

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-5294

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.161>

Volume 5, Number 327 (2019), 42 – 48

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**GREAT NAMES OF THE GREAT STEPPE.
CHOKAN VALIKHANOV**

Abstract. It is known that each era puts forward its heroes. Russia is Peter the Great, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Lomonosov... England is Shakespeare and Byron, Newton, Faraday and Rutherford... Among the whole galaxy of our noble countrymen there are many personalities, which are spoken of in legends for generations. In this context, the personality and achievements, scientific and socio-political activity of the first Kazakh scientist, historian, ethnographer, traveler, folklorist Chokan Valikhanov, who glorified the great steppe for many centuries, acquires a key role and importance in the history of independent Kazakhstan.

Ch. Valikhanov was born in November 1835 on the territory of modern Kostanay region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the vicinity of Kushmurun lake. The specific place of birth of the scientist, according to his formal list of service, for many years was considered the fortress of Kushmurun, which is on the territory of modern Kostanay region. Recently, however, a number of chokanologists claimed that the scientist was not born in the fortress built by Russian colonists in the mid-XIX century, and near it, in the area of Kuntimes – tract, which served as winter-shelter for the father of the scientist [1].

Also, concerning the question of the year of birth of the scientist there is a different, from the officially recognized date, point of view. It was expressed at the time by Russian scientists P. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky, G. Potanin and a researcher-chokanologist H. Aidarova. They considered the year of birth of Ch. Valikhanov as 1837, which does not coincide with the officially announced 1835 [2; 22-23]. However, Kazakhstan scientists J. Ermekebaev and M. Abuseitova believe that currently chokanology has no evidence that Valikhanov was born in 1837, not 1835, as announced in official documents. Where he was born – Kushmurun or Kuntimes, that is close to Kushmurun, or in Syrymbet, the Valikhanov family estate, is also unknown; in pre-revolutionary time the Kazakhs had no birth certificates about a birth and many people, including well-known, have now determined dates and places of the newborn depending on the time of year and the geographical location of the area [3]. The ancestors of Ch. Valikhanov belonged to the old Sultan's family of chinghizids - descendants of Chinghis Khan. His great-grandfather was Ablai - Khan of the Middle juz of the Kazakh Horde. The eldest son of Abylai Khan - Vali - the last Khan of the Middle Zhuz - was Chokan's grandfather, from whom he got his surname. Father of Chokan – Chingis was son of the youngest wife of Khan Vali – Aiganym, who became the head of the Khan family after her husband's death. Smart, far-sighted and for that time educated woman gave her son an excellent education: Chinghis graduated from the school of the Siberian linear Cossack army in Omsk, which gave a completed secondary education. Chinghis was one of the first Kazakhs, a well-mastered except for the Eastern literacy and Russian language [4].

At the end of the military school, Chingis became the senior Sultan of the newly formed Aman-Karagai district, later renamed into Kushmurun district. After moving to Aman-Karagai in 1834, he married Zeynep - the younger sister of the famous figure from Bayan-Aul Musa Shormanov, who was married to him as a child. The firstborn was named with a Muslim name - Mohammed-Khanapia. Regarding the history of this name there is an opinion that: Muhammad-Khanapia was Hodge, the founder of one of the branches of the Azret Ali – son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad – one of branches of which – Baksais kozha belonged to Sargaldak, father of Aiganym, grandmother of Chokan, who played a major

role in his spiritual development [5]. Anyway, the mother called her first-born son as Chokan, rather it was something in between of hypocoristic-diminutive and infantile nickname. Chinghis was elected to the post of senior Sultan of Aman-Karagai (Kushmurun) district six times in a row, while he was in this position for a total of twenty years. In 1853 the Kushmurun district order was abolished, after which Chingis Valikhanov moved to the family estate in Syrymbet, where he awaits his new assignment – the post of advisor to the regional board of the Siberian Kazakhs, which comes in 1854, with the place of work in Omsk.

