



Қазақстан Республикасы  
Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы  
Тарих және этнология институты

# ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

2026. Т. 29 (2)

ISSN 1814-6961  
E-ISSN 2788-9718



- ТАРИХ
- ЭТНОЛОГИЯ
- АРХЕОЛОГИЯ

ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

2026. Т.29 (2)



ISSN: 1814-6961 (print)  
ISSN: 2788-9718 (online)

**Отан тарихы**  
**Отечественная история**  
**History of the Homeland**

Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал  
2026. Т. 29 (2)

---



Published in the Kazakhstan  
 Otan tarikhy  
 Has been issued as a journal since 1998  
 ISSN: 1814-6961 (Print)  
 ISSN: 2788-9718 (Online)  
 2026. Vol. 29. Is. 2. Pp. 502–516  
 Journal homepage:  
<https://otan.history.iie.kz>



FTAXP / МРПТИ / IRSTI 03.20

[https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718\\_2026\\_29\\_2\\_502-516](https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2026_29_2_502-516)

## TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE IRTYSH TEN-VERST STRIP IN THE WORKS OF MODERN TIMES

*Yerzhan Muratovich Toraigrov*

Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology  
 (28, Shevchenko St., 050010, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)  
 Candidate of historical sciences  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3586-5691>. E-mail: [toranet2013@gmail.ru](mailto:toranet2013@gmail.ru)

© Ch. Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology, 2026

© Toraigrov Ye.M., 2026

**Abstract.** *Introduction.* The history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip constitutes an important field of study within the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Northeastern Kazakhstan. Despite the considerable body of research devoted to issues of colonization, land use, and the activities of the Siberian Cossack Host, many aspects of the history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip remain insufficiently explored and require historiographical interpretation. *Purpose and Objectives.* The purpose of this article is to conduct a historiographical analysis of contemporary scholarly works devoted to the history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip. The objectives of the study include identifying the main directions in the study of the problem within Soviet, Kazakhstani, and Russian historiography; determining the specific methodological approaches employed by researchers; and analyzing the degree to which the socio-economic, political, and land-territorial issues of the development of the Irtysh region have been examined. *Materials and Methods.* The source base of the study consists of the works of Soviet, Kazakhstani, and Russian historians devoted to the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Kazakhstan, the history of the Siberian Cossack Host, agrarian relations, resettlement policy, and the socio-economic development of the Irtysh region. The research employed comparative-historical, historical-systemic, and historical-genetic methods, which made it possible to identify the specific features in the development of historiographical approaches, determine the main directions in the study of the problem, and analyze the degree to which particular aspects of the history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip have been examined. *Results.* It has been established that Soviet scholars developed the socio-economic and political aspects of the development of Kazakhstan and its individual regions, particularly the Irtysh region. The study reveals that contemporary Kazakhstani research has significantly expanded the range of issues under consideration and is characterized by a deeper theoretical understanding of colonial policy, agrarian relations, and Kazakh–Cossack interactions. Researchers are noted to make extensive use of previously inaccessible archival sources, which has contributed to a more objective interpretation of the processes of regional colonization. It is shown that Russian historiography pays considerable attention to the history of the Siberian Cossack Host, the construction of fortified lines, and land management systems; however, many aspects of the relationship between the Kazakh population and the Cossacks continue to be studied only fragmentarily.

**Keywords:** Irtysh region, historiography, Siberian Cossacks, land use, Irtysh Strip, Kazakh population.

**Acknowledgments.** This article was prepared with the financial support of the Committee of Science, Ministry of Science and Higher Education, project IRN AP26104261 « The history of the creation of the Irtysh ten-verst strip and the struggle of the Kazakhs for its return (1765-1921)».

**For citation:** Toraigyrov E.M. Topical issues of the Irtysh ten-verst strip in the works of modern times. *Otan tarihy*. 2026. Vol. 29. No 2. Pp. 502–516. [in English]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718\_2026\_29\_2\_502-516

## ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢ ЕҢБЕКТЕРІНДЕГІ ЕРТІС ОН ШАҚЫРЫМДЫҚ БЕЛДЕУІНІҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

*Ержан Мұратұлы Торайғыров*

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты  
(Шевченко көшесі, 28, 050010, Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы)  
Тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3586-5691>. E-mail: toranet2013@gmail.ru

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты, 2026

© Торайғыров Е.М., 2026

**Аңдатпа.** *Кіріспе.* Ертіс бойындағы он шақырымдық белдеудің тарихы Ресей империясының Солтүстік-Шығыс Қазақстандағы отарлау саясатын зерттеудегі маңызды бағыттардың бірі болып табылады. Отарлау, жер пайдалану және Сібір казак әскерінің қызметіне арналған көптеген зерттеулердің болуына қарамастан, Ертіс бойындағы он шақырымдық белдеу тарихының көптеген қырлары әлі де жеткілікті деңгейде зерттелмеген және тарихнамалық тұрғыдан зерделеуді қажет етеді. *Мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Мақаланың мақсаты – Ертіс бойындағы он шақырымдық белдеу тарихына арналған қазіргі кезеңдегі еңбектерге тарихнамалық талдау жүргізу. Зерттеу міндеттеріне кеңестік, қазақстандық және ресейлік тарихнамадағы мәселені зерттеудің негізгі бағыттарын айқындау, зерттеушілердің әдіснамалық ұстанымдарының ерекшеліктерін анықтау, сондай-ақ Ертіс өңірінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық, саяси және жер-аумақтық даму мәселелерінің зерттелу деңгейін талдау кіреді. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Зерттеудің деректік негізін Қазақстандағы Ресей империясының отарлау саясатына, Сібір казак әскерінің тарихына, аграрлық қатынастарға, қоныс аудару саясатына және Ертіс өңірінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуына арналған кеңестік, қазақстандық және ресейлік тарихшылардың еңбектері құрады. Зерттеу барысында тарихнамалық ұстанымдардың даму ерекшеліктерін анықтауға, мәселені зерттеудің негізгі бағыттарын айқындауға және Ертіс он шақырымдық белдеуі тарихының жекелеген қырларының зерттелу деңгейін талдауға мүмкіндік берген салыстырмалы-тарихи, тарихи-жүйелік және тарихи-генетикалық әдістер қолданылды. *Нәтижелері.* Кеңестік авторлардың Қазақстан мен оның жекелеген аймақтарының, соның ішінде Ертіс өңірінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси даму мәселелерін жан-жақты қарастырғаны анықталды. Қазіргі қазақстандық зерттеулер зерттелетін мәселелер аясын едәуір кеңейтіп, отарлау саясаты, аграрлық қатынастар және қазақ-казак өзара байланыстары мәселелерін терең теориялық тұрғыдан пайымдаумен ерекшеленетіні айқындалды. Зерттеушілердің бұрын қолжетімсіз болған мұрағаттық дереккөздерді кеңінен пайдалануы өңірді отарлау үдерістерін неғұрлым объективті түрде ашып көрсетуге мүмкіндік бергені атап өтіледі. Ресейлік тарихнамада Сібір казак әскерінің тарихына, бекініс желілерінің салынуына және жерге орналастыру жүйесіне айтарлықтай көңіл бөлінетіні көрсетілді. Дегенмен, қазақ халқы мен казактар арасындағы өзара қатынастардың көптеген қырлары әлі де үзік-үзік зерттелген күйінде қалып отыр.

**Түйін сөздер:** Ертіс өңірі, тарихнама, Сібір казактары, жер пайдалану, Ертіс бойындағы белдеу, казак халқы.

**Алғыс білдіру.** Бұл мақала ҚР Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитетінің қаржылай қолдауымен, ИРН АР26104261 «Ертіс он шақырымдық белдеуінің құрылу тарихы және оны қайтару үшін казактардың күресі (1765–1921 жж.)» жобасы аясында дайындалды.

**Дереккөзге сілтеме:** Торайғыров Е.М. Қазіргі кезең еңбектеріндегі Ертіс он шақырымдық белдеуінің өзекті мәселелері // *Отан тарихы*. 2026. Т. 29. № 2. 502–516-бб. [ағылшын тілінде]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718\_2026\_29\_2\_502-516

## АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИРТЫШСКОЙ ДЕСЯТИВЕРСТНОЙ ПОЛОСЫ В РАБОТАХ НОВЕЙШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

Торайгыров Ержан Муратович

<sup>1</sup>Институт истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова  
(28, ул. Шевченко, 050010, Алматы, Республика Казахстан)  
Кандидат исторических наук  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3586-5691>. E-mail: [toranet2013@gmail.ru](mailto:toranet2013@gmail.ru)

© ИИЭ им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2026

© Торайгыров Е.М., 2026

**Аннотация.** *Введение.* История Иртышской десятиверстной полосы является важным направлением изучения колониальной политики Российской империи в Северо-Восточном Казахстане. Несмотря на наличие значительного количества исследований, посвященных вопросам колонизации, землепользования и деятельности Сибирского казачьего войска, многие аспекты истории Иртышской десятиверстной полосы остаются недостаточно изученными и требуют историографического осмысления. *Цели и задачи.* Цель статьи заключается в проведении историографического анализа работ новейшего времени, посвященных истории Иртышской десятиверстной полосы. В задачи исследования входит определение основных направлений изучения проблемы в советской, казахстанской и российской историографии, выявление особенностей методологических подходов исследователей, а также анализ степени изученности социально-экономических, политических и земельно-территориальных вопросов развития Прииртышья. *Материалы и методы.* Источниковую основу исследования составили труды советских, казахстанских и российских историков, посвященные вопросам колониальной политики Российской империи в Казахстане, истории Сибирского казачьего войска, аграрных отношений, переселенческой политики и социально-экономического развития Прииртышья. В ходе исследования использованы историко-сравнительный, историко-системный и историко-генетический методы, позволившие выявить особенности развития историографических подходов, определить основные направления изучения проблемы и провести анализ степени разработанности отдельных аспектов истории Иртышской десятиверстной полосы. *Результаты.* Установлено, что советскими авторами были разработаны социально-экономические и политические стороны развития Казахстана и отдельных регионов, в частности Прииртышья. Выявлено, что современные казахстанские исследования значительно расширили круг изучаемых проблем и отличаются более глубоким теоретическим осмыслением вопросов колониальной политики, аграрных отношений и казахско-казачьих взаимодействий. Отмечается широкое использование исследователями ранее недоступных архивных источников, что способствовало более объективному освещению процессов колонизации региона. Показано, что российская историография уделяет значительное внимание вопросам истории Сибирского казачьего войска, строительству укрепленных линий и системе землеустройства, однако многие аспекты взаимоотношений казахского населения и казачества по-прежнему изучены фрагментарно.

