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POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF GERMANS IN SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Abstract. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the South Kazakhstan region, namely Aulieata and Shymkent (Chernyaev) districts, was one of the main German settlements. These areas, which belong to the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan region, have been inhabited by Germans since the last quarter of the 19th century and are considered to be one of the main European ethnic groups. The Germans interacted with the local population and contributed to the development of ethno-demographic processes in the region. However, the development of such processes and the political and social life of the Germans had a negative impact on the First World War. At the beginning of the twentieth century, this war, which was a major international factor, created a great war between the empires, and it also divided the peoples.

From the first days of the First World War, 1914-1918, relations between the Russian Empire and Germany were at war. This situation changed the political life of the Germans and the German community living in the Russian Empire. Such changes took place especially in the lives of German settlers in the European part of the empire. His main examples were the military persecution of Germans, the stigmatization of Germans in society, the establishment of chauvinistic attitudes among ethnic groups, and similar factors. In Russia, local Germans have been labeled "internal enemies." The fate of German communities in all regions of the Russian Empire was closely monitored in 1914-1918, and in general, since 1914, the fate of the Germans has been very constructive. At the same time, there is a legitimate question as to whether the situation in the Turkestan region is the same as in other regions of the Russian Empire. Similarly, the article raises questions about the situation of Germans in Shymkent and Aulieata districts of the Syrdarya region, and seeks answers in this regard. The article examines the political situation and social life of Germans in the South Kazakhstan region during the First World War. The main task of the article is to show the life of local Germans and their place in society. In addition, the political and social history of other peoples in the region will be considered.

Key words: Germans, South Kazakhstan, World War I, People, Social life.

Introduction. The migration of Germans from the interior of the Russian Empire to the Steppe and Turkestan regions, which began in the last quarter of the XIX century, gained momentum over time. In particular, the arrival of Germans in the Turkestan region, in the southern regions of modern Kazakhstan, along with other European peoples - is the basis for their increase in population and local settlement. However, the development of such ethno-demographic processes was influenced by the First World War in many ways. The main examples of this are the changes in the political and social life of the Germans living in South Kazakhstan, as in all regions of the Russian Empire, the damage to the reputation of the Germans in society, and so on. The reason for this was the war between Russia and Germany. The two empires were the main participants in the war, which affected not only the life of the state and society, but also the fate of peoples, including social life, demographic situation, as well as prisoners of war were brought from Germany, settled in Turkestan and recruited.

Materials and methods. In writing the scientific work, the fundamental theoretical views and conclusions of domestic and foreign scientists were introduced. In writing the scientific article, the materials of archival funds and collections of documents were introduced into scientific circulation. Traditional historical-comparative, historical systematization methods of historical science were used in conducting scientific research. Also, as a theoretical and methodological basis, modern and auxiliary methods of historical science were used in the study of political and historical processes in the narration of historical events. Such methods allowed to study the political and social life of Germans living in the

Turkestan region and South Kazakhstan during the First World War, to determine the fate of Germans who came to the region voluntarily. The research is based on scientific principles and approaches to the study of domestic and world history. In the analysis of the social history and destiny of the Germans living in the region, in determining the political and historical factors, the main focus was on the views and principles of objectivity, neutrality and versatility.

BASIC SECTION. The situation on the eve of the war. Before the First World War, national associations of German settlers were formed in large and small cities. In the last quarter of the XIX century, the Germans settled in Kazakhstan from different parts of Russia, and during the First World War in Kazakhstan, along with the European part of Russia, there were movements of people from Germany, Austria-Hungary. Direct migration of German families to the territory, which began in the previous period, was intensified. In the pre-war years, the Germans were scattered in the central regions and districts of the whole geographical area of Kazakhstan. This situation distinguished the ethno-social image of the Germans in Kazakhstan and Central Asia from the social image of the Germans in the far corners of Russia. Also, the arrival of Germans in the territory has retained its horizontal character, as a result of which different social groups of German settlers in Kazakhstan are separated from each other geographically and socially. It should be noted that in the XIX century, the Germans settled in Turkestan in large numbers, but since the beginning of the new century, and in the pre-war years, the Germans began to settle in large numbers in the steppe regions. Researchers explain this in different ways. There were a number of reasons for this, first of all, the predominance of Muslims in Turkestan, in what is now South Kazakhstan, which hindered the settlement of Catholic Germans. Second, the weakness of the Russian language among the local population in the region, on the contrary, the widespread use of the Russian language in the steppe regions, contributed to the settlement of the Germans in these areas. 1901-1910 During this period, the Germans settled in 30 small settlements in the northwest, and in the center and in the north-east, where most of the German settlers are located (Turgai region, northern districts, Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions) were concentrated Germans [1, pp. 160-165].

