

Czarist Russian Period: Zh. Zhanibekov-Presentable Enlightener of Kazakh Nation

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Abstract: This scientific article is about Kazakh nation who was part of Russian empire in the beginning of the XX century in cultural and educatory sphere. The works of enlightener, publicist, Alash activist Zhanuzak Zhanibekov whose social-political opinions have formed in early years have considered. Educatory purposes of his “Aina” and “Balalar baduamy” miscellanies, that were published in Kazan in 1908, 1909 years and importance of articles published in “Kazakh” (1913-1918) newspaper were analyzed.

Key words: Empire • Zh. Zhanibekov • Cultural-educatory • Civilization

INTRODUCTION

Dzungarians were enemies of nomadic Kazakh people in the beginning of 18th century. Kazakhs offered international resistance to Dzungarians and won in 1730. However, the reign of Galdan Tseren in Dzungaria khanate wasn't safe for peaceful life of Kazakhs. Besides the pressure from China, the relationship with Edil Kalmyks, Bashkirs and Cossacks of Zhayk, Siberia was intricate. Foreign complicated situation made Kazakh people to enter into an alliance with Russian empire. Since 1731 Kazakh people started to join Russian empire which was ruled by Anna Ioannovna.

It is known that every nation goes through such occurrence like historical ascent and historical stagnation. The first President of Republic of Kazakhstan, great political figure N.A.Nazarbayev in his “On the waves of history” book wrote following: “The nation is living organism, its development borders with social-biological and cultural possibilities” [1].

It is known that great responsibility lies to the shoulders of intelligentsia who defend nation's unity in hard historical periods full of trials.

Great task stood in front of Kazakh intelligentsia in the beginning of the XX century. It was total education in cultural life of nation.

Representatives of Kazakh intelligentsia formed in the beginning of the XX century have understood that one way of aspiration to civilization was to possess art, science and education. Intelligentsia citizens did a great work in this direction and agitated for it.

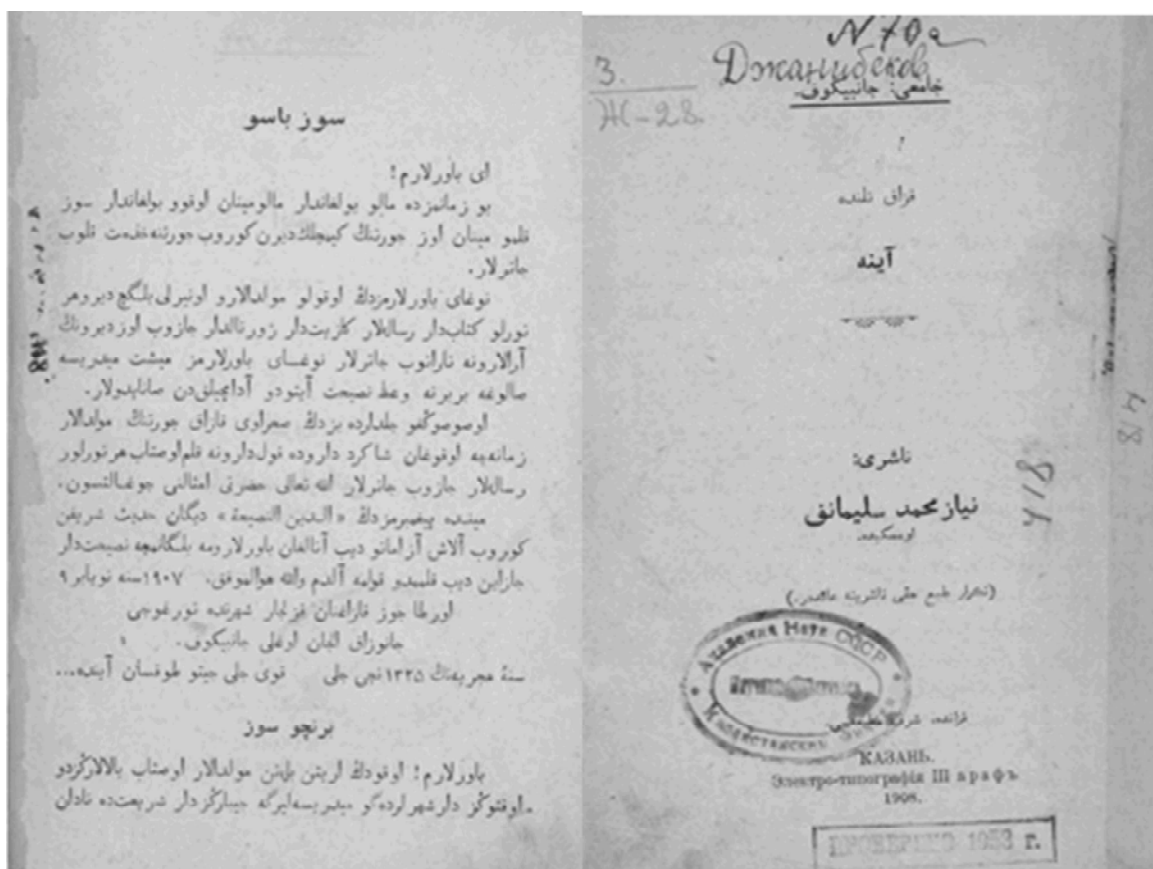
One of the great representatives of cultural-educatory direction of Kazakh nation is Zhanuzak Alzhanuly Zhanibekov (1889-1937).