Academician Alkey Margulan notes that although parents of Chokan remained in Kushmurun, Chokan spent most of his childhood in Syrymbet, in the Kokchetav district, the homestead of grandmother Aiganym, who knew several Oriental languages, was very interested in Russian culture, corresponded with the Asian Department of the foreign Ministry and the Siberian Committee in St. Petersburg. After the adoption of the «Charter of the Siberian Kirghiz» no any important event in Northern Kazakhstan was not held without her participation. According to biographers, Chokan as a child about three years studied in Kushmurun's madrasah Muslim literacy, also he mastered the basics of Arabic writing, studied Oriental languages, acquainted with medieval literature. Perhaps, these classes continued in summer-time in Syrymbet, where were the mullahs, Tobol Tatars Ualitsha Urazmetov and Kut-Mohamed Imankulov. «Patrimony of the Valihanov family resembles a Russian noble estate of the XIX century. And there is a reason. The estate was built by decree of Emperor Alexander I on April 30, 1824 and by order of the Governor-General of Western Siberia P. Kaptsevich for the widow of Khan Uali-Aiganym (Chokan's grandmother). [6]. Wise and far-sighted, she already understood the advantages of settled life and built the winter shelter by the architectural project of Russian engineers. Overall the Valihanov family homestead was built by Russian builders, as A. Gaines, researcher and general staff officer wrote, «in the manner of the landowner», the central decoration of the house also looked like the landlord's: mirrors, chandeliers, sconces, silk drapes, «sheathed with thin, but wide agramant», Chinese vases, lamp, sofa, etc. The family lived in Syrymbet only in winter, in summer they roamed on jailau (summer stations), first away from the Syrymbet, in the upper reaches of the Ishim river, and later – near the Syrymbet, at tracts of Saumalkol', Kuigenkol', Akzhar, near the village of Kokchetav. So Chokan childhood was spent in the wilderness, among the people that at an early age has identified the main features of his spiritual edifice – he had evolved, and sometimes talked like an adult. Falconry was a great pleasure for the young Chokan.

In 1847 Chokan at the age of 12 entered the best educational institution of the time – the Siberian cadet corps, with eight years of training, the former military school. Therefore, father and son studied in the same educational institution. On the inner life, the cadets were divided into two parts: company and squadron. The latter consisted of children of Cossacks and stood below the company in rank. Chokan was determined in a squadron. In 1853, at the age of 18, Chokan graduated from the cadet corps and was released as a cornet in the army cavalry, appointed an officer of the 6th regiment of the Siberian Cossack army. Thus, he can be considered as the first Kazakh personnel officer-trooper.

Chokan in the 6th cavalry regiment served formally, in fact, he was left with the Governor-General of Western Siberia, and a year later was appointed adjutant of General Gasfort, who then ruled Western Siberia and the North-Eastern regions of Kazakhstan. At the same time, through the Main Department of the region, Ch. Valikhanov was promoted to the post of officer of special assignments. [7]. It should be noted that in the same year and Sultan Chinghis moved to Omsk, after being determined to work in the Border Department, he lived in a house for sultans and elders, and perhaps Chokan lived with his father.

This period of Chokan's life was full of acquaintances with advanced people of Russia, who by the will of fate found themselves in Siberia. In particular, he was intimately acquainted with the great Russian writer Fyodor Dostoevsky, exiled to Omsk fortress, the first acquaintance of a young Sultan with writer occurred in 1854. in Omsk. At that time, the tsarist government planned to peacefully join the Kazakhs of the Elder Zhuz to the Russian Empire, that is, the region of southern Kazakhstan and Semirechye, which was then under the strong political influence of the Kokand khanate. A group of officers, in which K. Gutkovsky, M. Khomentovsky, M. Peremyshelsky and Ch. Valikhanov, who knew the language and culture of local residents, played a leading role, had to solve the task. Thus, in 1854-1857rr. Chokan takes an active part in the decision of a question on joining of Kazakhs of the Elder Zhuz and Kyrgyz tribes bugu, sarybagysh and soltu to Russia. At the same time he begins to study the spiritual culture of these peoples. And in 1855 he took part in the trip of General Gasforth and made a great trip to Central

Kazakhstan, Semirechye and Tarbagatai. It marked the beginning of a deep scientific study of the history of the Kazakh people and their life. The mission of the young cornet was encouraged by a reward, in 1856, he was awarded the next rank of Lieutenant. In the same year he took part in a major military-scientific expedition organized under the leadership of Colonel M. Khomentovsky. Chokan spent two months among the Kyrgyz, in the basin of lake Issyk-Kul. There, he solved the problem of the reconciliation of Kyrgyz clans bugu and sarybagysh, at the same time collecting different information, mainly by studying the traditions and language of the Kyrgyz, took part in the shooting of Issyk-Kul lake, the result of which has changed the shape and contours of its shores on the new map, collected ornithological and entomological collection, made herbarium, studied the flora and fauna of Semirechie and Issyk-Kul. In a number of routes he traveled together with the outstanding scientist-geographer P. Semenov-Tian-Shan, with whom he met and established friendly relations in the spring of 1856 in Omsk. They largely determined the direction of all scientific activities of the Kazakh scientist.