**Ключевые слова:** Прииртышье, историография, сибирское казачество, землепользование, иртышская полоса, казахское население.

**Благодарность.** Статья подготовлена при финансовой поддержке Комитета науки, Министерства науки и высшего образования, проект ИРН AP26104261 «История создания Иртышской десятиверстной полосы и борьба казахов за её возвращение (1765-1921 гг.)».

**Для цитирования:** Торайгыров Е.М. Актуальные вопросы Иртышской десятиверстной полосы в работах новейшего времени // Отан тарихы. 2026. Т. 29. № 2. С. 502–516. [на англ.]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718\_2026\_29\_2\_502-516

**Introduction.** The history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip represents one of the important areas in the study of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in the territory of Northeastern Kazakhstan (the Middle Zhuz). The formation of a system of military lines, land-territorial transformations, resettlement policies, and the peculiarities of economic interaction between the Kazakh population and the Siberian Cossacks had a significant impact on the socio-economic and demographic development of the Irtysh region. In this regard, the study of the historiography of this issue makes it possible to trace the evolution of scholarly approaches,

changes in methodological principles, and the degree to which particular aspects of the region's history have been examined.

Despite the considerable number of studies devoted to the history of Kazakhstan's colonization, the Siberian Cossack Host, agrarian relations, and interethnic contacts, the problem of the Irtysh ten-verst strip has not yet received comprehensive scholarly coverage. During the Soviet period, researchers considered certain aspects of this topic primarily within the framework of studying the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan, the history of resettlement policy, and the economic development of the borderlands of the Russian Empire. At the same time, many issues related to the land-legal status of the ten-verst strip, the nature of lease relations, the administrative policy of Tsarism, and the impact of colonial processes on the traditional economy of the Kazakh population remained insufficiently explored.

Following Kazakhstan's independence, the source base for research expanded significantly, methodological approaches to assessing the colonial policy of the Russian Empire changed, and interest in regional history and Kazakh–Russian relations increased. Contemporary Kazakhstani and Russian scholars pay particular attention to issues of land management, migration policy, the economic interaction of the population of the Irtysh region, and the role of the Siberian Cossacks in the development of the region. However, existing studies are often characterized by fragmentation and the absence of a unified historiographical analysis. The relevance and scholarly potential of this topic are determined by the continuing interest in the problems of imperial colonization, frontier interaction, land relations, and the transformation of traditional Kazakh society under the influence of Russian imperial policy. The growing accessibility of archival materials and the expansion of methodological approaches in contemporary historical scholarship create favorable conditions for further comprehensive research on the history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the main directions and trends in the study of the history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip in the works of Soviet, Kazakhstani, and Russian scholars of the contemporary period. The scientific novelty of the article lies in its comprehensive historiographical examination of studies devoted to the Irtysh ten-verst strip, as well as in identifying the principal trends in the development of scholarly views on the problems of colonization, land use, and Kazakh–Cossack relations in the Irtysh region.

**Materials and methods.** The study is based on the scholarly works of Soviet, Kazakhstani, and Russian historians devoted to the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Kazakhstan, the history of the Siberian Cossack Host, agrarian relations, resettlement policy, and the socio-economic development of the Irtysh region. The research draws upon monographs, dissertation studies, dissertation abstracts, scholarly articles, and materials from academic and practical conferences published from the mid-twentieth century to the present day.

The theoretical framework of the study is based on historiographical, postcolonial, and frontier approaches, which together make it possible to comprehensively examine the problem of the Irtysh ten-verst strip within the broader context of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire and the evolution of scholarly interpretations of this historical phenomenon. The combined application of these approaches enabled the identification of both the specific features of the formation of research concepts and the peculiarities of interpreting the processes of colonization, land use, and interethnic interaction in the Irtysh region.

The historiographical approach was employed to analyze the evolution of scholarly views on the problem of the Irtysh ten-verst strip in Soviet, Kazakhstani, and Russian historical scholarship. This approach made it possible to determine the principal stages in the study of the topic, identify shifts in researchers' methodological orientations, and establish the extent to which socio-political and ideological contexts influenced interpretations of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire. Within the framework of historiographical analysis, the main research directions, the degree of elaboration of particular aspects of the problem, and the controversial issues that continue to persist in contemporary historiography were identified.

The postcolonial approach was used to examine the representation of the imperial policy of Russia toward the Kazakh population and the lands of the Irtysh region. The application of this approach made it possible to consider the Irtysh ten-verst strip as an element of colonial space formed through military-administrative control, land confiscation, and resettlement policy. Particular attention was paid to the analysis of how different historiographical traditions interpreted issues of colonial subordination, the transformation of the traditional Kazakh economy, land and legal relations, and the role of the Siberian Cossacks in the development of the region. The postcolonial approach also contributed to identifying

changes in the assessment of colonial practices during the post-Soviet period, when interest in national history and the reassessment of imperial policy toward peripheral territories significantly increased.

Frontier theory was applied to examine the Irtysh region as a borderland space of interaction among different ethnosocial, economic, and administrative systems. Within this framework, the Irtysh region is analyzed not only as a territory of the military expansion of the Russian Empire, but also as a zone of continuous contact, conflict, and mutual influence between the Kazakh population, the Siberian Cossacks, and settler groups. The application of the frontier approach made it possible to reveal the specific features of the formation of border infrastructure, the construction of fortified lines, the development of trade and economic relations, and the transformation of the social structure of the region's population. In addition, this approach contributed to a deeper understanding of the functioning of the Irtysh ten-verst strip as a distinctive space of imperial interaction and colonial regulation.

The comprehensive application of these theoretical approaches ensured a multidimensional analysis of the historiography of the problem, made it possible to identify the principal trends in the development of scholarly interpretations, and outlined promising directions for further research into the history of the Irtysh ten-verst strip.

**Discussion. Results.** The origins of the dispute over the ownership of the ten-verst Irtysh border strip are closely connected with the Russian Empire's advance into the Irtysh region in the early eighteenth century. Historically, the Irtysh region had long formed part of the traditional nomadic sphere of Kazakh clans, primarily those of the Middle Zhuz, who used these lands as wintering grounds and pastures. In an effort to strengthen Russian influence along the frontier with the Kazakh Khanate, the empire initiated the construction of fortresses, which in subsequent years became strategic strongholds for further expansion into the northeastern territories of the Kazakh Khanate.

The consolidation of Russian authority within the Middle Zhuz would have been impossible without the establishment of fortresses and outposts along the Ertis (Irtysh) River. Consequently, between 1714 and 1720, the Irtysh Military Line was constructed [Konshin, 1901: 54]. The Kazakhs, compelled to abandon this region under intense military pressure from the Dzungar Khanate, were unable to offer effective resistance to Russian military expansion.

The establishment of the Irtysh Military Line, as well as the settlement of Cossack and Russian populations in the Irtysh region, inevitably affected the sentiments of the nomads, who neither wished nor intended to lose this territory. From the beginning of the eighteenth century onward, military clashes, skirmishes, and conflicts began to occur between the Kazakhs on the one hand and the Cossacks and Russian settlers on the other. The essence of these conflicts remained the same throughout the following two centuries: competition over pastures and livestock.

On 31 December 1765, an instruction issued by Lieutenant General I. Springer, commander of the Irtysh Military Line, was approved for the commandants of the frontier fortresses. It recommended that Kazakhs with livestock not be allowed to approach the Irtysh fortresses "closer than 10 versts, or at the very least 5 versts." Initially, this directive applied only to the commandant of the Omsk fortress and also reaffirmed the longstanding prohibition against Cossacks and Russian peasants crossing beyond this boundary [IAOO. F. 67. Op. 1. D. 3. L. 533–534 ob.]. Subsequently, the regulation was extended to the entire Irtysh Military Line.

Despite the prolonged struggle over the ten-verst strip, in May 1904 it was transferred in its entirety to the jurisdiction of the Siberian Cossack Host [TsGA RK. F. 471. Op. 1. D. 23. L. 78 ob.].

Within the framework of this article, we distinguish three groups of works related to the subject under consideration: the studies of Soviet historians, and the works of contemporary Kazakhstani and Russian scholars.

Among Soviet historiography, particular attention should be given to the works of E. Bekmakhanov [Bekmakhanov, 1992], Kh.A. Argynbaev [Argynbaev, 1959], B. Suleimenov [Suleimenov, 1963], N.G. Apollova [Apollova, 1976], N.E. Bekmakhanova [Bekmakhanova, 1980], Zh.K. Kasymbaev [Kasymbaev, 1986], and other historians.

Many issues related to the colonization of Kazakhstan are addressed in the monograph by E. Bekmakhanov [Bekmakhanov, 1992]. The author argues that alongside the elimination of the political independence of the Kazakhs of the Junior and Middle Zhuzes, a systematic seizure of the best lands and their settlement by Russian Cossacks was taking place. According to the author, in the Middle Zhuz a ten-verst strip was allocated for Cossack settlements not only along the Irtysh River, but also in the Altai region.