His name has been waiting for researcher, his name wasn't famous in the history of Kazakh journalism.

Historical information about last century's “Alash” party and “Alash” government is being researched in international level. The legacies of editors of “Kazakh” newspaper A.Baitursynov and M.Dulatov are also the research object of foreign scientists in the past decade. However, we don't know much about the legacy of Zh.Zhanibekov who was editor of “Kazakh” newspaper when formation of authority has started to change in politically hard times, precisely in period of double revolution in Russia.

Systematical research of the legacies of Alash activists has started in past years. Government shows great support in finding unknown works of Alash figures.

Nowadays one of the Alash activists Zhanuzak Zhanibekov's works are being researched. Thomas Jefferson has byword: “Even insignificant part of



Pic. 1: Cover and prefatory page of “Aina” book.

true history is so rare, so it's worth to value”. Zh.Zhanibekov's “Aina” and “Balalar baduamy” miscellanies in educatory direction that were published in Kazan in 1908 have translated from Arabic graphics in 2013 for the first time and entered scientific circle. Many articles from newspapers that published in his living years were researched and translated from Arabic to Cyrillic.

Main Body. Miscellanies in Educatory Direction of Zh.zhanibekov:

Zhanuzak Zhanibekov is one of the educated persons who have taken part in social and public life from the early ages. He understood that the greatest power that leads united nation to civilization is education. He agitated studying a science and mastering an art. He's never been tired to work in this direction.

He published book named “Aina” (“Mirror”) in educative direction. When the book was published for second time in Kazan in 1908, the age of author was only 19. Author probably wrote his work at the age of 17-18.

This information shows that author started participating in social life for nation's interests from early ages [2].

The citizen who cared about his nation was able to predict the future. He wrote following in “Aina”: “Make your children study for future day. The present is the reflection of the future. You should know what is worth for the future since now” (1908: 15).

Kazakh books published in Arabic character till the end of the first quarter of the XX century. Before forming 24 symbolic national character named “Baitursynov's writing”, which is until 1912 all Kazakh language books used a lot of ancient Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Tartar words. This tendency was inherent to Zhanuzak Zhanibekov's miscellany “Aina”. Since author fully learned Arabic language he used a lot of Arabic words in his educative work.

The book has following parts:

- First word
- Education
- Words that must be heard
- Mourning of studying.

“First word” of author starts like this:

“Brothers, educated mullahs, go educate your children, Send them to madrasahs. No one has to be illiterate in Shariat. Brothers! If you believe in existence of God and recur to Prophet Mohammed, then both men and women have to learn, discover unknown from the ones who know.