It should be noted that in the pre-war period in the Syrdarya region and other districts of Turkestan, the Stolypin reform had a significant impact on the social life of the Germans in the Russian Empire. The approved conditions and requirements of this reform seemed to adapt the Germans to the political and social life that would take place in the future. Since the implementation of the Stolypin agrarian reform, German migration to Kazakhstan and Central Asia has been growing rapidly. Before the war, three major influxes of Germans and migrants were identified. The largest of them came from the German districts on the banks of the Volga, the second from the Black Sea region in the south of the Russian Empire, and the third and the smallest and the least from the Volyn region and other provinces. The migration of Germans from the European part of Russia and Western countries to Kazakhstan and Central Asia was mainly attracted from the western regions of the Russian Empire. This was mainly due to agricultural policy. The Germans from the western regions were directed towards the plan of large-scale development of the steppes of Kazakhstan and arable lands in the South, which was an important part of the German migration process before the war. This was primarily accompanied by the development and mass settlement of remote areas in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. The migration of Germans to the migration system, their main factors, goals and specific plans for migration, living conditions, government agencies that influence it, or bodies that monitor migration at various levels were the main focus of the main state [2, pp. 110-113].

Scholars who have studied the methods and mechanisms of resettlement of Germans in the southern and other regions of Kazakhstan, their relations with local migratory communities have also tried to study their social history. In our opinion, given the established structural complexity of the German migration nature, it is necessary to distinguish the individual types of settlements of the former migration systems. This allows us to give a comprehensive, comprehensive description of the migration of Germans in the central regions of the Russian Empire in the period before the October Revolution. The voluntary migration of Germans to Russia lasted for almost two centuries, while the voluntary migration from Russia to Kazakhstan lasted for 20-30 years, ie the end of the XIX century and before the First World War. Among the peasants and craftsmen who migrated, the number of Germans increased.

Although a relatively large number of Germans initially came to South Kazakhstan, on the eve of the war the Germans settled in large numbers in the steppes. Its own growth dynamics has been formed. According to general data, 106 settlements were established in Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions with

the arrival of German peasants [2, p. 114]. In other regions of Kazakhstan, Germans were rare. For example, no German village was established in Zhetysu region. According to historian V.E.Krieger, on the eve of the First World War, the absolute increase in the total German population in modern Kazakhstan was observed in Akmola region - 31248 people, Torgay - 11633, Semipalatinsk - 6900 and Syrdarya - 5.741 people [3, p. 61].

On the eve of the First World War, the total average population of the German population in Kazakhstan by region was more than 63 thousand. This is nine times more than in the 1897 census. The total population of these ethnic groups in the region in question was about 0.8% [4, pp. 176-177]. The materials of the first All-Russian census of the Russian Empire in 1897 showed that the proportion of local urban Germans in the country was 7% higher than the level of German ethnic groups in the all-Russian urbanized country. This distinguished the ethno-social image of the German diaspora in South Kazakhstan and Central Asia from the social image of Germans in Russia. Also, the arrival of German settlers in the territory has retained its former character, as a result of which different social groups of German settlers in Kazakhstan were separated from each other geographically and socially [5, pp. 79-80].

Migration processes. One of the factors that reflected the social life and level of the Germans during the war was the migration process. On the eve of and during the First World War, the largest migration processes took place not only in the South, but in all of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, ie in the steppes and Turkestan. One of the main directions was the migration of Germans to South Kazakhstan and Central Asia. There were also two main types of migration. The first was internal migration, ie the migration from one region to another, and the second was a large-scale, forced relocation of Germans from abroad to Russia and its Central Asian provinces. Another important factor was the importation of prisoners and surrendered people into Kazakhstan.

