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УДК 93/94
ГРНТИ 03.20

**ОБ ОСОБЕННОСТЯХ КАЗАХСКО-РУССКИХ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ
В XIX ВЕКЕ**

DOI: 10.31618/ESU.2413-9335.2020.4.77.984

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**ABOUT THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE KAZAKH-RUSSIAN TRADE AND ECONOMIC
RELATIONS IN THE XIX CENTURY**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Рассматривая в тесной взаимосвязи развитие мировой экономики и геополитики данного периода, мы видим новые объективные потребности для развития экономического потенциала казахско-русских отношений, общественного преобразования, социальные движения и новые функции государства. В XIX веке начались важные изменения, как в Российской империи, так и в Степном регионе. Широкий масштаб распространения получили такие базовые признаки капитализма как – частная собственность, рыночные отношения, прибыль, конкуренция, свобода выбора экономических решений. Изменялись масштабы тенденций исторического развития, которые определялись внутренними закономерностями системы: складывающимся мировым рынком, мировым хозяйством, меняющимися функциями государства. Развитие международной экономики подстегивалось открытием для торговли новых маршрутов, в особенности центральноазиатского региона, переделом колониальных территорий, потребностью в ресурсах и во все новых и разнообразных промышленных товарах. Внешние и внутренние рынки степного региона и Российской империи стали взаимозависимы.

ABSTRACT

Considering in close interconnection the development of the world economy and geopolitics of this period, we see new objective needs for the development of the economic potential of Kazakh-Russian relations, social transformation, social movements and new functions of the state. In the 19th century, important changes began, both in the Russian Empire and in the Steppe region. Such basic features of capitalism as private property, market relations, profit, competition, freedom of choice of economic decisions have become widespread. The scale of trends in historical development changed, which were determined by the internal laws of the system: the emerging world market, the world economy, changing functions of the state. The development of the international economy was spurred by the opening of new routes for trade, especially the Central Asian region, the redistribution of colonial territories, the need for resources and ever new and diverse industrial goods. External and internal markets of the steppe region and the Russian Empire became interdependent.

Ключевые слова: торговля, экономические отношения, Российская империя, Степной регион, мировая экономика, XIX век.

Keywords: trade, economic relations, Russian Empire, Steppe region, world economy, XIX century.

In the 19th century, trade and production relations between the Central Asian region and the Russian Empire became more intense. Gradually increasing processes of infusion into the mainstream of the world market took place. From the steppe region, gradually imported livestock and agricultural products were exported not only to the central industrial regions of the Russian Empire, but also to the countries of Western Europe. An industry for the processing of agricultural

raw materials is emerging and rapidly developing - leather, salot, soap-making, distilling, oil-milling and other enterprises. Most of them were small, handicraft, but their share in the total volume of industrial start-ups was predominant. The construction of railways and the opening of steamship traffic further accelerated the processes of capitalist relations.

The volumes of imported and exported goods increased significantly. The Russian Empire received

access to the Central Asian markets through the Kazakh lands. In turn, among the imported goods were such goods as bread, meat, leather, wool and others. Representatives of the Kazakh population, through the mediation of the Russian Empire, gradually poured into the global economic system. A steady demand was formed for machines, agricultural implements, fabrics and industrial footwear.