Prophet said “studying is duty for Muslim” and also “Go find knowledge even in China”. The meaning is no matter what happens, even if you go through hassles and lose the closest ones, or spend much money – never stop learning. ...“studying at young age is like print on the stone, studying after growing up is like print on the water”. (1908: 2)

Author wants to show the importance of studying through hadiths of Prophet.

Well-educated citizen of its time Zh.Zhanibekov realized the necessity to master art and education in order to equate Kazakh nation with other developed countries. He never stopped trying to agitate people to education and knowledge through his pen.

In the part “Words that must be heard” of “Aina” book he says:

“Our time is the time of education and art. We should look forward for truth. We suffered enough from ignorance; there is nothing more harmful in the world than ignorance. Ignorant person is like blind one, we should find a way to get rid of this ignorance”. (1908: 9)

He wanted young generation to study and get rid of the ignorance.

Pete Rottier writes in his work that Kazakh intelligentsia looked to smart citizens of Russian nation as representatives of modern west culture and evaluated their education from this point of view. [3]. We don't disown it.

There was an article named “Is it possible to learn Russian by Sheriat?” in the last pages of “Aina” book. He notices Kazakh comprehension and impeachment because at that time they looked to Russian nation as representatives of different religion. Author translates Niyazmuhammed Sulemenov's article “Is it possible to learn Russian by Sheriat?” in the end of his “Aina” book. That's how he wants to show that Kazakh nation can learn Russian without any contraposition: ..if you want, learn Syrian, if you want, learn Hebrew (Hebrew – old Hebrew language. – E.I), if you want, learn Hindi, if you want, learn Turkish or Persian. It is not prohibited to learn any language. Learning different languages is mubah. (Mubah – Arabic word, according to Shariat means not forbidden and not obligatory. – E.I)

“...Except our native language, It will be good and useful to learn Russian because it is state and government language...” (1908: 27),

- wrote author, adducing different opinions.

Pete Rottier in his “Kazak Intellectuals' perceptions of Russians in Late Imperial Russia” research writing that representatives of Kazakh intelligentsia obeyed achievements of Russians in education sphere in their positions, said following: “This connection between two societies, i.e. kazakh nation and empire that ruled it shows global opinion and intelligence of Kazakh intelligentsia”. Foremost representative of Kazakh intelligentsia Zh.Zhanibekov's “Aina” miscellany is bright example of Pete Rottier's opinion. Alash citizen who thought about his nation's future and prosperity deeply realized that Kazakh nation can deliver foremost thoughts through Russian language to other nations.

Pete Rottier added Adeeb Khalid's point of view in his book and we can agree with it. “Kazakh intelligentsia who expressed their social-political positions through “Kazakh” and “Aikap” newspaper in the beginning of the XX century evaluated progress and achievements in Russia deserving of foremost society” [4]. wrote Adeeb Khalid.

In this case, it is obvious that familiarization of russian culture by kazakhs was positive occurrence in increasing informational and educational area of nation.

The next work in educatory direction of Zh.Zhanibekov is “Balalar baduamy”. This miscellany was published year after “Aina” book in 1909 in Karimov brothers printing house of Kazan. Size – 24 pages. The following information written on the cover of this book:

“Created for Kazakh children
O.Zhanibekov”.

As we can see, the author is O.Zhanibekov. This case brings disputation between scientists. I can scientifically prove that “O.Zhanibekov” is Zhanuzak Zhanibekov:

First of all, Zhanuzak Zhanibekov in #26 edition of “Kazakh” newspaper in 1913 article named “Osmanli Turks” was signed as “O.Zh.Zhanibekov”.

Secondly, author in “Learning sadness” part of his “Aina” book wrote following information about himself:

“1907, December 3rd

Imza: (imza – it means author signed –E.I) sheep year, January 3rd. Kazakh disciple Omar Efendi Zhanuzak bin Alzhan ibn Zhanibek Karakesek”

Thirdly, orthography and style particularity of author.