In this regard, first of all, the process of German migration to Kazakhstan and Central Asia during the First World War, the impact of the war on the arrival of the German ethnoses from the European and interior regions of the Russian Empire to the Kazakh lands was significant. The war was intensified by the influx of Tripartite prisoners of war into Kazakhstan, a source of raw materials for the colonial empire. Among the first groups of prisoners of war were Germans, who were delivered to Kazakhstan from the very beginning of the war. As the war between the Kaiser German and Russian empires intensified, the number of prisoners of war increased and the General Staff of the Russian Army sent tens of thousands of Germans and other prisoners of war to South Kazakhstan, including Aulieata, [6, pp. 20-22], Shymkent, North, Began to send to military institutions under the jurisdiction of East and Central Kazakhstan. Tens of thousands of prisoners of war were also sent to the Turkestan military district [7].

Among the prisoners who came to Turkestan were Germans from Germany and Austria-Hungary, who settled in the Syrdarya region, near Tashkent and Aulieata districts. They were involved in the construction of new construction sites, factories and workshops in Shymkent and Aulieata districts. As prisoners from hostile lands, they were initially offered free labor. However, over time, working in the field became a little easier. All this is due to the fact that the local Muslim peoples are Kazakhs, Uzbeks, etc. showed them compassion and humane support. The German prisoners, who had good relations with the local population, settled in the area after such support. Many of them were very interested in agriculture and light industry.

At the same time, in the pre-war period, the migration of foreign Germans in Kazakhstan, in addition to Germans from Russia, was particularly strong. Foreign Germans, despite their small size, also spread to different regions of Kazakhstan to find a source of livelihood. They settled mainly in regional and district city centers [8]. In addition, groups of German migrants from urbanized Germany and Austro-Hungary decided to settle in Turkestan, Semirechye, Kostanay, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, and in the south of Kazakhstan, where the largest German communities had been concentrated since the last century on the eve of World War I [9]. Self-study of the largest number of applications for the right to reside in the steppe settlements of the region and the Turkestan region by direct visitors from Germany and Austria-Hungary shows that the vast majority of voluntary migrants were literate and had their own professions. Most of them are small businessmen, engineers, artists, doctors, pharmacists, acrobats, musicians and many other freelancers.

During the war, there was a significant difference in the number of migrants compared to the 1897 census. Although no official census was conducted at the time, statistics from the time confirm this. Twenty years after the census, the number of Russian and foreign Germans living in Kazakhstan has increased, largely due to peasant migrants. As a result, the share of urban Germans decreased by 19% compared to 1897, and in 1914 the number of Germans in all six regions was 11.4%. Although this

time it did not form a large part of the Germans in South Kazakhstan, this region remained the main concentration of Germans, and among them there were political and social processes at their level.

Due to the political and social life of the Germans during the war, the main migration waves were more in the steppe regions than in Turkestan. Here, the absolute number of representatives of the urbanized German ethnic group has grown significantly due to the increase in the number of local military contingents in the territory as a whole, reaching about 9,000 people. Urban Germans were still formed during this period, mainly by mass migration. They moved from the cities of the European part of Russia to the cities of the Steppe, including mostly Omsk and Orenburg [10, pp. 51-55]. He also moved to major administrative centers such as the South, Central Asia and Tashkent. Migration processes in the south at that time were still very slow. German peasants rarely left the countryside and moved to densely populated areas. One of the main factors of the political regime in the country during the war was the internal migration of these Germans. On the face of it, German migration flows within the country and individual migration were of an economic nature at that time. The main reasons for emigrating to Kazakhstan during the war and to be closer to each other from the interior were their religion. In general, the Germans, who first came to South Kazakhstan in the 19th century, were mostly religious, and according to some sources, they were the preachers of the religion among the local Christians. Even during the war, the religious factor was important among the Germans. It was known from the beginning that the Germans who moved to South Kazakhstan had great religious differences. They followed three religions: Lutheran, Catholic, and Mennonite. Most Germans in southern Kazakhstan followed the Mennonite trend. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, 4,556 Lutherans and 62 Catholics moved to Central and Northeast Kazakhstan. Thus, the role of religion in the internal migration of the Germans was strong.