Moreover, the possessions of the Cossacks were not confined to a ten-verst zone along the riverbank, but extended deep into the steppe [Bekmakhanov, 1992: 127].

Characterizing frontier relations, E. Bekmakhanov demonstrates how the Siberian authorities deliberately incited border inhabitants against the local Kazakhs. Under the pretext of violating the frontier line, excessive fines were imposed on the Kazakhs, and livestock that accidentally crossed the border was not returned [Bekmakhanov, 1992: 131]. Describing the national liberation movement of K. Kasymov, the author emphasizes that Kenesary's demands addressed to the Tsarist government – including the return of lands confiscated from the Kazakhs, the destruction of fortified outposts, the abolition of taxation, and the termination of various duties and levies – corresponded to the vital interests of the Kazakh people [Bekmakhanov, 1992: 181]. Bekmakhanov regarded the issue of Kazakh–Russian relations as insufficiently studied. In his view, this was due to the fact that representatives of pre-revolutionary historiography viewed the Kazakhs merely as an object of colonization and drew a sharp distinction between the indigenous and settler populations, thereby obscuring the relationships developing between them [Bekmakhanov, 1992: 12].

During the 1950s and 1960s, studies in the fields of historical ethnography and agrarian history began to emerge. Among them, the work of Kh.A. Argyubaev [Argyubaev, 1959] deserves particular attention. The author demonstrates changes in the economy, culture, and everyday life of both the Kazakh and Cossack populations of the Irtysh region. Kh.A. Argyubaev argues that from the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the introduction of leasing practices on Cossack lands, the Kazakhs became the principal tenants of the Irtysh meadows. At the same time, they began adopting labor tools from the Russian population – such as scythes and sickles used in haymaking and agriculture – as well as types of housing (wooden houses) and elements of clothing. From the second half of the nineteenth century onward, the Irtysh region became an area of intensive economic and cultural interaction between populations [Argyubaev, 1959: 35, 42, 89].

A thorough analysis of agrarian relations in Kazakhstan during the last third of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries was conducted by B. Suleimenov [Suleimenov, 1963]. The author argues that lease relations disrupted the normal development of Kazakh households and led to the emergence of exploitation by Kazakh clan elites. Using the example of the distribution of leased plots, he demonstrates numerous violations that resulted in the dependence of wintering Kazakh communities on landowners, both Kazakh and Cossack [Suleimenov, 1963: 259].

During the 1970s and 1980s, studies devoted to the ethnodemography of Kazakhstan and socio-economic processes began to emerge.

The principal subject of N.G. Apollova's monograph [Apollova, 1976] is the Irtysh region. The author addresses numerous issues connected with the emergence of the repair duty (*remontnaya poshlina*), economic interaction, and related matters. According to the author's observations, the repair duty constituted almost half of the total revenues of the Cossack Host [Apollova, 1976: 153]. N.G. Apollova argues that in the frontier districts of the Irtysh region, the Kazakhs adopted certain methods of stall-based livestock keeping from the Russian population [Apollova, 1976: 208]. The author also demonstrates the widespread practice of hiring impoverished Kazakhs (*zhataks*), while characterizing their living conditions as extremely difficult. N.G. Apollova concludes that the emergence of hired labor was caused by restrictions on pasture lands resulting from government land surveys, the inability of Kazakh households to adapt to shortened migratory routes and semi-sedentary life, as well as impoverishment caused by *dzut* (severe winter disasters leading to mass livestock loss) [Apollova, 1976: 156].

Many issues related to administrative-territorial transformations in the region, questions of governance and authority, migration movements, and the formation of a multiethnic population are examined in the studies of N.E. Bekmakhanova [Bekmakhanova, 1980; Bekmakhanova, 1986]. N.E. Bekmakhanova's monograph contains statistical tables that make it possible to draw conclusions regarding the population size, settlement patterns, and ethnic composition of the Irtysh region [Bekmakhanova, 1980: 268–278].

The process of Russia's colonial penetration into the Irtysh region, the stages of constructing Irtysh fortresses and outposts, and numerous socio-economic aspects are examined in the work of Zh.K. Kasymbaev [Kasymbaev, 1986]. Historical events connected with the expansion of Russian influence and the construction of the Irtysh military line are analyzed within the broader context of Russian–Dzungar and Kazakh–Dzungar relations. The author argues that “the settlement of frontier territories through the construction of fortifications was carried out mainly by peaceful means and did not provoke protest from the indigenous inhabitants of the steppe – the Kazakhs” [Kasymbaev, 1986: 28]. According to Zh.K. Kasymbaev, certain measures of Tsarist policy in the region under consideration – for example,

permitting the Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz to cross the Irtysh River and migrate to unoccupied lands – contributed to the strengthening of Russian–Kazakh political and economic ties [Kasymbaev, 1986: 59].

It is noteworthy that during the Soviet period studies began to appear that sought to reveal the specific features of Tsarist colonial policy in particular historical regions of Kazakhstan. In this regard, the works of Kh.A. Argynbaev and N.G. Apollova are of particular interest. Despite the relatively limited chronological scope of his research, Kh.A. Argynbaev succeeded in demonstrating the overall development of Kazakh–Russian economic and cultural relations in the Irtysh region.

Analyzing the processes of mutual influence among the populations of the Irtysh region, Kh.A. Argynbaev and N.G. Apollova arrived at similar conclusions, considering such relations to be mutually beneficial and the result of peaceful coexistence. However, Kh.A. Argynbaev interpreted these relations in a distinctly positive light, emphasizing the considerable influence of Russian culture on the economy and culture of the Kazakhs [Argynbaev, 1959: 89]. N.G. Apollova likewise placed primary emphasis on the role of the settler population, though she examined these processes within the broader framework of Tsarist colonial policy. It may be emphasized that the aforementioned works simultaneously serve as examples of a methodological analysis of the development of the economic and cultural life of the region.

The next group of studies includes contemporary Kazakhstani historiography. In the early 1990s, scholarly work in Kazakhstan focused on the further study and reinterpretation of the principal directions in the history of Kazakhstan. At the same time, works of a new thematic orientation began to emerge, addressing previously unexplored issues. First and foremost, this concerned the history of the Siberian Cossack Host and frontier land-territorial disputes.

Kazakhstan's attainment of state independence created broad opportunities for the objective examination of a number of controversial issues, including the colonization of Northeastern Kazakhstan. The removal of excessive ideological constraints from historical scholarship, which had often led to distortions of reality, significantly facilitated Zh. Kasymbaev's continued research in this field. His monograph "Cities of Eastern Kazakhstan" [Kasymbaev, 1990] became a logical continuation of his earlier work, since it covers the period from 1861 to 1917, whereas the monograph "Under the Reliable Protection of Russia" examines the history of cities up to the 1850s.

Despite the rich factual material contained in the earlier monograph, the author continued his work on identifying and analyzing documentary evidence in order to clarify the history, nature, and essence of Kazakh–Russian relations during the second half of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. In the Soviet period, a mandatory feature in describing interethnic relations was the thesis concerning the friendship of the oppressed masses and the progressive significance of Russian colonization in the region. Zh. Kasymbaev, however, succeeded in demonstrating a number of negative aspects manifested in both the trade-economic and cultural spheres.

While not denying the role of the Tsarist authorities in strengthening the trade and economic significance of the Irtysh fortresses during the period under study and in establishing mutually beneficial trade relations with the Kazakh tribes of the Middle Zhuz that nomadized near the Siberian frontier lines, the author nevertheless points to the vested interests of Tsarism, which he explains by the authorities' desire to strengthen their political influence among the nomads [Kasymbaev, 1990: 16]. The author argues that the Tsarist government sought to expand Russian–Kazakh trade relations solely on the basis of its own economic interests and the need to complete the process of incorporating Kazakhstan into the Russian Empire [Kasymbaev, 1990: 24].

Kasymbaev further notes that in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the organization of trade was accompanied by numerous abuses both on the part of the colonial-administrative apparatus, which regarded trade as a source of enrichment, and on the part of merchants, negatively affecting the condition of the Kazakh population [Kasymbaev, 1990: 25]. According to Zh. Kasymbaev, attention should also be paid to certain colonial features of commercial transactions: for example, in the sale of livestock and animal products, as well as in the purchase of grain, the Kazakhs possessed only an approximate understanding of the true value of goods, which was highly advantageous for traders [Kasymbaev, 1990: 33].

The reasons for the successful development of trade in the Irtysh region are explained by the author in considerably greater depth. Whereas in his earlier works the primary role in this process had been attributed to the Russian authorities and Russian settlers, the place of Kazakh *хозяиств* in this process is now defined more clearly. Thus, the author concludes that "had it not been for the enormous quantities of livestock and

reserves of animal products, the fairs would have lost their significance in the economic life of the region” [Kasymbaev, 1990: 62].

Overall, the thorough study of the history of the cities of Eastern Kazakhstan, which possessed considerable distinctiveness, enabled the author to trace the patterns of expanding political ties and economic rapprochement between the peoples of Russia and its national borderlands, as well as to identify the principal stages of Tsarist colonial policy in Kazakhstan [Kasymbaev, 1990: 3].

The most comprehensive information concerning the history of the Siberian Cossacks and their relations with the Kazakhs appears in the works of M.Zh. Abdirov [9; 10; 11]. Drawing upon extensive archival materials, the author examines the history of the Siberian, Ural, and Semirechye Cossacks. At the same time, M.Zh. Abdirov sets the following objectives: to determine the time of the appearance of the first Russian Cossacks in the Kazakh steppe; to define the place of the Cossacks within the system of colonial domination in the region; and to examine the role of the Cossacks in the conquest of Kazakhstan and in the suppression of the national liberation uprisings and movements of the Kazakh people during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This formulation of the problem is explained by the fact that four of the eleven Cossack Hosts of Tsarist Russia were directly located in Kazakhstan: the Ural, Orenburg, Siberian, and Semirechye Hosts [Abdirov, 1994: 7].