The 19th century was characterized by the final stage of the industrial revolution in countries such as Great Britain, France, USA, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. At the beginning of the 20th century, industrial transformation took place in Japan. The process of an accelerated socio-economic transition from the traditional stage of development to the industrial one, with the predominance of industrial production in the economy of Eastern Europe, was limited to certain regions. Such areas are northern Bohemia, the capital of Poland - Warsaw, the modern center of the Polish electronics industry - the city of Lodz, the largest industrial center in the Dombrowski coal basin - the city of Dabrowa-Gornicha, cotton production in Nizhny Novgorod and St. Petersburg, a major center of the coal industry in Ukraine, black and non-ferrous metallurgy - the Donbass region, oil fields of Galicia (Galician California), Romania and the Caspian [1, p. 58]. On average, in 1870-1890 the volume of world industrial production and the turnover of world trade more than tripled. Oil production increased in these years 25 times, steel smelting 56 times [2, p. 12]. The development of capitalism as a whole shapes the growth of commodity-money relations and market structures. The industrial revolution was accompanied by a sharp increase in labor productivity, a percentage increase in the urban population, the beginning of an accelerating economic growth (before this, the amplitude of the recession and recovery of the economy, as a rule, was noticeable only on the scale of centuries), a historically rapid increase in the standard of living of the population, and increased traffic flows. The Industrial Revolution in just 3-5 generations gave impetus to the process of transition from an agrarian society (where the majority of the population led a subsistence economy) to a modern urban civilization.

In the 1860s, a textile industry based on American cotton was developing in the Russian Empire. During the American Civil War in 1861-1864, the import of raw materials declined [3, p. 58]. The imposition of an embargo on American cotton resulted in higher market prices. The price of Central Asian cotton in Nizhny Novgorod (modern Gorky), the market rapidly increased from 4-5 rubles per pood in 1860 to 12-13 rubles in 1862, then to 22-24 rubles in 1864 [4, p. 71]. Half of the weaving factories were closed, the price of cotton products increased. The textile industry needed a new source of cotton. Its production could be established in Central Asia.

The reforms of the 60-70s of the XIX century in the Russian Empire gave an additional impetus to socio-economic development and contributed to the fact that Kazakhstan began to gradually be drawn into the general channel of capitalist development. In the

first half of the 19th century, local industry and trades took shape. Since 1876, the Orenburg - Samara railway was opened, forming the first communication with Europe [5, p. 167]. Until the 70s, agriculture developed relatively slowly - only about 30 thousand acres of land in the region was sown with winter and spring wheat, oats, barley, peas and buckwheat. Only by the end of the 19th century, agriculture, especially dry farming, began to progress. Kazakhstan has become a land of procurement of bread and livestock products, of growing wealth. The process of transformation into a commercial and industrial center took place.

In the land rich in minerals, gold, cast iron, iron, copper, salt, oil, coal were mined. In the forests of the Ural ridge, forests were cut for shipbuilding. Commodity exchange, as an intermediary between producers and consumers, as an exchange of economic and natural goods, as a fishing activity, took place on the part of the Turkmen, Karakalpak, Khivans, Bukharians, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Kalmyks, Kashkarians with Orenburg, and through it with the Volga and with the internal regions of the Russian Empire [5, p. 167].

In the 80s, Kazakhstan took the third place in copper mining after the Urals and the Caucasus. At the end of the 19th century, the Dzhezkazgan copper deposit, East Kazakhstan mines, oil fields of Western Kazakhstan were put into operation, where Anglo-American and French entrepreneurs took an active part. The number of enterprises processing agricultural raw materials is growing, outstripping industrial production in terms of gross output.

The development of industry in the Kazakh steppes is closely related to the construction of railways. It is necessary to especially note the West Siberian Railway, the section of which from Omsk to Petropavlovsk stretches for 300 kilometers. Telegraph and postal lines connected Kazakhstan directly with Moscow, St. Petersburg, Tashkent and other cities of Siberia, the Russian Empire and Central Asia [6, p. 145].

The emergence of industry laid the foundation for the formation of the working class from the Kazakhs, mainly, they were migrant workers from the aul communities, who made up from 30 to 60% of the total aul population. There were especially many Kazakhs in the mining industry. The number of Kazakhs employed in this industry reached 60 thousand people [7, p. 161]. The production of salt at such mines as: Eltonsky, Baskunchaksky, Iletsky and Koryakovsky had a capitalist character. The development of industry and the artificial increase in the social class of hired workers who had no other sources of livelihood among the Kazakh population took place in the mainstream of colonial relations. Cheap labor came from the devastation of millions of *Sharua*.