However, during the war, not only the religion of the Germans, but also their hatred as a nation led to cultural and religious isolation among the Germans in Kazakhstan. This situation contributes to a critical understanding of the current problems of the Germans who settled in Kazakhstan and Central Asia by analyzing the processes of their migration and adaptation in the period before the October Revolution. Homogeneous national and religious communities also made it possible to determine the location and social status of Germans. This is because only Germans with the same religion and culture were able to live together in a certain geographical area [11].

Political and social situation of Germans. Just as Germans had different levels of social status, Germans in the regions had different occupations. In the 80s of the XIX century, the vast majority of Germans in South Kazakhstan were engaged in agriculture, and later this figure was occupied by Akmola region. In 1897 and before the First World War, a campaign was launched in the Akmola region to purchase land from German settlers, who owned 73,234 tenths of 89 plots of land. Among the Germans were Germans who were able to buy land from private individuals and government officials. In addition, German entrepreneurs moved here and revived their economic activities [12]. As we can see, on the eve of the war the situation of the Germans reached a high level. But the war changed the situation.

During the first world years, there were differences in the social structure of the Germans in Kazakhstan and Central Asia, and in the Russian Empire in general. This included the war between the Russian Empire and the German Empire in a political-military bloc. It should be noted that German prisoners of war moved to Kazakhstan during the war. Earlier, Germans came from the western, central and southern regions of Russia voluntarily, but during the war prisoners of war were forcibly evacuated. Among them were prisoners of war, innocent people captured during the war, and prisoners of war. During the war, the Germans deported to Kazakhstan did not have a high social status and their role and prestige in Kazakhstani German society was low. Although the decision was made to employ prisoners of war only in certain jobs and to ban them from learning German, this decision was not fully supported by the population. Once again, trust was restored between prisoners of war and the local population.

The local Germans wanted to ask the prisoners about the real state of the war and invited them to share their thoughts. This is because the Germans who had previously immigrated to Kazakhstan were very interested in the political situation in their historical homeland and the general political and economic situation in Germany [13]. The imperial authorities wanted to keep the Germans who had emigrated to Russia and Kazakhstan at the lowest level of society. This situation had a significant impact on the social structure of the Germans in the Russian Empire. It also undermined the growing prestige and prestige of the Germans, who had long lived in the Russian Empire and Kazakhstan. There was a special, bad attitude among the local population towards the Germans and Germany in general [14]. However, such factors did not radically change the place and social status of Germans, who by nature and nature were very prone to

life. After all, the Germans who came from Germany as prisoners of war had no lineage with the ancient Germans who had lived in Russia and Kazakhstan for centuries.

Since 1915, anti-German laws have been strengthened, and one of its main areas has been language and education. Small German-language schools and clubs were closed. Germans, as is the case with all peoples, were taught in Russian at the request of the Ministry of Education, and this was only possible after the recognition of Russian as the language of instruction. Unregistered schools were considered "secret" and were subjected to violent protests and Russian teachers were sent to them. This often led to clashes between teachers and residents, and a German boycott of the school. Such circumstances led to the need for the Germans to adapt to the Russian language in the future.

German active propaganda against the First World War and the associated tyranny in the country practically prevented the voluntary economic settlement of German burghers and peasants in the Kazakh steppes. During the First World War, there was a process of forcible relocation of Germans to the Asian part of Russia, mostly from East to West and from West to East. The first version of this type of migration was the forcible relocation of "unreliable" groups and those from the "enemy state" to the territory of the Steppe Governor-General [15]. The official activities of the empire were carried out in the form of large groups of German prisoners of war from the center and the western provinces of Russia to the Steppe and Turkestan regions, including modern South Kazakhstan, from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Thus, as in the whole region, the social situation of the Germans in South Kazakhstan varied from time to time. The social situation of the Germans during the war, who moved to South Kazakhstan in the last quarter of the XIX century and settled in different parts of the Kazakh land, is a separate issue. Upon arrival in the Kazakh lands, the Germans sought, found and worked for a variety of livelihoods in order to improve their living and social conditions. Among them were Germans belonging to different social groups [16]. In short, the Germans were divided into different social groups. In the period before the October Revolution, as noted above, the Germans had a high social status, propagating Lutheran, Mennonite, Evangelical, Adventist and other aspects of Christianity. The livelihood of the rest of the ordinary Germans depended on agriculture.