As a result of his research, the author concludes that the Cossacks performed three principal functions in the region: 1) the mass confiscation of the best and most fertile lands, the displacement of the Kazakhs into barren deserts, and the narrowing of traditional nomadic territories, thereby undermining the centuries-old economic order; 2) during regular military campaigns into the steppe, the large-scale seizure of livestock and the deprivation of the Kazakhs’ principal means of subsistence; 3) during the same predatory raids on peaceful auls, the mass killing and capture of men, who constituted the primary productive and military force of the nomadic population [Abdirov, 2000: 280–281].

In his doctoral dissertation, the author seeks to determine the place of the Cossacks within the system of colonial domination in the region. M.Zh. Abdirov argues that the military administration was interested in allowing nomads to cross to the right bank of the Irtysh (from 1822 onward) and into the ten-verst strip within the frontier line because this generated substantial revenues [Abdirov, 1997: 392]. Comparing the development of the left and right banks of the Irtysh, the author demonstrates that Kazakhs leased officers’ land plots because they were located on the more fertile left bank of the river, whereas along the right bank pastures were generally rented by impoverished aul populations [Abdirov, 1997: 401].

The issues of colonization that are of interest to us, particularly the processes of economic, cultural, and everyday interaction between Kazakhs and Cossacks associated with it, are examined in considerable detail in the study by R.M. Tashtemkhanova [Tashtemkhanova, 1994]. Using the Semipalatinsk region as an example, the author comprehensively analyzes the forms and directions of economic and cultural interaction during the second half of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. According to R.M. Tashtemkhanova, such contacts contributed to economic rapprochement and manifested themselves both in the sphere of culture and in everyday life. Moreover, the author clearly identifies both the positive and negative aspects of these interactions, which made it possible to determine the socio-economic consequences of the Tsarist resettlement policy as a whole [Tashtemkhanova, 1994: 21].

Issues related to agrarian relations within the Siberian Cossack Host are examined in the dissertations of A.Sh. Musyrmanova [Musyrmanova, 1995] and K.S. Bizhigitova [Bizhigitova, 2001]. A.Sh. Musyrmanova outlines the principal problems of the socio-economic development of the Cossack Host at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and characterizes the categories of lands used by the Host and by Cossack officers [Musyrmanova, 1995: 49].

In addition, K.S. Bizhigitova addresses the development of lease relations in the area of the ten-verst strip and the land-territorial disputes connected with them. The author argues that the actions of General I. Springer in 1765, aimed at establishing the ten-verst strip, were essentially unlawful and subsequently gave rise to numerous land disputes not only between the Cossack and Kazakh populations, but also among various administrative departments. Although the ten-verst strip was declared a neutral territory, the military administration persistently sought to promote the idea of its belonging to the Siberian Cossack Host, which ultimately found expression in decrees of the Tsarist government that definitively secured this right [Bizhigitova, 2001: 37].

These findings may be supplemented by materials from the monograph of Z.E. Kabuldinov [Kabuldinov, 2001]. Characterizing the situation in the Middle Zhuz during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the author notes that this period was marked not only by peaceful coexistence between the

Kazakhs and the Cossack and peasant population of Siberia, but also by frequent instances of open military confrontation and mutual raids, particularly on the part of the Kazakhs. According to Z.E. Kabuldinov, this circumstance was caused by the unwillingness of Kazakh rulers to lose the rich pasturelands of the northern and northeastern regions of the Middle Zhuz as a result of the construction of the military fortress line [Kabuldinov, 2001: 46].

The author considers the emergence of such a new phenomenon as lease relations on the lands of the military Cossack population of the Irtysh Line to be artificial in nature, arguing that Tsarism, wishing to prevent the further movement of the Kazakh nomadic population into the inner provinces, attempted to create a barrier through the establishment of lease relations [Kabuldinov, 2001: 152]. This assertion remains debatable, since our analysis of the historical prerequisites for the introduction of land leasing has led us to different conclusions. Pre-revolutionary studies clearly indicate that leasing initially developed during the first half of the nineteenth century without any legislative basis. The legal formalization of leasing in 1880 therefore points to the institutionalization of already established lease relations.

The study of trade policy in the region under consideration was further advanced by the works of K.Zh. Abilov [16; 17; 418]. A comparison of the level of economic development in the Irtysh region enabled us to conclude that trade relations within the territory of the ten-verst strip and the right-bank section of the Irtysh developed unevenly, with Semipalatinsk serving as the principal center, according to the author [Abilov, 2005: 277].

The topic of the carting trade (*izvoznii promysel*) was also examined in a scholarly article by K.Zh. Abilov [Abilov, 2005]. He notes that in the literature on economic history there existed a widespread view of carting as an occupation pursued primarily by impoverished members of society who lacked a stable source of income. However, the author's more detailed analysis of this phenomenon, which became widespread in the second half of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries, demonstrates that the carting trade possessed a distinctly entrepreneurial character [Abilov, 2005: 31].

Issues concerning the ownership of the Irtysh ten-verst strip and land disputes between the Kazakh and Cossack populations are examined in the works of E.M. Toraigyrov [Toraigyrov, 2018; Toraigyrov, 2024; Toraigyrov et al., 2025].

In contemporary Russian historiography, interest in the history of the Siberian Cossack Host intensified in the early 1990s. Researchers addressed individual issues related to the development of agrarian, social, legal, and other relations; however, comprehensive studies remained absent. The first major generalizing work was "The History of the Cossacks of Asian Russia", which attempted to present the most complete and coherent picture of the history of the Siberian and Ural Cossacks, from their origins to the present day [Istoriya kazachestva..., 1995].

A comparative analysis of the economic condition of the Siberian Cossack Host according to the principal occupations of the Cossack population – agriculture, livestock breeding, crafts, industry, and trade as a factor in the commercialization of agriculture – was conducted by B.V. Korshunov [Korshunov, 1994]. He concluded that at the beginning of the twentieth century the Siberian Cossack Host exhibited significant differentiation in the economic condition of its military districts, determined primarily by natural-geographical and demographic factors within the Host itself [Korshunov, 1994: 142].

In our view, however, the author does not sufficiently demonstrate the role and influence exerted on the Cossack economy by the presence of Kazakh households and by the social and demographic processes taking place within the Kazakh population. Thus, in the Fifth District, despite the presence of fertile arable lands, the Cossacks primarily engaged in livestock breeding, especially sheep breeding. In the Sixth District, horse and cattle breeding predominated. In the Seventh and Eighth Districts, despite the abundance of both meadows and arable lands, the primary emphasis was placed on grain cultivation [IAOO. F. 366. Op.1. D. 237. L. 23–26]. We believe that natural and climatic conditions alone do not fully explain the predominance of particular forms of хозяйство. For example, the Sixth District contained the largest concentration of Kazakh pastoral households, which inevitably influenced the economic activities of the Siberian Cossacks.

The stages of constructing the Siberian military lines have been studied in detail by Yu.G. Nedbai [Nedbai, 1996] and S.R. Muratova [Muratova, 2007], while various aspects of interaction between the Kazakhs of the Irtysh region and the Siberian Cossacks have been examined by S.V. Shevchenko [Shevchenko, 1997].

Yu.G. Nedbai considers the period of the first half of the eighteenth century in the Irtysh region to be insufficiently studied, while at the same time noting the relatively stable military situation along the frontier during that period [Nedbai, 1996: 55].

S. Muratova, in her study of measures aimed at strengthening the southern frontier of Siberia, arrives at somewhat contradictory conclusions. The author argues that the construction of military lines was undertaken, first, for the purpose of organizing intermediary trade with the Kazakhs and the peoples of Central Asia; second, to create a bridgehead for further expansion in the southeastern direction; and third, to divide and pacify the Bashkirs, Kazakhs, Kalmyks, and other Muslim peoples, whose potential unification and collective resistance to Russia caused the greatest concern for the government [Muratova, 2007: 17].

In our view, however, the development of trade relations under conditions of colonial expansion into Kazakhstan could not in itself serve as grounds for creating a military bridgehead, much less for suppressing the Kazakhs and other peoples with whom Russia intended to maintain trade relations. For example, another Russian historian, D.V. Kolupaev, who studied the development of trade within the Siberian Cossack Host, notes that the first trade fair on the lands of the Siberian Cossack Host was opened only in 1849. In his opinion, it was only from the second half of the nineteenth century onward that fairs became regular centers of commercial interaction between the Cossacks and the Kazakh population [Kolupaev, 2008: 5].

S. Muratova also addresses migration processes in the Irtysh region. In particular, the author associates the permission granted to Kazakh auls to cross the Irtysh River and use lands on both the left and right banks with changes in the balance of political power in the region during the second half of the eighteenth century, namely the approach of Chinese borders toward Russian possessions [Muratova, 2007: 17].

Similar information is also found in the studies of I.V. Anisimova [Anisimova, 2003; Anisimova, 2004]. Unlike S. Muratova, however, she argues that this policy of the Russian authorities contributed not only to the strengthening of Russian–Kazakh relations, but also to the emergence of new tasks connected with the legal regulation of Kazakh migration processes [Anisimova, 2003: 61]. The author mistakenly dates the emergence of the Irtysh ten-verst strip to 1756 [Anisimova, 2003: 58]. Regarding the legality of this measure, I.V. Anisimova shares the conclusions of pre-revolutionary Cossack historians, emphasizing the necessity of protecting the Russian population from the “destructive raids of nomads” [Anisimova, 2004: 8].