«The Governor-General of Western Siberia decides to send a well-educated young officer Ch. Valikhanov to Kulja as part of a delegation to negotiate with the Chinese authorities. A diplomatic mission headed by a highly experienced Colonel Prince Paramilski M. D., one of the founders of the fortress of the Vernoe, a classmate of Mikhail Lermontov at the University of Moscow...».[8]. In August 1856 Chokan was sent by order of Gasforth to the Chinese city of Kulja to negotiate with the Chinese authorities regarding the establishment of trade relations with China and the resolution of disputed border issues. This important assignment was perfectly executed by him – after a series of meetings with Chinese dignitaries, they managed to establish trade relations and restore good-neighborly relations between the two states. Chokan's trip to Kulja laid the Foundation for the Treaty of Tarbagatai and the opening of a Consulate in Kulja and Chuguchak [5,353].

In 1857 CH. Valikhanov again made a trip to the Alatau Kirghiz, this time to monitor the progress of affairs in parts of Western China, adjacent to the southern border of Russian possessions, in connection with the unrest in Kashgar. This trip was essentially a trial step for the Kazakh scientist before his famous expedition to Kashgar. During the mission, the young researcher first drew attention to the famous Kyrgyz epic «Manas». The results of his three trips were brilliantly written travel essays «Diary of a trip to Issyk-Kul», «Western province of the Chinese Empire and Kulja» and «Notes on the Kyrgyz».

The winter of 1856. Chokan holds only in a regional archive of Western Siberia, where digging deep into all the Eastern sources relating to Kyrgyz. February 27, 1857. Ch. Valikhanov through P. Semenov-Tian-Shan elected to the full members of the Russian geographical society. This fact meant recognition of outstanding merits of the young Kazakh scientist before the Russian science.

In 1858-1859 he made his famous trip to Kashgaria, which gave him the fame of a brave traveler. After Marco Polo and the Jesuit Goes he was the first to enter Kashgaria. Having studied geography, history, political structure, features of culture and life of this country, almost unknown in Europe at that time, Ch. Valikhanov made a significant contribution to the scientific study of East Turkestan. This trip was very dangerous – because of the incessant national liberation war of the autochthonous peoples of this region against the Chinese power of Xin-Jian. For a number of years there was no stable government, and the country was in turmoil, flavored with suspicious attitudes of local authorities to everything foreign. «Valikhanov was traveling in Kashgar under the name of the merchant Alimbai Abdyllaev, allegedly citizen of Kokand and son of margelanic (ferganic) merchant. 28 Jun 1858 the scientist joined the merchant caravan from Semipalatinsk in the Karamula tract, thirty miles from Kapal»[9].

The journey to Kashgar was not only of scientific importance. Chokan also had to collect precious information for Russia about the current state of East Turkestan and explain the reasons for the troubles that were taking place at that time in the region. In the future, on the basis of the materials received by the expedition, it was supposed to develop a political course towards the countries of Central Asia. Geopolitically, the possibility of limiting the political and economic influence of the UK, which had possessions in India and was strengthening its presence in the region, was considered. Therefore, the expedition was planned by two main departments of the Empire-the foreign Ministry in the person of its Asian Department and the General staff of the armed forces of Russia, which suggests that the main purpose of the expedition caravan equipped by them was to collect materials of an intelligence nature. It is noteworthy that the Chinese side even at the end of the twentieth century considered this penetration from an intelligence point of view, as evidenced by the names of Chinese publications about Chokan, for