It looks like “Balalar baduamy” published in 1909 is rightful continuation of “Aina” book published in 1908. The second miscellany of author is continuation of the first one because of the unity of thoughts. There are a lot of examples of the same usage of words. For instance:

The wing of an angel,
The place where you stand, baduam.
or:
The wing of an angel
The place where you stay.

These lines remind “Aina” book. Why the place where he stands is considered as the wing of an angel?! To understand this thought of author let us go back to “Aina” book. Author writes two Hadith Sharifs of Prophet about benefits of knowledge. Its second meaning: “the knowledge would be glad for children and angel would wait for wings”.

So author’s thought in “Balalar baduamy” miscellany has the beginning from Hadith Sharif of Prophet in “Aina” book.

Certainly author of “Balalar baduamy” miscellany is Zhanuzak Zhanibekov [5].

This miscellany consists of poems. The lines from “Minez”. “Bilimge kyzyktury...”, “Bilim”, “Otinish” poems ends with “baduam” word. “Baduam” means religious poem, religious legendry. Considering rhyme peculiarities in poetry, so we didn’t translate word “baduam”.

Author agitates Kazakh children to study, calls to possess knowledge and science.

He wants to invite everyone to the path of knowledge, putting example of developed countries. He says that the base of our amiability is education, science and civilization.

Zh. Zhanibekov’s Author Legacy in Articles Published in “Kazakh” Newspaper: The important mark in the annals of Kazakh journalism is occurrence of the political newspaper “Kazakh” (1913-1918), being the political centre of advanced Kazakh intelligentsia. The newspaper, expressing interests of Kazakh people, was their tribune, defender of their rights. The period of revolution in 1916

objectively covered all process and called people for rallying and unity. Just the newspaper was in the greater measure the organiser of political work of progressive national intelligentsia, the result of it was the development of tactics and strategy of struggle for independence. The newspaper had party orientation. The national party “Alash Orda” was formed under the influence of ideas of the newspaper “Kazakh” [6].

“Kazakh” newspaper is the reflection of its time, witness of czarist police authority and Bolshevism ruling system. The most important relevant problems of Kazakh nation were bravely published on pages of newspapers at that time. Articles about education, religion, art were published in “Kazakh”. It rose to top in social sphere and wanted Kazakh nation to be equal with others. It called out to work hard in the way of art, knowledge and science to achieve the goal.

“Foreign news” section of “Kazakh” newspaper published articles social and political of Muslim Turkey. Especially, reports before and after Balkan war, they covered internal situation of Turkish friends.

We tried to analyze articles and its ideological purposes of Zh.Zhanibekov’s publications;

On the 26th number (August 15th) of “Kazakh” newspaper of 1913 published Zh.Zhanibekov’s article named “Osmanli Turks”.

The article starts like that: “Our Kazakhs call osmanli Turks in Istanbul as “turk”, some calls them nation of halife. Actually, they should be called osmanli Turks. We have articles about them in our newspaper; these Turks are really our brothers” (1913: 3).

Author wrote that ancestry of osmanli Turks moved from Ystyk kol in Turkistan in fluctuating times to west going through many lands and nations and finally established great Turkish empire. However, he told about defeat from four small empires on Balkan half-island and how they had to give their land to those who used to graze cattle on the meadows 30-40 years ago. Educated citizens of Anadoly have been looking for answers of failure and have come to following conclusion. The language of Turkish intelligentsia synchronized with Arabic, Persian, French languages, therefore the clarity of Turkish language has vanished. This is a reason why Turkish readers and ordinary people have lost the connection. This simple situation led to decrease for the love to homeland. The intelligentsia of Anadoly nation in order to fix the mistakes opened schools with only Turkish language.

The question of the language is always important in any period to any nation.

The reason of failure of Turkish nation in great battle is connected with poor condition of Turkish language. The status of national language is the unity, togetherness and strength of that nation.

Author in article named "Osmanli Turks" pays attention to language purity in development of nation. It is known that language problem was very relevant for Kazakh nation in the beginning of XX century. The books that were published before adaptation of "Baitursynov writing" in educational system had unsteady orthography. There was inordinacy of Iranian, Arabic, Tartar, Shagatay, old Turkish languages in writings. Certainly, it was very hard for ordinary people.

