In mid-April 1921, 59 arrested were recognized as rioters and sent to the central prison of the city of Ural. The Revtribunal Department of the Lower Volga Military District in the city of Urals sentenced to death Nikandr Zemlyakov, who killed Vasily Fedorovich Yashkov, the chief of the district militia, and Illarion Ivanovich Shlepov, the intendant of Battalion No. 34, on July 29, 1921. Kirill Egorovich Ermakov, chairman of Sorochinsky Soviet, and Nikandr Zemlyakov, who shot the Chekist Miridonov on April 29, were released by the VChK. The execution was carried out on September 1 in the town of Ural.

The rest of the rebels were sent to concentration camps for terms from 1 to 10 years. According to records in the archives of the NKVD of Western Kazakhstan, the Revtribunal was held for two days, July 23 and 29, 1921, in a prison in the city of Ural.

The names and places of residence of those punished are also in the Chekist records. The largest uprising of 1920 was a mutiny led by A. Sapazhkov, a former Red Guardsman and civil war hero, who operated in the Ural province.

There were many former peasants in Sapazhkov's 22nd Rifle Division. Dissatisfied with the policy of the Bolsheviks, they in July began an open armed struggle under the leadership of Sapazhkov. In the war with the Red Army, Sapazhkov himself died on the battlefield. Here the leadership of the rebels was taken over by Vasily Aleksandrovich Serov, commander of the military garrison of the town of Buzuluk in the 33rd Army, a former associate of Sapazhkov and a regimental commander in the 2nd Rifle Division. V. Serov, a native of Novouzensk district, Saratov province, participated in World War I in 1914-1918 as a non-commissioned officer in the Guryev military unit.

For bravery on the battlefield he receives the full list of the Order of Georgiev. In 1917-1918 he actively participated in the establishment of Soviet power in Zhaiyk, and in 1919 he was accepted into the Bolshevik Party as a "red partisan". As an associate of Sapazhkov, he was promoted to brigade chief. However, the situation in the country in the 1920s, after the brutal actions of the Soviet authorities against the peasants, V. Serov, as a supporter of the peasants, joined the "Army of Truth" founded by Sapazhkov and began to fight against the Bolsheviks. .

In September 1920, Serov's army numbered 500 men, and in February 1921 the ranks of the army renamed "1st Ataman's Divisional Group of rebel troops of the Will of the People" reached 2500 men. The leaders of the local movement - atamans Pyatakov, Maslov, Erkin and Shuvalov's army - would join V. Serov's leadership. V. Serov's army is also supplemented by the troops of Kiselev, Ivanov, Ivanayev, Gurin, Kutushkov, and Sarafankin from Cossack farms and villages from the Urals to Guryev.

In the fall of 1921, after the new government policy, the peasant movement began to gradually decline. During this period, V. Serov's army numbered 800 cavalymen and 1,000 infantrymen and fought the Bolsheviks in the Zhayik area. In October 1921, V. Serov's army moved along Zhayik towards Guriev. The main reason was the following. In the summer of 1921 the Council of People's Commissars of Russia headed by V. I. Lenin sent 20 thousand tons of grain, medicines and industrial goods by barges across the Caspian Sea to the Emba oil region.

The aim of V. Serov and Kiselev was to seize this wealth and lead Zhaiyk's open-minded men. Guriev was to be attacked from two sides: Kiselev's group from the Samar side, V. Serov's group from the Bukhara side. Serov from the side of Bukhara. They were followed by a large number of unbiased locals. From Kalmykov almost the entire population of the lower reaches of the Zhaiyk joined the army of V. Serov. On December 16, 1921, the army of V. Serov and Kiselev, weakened by severe frost and hunger, reached the town of Guryev.