example, Professor-historian K. Hafizova indicates that in those years in the journal «Shixze lishi» («World history») there was a special article about Chokan called «The first tsarist spy in southern Xinjiang», where the Chinese authors put him on a par with European scientists who brought from Western China priceless cultural treasures: rare manuscripts, wall murals, sculptures, coins, etc.»[10]. Such opinions are expressed by Kazakhstan's biographers of Chokan in our time. So, retired Colonel of the KGB-KNB B. Kystaubayev writes that «until recently, no one focused their attention on the fact that «trip... of Chokan under the legend of the Muslim merchant Alimbai, it was nothing more than an illegal landing on the territory of a foreign state of a professional military intelligence Asian officer, who successfully collected valuable military-political and socio-commercial information and safely returned back». In addition, J. Ermekbay and M. Abuseitova indicate that the tenure of Ch. Valikhanov as a military intelligence officer has a right to be in his biography, especially since a trip to Eastern Turkestan was sanctioned and implemented with the filing of the MFA and the Military Department [3]. Today it is no secret that many outstanding personalities, for example, scientists-travelers Przhevalsky, Semenov-Tyan-Shan, artist Vereshchagin were related to the General staff, which has always belonged to military intelligence. Therefore it is possible to consider Chokan as the first Kazakh personnel army scout who headed a special expedition in the form of a caravan for penetration into the adjacent territory.

Chokan spent about six months in Kashgar (from October 1, 1858 to mid-March 1859.). During this time he managed to see close to town and well to explore the country of Six cities (Altysar, which included the cities of Kashgar, Aksu, Uch-Turfan, Anykar, Yarkand and Hotan). In addition to Kashgar Chokan has managed to visit Yarkand, but was unable to reach Hotan due to the aggravated political situation. Valikhanov for the first time found out the circumstances of the death of the German geographer and a fellow of the British «East India» Adolf Schlagintweit, pupil of Alexander von Humboldt, penetrated to Kashgar a year earlier, and beheaded by the local authorities. In this he was helped by a woman from Kashgar; observing local customs, they were temporarily married (chauen, from a noble family). Chokan also acquired a number of unique Oriental manuscripts, compiled a numismatic collection, a herbarium, a collection of rocks, various relics: ancient letters, samples of applied and folk decorative art, artistic ceramics, etc.

Ch. Valikhanov 11 Mar 1859. went back, and on 12 April of the same year arrived to the fortress of Verny (current Almaty). The trip took a total of ten months and fourteen days. After resting here for about a month and a half, he returned to Omsk, where he began processing the collected materials. In St. Petersburg he was waited with impatience until Chokan finished his report, which took quite a long time, because he had to describe everything from memory. Chokan arrived to the capital of the Empire at the end of 1859, where he was left in St. Petersburg for scientific studies. He was assigned to The Asian Department of the MFA. Thus, he was transferred from the Military Department to the system of the Foreign Ministry, but with the abandonment of the army cavalry. This is stated in the order signed by Emperor Alexander II. Merits of the scientist-traveler were marked by his transfer to the rank of staff-captain, the award of the order and a monetary award.

Valikhanov's stay in the Asian Department is one of the brightest periods of his biography, taking into account the role he had to play during the accession of southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia to Russia. Besides, being surrounded by the progressive Russian intelligentsia, closely followed the progress of the young scientist and traveler, Chokan in the years with particular force could demonstrate his exceptional talent and knowledge: he has worked at several institutions – the Military academic Committee of the General staff, Asian Department, the Geographical society and at the same time attended lectures at the University. He worked at the higher school for academic studies at the Asian Department, where he taught Turkic languages for people traveling to Central Asia. On behalf of the Military-scientific Committee made maps of Central Asia and East Turkestan. Under his editorship were prepared: «Map of the space between lake Balkhash and Alatau ridge», «Reconnaissance of the Western part of the Trans-Ili region», «Plan of the city of Kulja», «Map of the Western edge of the Chinese Empire» and so on. He painstakingly studied ancient maps in different languages. All this gives grounds to consider Ch. Valikhanov as the first Kazakh surveyor and cartographer.

In the Geographical society, he participated in the preparation for the publication of Ritter's works, compiled materials on the geography and Ethnography of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, lectured to members of the Society. At the same time he prepared his works for issuance in the publications of the

Society. But in the spring of 1861 a serious illness forced Chokan to leave St. Petersburg – on the advice of doctors, he went to his native steppe in connection with the exacerbation of a long-standing disease: tuberculosis, as they said then «breast toad». In a native village he was expected by all the conditions, air, kumis, mutton, which are also considered the best means for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis («кырт аягы»).

Being in his father's house, in 1862 Valikhanov put up his candidacy for the position of elected senior Sultan of Atbasar district, so that, as he wrote, «to show by the example to fellow countrymen how the educated Sultan-the ruler can be useful for them», but he failed. Omsk officials blatantly failed, or rather didn't approve the winning Sultan. Soon Ch. Valikhanov leaves for Omsk, where he takes part in the work of the legal Commission of the regional Board and dealt with the issues of the Kazakh judicial reform.