In 1890-1914 the joint-stock business developed rather quickly. The original form of a monopoly association is a cartel (Italian: Certello - contractual document). Its participants conclude an agreement to regulate the volume of production, terms of sale of products and employment of labor, while maintaining production and commercial independence. The next, more developed form is a syndicate (union). The

members of the syndicate retain production independence, but lose commercial independence: they agree on the distribution of orders among themselves, the purchase of raw materials and the sale of their products through a single sales office. The most highly developed form of monopoly association is a trust. Its members lose all independence. Enterprises turn into links in the chain of joint production, managed from a single center - the board of the trust. Trusts monopolize production and sales in a particular industry, so they unite enterprises that produce similar products. And, finally, the concern is a diversified association of industrial enterprises, transport, trade, banks, and so on. The members of the concern retain independence in management, but are completely financially dependent on the dominant group of monopolists.

The intensive development of industry and railway construction required the infusion of large capital that exceeded the capabilities of individual entrepreneurs. Investments by France, Great Britain and Belgium in the Russian Empire spurred growth in the length of railways, industrial production and foreign trade.

Expansion of markets for livestock, raw materials and other products of livestock farming stimulated the development of livestock breeding in the Kazakh steppes. The development of exchange contributed to the decomposition of the natural economy, the growth of commodity production and money circulation. At the same time, the reverse flow of industrial goods also intensified, the consumption of which increased significantly in connection with the growth in the turnover of Kazakh and resettlement farms. By 1897, the number of Russian settlers in the Transcaspian region reached 175 thousand people [3, p. one hundred]. The settlers seized the fertile lands in the north and east of the Kazakh lands. The development of mineral deposits in some of the less fertile regions of the Kazakh steppes created difficulties for the nomads of the local population [8, p. 95]. The government, seizing land from the Kazakhs, created a "resettlement fund" from them. So, from the Kazakhs of the Ural and Turgai regions, more than 20 million dessiatines of the best land were withdrawn and transferred to the resettlement fund, in the Semirechensk region - 33 million, in the Syrdarya region - 500 thousand dessiatines. The resettlement fund was created at the cost of ruin and impoverishment of the Kazakh population [9, p. 432]. Thus, the number of Kazakhs who led a nomadic lifestyle and were engaged in cattle breeding was thus reduced. The conditions for the development of pastoralism became difficult. Therefore, gradually deprived of their rich pastures, many Kazakhs were forced to abandon the nomadic way of life. It was impossible to maintain a huge number of livestock without new fodder sources and the possibility of free herding [4, p. 83].

Cattle breeding remained the main occupation and, in fact, the only source of subsistence for the Kazakhs. A large number of Kazakhs engaged in agriculture for the production of additional feed, not because they lost their domestic animals and needed agriculture as a means of survival, but in order to

maintain the available livestock and increase its livestock.

The increase in migration from Russian regions, the peak of which falls in the 80-90s of the XIX century, and the process of pauperization in Kazakh society contribute to significant changes in the economic sphere of the nomads. The growth of cities is noticeably accelerating, although by the end of the 19th century the population in the largest ones was only from 16 to 40 thousand people.

At the same time, the fact that the population of the Kazakh steppes is being drawn into commodity-money relations is indisputable. The development of the monetary economy increased the number of employees, consumers and taxpayers. These categories of the population had new needs and aspirations. Paper banknotes were in general use. There was a need for many new skills and abilities in the field of marketing, advertising and delivery of goods. The need for various kinds of banking services has given rise to many credit associations, savings banks. The main bank on the territory of the steppe region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was the State Bank, founded in 1860.

Multiplied trade transactions prompted standardization of weights, measures and monetary units. The international diplomatic conference of seventeen states (Russia, France, England, USA, Germany, Italy and others) on May 20, 1875 adopted the Metric Convention, in which the Metric system of measures was recognized as international, the prototypes of the meter and kilogram were approved. The conference established the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, whose main task was to ensure the uniformity of measurements on an international scale, and the International Committee of Weights and Measures was formed, which provided scientific guidance for this work, prepared and held the General Conferences on Weights and Measures (GCMW). The first of them was carried out in 1889 [10, p. 74-87].