Guryevsky military garrison was defended by a special detachment of local party, Komsomol and workers. The first hostilities began on December 17, 1921. On December 18 V. Serov's army captured most of the city. Ataman Ivanayev's army captured the city prison and freed the prisoners. V. Serov's army, which failed to hold Guryev, from December 23 began to withdraw up the Zhaiyk. The battle with the Red Army took place on January 12, 1922 near the village of Grebenshchikov. Both sides suffered heavy losses. In the second half of January 1922, the army of V. Serov attacked the town of Oyil.

In Oyil at this time there was an army of 50 men, 220 local troops and a combined group of Bolsheviks and Komsomol members confronting V. Serov, who was expecting help from local peasants and members of the Alash Horde. On January 18, 1922 V. Serov's army surrounded the

town of Oyl and after two days of bloody war local Bolsheviks fortified the two-story district hospital. V. Serov's army mercilessly massacred the defenders of the town and left the town of Oyl on February 27, 1922. Materials about it are also in the Aktobe regional state archive. (Aktobe Regional State Archive. Fund No. 260, list 1, case 12).

By April 1922, the army of V. Serov and Kiselev had split into two parts. On April 7, Kiselev's camp, which planned to return to Guryev by river, was surrounded by Red cavalry and completely destroyed. In May 1922, V. Serov negotiated with the chiefs of the Ural VChK for a "pardon". The negotiations failed, and in June 1922 V. Serov's army again fought with the Red Army. The last battle of the army of V. Serov took place on August 15, 1922.

The army was divided into 7 small groups. August 28, 1922 V. Serov realized that the war against the government would not bring any results and surrendered to the Central Committee of the People's Republic of China with 80 men. December 8, 1923 V. Serov was shot together with the captured soldiers under the sentence of the Samara provincial revtributunal (Volzhskaya Kommunal. № 131.1990)[54]. In Atyrau region especially the rebellion in Guryevsky district in 1921, the white ataman Tolstov, the "gangs" of Serov and Kiselev in 1921-22 were preserved, and the Soviet punishment apparatus always kept under strict control the people who participated in them, helped them and their families. According to the orders of the NKVD of the USSR of June 12, 1942, No. 306 c, No. 308 c, supplement to order No. 2\G-312 of April 28, 1942.

About registration and keeping under special control of persons hostile to the Soviet power.

On the basis of this order, the special service of the NKVD of the West Kazakhstan region compiles a list of persons who are enemies of Soviet power, punished by the service of the Bokey province of the VChK in the 1920s. This archive also contains information about the uprising of Kazakh peasants against the Soviet power. After the October Revolution, when the Bolsheviks came to head the government, there was a strong chill of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But in fact the power of the party apparatus and the executive bodies of the Soviets was exercised on behalf of the working class, not the working class.

The results of the political, social and economic transformations in the country, which began to be realized in the first years of Soviet power, caused popular discontent in the Kazakh steppe as well. One of the main reasons for this was the radical destruction of social relations based on the centuries-old private ownership of production equipment. Hunger and poverty in the country, unfounded accusations, forced collectivization and robberies, imaginary high taxes, illegal confiscation of livestock - all this together caused the legitimate anger of ordinary people.

The only difference is that historical documents stored in the archives contain information about the activities of opponents of the policy of the new authorities in all regions of Kazakhstan.

On the territory of Guryevsky district, the Soviet authorities sent information about the activities of large and small groups, called "gangs", "bandits", "rioters", to the Kazakh Regional Committee of the United State Political Administration (OGPU) of the BKP(b).), which is the top-secret operational intelligence shown in the reports.

There roamed the field, armed as ice, detachments of Red Army special units following the trail of these groups. Such small groups were notable for their activities in Guryevsky County in the former Ural Province. At that time, most of the protesters were armed with weapons such as rifles, revolvers, shotguns, swords and daggers. It was impossible for small groups to stubbornly resist the government's heavily armed special forces. And they lived far from the country, in unfavorable conditions, hiding in sand dunes, mountain slopes and gorges, and caves.

Protesters punished the country's reflexive policemen. According to the records, the names of such unruly citizens are known.