In the spring of 1864 Chokan was invited to the military expedition of General Chernyaev, whose task was to join southern Kazakhstan to Russia. Valikhanov was specially sent to provide negotiations with the local population. However, according to Soviet historians, General Chernyaev made a number of violent actions that led to the outrage of the reform-minded officers, including Chokan, after the taking of the fortress of Aulie-ata (now Taraz). In July 1864. Chokan with the group comes back to Verniy. Academician A. Margulan connects this act of officers with a tendency among Siberians, fascinated by the idea of «Siberian autonomism». In Omsk at this time began the suppression of separatist fermentation, so because of the situation Chokan decided not to return to Omsk. Some chokanologists claim that he was in the Verniy in connection with a special mission for operational monitoring of the unrest in the border areas of Xinjiang. Anyway, after leaving Verniy, he comes to the aul of Tezek – senior Sultan of the Kazakhs kind Alban, where Chokan marries his sister Aisary. Archival documents, including a lively correspondence between Chokan and the chief of Alatau district and Kazakhs of the Senior Zhuz General G. Kolpakovsky, where they were talking about the progress of the Dungan revolt in Western China, the unrest among the local population of East Turkestan, including the sentiments among the Kazakhs of Semirechie given to understand that Chokan, being in the border with China Altyn-Emel, performed special tasks of Imperial administration, was making an extensive network of agents, which he himself once called «Agency», that is the border place, where he lived became a link between Russia and Xinjiang. Recent research shows that he may have left in connection with the outbreak of the Dungan uprising in Urumchi in those days. In any case, a few months before his death, he was listed in the service of the General staff and the Asian Department. There is also evidence that Chernyaev raised Chokan to the rank of captain, as a reward for work with Kokand.

Chokan Valikhanov died in April 1865. in the aul of Tezek, in the tract Kochen-Togan, near the foot of the Altyn-Emel ridge. According to the official version, he could not restore his undermined health, which can be proved by his last letter to his father. However, a number of biographers of the scientist believe that the circumstances of Chokan's death still remain a «white spot» and are fundamentally important for domestic researchers in terms of establishing the truth [3]. However, people who questioned the official version of the death of the scientist were among his friends and acquaintances. In particular, up close and personal with him, and first visited the aul of Tezek after the scientist's death Colonel A. Gaines casually stated then that the insults and blamings put the Chokan into the coffin. Indeed, the short but brilliant life of Valikhanov, who, in the figurative expression of the scientist-orientalist N. Veselovsky, like a meteor flashed over the field of science, has left a number of mysterious gaps in his biography, which became an object of discussion, especially on the eve of his jubilee celebrations, mainly on the part of researchers-chokanologists from among the creative intelligentsia. In late 1864-early 1865, Ch. Valikhanov wrote to G. A. Kolpakovsky four letters giving some idea of his activities in the last months of his life. From the letters it is clear that he carefully studied the events in the uprising-ridden Ili province of China, maintaining close relations with Chinese officials, took them to the aul of Tezek, mediated in the diplomatic correspondence between China and Russia, translated into Russian Chinese letters addressed to G. A. Kolpakovsky. However, he was still worried about the fate of his native people. In the fourth letter to G. A. Kolpakovskiy, he argues that the generic internal control in Kazakh villages is unfairly in the hands of only lords that it «is a terrible chaos and utter disgrace», that «there is a mutual responsibility between the lords, to rob the people», for example, that the Sultan of alban manages its numerous tulengutes «as a planter blacks». «Since at present, - Valikhanov wrote further, - continuous reforms and transformations are being carried out, there is no reason to think that the Kyrgyz steppe has remained

forgotten». [11]. In his last letter to Dostoevsky Chokan wrote that he wanted to get a place of Consul in Kashgar, and otherwise resign. The letter remained unanswered. A few months before his death, the Sultan was expelled from the Asian Department and transferred to the disposal of the commander of the troops of Western Siberia.

Ch. Valikhanov lived a short but bright and fruitful life. After his death in Altyn-Emel, a vaulted tomb of burnt brick was built on his grave by his relatives. Later, in 1881, on this mazar on behalf of the Governor-General of Turkestan region K. Kaufman, designed by architect P. Zenkov, a marble slab with an inscription in Kazakh and Russian languages was installed. Over time, the mazar collapsed, it was accidentally discovered in 1945, for the identification the body was exhumed, it belonged to the Kazakh, but buried for some reason not in a shroud, according to Muslim custom, but in the uniform of an officer of the Russian army. In 1958, on this place, the Soviet government erected a high obelisk, worthily perpetuating the memory of Chokan. The obelisk has become a popular place to visit.