The main source of capital accumulation for local traders was trade operations, transport services, and gold mining. The specificity of the development of capitalist trade in the Kazakh steppes was its usurious character. Trade was in the hands of large trading firms, since the transportation of goods required significant funds. Independent traders "saudagers" appeared, wholesalers-intermediaries - "deldaly", "alypsatars", in whose hands were all fair turnover. They also operated in medium-sized cities. Inns were opened on the routes of transporting goods, workshops for the repair of trucks.

The property stratification of nomads, pauperization proceeded at a rapid pace, and as a result, the process of migrating to crafts intensified. Kazakhs went to fish, salt, oil, coal and copper-lead mines, hired as farm laborers to the Cossacks, wealthy peasant settlers, bays. Many took up carriage, transporting timber, grain, salt, coal, ore to fairs, serving railways and caravan routes [6, p. 142].

The development of commercial and usurious capital prepared the conditions for the establishment of new capitalist relations: major fairs were opened with a turnover of tens of millions of rubles, bank branches.

By 1900, there were 106 fairs in the Kazakh lands, and the turnover of the bank of the Semipalatinsk branch in 1887 amounted to 15 million rubles. Fairs began to play an important role in the life of the region after the 60s of the XIX century. In Petropavlovsk and other cities of the Kazakh lands, there were agencies of Russian and foreign trading houses for the purchase of meat, butter, and livestock raw materials. In 1893, 14 thousand heads of cattle were brought to Petropavlovsk for slaughter, in 1899 - 53 thousand heads, annually 170-180 thousand pieces of horse skins were brought here. Up to 1 million lamb skins were sent to Western European countries from Petropavlovsk annually. For goat skins, commission agents from Paris, Leipzig, American states came here and to Semipalatinsk every year [11, p. 82].

Merchants from the most remote corners of Central Asia, China, East Turkestan came to the Kuyandin fair in the Semipalatinsk region, its turnover reached 4 million rubles by the beginning of the 20th century, 62% of the cattle sold at this fair were brought in from Semirechye, 71% - from China ... The fairs contributed to the development of commodity-money relations, contributed to the formation of a single all-Russian market and the specialization of the regions included in it. They created an incentive to increase the marketability of cattle breeding, enriched the Kazakh trading bourgeoisie, which resold livestock and raw materials. From the very beginning, trade in the Steppe was combined with roving [6, p. 149]. Trade in the steppe often took the form of distributing goods on credit; if the payment was not paid on time, the amount increased. This method was used by both merchants and the rich, the local administration. A certain brake on the development of market relations was the underdevelopment of the credit system, the absence of commercial banks. The state bank issued mainly mortgage loans to large landowners secured by land, that is, loans were almost not associated with the business sector [12, p. 38]. At the end of the 19th century, capitalist forms of credit provided by banks were practiced. City banks were opened, and then branches of the state bank began to function in all other cities. Sources note a rapid increase in their clientele. On the one hand, the credit system contributed to the growth of the productive forces of capitalist society and the intensification of the exploitation of wage labor by capital. On the other hand, it was a transitional form to a new mode of production. The branches of the State Bank on the territory of the Kazakhs arise primarily in the centers of commercial and industrial activity - Uralsk (1876), Petropavlovsk (1881), Semipalatinsk (1887), Omsk (1895), Verniy (1912). In addition, the branches of the State Bank established in the same period in Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, Tashkent and other cities also covered many areas of the Steppe with credit operations due to the ever-increasing trade ties between the Kazakh lands, Central Asia and Siberia.

Taking into account trade and industrial relations around the world, comparing with the same trade relations in the territory of the Steppe, in conclusion, one can note, firstly, the features of the gross domestic product (GDP), and secondly, the features of exported

goods of the 19th century and the expansion of the sales market in the Kazakh steppe. The increase in trade transactions can be seen as evidence of economic recovery in Kazakhstan, where new systems of money circulation have begun to be introduced.