N.S. Yuferova arrived at similar conclusions. In analyzing the reasons behind the establishment of the ten-verst zone, the author, drawing on the works of G.E. Kataev, F. Usov, and others, concluded that this strip emerged as a natural frontier boundary intended to protect the territory of the Ob-Irtysh region from nomadic raids. By the latter, not only the Kazakhs but also the Dzungars were understood [Yuferova, 2017: 162].

The question of the legal status of the ten-verst strip also became the subject of discussion among a number of Russian scholars. In particular, I.V. Anisimova, Yu.A. Lysenko, N.S. Yuferova, and others concluded that such issues as interdepartmental rivalry; the positions of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property, the War Ministry, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and regional administrative bodies regarding the determination of the legal status of the ten-verst zone; the projects and mechanisms proposed for resolving the land-tenure problems of Kazakhs nomadizing within the area of the ten-verst strip; as well as the nature of interethnic Kazakh-Cossack relations following the decree of 1904, remained beyond the scope of attention of pre-revolutionary researchers [Anisimova et al., 2015].

The most systematic and productive research on the land management system of the Siberian Cossacks has been carried out by S.M. Andreev [28; 29; 30]. Comparing different categories of Cossack land allotments, the author concludes that officers' lands were the most profitable for the military treasury, since they were “properly organized in economic terms: they had clearly defined boundaries, and each plot was accompanied by a plan with an exact indication of all types of land use.” Most of the remaining “military lease plots were not even accurately surveyed – their boundaries were often marked by roads or various natural landmarks, which generated disputes among neighboring tenants” [Andreev, 1996: 124].

According to S.M. Andreev, the development among the Cossacks of livestock breeding and various trades requiring minimal expenditures, together with the widespread use of hired Kazakh labor, was a consequence of the economic weakness of the Cossacks and their lack of readiness for active economic activity [Andreev, 2007: 31]. Characterizing surveying work within the Host at the beginning of the twentieth century, S.M. Andreev notes the close connection between land-management priorities and the growth of military treasury revenues. Thus, the surveying and subdivision of large military land plots leased out to tenants into smaller parcels that were more convenient for exploitation made it possible to increase the amount of rental payments [Andreev, 2007: 121–122].

Overall, significant progress has been made in recent years in the study of the history of the Siberian Cossack Host. However, despite the apparent abundance of publications and the substantial volume of accumulated factual material, not all periods of the Host's history have been studied equally thoroughly. Most problems have been examined only fragmentarily. Land relations, issues concerning the development of the military economy, and other related questions remain insufficiently explored. Moreover, when examining particular aspects of the life of the Siberian Cossack Host, researchers have not always taken into account the interdependence of these phenomena [Andreev, 2007: 8–9].

Russian historiography is generally characterized by its treatment of the Siberian Cossack Host as a semi-closed estate in which all economic and social processes possess an internal logic and are therefore only minimally influenced by neighboring peoples. The tendency to diminish or disregard the role and influence of nomadic populations on the economic structure of the Cossacks is characteristic of some Russian studies and does not contribute to constructing an objective historical picture.

**Conclusion.** Analyzing the subject of our research, we arrive at the following conclusions.

First, Soviet scholars developed the socio-economic and political aspects of the development of both Kazakhstan as a whole and its individual regions, particularly the Irtysh area. The objects of study included the processes of economic development in Northeastern Kazakhstan, the political relations between Tsarist Russia and Kazakhstan, and the cultural interaction between the Kazakh and Russian populations. For example, E. Bekmakhanov emphasized the necessity of a deep and objective examination of Kazakh–Russian relations and identified the theoretical and practical significance of this field of study. In the contemporary period, the level of scholarly interest in this issue remains high, confirming the author's correct assessment of the перспективность of such research. It is also necessary to note the extensive introduction of archival documents into scholarly circulation and the identification of new research directions. In addition to studies of Kazakh–Russian cultural interaction, scholars have examined issues concerning the regulation of land-territorial disputes and the policies of the military administration.

Second, the works of contemporary Kazakhstani scholars have significantly expanded the range of problems under investigation and differ both in their level of theoretical generalization and in their thematic orientation. Researchers have made extensive use of new and previously inaccessible sources in order to provide a more objective examination of issues related to colonization. The reconsideration of the methodological foundations of historical research has also positively influenced the quality of these studies. Numerous aspects concerning the socio-economic consequences of Tsarist colonial policy, the history of the resettlement policy of the Russian Empire, and agrarian relations within the Siberian Cossack Host have been examined. In particular, scholars have developed studies of Russian–Kazakh trade relations using the cities of the Irtysh region as examples, highlighted the processes of interaction between settler villages and Kazakh auls, and advanced conceptual interpretations regarding the role of the Cossacks in the colonization of Kazakhstan.

Third, Russian researchers have systematized and generalized the factual material accumulated during the pre-revolutionary and Soviet periods and introduced a large body of new archival materials into scholarly circulation. They have provided a more comprehensive account of the construction of fortified frontier lines and the stages of their settlement. The relatively small number of works devoted to the history of Kazakh–Cossack frontier relations and to cultural and economic interaction indicates the emergence of a comparatively new direction within Russian historiography.

Thus, the historiography of the Irtysh ten-verst strip retains considerable research potential. Further study of archival materials, comparative analysis of Kazakhstani and Russian historiographical traditions, and the application of contemporary theoretical approaches may contribute to a deeper understanding of the colonial transformation of the Irtysh region and the dynamics of Kazakh–Cossack relations.

#### Sources

IAOO – Istoricheskiy Arkhiv Omskoy Oblasti [Historical Archive of Omsk Oblast]

TsGA RK – Tsentralnyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Respubliki Kazakhstan [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]

#### Literature

Абдиров, 1994 – Абдиров М.Ж. История казачества Казахстана. Алматы, 1994. 160 с.

Абдиров, 1997 – Абдиров М.Ж. Военно-казачья колонизация Казахстана (конец XVI – начало XX вв.). Опыт историко-эволюционного анализа: дис. ... д-ра ист. наук. Алматы, 1997. 555 с.

Абдиров, 2000 – *Абдиров М.Ж.* Завоевание Казахстана царской Россией и борьба казахского народа за независимость (из истории военно-казачьей колонизации края в конце XVI – начале XX вв.). Астана: Елорда, 2000. 304 с.

Абилов, 2005а – *Абилов К.Ж.* Город Семипалатинск как центр предпринимательской деятельности дореволюционного Казахстана // *Г.Н. Потанин – ученый, путешественник, общественный деятель: российская интеллигенция XIX века и проблемы истории и этнографии казахов.* Сб. материалов междунар. науч.-практ. конф., посвященной 170-летию Г.Н. Потанина. Павлодар: ПГУ, 2005. С. 277–285.

Абилов, 2005б – *Абилов К.Ж.* К вопросу о предпринимательском характере извозного промысла в Казахстане (вторая половина XIX – начало XX века) // *Вестник КарГУ.* Серия история, философия, право. Караганда, 2005. № 1. С. 30–33.

Абилов, 2009 – *Абилов К.Ж.* Основные тенденции торгово-промышленной политики царизма в Казахстане во второй половине XIX – начале XX века // *Наука и ее роль в современном мире.* Материалы междунар. науч.-практ. конф. Караганда: Болашак-Баспа, 2009. Т. 2. С. 192–197.

Андреев, 1996а – *Андреев С.М.* Землеустройство в Сибирском казачьем войске (1851–1917 гг.) // *Сибирская деревня: история, современное состояние, перспективы развития.* Материалы Сибирской науч. конф. Омск, 1996. С. 118–122.

Андреев, 1996б – *Андреев С.М.* Перемеживание участков офицерской потомственной собственности в Сибирском казачьем войске (1912–1916 гг.) // *Сибирская деревня: история, современное состояние, перспективы развития.* Материалы Сибирской науч. конф. Омск, 1996. С. 122–125.

Андреев, 2007 – *Андреев С.М.* Сибирское казачье войско как социально-территориальная система: организация и основные этапы развития (1808–1917 гг.): автореф. дис. ... д-ра ист. наук. Кемерово, 2007. 40 с.

Анисимова, 2003 – *Анисимова И.В.* Политика России в решении «казахского вопроса» во второй половине XVIII века // *Центральная Азия и Сибирь.* Первые научные чтения памяти Е.М. Залкинда. Барнаул, 2003. С. 54–62.

Анисимова, 2004 – *Анисимова И.В.* История формирования казахской диаспоры Алтайского (горного) округа: вторая половина XVIII – начало XX в.: дис. ... канд. ист. наук. Барнаул, 2004. 225 с.

Анисимова и др., 2015 – *Анисимова И.В., Лысенко Ю.А., Лысенко М.Ф., Юферова Н.С.* О юридическом статусе Иртышского десятиверстного пространства в дореволюционной историографии // *Известия Алтайского государственного университета.* 2015. № 3(87). С. 25–31.

Аполлова, 1976 – *Аполлова Н.Г.* Хозяйственное освоение Прииртышья в конце XVI – первой половине XIX вв. М.: Наука, 1976. 370 с.

Аргынбаев, 1959 – *Аргынбаев Х.А.* Историко-культурные связи русского и казахского народов и их влияние на материальную культуру казахов в середине XIX века и начале XX века. По материалам Восточного Казахстана // *ТИИАЭ.* Алма-Ата, 1959. Т. 6. С. 19–90.

Бекмаханов, 1992 – *Бекмаханов Е.* Казахстан в 20–40-е гг. XIX века. Алма-Ата: Қазақ университеті, 1992. 400 с.

Бекмаханова, 1980 – *Бекмаханова Н.Е.* Формирование многонационального населения Казахстана и Северной Киргизии. Последняя четверть XVIII в. – 60-е гг. XIX в. М.: Наука, 1980. 280 с.