Author shows that formation of patriotic mind in every citizen depends on native language.

He wrote following:

"...Now I understand what means "Turkish people can beat the strongest". As long as our ordinary people stay in ignorance, we would never be able to rule. They are building new schools where ordinary people live, precisely in Anadoly and other places and making their language easier in books, so people can read and write.

They used to say that they are "osmanli", but now they are "Turk ogly". In any war and world policy every nation should put first the love to nation and motherland. If this love grows in children among school-desks, prospers through literature written in native language, then it will bring a lot of profit" (1913: 3).

Zhanuzak Zhanibekov in the article "Osmanli Turks" narrated inner situation of brotherhood Turkish nation after the war, adducing the importance of education and knowledge: "In this time the power of one empire is weighed by the amount of education and art. The empire that has educated nation has everything" (1913: 3).

We can see that author exhorts Kazakh nation who still couldn't put off feudalism to art and studying knowledge and education.

Author worked hard to agitate education and knowledge. He thought about the future of his country, dreamt about equality with others and works on the way of education.

One more article of Turkish nation by Zhanuzak Zhanibekov called "Internal affairs of Turkey". It was published in #48 number (January 31st) of "Kazakh"

newspaper in 1914. This article was about internal situation of Turkey after Balkan war. He wrote about new temporary reforms and how the condition of social life of Turkey has prospered.

During the article Zh.Zhanibekov said following: "...Turkish people deeply on the way of education and art" (1914: 3). Anadoly people adverted to education and knowledge; they are glad that Turkish youth goes to Europe to study.

"Last year on the December celebratory named "Reminiscence of Osman sultan as the king" was held. The nation that doesn't know itself has lack of determination and power" (1914: 3), - concluded the author showing that Turkish nation remembers how great they are and they hold such meetings to reminisce their ancestry and raise the spirit of nation.

Thereby, the entity of people enriched and the author shows happiness for social and public condition of our brothers Turks and he dots the article saying that "reputation will be predominated".

Zhanuzak Zhanibekov is the person who connected the authority and achievement of any nation with knowledge, education and art.

One of the interesting articles is "The death of Turkish pilots". It was published in "Kazakh" newspaper in #53 (9th of March) 1914.

Author talks about the development of education in civilized Europe countries and human's achievements on the way of science in the article.

He tells how consumer engineering like invented automobile, train, ship was being developed and now piloting is being preceded. The job of making a plain started in Europe and America and nowadays Turks are ready to apperceive this profession.

The author of article says: "There is a pilot school in one of the abutting strongholds in Istanbul, where Turkish officers learn to fly and grind their skills" (1914: 2).

Famous pilot officers Fakhtibek and Nuribek are the first ones to test these plains. They start with Anadoly half-island then flew through Old Shehir, Konya, Adana, Aleppo cities. He also fled through the top of Toros Mountain with three and a half meters height between Konya and Adana cities. After alighting they owned all respect and gratitude of Turkish people.

Fakhtibek flew from Beirut to Sham, his plane crashed when he was going to Hudys from Sham. The bones of officer Fakhtibek were buried next to the Turkish sultan Sultan Salahaddin Ayub. Zh.Zhanibekov said following

about the death of pilot-officer Fakhtibek who has died during the Turkish-Bulgarian war: "He died when he'd opened sky road to Turkish nation. His death is respected" (1914: 2).

Pilot-officer Nuribek also reached Sham and then Beirut, but succumbed to the sea near Yaffa, according to telegram.

"Anuar pasha said following to his officers servants "Our task is to learn how to fly in the sky. No matter how many sacrifices we will have to go through, we won't stop until we reach Iskandariyah" (1914: 2), - author ended article named "The death of Turkish pilots".

This is the conclusion of the article. Author divulges strong determination and desperate spirit of Turkish people who tried to master progressive knowledge and modern technology.