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ОТОЖДЕСТВЛЕНИЕ ПАТРИАРХОВ С ИСТОРИЧЕСКИМИ ФИГУРАМИ

DOI: 10.31618/ESU.2413-9335.2020.4.77.982

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THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PATRIARCHS WITH HISTORICAL FIGURES

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SUMMARY

The author correctly identifies the Patriarchs of monotheistic religions with historical figures of the past based on the paradigm of a short chronology of the world and linking events to unique celestial phenomena reflected in Chronicles and Scriptural. The identification of the Patriarchs is based on the analysis of data from the genealogical trees of Jesus Christ from Lucas, Matthew, mosaics of the Church of Chora, the genealogical tree of the Prophet Muhammad and lists of the Kings of the Great Bulgaria.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Автором выполнена корректная идентификация Патриархов монотеистических религий с историческими фигурами прошлого на основании парадигмы короткой хронологии мира и привязки событий к уникальным небесным явлениям, отраженным в хрониках и Священных писаниях. Идентификация Патриархов сделана на основе анализа данных генеалогических деревьев Иисуса Христа от Луки, Матфея, мозаик Церкви Хора, генеалогии Пророка Мухаммеда и списков царей Великой Болгарии.

Keywords: Bible, Quran, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Rome, New Rome, Bulgar, Patriarchs, short chronology, identification.

Ключевые слова: Библия, Коран, Древний Египет, Древний Рим, Новый Рим, Булгар, Патриархи, короткая хронология, идентификация.

Постановка проблемы: Современная наука к XXI веку накопила огромный запас документальных и археологических данных, которые противоречат общепризнанным стереотипам по истории, религии и хронологии. Автор полагает, что изучение исторических хроник различных регионов мира и сравнительный анализ биографий и деяний исторических фигур позволят точно идентифицировать Патриархов с известными историческими личностями без оглядки на каноны монотеистических религий.

Анализ последних исследований и публикаций: Стали появляться публикации, которые опровергают локализацию и датировки событий Ветхого Завета в современном Израиле. При этом израильские археологи до сих пор не могут найти у себя артефакты древнее I века. Научные работы автора убедительно доказывают ошибочность устоявшихся стереотипов о происхождении Патриархов и географических регионах их деяний.

Выделение нерешенных ранее частей общей проблемы: Отсутствует идентификация библейских Патриархов с реальными историческими фигурами, известных по хроникам нескольких государств и написанных на разных языках. Доказательства существования религиозных персонажей сводится к следованию канонам веры, не подкрепленным научными фактами.

Цель статьи: Целью настоящего исследования является обоснование авторской концепции короткой хронологии и идентификация Патриархов человечества с известными историческими фигурами из хроник Древнего Египта, Древнего и Нового Рима, Булгара и арабских источников.

Основной материал статьи: В своих исследованиях мы придерживаемся парадигмы появления человеческой цивилизации в Поволжье около 5520 лет назад. Эту гипотезу выдвинула Мария Гимбутас в 1956 году [1–4]. В 2009 году автор подтвердил указанную теорию, привязав её к канве исторических событий прошлого [5], а также уточнил хронологию и локализацию Древнего Египта и Рима [6, 7], обосновал моноцентрическую парадигму формирования человеческой цивилизации и короткую хронологию библейских событий и монотеистических религий [8]. Кроме того, выводы автора подтверждаются каскадом астрономических феноменов в древних хрониках и Писаниях [9] и корректной синхронизацией исторических и религиозных хроник [10].

Для идентификации Патриархов монотеизма с историческими фигурами прошлого мы составим сводную генеалогическую таблицу со столбцами на основе данных Евангелий от Луки и Матфея [11], живописного Евангелия на мозаиках в Церкви Хора в Стамбуле [12] (Figure No.1 и Figure No. 2) и генеалогического древа Пророка Мухаммеда [13].