Бекмаханова, 1986 – *Бекмаханова Н.Е.* Многонациональное население Казахстана и Киргизии в эпоху капитализма. 60-е гг. XIX в. – 1917 г. М.: Наука, 1986. 244 с.

Бижигитова, 2001 – *Бижигитова К.С.* Аграрные отношения в Сибирском казачьем войске во 2-й половине XIX – начале XX вв. (проблемы землеустройства, землепользования и взаимоотношений с казахским населением): дис. ... канд. ист. наук. Алматы: КазНАУ, 2001. 134 с.

История казачества..., 1995 – *История казачества Азиатской России.* Екатеринбург, 1995. Т. 1. 300 с.

Кабульдинов, 2001 – *Кабульдинов З.Е.* Казахи Тобольской и Томской губерний во второй половине XVIII – начале XX вв. (историко-демографический аспект). Павлодар, 2001. 293 с.

Касымбаев, 1986 – *Касымбаев Ж.К.* Под надежную защиту России. Алма-Ата, 1986. 136 с.

Касымбаев, 1990 – *Касымбаев Ж.К.* Города Восточного Казахстана в 1861–1917 гг. (социально-экономический аспект). Алма-Ата: Гылым, 1990. 184 с.

Колупаев, 2008 – *Колупаев Д.В.* Торговля на землях сибирского казачества во второй половине XIX в. // *Известия АлтГУ.* Барнаул, 2008. № 4-1 (60). С. 3–9.

Коншин, 1901 – *Коншин Н.Я.* Очерки экономического быта киргиз Семипалатинской области // Памятная книга Семипалатинской области на 1901 год. Семипалатинск: Тип. Семипалатинского областного правления, 1901. 182 с.

Коршунов, 1994 – *Коршунов Б.В.* Сравнительный экономический обзор военных отделов Сибирского казачьего войска накануне Первой мировой войны // *Урало-Сибирское казачество в панораме веков.* Томск, 1994. С. 139–142.

Муратова, 2007 – *Муратова С.Р.* Сибирские укрепленные линии XVIII века: автореф. дис. ... канд. ист. наук. Уфа, 2007. 26 с.

Мусырманова, 1995 – *Мусырманова А.Ш.* Сибирское казачество на рубеже XIX–XX вв. (основные проблемы социально-экономического развития): дис. ...канд. ист.наук. Алматы, 1995. 176 с.

Недбай, 1996 – *Недбай Ю.Г.* История казачества Западной Сибири 1582–1808 гг. (краткие очерки). ОГПУ, 1996. Ч. 4. 200 с.

Сулейменов, 1963 – *Сулейменов Б.С.* Аграрный вопрос в Казахстане последней трети XIX – начале XX вв. (1867–1907 гг.). Алматы: Изд-во АН КазССР, 1963. 411 с.

Таштемханова, 1994 – *Таштемханова Р.М.* Переселенческая деревня и ее взаимосвязи с казахским аулом во второй половине XIX – начале XX века (на материалах Семипалатинской области): автореф. дис. ... канд. ист. наук. Алматы, 1994. 27 с.

Торайгыров, 2018 – *Торайгыров Е.М.* Земельный вопрос в Прииртышье во 2-й половине XIX – начале XX вв. // *edu.e-history.kz* – электронный научный журнал. 2018. № 5 (2). С. 312–315. URL: <https://edu.e-history.kz/index.php/history/issue/view/10/19>

Торайгыров, 2024 – *Торайгыров Е.М.* Вопрос о принадлежности Иртышской десятиверстной полосы (XIX – начало XX в.) // *Отан тарихы.* Алматы: Институт истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2024. №2. (27). С. 493–513. URL: <https://otan.history.iie.kz/main/article/view/702/443> DOI: [https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718\\_2024\\_27\\_2\\_493-513](https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_2_493-513)

Торайгыров и др. 2025 – *Торайгыров Е.М., Абеннова Б.С., Абеннов Д.К.* Стратегия расширения Российской империи на примере Иртышской военной линии // *Vylye Gody.* 2025. 20(2): 548–566. URL: [https://bg.cherkasgu.press/journals\\_n/1748766472.pdf](https://bg.cherkasgu.press/journals_n/1748766472.pdf) DOI: 10.13187/bg.2025.2.548

Шевченко, 1997 – *Шевченко С.В.* Сибирское линейное казачье войско и казахи Среднего жуза в XVIII – начале XIX вв.: автореф. дис. ... канд. ист. наук. Екатеринбург, 1997. 35 с.

Юферова, 2017 – *Юферова Н.С.* Причины образования и этапы заселения Иртышского десятиверстного пространства (XVIII в. – первая половина XIX в.) // *Известия Алтайского государственного университета.* 2017. № 2(26). С. 159–163.

## References

Abdirov, 1994 – *Abdirov M.Zh.* Istoriya kazachestva Kazakhstana [History of the Cossacks of Kazakhstan]. Almaty, 1994. 160 p. [in Russian]

Abdirov, 1997 – *Abdirov M.Zh.* Voenno-kazach'ya kolonizatsiya Kazakhstana (konets XVI – nachalo XX vv.). Opyt istoriko-evolyutsionnogo analiza. [Military-Cossack Colonization of Kazakhstan (late XVI – early XX centuries). Experience of Historical-Evolutionary Analysis]. Dis. dokt. ist. nauk Almaty, 1997. 555 p. [in Russian]

Abdirov, 2000 – *Abdirov M.Zh.* Zavoevanie Kazakhstana tsarskoy Rossiey i bor'ba kazakhskogo naroda za nezavisimost' (iz istorii voenno-kazach'ey kolonizatsii kraya v kontse XVI – nachale XX vv.) [The Conquest of Kazakhstan by Tsarist Russia and the Struggle of the Kazakh People for Independence (from the History of Military-Cossack Colonization of the Region in the Late XVI – Early XX centuries)]. Astana: Elorda, 2000. 304 p. [in Russian]

Abilov, 2005a – *Abilov K.Zh.* Gorod Semipalatinsk kak tsentr predprinimatel'skoy deyatel'nosti dorevolyutsionnogo Kazakhstana [Semipalatinsk as a Center of Entrepreneurial Activity in Pre-Revolutionary Kazakhstan]. *G.N. Potanin – uchenyy, puteshestvennik, obshchestvennyy deyatel': rossiyskaya intelligentsiya XIX veka i problemy istorii i etnografii kazakhov.* Sb. materialov mezhdunar. nauch.-prakt. konf., posvyashchennoy 170-letiyu G.N. Potanina. Pavlodar: PGU, 2005. Pp. 277–285. [in Russian]

Abilov, 2005b – *Abilov K.Zh.* K voprosu o predprinimatel'skom kharaktere izvoznogo promysla v Kazakhstane (vtoraya polovina XIX – nachalo XX veka) [On the Entrepreneurial Nature of the Carting Trade in Kazakhstan (Second Half of the XIX – Early XX Century)]. *Vestnik KarGU.* Seriya istoriya, filosofiya, pravo. Karaganda, 2005. №1. Pp. 30–33. [in Russian]

Abilov, 2009 – *Abilov K.Zh.* Osnovnye tendentsii torгово-promyshlennoy politiki tsarizma v Kazakhstane vo vtoroy polovine XIX – nachale XX veka [Main Trends of the Trade and Industrial Policy of Tsarism in Kazakhstan in the Second Half of the XIX – Early XX Century]. *Nauka i ee rol' v sovremennom mire*. Materialy mezhdunar. nauch.-prakt. konf. Karaganda: Bolashak-Baspa, 2009. Vol. 2. Pp. 192–197. [in Russian]

Andreev, 1996a – *Andreev S.M.* Zemleustroystvo v Sibirskom kazach'em voyske (1851–1917 gg.) [Land Management in the Siberian Cossack Host (1851–1917)]. *Sibirskaya derevnya: istoriya, sovremennoe sostoyanie, perspektivy razvitiya*. Materialy Sibirskoy nauch. konf. Omsk, 1996. Pp. 118–122. [in Russian]

Andreev, 1996b – *Andreev S.M.* Peremezhivanie uchastkov ofiterskoy potomstvennoy sobstvennosti v Sibirskom kazach'em voyske (1912–1916 gg.) [Interspersion of Hereditary Officers' Landholdings in the Siberian Cossack Host (1912–1916)]. *Sibirskaya derevnya: istoriya, sovremennoe sostoyanie, perspektivy razvitiya*. Materialy Sibirskoy nauch. konf. Omsk, 1996. Pp. 122–125. [in Russian]

Andreev, 2007 – *Andreev S.M.* Sibirskoe kazach'e voysko kak sotsial'no-territorial'naya sistema: organizatsiya i osnovnye etapy razvitiya (1808–1917 gg.). [The Siberian Cossack Host as a Socio-Territorial System: Organization and Main Stages of Development (1808–1917)]. Avtoref. dis. dokt. ist. nauk. Kemerovo, 2007. 40 p. [in Russian]

Anisimova, 2003 – *Anisimova I.V.* Politika Rossii v reshenii «kazakhskogo voprosa» vo vtoroy polovine XVIII veka [Russia's Policy in Solving the “Kazakh Question” in the Second Half of the XVIII Century]. *Tsentrāl'naya Aziya i Sibir'*. Pervye nauchnye chteniya pamyati E.M. Zalkinda. Barnaul, 2003. Pp. 54–62. [in Russian]

Anisimova, 2004 – *Anisimova I.V.* Istoriya formirovaniya kazakhskoy diaspory Altayskogo (gornogo) okruga: vtoraya polovina XVIII – nachalo XX v. [History of the Formation of the Kazakh Diaspora of the Altai (Mountain) District: Second Half of the XVIII – Early XX Century]. Dis. kand. ist. Nauk. Barnaul, 2004. 225 p. [in Russian]