The majority of Germans were religious in Aulieata district. The people of this region were very hardworking and continued to live despite any political and social obstacles. The Germans, who joined during the war, settled in Kordai, on the right bank of the Shu River, on the northern slopes of the Kyrgyz Alatau. The local administration has resolved the issue of accommodation of newcomers, and for this purpose special organizations have been established, which are financed by collecting taxes from the population. The Germans saw the hardships of war with the local population and showed their vast experience in everyday life. The Germans have been living in these areas since the end of the 19th century. Therefore, this area seemed very hot for them [17, pp. 534-535]. One of the main features is that in South Kazakhstan, the Germans used to be a separate village, separate from the Russians or the locals. However, the state of war led the Germans to coexist with other ethnic groups in any settlement. This, firstly, brought the Germans closer to the local population, and secondly, they tried to regulate their political situation in this way, because among the population, the Germans lived with the Russians, so they were not given much attention.

By the time World War I began, their position had expanded. And the number of settlements inhabited by them increased due to the growth of the total population of peasants in Kazakhstan. During the implementation of the basic provisions of Stolypin's agrarian reforms, the German diaspora grew significantly, and they tried to open a variety of sources of livelihood. The most important of them were agriculture and related small-scale production. Such life and work of the Germans played a special role in the socio-economic life of the region. However, in the period after the October Revolution, the situation began to change slightly. Formerly chaotic practices and religious beliefs began to decline. After the Bolsheviks came to power and became fully established, this situation affected the social situation of both the local population and the Germans..

In 1917, Russia was expelled from the war due to the October Revolution in the Russian Empire. The Bolsheviks who came to power completely abolished the former imperial policy, including changes in the laws concerning the peoples, and the Germans began to live on an equal footing with the Soviet people, like other European peoples. These factors had a positive impact on the political and social life of German prisoners of war. They even enlisted in the Red Army and fought in the Civil War. He received a Soviet passport and became a citizen of Soviet Russia and then Soviet Kazakhstan. World War I ended early for Russia, where the coming to power of the Bolsheviks was a major breakthrough in German political and social life.

Conclusion. World War I affected many nations. In particular, the peoples of the war-torn countries have suffered. During the war years, imperial policy had a significant impact on the fate and political and social life of the Germans living in South Kazakhstan, Shymkent and Aulieata districts and adjacent areas. The study identified two main areas, one related to the arrival of pre-war Germans in Turkestan and the other to the arrival of prisoners of war from Austria-Hungary and Germany, and their political and social life underwent significant changes during the period under review. However, the pressure on the Germans before the war was not severe. They were formerly considered to be the people of the Russian Empire and were closely associated with the local population in the South. German and Austro-Hungarian Germans who escaped and were taken prisoner on the battlefields of Europe were considered captives and continued their lives in faraway Turkestan, including Shymkent and Aulieata. Although German prisoners were initially subjected to hard labor, they were later released. The largest of these was the October Revolution of 1917 in the Russian Empire, which granted benefits to all peoples, including the Germans, who were considered Soviet people. Despite the difficulties, the Germans became one of the equal European ethnic groups in the region, interacting with the local Kazakhs, and their fate continued for many years.

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БІРІНШІ ДҮНИЕЖҮЗІЛІК СОҒЫС ЖЫЛДАРЫНДА ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ НЕМІСТЕРДІҢ САЯСИ-ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК АХУАЛЫ

Аннотация. XX ғасырдың басында Оңтүстік Қазақстан өңірі, дәлірек айтқанда, Әулиеата және Шымкент (Черняев) уезі немістер келіп қоныстанған негізгі аймақтардың бірі саналды. Түркістан өлкесінің Сырдария облысына қараған бұл аймақтарда немістер XIX ғасырдың соңғы ширегінен бастап қоныстанған олар мұндағы негізгі еуропалық этностардың бірі саналды. Немістер жергілікті халықтармен араласып, аймақта этнодемографиялық үдерістердің дамуына ықпал етті. Алайда осындай үдерістердің дамуына және немістердің саяси-әлеуметтік өміріне Бірінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс теріс әсер тигізді. XX ғасырдың басында аса ірі халықаралық фактор саналған бұл соғыс империялар арасында үлкен соғыс жағдайын тудырып, халықтар арасына да іріткі салды.