The grandfather of all Turks in his time Mustafa Kemal said: "Science and technique are guides on the way profit and everything in the world. To look for different guide, except science and technique are mistake, darkness and loss" (Smayl 2002: 90).

The reason of failure in Balkan battle of our congenial Turkish nation is drawback of education amongst people. Even Zhanuzak Zhanibekov told about loss in the war with grief or their aspiration to master flying skills with happiness, undertone reveals agitation of progressive knowledge.

One more article about Turkish people is called "Kazan". This work was written in informational direction. Publishing date is 13th of September 1915, #149.

It was written about Professor Katanov, who stayed in Kazan city, has sold his 7000 bound books "Turkey's charitable foundation" for 6000 som to library in Stambul. Also there was said that in order to see this book 2 Turks were sent to Kazan and there were different books about science, substantive books in the library.

Zh.Zhanibekov:

"The are going to put it into 100 abdyras. Turks are going to open big library in Istanbul. All books about Turks and Turkish nation will be bought into this library from all over the cities. They are going to copy them. This is the sign of deep deliberation of Turkish nation. The nation that won't know the language, genesis and valor of ancestors will be lost. People with no nation have no heart and base.

Thus we are going to prepare brave, strong, tolerant citizens for the future, sowing the Turkish seeds, amplifying national appealingness" (1915: 4),

- concluded author.

The cognizance of articles of Zh.Zhanibekov was written in educatory direction. Whether author wrote about inner policy difficulties of Turks or modern achievements they reached, undertone was to show benefits of knowledge to his nation. He's never tired of agitating knowledge, never stopped writing about advantages of science [7].

Tomas Winner in his research named "The Oral Art and Literature of the Kazakhs of Russian Central Asia" [8] wrote that Kazakh intelligentsia wanted to have modernization through educating people and worked hard in this way.

The word "Alash" is sacred word and sacred notion for Kazakh people. The opinion of alash intelligentsia formed in the beginning of the XX century was foremost point of view of their living environment. Their principles and ideas were to call for amiability through reaching united nation to the top, leading them to the ascent.

Alash Orda was the name of the provisional Kazakh government between 13 December 1917 and 26 August 1920.

The Alash Party proclaimed the autonomy of the Kazakh people in December 1917. The provisional government consisted of 25 members (10 positions reserved for non-Kazakhs) and 15 member candidates. They formed a special educational commission and established militia regiments as their armed forces. They issued a number of legislative resolutions [9].

Alash intelligentsia formed in the beginning of the XX century have adhered viable course for their nation.

Their political thoughts and predictability of future of the last century are still have importance nowadays.

The first president of Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev in "The legace of Alash and this age" part of this "On the waves of history" book wrote following: "A lot of principles suggested by leader of "Alash" party are still have importance in our current".

CONCLUSION

Alash activist Zhanuzak Zhanibekov, who worked hard in cultural-educatory direction for Kazakh nation, during the Soviet government worked in "Kedey", "Bostandyk tuyu" newspapers.

In period of Stalin political repression on 28th of July 1937 he was accused for "being a member of counter revolutionary organization, doing harmful actions in Stepyak mine and agitation against soviet government".

He got arrested according to order by the administration of North Kazakhstan regional NCIF (National Commissariat of Internal Affairs). He was condemned by order of 13.09.1937 (protocol #6), articles 58-10, 58-11 and was sentenced to fusillade.

There is no information about the realization of judgment and about the place where he was buried.

According to the articles 4 and 5 in the "Law about exoneration of the victims of general political repression" of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated by 14th April 1993, Zhanuzak Zhanibekov exonerated as the victim of general political repression.

Conclusions. Alash intelligentsia formed in the beginning of the XX century has a great responsibility. Foremost representatives of this period called alash intelligentsia, alash activists in Kazakh history. They have adhered viable course in realizing their mission to modernize and update Kazakh nation who was under Russian empire. The course of Kazakh intelligentsia held one century ago ensued in "Eternal nation" idea of president N.A.Nazarbayev in the XXI century [10].

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