Anisimova et al., 2015 – *Anisimova I.V., Lysenko Yu.A., Lysenko M.F., Yuferova N.S.* O yuridicheskom statuse Irtyshskogo desyativerstnogo prostranstva v dorevolutsionnoy istoriografii [On the Legal Status of the Irtysh ten-verst area in Pre-Revolutionary Historiography]. *Izvestiya Altayskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta*. 2015. № 3(87). Pp. 25–31. [in Russian]

Apollova, 1976 – *Apollova N.G.* Khozyaystvennoe osvoenie Priirtysh'ya v kontse XVI – pervoy polovine XIX vv. [Economic Development of the Irtysh Region in the Late XVI – First Half of the XIX Centuries]. Moscow: Nauka, 1976. 370 p. [in Russian]

Argynbaev, 1959 – *Argynbaev Kh.A.* Istoriko-kul'turnye svyazi russkogo i kazakhskogo narodov i ikh vliyanie na material'nuyu kul'turu kazakhov v seredine XIX veka i nachale XX veka. Po materialam Vostochnogo Kazakhstana [Historical and Cultural Ties between the Russian and Kazakh Peoples and Their Influence on the Material Culture of the Kazakhs in the Mid-XIX and Early XX Centuries. Based on Materials from Eastern Kazakhstan]. *TIIE*. Alma-Ata, 1959. Vol. 6. Pp. 19–90. [in Russian]

Bekmakhanov, 1992 – *Bekmakhanov E.* Kazakhstan v 20–40-e gg. XIX veka [Kazakhstan in the 1820s–1840s]. Alma-Ata: Kazakh universiteti, 1992. 400 p. [in Russian]

Bekmakhanova, 1980 – *Bekmakhanova N.E.* Formirovanie mnogonatsional'nogo naseleniya Kazakhstana i Severnoy Kirgizii. Poslednyaya chetvert' XVIII v. – 60-e gg. XIX v. [Formation of the Multinational Population of Kazakhstan and Northern Kyrgyzstan. Last Quarter of the XVIII Century – 1860s]. Moscow: Nauka, 1980. 280 p. [in Russian]

Bekmakhanova, 1986 – *Bekmakhanova N.E.* Mnogonatsional'noe naselenie Kazakhstana i Kirgizii v epokhu kapitalizma. 60-e gg. XIX v. – 1917 g. [Multinational Population of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the Era of Capitalism. 1860s–1917]. Moscow: Nauka, 1986. 244 p. [in Russian]

Bizhigitova, 2001 – *Bizhigitova K.S.* Agrarnye otnosheniya v Sibirskom kazach'em voyske vo 2-y polovine XIX – nachale XX vv. (problemy zemleustroystva, zemlepol'zovaniya i vzaimootnosheniy s kazakhskim naseleniem) [Agrarian Relations in the Siberian Cossack Host in the Second Half of the XIX – Early XX Centuries (Problems of Land Management, Land Use and Relations with the Kazakh Population)]. Dis. kand. ist. Nauk. Almaty: KazNAU, 2001. 134 p. [in Russian]

Istoriya kazachestva..., 1995 – *Istoriya kazachestva Aziatskoy Rossii* [History of the Cossacks of Asian Russia]. Ekaterinburg, 1995. Vol. 1. 300 p. [in Russian]

Kabul'dinov, 2001 – *Kabul'dinov Z.E.* Kazakhi Tobol'skoy i Tomskoy guberniy vo vtoroy polovine XVIII – nachale XX vv. (istoriko-demograficheskiy aspekt) [Kazakhs of Tobolsk and Tomsk Provinces in

- the Second Half of the XVIII – Early XX Centuries (Historical-Demographic Aspect)]. Pavlodar, 2001. 293 p. [in Russian]
- Kasymbaev, 1986 – *Kasymbaev Zh.K.* Pod nadezhnyuyu zashchitu Rossii [Under the Reliable Protection of Russia]. Alma-Ata, 1986. 136 p. [in Russian]
- Kasymbaev, 1990 – *Kasymbaev Zh.K.* Goroda Vostochnogo Kazakhstana v 1861–1917 gg. (sotsial'no-ekonomicheskiy aspekt) [Cities of Eastern Kazakhstan in 1861–1917 (Socio-Economic Aspect)]. Alma-Ata: Gylym, 1990. 184 p. [in Russian]
- Kolupaev, 2008 – *Kolupaev D.V.* Torgovlya na zemlyakh sibirskogo kazachestva vo vtoroy polovine XIX v. [Trade in the Lands of the Siberian Cossacks in the Second Half of the XIX Century]. *Izvestiya AltGU*. Barnaul, 2008. №4–1 (60). Pp. 3–9. [in Russian]
- Konshin, 1901 – *Konshin N.Ya.* Ocherki ekonomicheskogo byta kirgiz Semipalatinskoy oblasti [Essays on the Economic Life of the Kirghiz of the Semipalatinsk Region]. Pamyatnaya kniga Semipalatinskoy oblasti na 1901 god. Semipalatinsk: Tip. Semipalatinskogo oblastnogo pravleniya, 1901. 182 p. [in Russian]
- Korshunov, 1994 – *Korshunov B.V.* Sravnitel'nyy ekonomicheskiy obzor voennykh otdelov Sibirskogo kazach'ego voyska nakanune Pervoy mirovoy voyny [Comparative Economic Review of the Military Departments of the Siberian Cossack Host on the Eve of World War I]. *Uralo-Sibirskoe kazachestvo v panorame vekov*. Tomsk, 1994. Pp. 139–142. [in Russian]
- Muratova, 2007 – *Muratova S.R.* Sibirskie ukreplennye linii XVIII veka [Siberian Fortified Lines of the XVIII Century]. Avtoref. dis. kand. ist. nauk. Ufa, 2007. 26 p. [in Russian]
- Musyрманова, 1995 – *Musyрманова A.Sh.* Sibirskoe kazachestvo na rubezhe XIX–XX vv. (osnovnye problemy sotsial'no-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya) [Siberian Cossacks at the Turn of the XIX–XX Centuries (Main Problems of Socio-Economic Development)]. Dis. kand. ist. nauk. Almaty, 1995. 176 p. [in Russian]
- Nedbay, 1996 – *Nedbay Yu.G.* Istoriya kazachestva Zapadnoy Sibiri 1582–1808 gg. (kratkie ocherki) [History of the Cossacks of Western Siberia 1582–1808 (Brief Essays)]. OGPU, 1996. Part 4. 200 p. [in Russian]
- Suleymenov, 1963 – *Suleymenov B.S.* Agrarnyy vopros v Kazakhstane posledney treti XIX – nachale XX vv. (1867–1907 gg.) [The Agrarian Question in Kazakhstan in the Last Third of the XIX – Early XX Centuries (1867–1907)]. Almaty: Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1963. 411 p. [in Russian]
- Tashtemkhanova, 1994 – *Tashtemkhanova R.M.* Pereselencheskaya derevnya i ee vzaimosvyazi s kazakhskim aulom vo vtoroy polovine XIX – nachale XX veka (na materialakh Semipalatinskoy oblasti) [Migrant Village and Its Relations with the Kazakh Aul in the Second Half of the XIX – Early XX Century (Based on Materials of Semipalatinsk Region)]. Avtoref. dis. kand. ist. Nauk. Almaty, 1994. 27 p. [in Russian]
- Toraigyrov, 2018 – *Toraigyrov E.M.* Zemel'nyy vopros v Priirtysh'e vo 2-y polovine XIX – nachale XX vv. [The Land Question in the Irtysh Region in the Second Half of the XIX – Early XX Centuries]. *Edu.e-history.kz* – elektronnyy nauchnyy zhurnal. 2018. №5 (2). Pp. 312–315. URL: <https://edu.e-history.kz/index.php/history/issue/view/10/19> [in Russian]
- Toraigyrov, 2024 – *Toraigyrov E.M.* Vopros o prinadlezhnosti Irtyshskoy desyativerstnoy polosy (XIX – nachalo XX v.) [The Question of the Ownership of the Irtysh ten-verst strip (XIX – Early XX Century)]. *Otan tarikhy*. 2024. №2 (27). Pp. 493–513. URL: <https://otan.history.iie.kz/main/article/view/702/443> DOI: [https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718\\_2024\\_27\\_2\\_493-513](https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_2_493-513) [in Russian]
- Toraigyrov et al., 2025 – *Toraigyrov E.M., Abenova B.S., Abenov D.K.* Strategiya rasshireniya Rossiyskoy imperii na primere Irtyshskoy voennoy linii [The Expansion Strategy of the Russian Empire on the Example of the Irtysh Military Line]. *Bylye Gody*. 2025. № 20(2). Pp. 548–566. URL: [https://bg.cherkasgu.press/journals\\_n/1748766472.pdf](https://bg.cherkasgu.press/journals_n/1748766472.pdf) DOI: 10.13187/bg.2025.2.548 [in Russian]
- Shevchenko, 1997 – *Shevchenko S.V.* Sibirskoe lineynoe kazach'ye voysko i kazakhi Srednego zhuzha v XVIII – nachale XIX vv. [Siberian Line Cossack Host and the Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuzh in the XVIII – Early XIX Centuries]. Avtoref. dis. kand. ist. Nauk. Ekaterinburg, 1997. 35 p. [in Russian]
- Yuferova, 2017 – *Yuferova N.S.* Prichiny obrazovaniya i etapy zaseleniya Irtyshskogo desyativerstnogo prostranstva (XVIII v. – pervaya polovina XIX v.) [Causes of the Formation and Stages of Settlement of the Irtysh ten-verst area (18th century – first half of the 19th century)]. *Izvestiya Altayskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta*. 2017. № 2(26). Pp. 159–163. [in Russian]