If there are 12 people in Kozhakhmetov's group in Ural Province, Guryevsky district, Karakol Bolis, Taisoigan sands, Kunyskerey (recorded in the archives as Kudysgerey), it is clear that according to the results of the search of archival documents their number will increase.

It is interesting that Kunyskey Kozhakhmetov is mentioned in the mentioned archive as a former officer of Alashorda. In order to toughen the punishment of citizens who oppose the punishment of the authorities, they accumulate all the troubles, write to them, etc. It is true that methods are used. This may be one of the measures of such strange actions. He escaped from his pursuers and headed towards Mangistau. Later Kuniskeray took part in the Adai uprising and distinguished himself by his cunning in stealing the enemies' money.

It is known that with the establishment of Soviet power Kuniskerei actively started working, earned merit and became chairman of the village council. A citizen openly opposing the tyranny of the local government. Unfortunately, he was later slandered, exiled, persecuted and pressured by the government. He became an “enemy” of the government. One of the townspeople with a complicated fate.

One of the names found in archival documents is E. Ayazbayev. At that time Ergali Ayazbaev was known in the region for his poetry, bravery, heroism and the title of hostage-taker. In the archival documents E. Ayazbaev was identified as a member of Mahmud Mangyshev's gang of Talov district of Bokey region. Now the names of the people who were part of Ayazbayev's group are known. According to archival data, one of the groups that opposed the government's policy was headed by Habibai Alzhanov - former chief of police of Guryevsky district, Gaziz Azimukhanov - former White Guard officer, Zhanyskali Mukashev (assistant of ROVD of Guryevsky district, dismissed as a former officer of Alashorda in 1924), Otargazy Kutebaev.

The group led by Nursultan Kozakhmedov - in village #4 of Inderboly, Kurmash Akdombaev (Atambaev) - in Akkol village of Adai district, Audanbai Osanov - in village #7 of Rakusha boly of Guryev district.

On the territory of Guryev district, small groups led by Beket Dybysov, Kuttygerey Dybysov, Abdrakhman Popilov from the Sarayshik village council of Redut bolis, Tolegen Duysengaliev, a resident of Espol bolis, and Kurmangali Nurlybaev from village No. 5 of Zhembolis attacked the council officials, stole horses, stole cattle, grain, goods, and robbed money. The members of this group were later arrested, after investigation they were taken away and shot.

These actions arose out of a desire to fulfill the property plan, pay taxes and save lives from rampant famine, which was strictly demanded by the authorities. There was nothing left for them to do but to choose another way in that difficult period. (West Kazakhstan regional state archive: fund 1588, 1 list, 2 bundles, 28 cases). The First World War and the period of internecine strife, which turned the world upside down, caused the Kazakh people, as well as other peoples of Russia, a serious crisis and stress.

The economic crisis and the burden of war that began during the First World War became even more severe during the turbulent times of 1917-1920. Enterprises, changing hands and ownership, ceased to operate. 250 out of 307 state enterprises in Kazakhstan did not work at all. Compared to 1913, oil production decreased by 4 times, coal production - by 5 times, copper ore mining completely stopped. Many enterprises worked only partially. There was not enough money and labor to restore the enterprises destroyed and damaged during the war.

Agriculture also suffered greatly. The yield in 1914 amounted to 3.6 million from a tithe, in 1922 1.6 million was reduced to a tithe, the yield was also greatly reduced. This was the situation in Guryevsky uyezd in the 1920s. All these sufferings were experienced by the local population, which was mainly engaged in oil extraction and fishing. In the Soviet history of the peasant uprising in the region in the 1920s, the old definitions of “gangs,” “anti-revolutionary forces,” and

“enemies of Soviet power” were given new definitions, such as “peasant uprising,” “people's uprising. resistance movement” in the years of independence.

By carefully examining archival data and research, we conclude that calling the movements of the 1920s “national” is a very accurate theoretical statement.

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