1914-1918 жылдары болып өткен Бірінші дүниежүзілік соғыстың алғашқы күндерінен бастап, Ресей империясы мен Германия арасындағы қарым-қатынас ашық соғыс жағдайында өтті. Бұл жағдай Ресей империясының құрамында өмір сүріп жатқан немістер мен неміс қауымдастығының саяси өміріне үлкен өзгеріс әкелді. Мұндай өзгерістер әсіресе империяның еуропалық бөлігіндегі неміс қоныстанушыларының өмірінде кеңінен орын алды. Оның басты мысалдары немістердің әскери қудалауға ұшырау, қоғамда немістерге қырын қарау, этностар арасында шовинистік көзқарастың орнауы және осы сияқты факторлар арқылы сипатталды. Ресейде жергілікті, яғни ресейлік немістерге «ішкі жаудың» айдары тағылды. Ресей империясының барлық аймақтарында неміс қауымдастығының тағдыры 1914-1918 жылдары өте мұқият бақылауда болып, тұтастай алғанда 1914 жылдан бастап немістердің тағдырында сындарлы жағдай орын алды. Осы орайда, Түркістан өлкесінде де Ресей империясының басқа аймақтарындағы сияқты жағдай орын алды ма деген заңды сұрақ туындайтыны сөзсіз. Мақалада Сырдария облысының Шымкент және Әулиеата уездеріндегі немістер жағдайына қатысты мәселелердің жауабы іздестірілді. Сонымен қоса, Бірінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарында Оңтүстік Қазақстан өңіріндегі немістердің саяси жағдайы мен әлеуметтік өмірі зерттеледі. Жергілікті жерде өмір сүрген немістердің тұрмысы, тіршілігі және олардың қоғамдағы орнын көрсету мақаланың басты міндеттері саналады. Сондай-ақ, аймақтағы өзге де халықтардың саяси-әлеуметтік тарихы қарастырылады.

Түйін сөздер: немістер, Оңтүстік Қазақстан, Бірінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс, халық, әлеуметтік өмір.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ НЕМЦЕВ В ЮЖНОМ КАЗАХСТАНЕ В ГОДЫ ПЕРВОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ

Аннотация. В начале XX века Южно-Казахстанский уезд, а именно аулиеатинский и Чимкентский (Черняевский) уезды считались одним из основных регионов, куда переселялись немцы. В этих регионах, относящихся к Сырдарьинской области Туркестанского края, немцы расселились в последней четверти

XIX века, считаясь одним из основных европейских этносов. Немцы общались с местными народами, способствовали развитию этнодемографических процессов в регионе.

Однако на развитие этих процессов и политико-социальную жизнь немцев отрицательное влияние оказала Первая мировая война. Эта война, считавшаяся крупнейшим международным фактором начала XX века, способствовала установлению военного противостояния среди империй, а также посеяла вражду между народами.

Это обстоятельство привело к значительным изменениям в политической жизни немецких диаспор и немцев, живущих в составе Российской империи. Такие изменения имели особенно широкое распространение в жизни немецких поселенцев европейской части империи. Его основные примеры характеризовались вооруженными преследованиями немцев, негативным отношением к ним в обществе, установлением шовинистского подхода среди этносов и другими подобными факторами.

В России за местными, то есть российскими немцами был закреплен ярлык – «внутренний враг».

В 1914-1918 годах судьба немецких сообществ во всех регионах Российской империи была под пристальным наблюдением, в целом с 1914 года в судьбе немцев сложилась очень конструктивная ситуация.

В связи с этим и возникает законный вопрос, такова ли ситуация в Туркестанском крае, как и в других регионах Российской империи. Кроме того, в предлагаемой статье рассматриваются вопросы, касающиеся состояния немцев в Чимкентском и Аулиеатинском уездах Сырдарьинской области. В статье изучается политическое положение и социальная жизнь немцев Южного Казахстана в годы Первой мировой войны. Основными задачами статьи является описание быта, жизнедеятельности немцев, живущих на местах, и их место в обществе. Кроме того, рассматривается социально-политическая история других народов региона. В статье также даны результаты исследования вопроса происхождения казахских родов Старшего жуза: сарьуйсун, дулат, албан, суан, ысты, шапырашты, ошакты, сиргелы с точки зрения популяционной генетики и данных шежире.

Ключевые слова: немцы, Южный Казахстан, Первая мировая война, население, социальная жизнь.

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