МАЗМУНЫ/СОДЕРЖАНИЕ/CONTENT  
 ОТАН ТАРИХЫ. 2026. Т. 29. № 2

<b>Мамытова С.Н.</b> ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОГО ОБЛИКА ПАВЛОДАРСКОГО ПРИИРТЫШЬЯ В 1930–1940-Е ГОДЫ.....	429
<b>Ахметжан К.С.</b> ТИПОЛОГИЯ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ НАВЕРШИЙ КАЗАХСКИХ РЕЛИГИОЗНЫХ И ВОЕННЫХ ЗНАМЕН.....	447
<b>Бабаджанов Б.М., Нурманова А.Ш.</b> «ЖЕЛЕЗНАЯ ПАМЯТЬ» ЗА «ЖЕЛЕЗНЫМ ЗАНАВЕСОМ»: КАЗАХСКИЕ НАДГРОБИЯ СОВЕТСКОГО ВРЕМЕНИ КАК МАРКЕРЫ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПАМЯТИ.....	473
<b>Yergali S.A., Kolukisa H., Shaldarbekova A.B.</b> THE INSTITUTION OF «ZHETI ATA» IN KAZAKH SOCIETY AS A MECHANISM OF SOCIAL REGULATION AND KINSHIP ORGANIZATION.....	488
<b>Toraigyrov Ye.M.</b> TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE IRTYSH TEN-VERST STRIP IN THE WORKS OF MODERN TIMES.....	502
<b>Абуов Н.А., Картова З.К., Алимжанов А.Х.</b> УСЛОВИЯ ПРЕБЫВАНИЯ СОВЕТСКИХ ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫХ В ФАШИСТСКОМ ПЛЕНУ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ БЕЛАРУСИ.....	516
<b>Әуелбеков М.Б., Бахар Х.</b> XII–XV ҒАСЫРЛАРДАҒЫ ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ УРБАНИЗАЦИЯ ҮДЕРІСІ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ТАРИХИ МАҢЫЗЫ.....	533
<b>Черниенко Д.А.</b> ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ И ПОВСЕДНЕВНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ Х.А. АРГЫНБАЕВА В ПИСЬМАХ ЕГО КОЛЛЕГ-ЭТНОГРАФОВ.....	548
<b>Iskakova G.Z., Assylbekova A.Z.</b> SHAKARIM KUDAIBERDIULY AND KAZAKH NATIONAL MEMORY .....	564
<b>Құндызбай Д.Қ., Кенжебаев Ғ.Қ.</b> ҚАЗАҚТАРДЫҢ ЖЕТІСУ Өңірінен Қытайға босқыншылығы (XX ғ. 30 жж.).....	576
<b>Конкабаева Н.Н., Абдрахманова К.Х.</b> О ТРАКТОВКЕ ЛЕКСЕМ «ТЕНГРИ», «УМАЙ» В КОНТЕКСТЕ ВЕРОВАНИЙ МАМЛЮКОВ-КЫПЧАКОВ В XI–XIV ВЕКАХ.....	590

<b>Сулейменова А.Т.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ПАРТИЯЛЫҚ БАҚЫЛАУ ОРГАНДАРЫНЫҢ 1920–1930-ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ «ПАРТИЯЛЫҚ ТАЗАЛАУЛАР» КЕЗІНДЕГІ ҚЫЗМЕТІ.....	602
<b>Молотова Г.М.</b> ТРАНСФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В ТРАДИЦИОННОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ ТЮРКОВ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ (НА ОСНОВЕ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ПАМЯТНИКОВ XII–XIII ВЕКОВ).....	619
<b>Мейрманова Г.А., Бейсегулова А.Қ., Алдекен А.С.</b> ҚАЛЫҢМАЛ – ҚАЗАҚ ҚОҒАМЫНДАҒЫ ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ИНСТИТУТ: ТАРИХЫ МЕН ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....	629
<b>Алимбай Н.</b> ОДЕЖДА КАЗАХОВ-КОЧЕВНИКОВ (XVIII – ПЕРВОЕ ДЕСЯТИЛЕТИЕ СОВЕТСКОЙ ВЛАСТИ).....	642
<b>Бахтыбаев М.М., Қожас М.Б., Сиздиков Б.С.</b> ГОРОДИЩЕ СЫГАНАК: ДАТИРОВКА ПАМЯТНИКА ПО РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМ РАДИОУГЛЕРОДНОГО АНАЛИЗА.....	695
<b>Шынтаев Н.А., Мусабалина Г.Т., Джолдыбаев Ж.Т.</b> ШЫМКЕНТ ҚАЛАСЫ ТҮРҒЫНДАРЫНЫҢ КҮНДЕЛІКТІ ӨМІРІ: ПОСТКЕҢЕСТІК КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК- ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ӨЗГЕРІСТЕР (1991–2023 ЖЖ).....	713
<b>Шашаева М.А.</b> ЖАЗЫҚСЫЗ ЖАЗАЛАНҒАНДАР: «ОТАН САТҚЫНДАРЫНЫҢ ОТБАСЫ МҮШЕЛЕРІ ТУРАЛЫ» ЗАҢЫНЫҢ ӘЙЕЛДЕР ТАҒДЫРЫНА ТИГІЗГЕН АУЫР ӘСЕРІ.....	724
<b>Шолахов М.Г., Габдусалимова М.Г.</b> АНАЛИЗ ЗАПАДНОЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ ОБ ЕДИГЕ.....	735
<b>Есен С.Ғ.</b> МӘЛЕНБЕРЛІ ҚОРЫМЫ: ЭТНОАРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУ.....	755
<b>Жетібаев К.М., Қожас М.Б., Әлімбекұлы Ә.</b> ҚҰЙРЫҚТӨБЕ (КЕДЕР) ҚАЛАСЫНЫҢ РАБАД АУМАҒЫНДА ЖҮРГІЗІЛГЕН АРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР.....	764
<b>Муратбаева А.Б.</b> ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ МӘДЕНИ ОРТАЛЫҒЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ МЕН ҚЫЗМЕТІ: ТАРИХИ-МӘДЕНИ АСПЕКТ.....	777

<b>Оспанова Д.К., Тебаев Д.Б., Мағауянов Д.А.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ҮКІМЕТТІК ЕМЕС ҰЙЫМДАРДЫҢ 1991–2011 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ДАМУ ТАРИХЫНЫҢ КЕЙБІР АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ.....	787
<b>Қуанбай О.Б. Мурзаходжаев Қ.М.</b> ЖАПОНИЯ МЕН ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУ ҮРДІСТЕРІ БАҚ БЕТТЕРІ НЕГІЗІНДЕ (1990–2025).....	805
<b>Алибек С.Н., Кудайбергенова А.И., Тажмуханова Н.Е.</b> РЕПРЕССИВНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА СТАЛИНА В ПЕРИОД КОЛЛЕКТИВИЗАЦИИ И РАСКУЛАЧИВАНИЯ КАК ТРАГИЧЕСКИЙ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТ (ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ ГОРОДА ЧИМКЕНТА И ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ).....	817
<b>Жүсінов Р.Б., Нұрышева Г.К.</b> 1920–1930 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ҚОСТАНАЙ ӨңІРІНДЕГІ ДІНИ БІРЛЕСТІКТЕРГЕ ҚАТЫСТЫ КЕҢЕС ӨКІМЕТІНІҢ САЯСАТЫ (АРХИВ ДЕРЕКТЕРІ НЕГІЗІНДЕ).....	833
<b>Қозыбаева М.М., Жалмағамбетов Е.Ә.</b> КЕҢЕСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АЗАМАТТЫҚ ҚҰҚЫҚТАРДАН АЙЫРУ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ: «АЙЫРЫЛҒАНДАР» МЕН «ҚҰҚЫҚСЫЗДАР» КАТЕГОРИЯЛАРЫ.....	851
<b>Хазретәліқызы Р., Тұрсұн Х.М., Сайлаубай Е.Е.</b> МІРӘЛШЕР СЕРАЛИЕВТИҢ ҚОҒАМДЫҚ-САЯСИ ҚЫЗМЕТІ МЕН МҰСТАФА ШОҚАЙМЕН БАЙЛАНЫСЫ АРХИВТІК-ТЕРГЕУ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ.....	866
<b>Калыбекова М.Ч., Чакенова Б.А.</b> КАЗАХИ-ВРАЧИ И ИХ ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В КОНЦЕ XIX И 30-Е ГОДЫ XX ВВ. ....	878
<b>Рахбаев К.К., Избасарова Г.Б.</b> ҚАЗАҚТЫҢ МЕШІТ САЛУ ДӘСТҮРІНІҢ ШЫҢЫРАУ КӨЗДЕРІ (ОРТАҒАСЫРЛЫҚ МЕШІТТЕРДІҢ ЗЕРТТЕЛУІНЕ ШОЛУ).....	890
<b>Нурпейсова Э.Т., Байдалы Р.Ж.</b> ЕЛДЕС ОМАРОВТЫҢ ӨМІРІ МЕН ҚЫЗМЕТІНЕ ДЕРЕКТАНУЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУ.....	915
<b>Alpysbes M.A., Arkhymatayeva A.Zh., Kara A.</b> THE INFLUENCE OF THE NATIONAL IDEA ‘OYAN, QAZAQ!’ ON THE SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHT OF EASTERN COUNTRIES.....	926
<b>Kochiyev E.R., Kabuldinov Z.E., Aydingün A.</b> THEORIES OF DIASPORAL ETHNIC IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY WESTERN HISTORIOGRAPHY (2000–2025).....	939



Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. Тарих және этнология институты  
Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28  
Тел/факс: +7 727 261 67 19  
e-mail: kazhistory@bk.ru

---