The name of Ch. Valikhanov is currently reflected in both toponymy and architecture. Monuments and busts in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Omsk, the Institute of history and Ethnology of the Committee of science of MES RK bears his name, the state University in Kokshetau, streets in the cities of Kazakhstan and Russia. In aul Syrymbet from Ayirtau region of North-Kazakhstan, there is a museum with reconstructed manor of Valihanov family «Syrymbet», there is museum-memorial complex of Chokan Valikhanov «Altyn-Emel» in aul Shokan from Kerbulaksk region in Almaty district. In 50-70 and in the mid 80 - ies. XX century on behalf of the President of the Kazakh SSR K. I. Satpayev and under the scientific guidance of Acad. A. Margulan was carried out the publication of the collected works of Ch. Valikhanov. There is the prize of NAS RK Named after Ch. Valikhanov, awarded for outstanding achievements in the field of social and geographical sciences, as well as the state prize in the field of fine arts and architecture. A peak on the Northern slope of the Trans-Ili Alatau is named in his honor. Famous writer Sabit Mukanov wrote an art trilogy about the first Kazakh scientist «Аққан жұлдыз» («The streaking meteor»), Sergey Markov - novel «Going to the top», Irina Strelkova – documentary book «Chokan Valikhanov» (series of wonderful people's lives(WPL)), writer-essayist Zharylkap Beisenbaiuly in the early 70 - ies of XX century on foot passed along the Kyrgyz route of Chokan and wrote a book «Шоқанізімен» («In the footsteps of Chokan»), and in 2014, organized by Kazakhstan geographic society on the eve of the 150th anniversary of the trip of Chokan in Kashgar the expedition was in his Kashgar route, the results of which are reflected in the books of the participant of the expedition of Ismailjan Iminov «On the caravan route of the great Chokan» and «Journey through Altayshar». Feature films and documentaries are also dedicated to Ch. Valikhanov: «His time will come» («Kazakhfilm», 1957, Director M. Begalin, starring Nurmukhan Zhanturin), multiseried art television movie «Chokan Valikhanov» (to the 150th anniversary of his birth, «Kazakhfilm», 1985, Director A. Ashimov, starring Sagi Ashimov); documentary film «The man in uniform» (2006, Director I. Gonopolsky).

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ҰЛЫ ДАЛАНЫҢ ҰЛЫ ЕСІМДЕРІ. ШОҚАН УӘЛИХАНОВ

Аннотация. Әр дәуірде өз заманының озық ойлы кейіпкерлері туатыны белгілі. Ресейде Петр I, А.С. Пушкин, Л. Толстой, Ломоносов, Англияда - Шекспир мен Байрон, Ньютон, Фарадей және Резерфорд... Бізде де саналы ғұмыры ұрпақтан-ұрпаққа аңыз болып айтылып, дастан болып жырланған асыл азаматтар аз болған жоқ. Солардың бірі - Ұлы даланың көне мәдениеті мен өркениетін, тарихын дәріптеген тұңғыш қазақ ғалымы, тарихшы, этнограф, саяхатшы, фольклортанушы Шоқан Шыңғысұлы Уәлиханов. Оның тұлғалық келбеті мен ғылымдағы жетістіктері, қоғамдық-саяси қызметі тәуелсіз Қазақстанның тарихында маңызды рөлге ие.

Б. Айтмухамбетова

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ВЕЛИКИЕ ИМЕНА ВЕЛИКОЙ СТЕПИ. ЧОКАН ВАЛИХАНОВ

Аннотация. Известно, что каждая эпоха выдвигает своих героев. Россия-это Петр Первый, Пушкин, Толстой, Ломоносов... Англия-это Шекспир и Байрон, Ньютон, Фарадей, Резерфорд... Среди целой плеяды наших знатных земляков есть немало личностей, о которых говорят и складывают легенды целые поколения. В этом контексте личность и свершения, научная и общественно-политическая деятельность первого казахского ученого, историка, этнографа, путешественника, фольклориста Чокана Чингисовича Валиханова, восславившего Великую степь на долгие века, приобретает ключевую роль и значение в истории независимого Казахстана.

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