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Sacred objects in the village of Chapaev, Akzhaiyk district, West Kazakhstan region

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Abstract. The report examines the history of the village of Chapaeva and its historical monuments. The village of Chapaev was named after the hero of the Civil War. This village has been known since the 30-40s of the 17th century as the Kalmykovskaya stanitsa. Received in 1939 its current name, that is, Chapaev. The main purpose of the construction of this fortress and the village was to prevent the Kazakh and Kalmyk robbers from crossing the Zhaiyk River and stop their further penetration here. In the first half of the 19th century, Makhambet Otemisuly and Kurmangazy Sagyrbayuly visited this fortress.

Keywords: *Chapaev village, museum, V.I. Chapaev, Akzhaik district, Ilbishin, Kalmak, Cossack.*

Introduction

The purpose of the report is to look deeply into the history of the Chapaev village, which is the center of the Akzhaik district of the West Kazakhstan region, and focus on its historical monument, unknown to the general public. Although the village of Chapaev, located in the Akzhaik region, is a small village, it was the headquarters of Vasily Ivanovich Chapaev, head of the 25th rifle division, and his division, and was later turned into a local history museum. At first, when it was transformed into Ilbishin in 1939, it was given the status of a city, but later it did not meet the standards of the city, it was transformed into a settlement, and later became a regional center.

Akzhaik region has 297 monuments of cultural heritage [1]. At first, the district was called Chapaev, and then it was given the name Akzhaik. Currently, the village of Chapaev is its center. Unique among them are the museum of the hero of the Civil War located in this village, the local hospital built in 1854, the mosque that has been standing since the

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middle of the 19th century, a monument to Chapaev himself. The Park of Glory was built on the banks of the Zhaiyk, where the war between the Whites and the Reds took place, and is located next to the museum, so during the tour, the children will be given an overview of the coast behind the park. Since the topic of local history will be about V.I. Chapaev, but our village is also proud of its Makhambets and Isatays, like the children of their region.

Main part

1. Population and history of the village of Chapaev

The village of Chapaev is part of the Akzhaik region and is its center. Akzhaik region was formed in January 1928. According to the Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 7, 1997, the Chapaevsky district was renamed the Akzhaiyk district, and in connection with the accession of the Taipak district to the Akzhaiyk district, the new executive body of the district level was named "Akzhaiyk district administration". The area is 25.2 thousand km². According to the 2009 census, 41,777 people were registered in the district, 8,344 people in the village of Chapaev [2, p. 45]. It is located 130 km from the city of Ural. The district consists of 18 rural districts and several independent districts. The population is multi-ethnic: Kazakhs - 95%, Russians - 4%, representatives of another 21 nationalities - Ukrainians, Tatars, Belarusians. The Zhaiyk River flows through the territory of the region to the European and Asian parts [3, p. 10].

As mentioned above, it was built as a Kalmak fortress in the Kalmak region "to keep the Kyrgyz-Kaisak and Kalmak robbers across the Zhaiyk River and to stop all opponents of these peoples." From 1748 it was called the fortress of Zhaiyk-Kalmatsky Cossacks, from 1775 - the fortress of the Ural Cossacks, and from 1899 to 1939 - Ilbishinsky. Later, a participant in the Civil War V.I. It was changed to Chapaev in honor of Chapaev. There are 1 mixed and 2 Kazakh schools, 2 district hospitals in the region, 2018 new mosques were built in the region.

As for the history of the Chapaev region, the Kalmyks passed through the Kazakh steppe in the 17th century. At that time, the Kalmyk huntaiji built his camp in one of the basins on the banks of the Zhaiyk, hence it became known as the Kalmak basin. In 1768, the famous traveler Peter Simon Pallas came to the fortress. In addition to the local flora and fauna, P.K. Pallas left a description of the fortress: "The

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place is arranged in the form of a small fortress, fortified with a square wooden wall and batteries. The church is on the east side, and the dwellings, like damp settlements, without roofs, but smeared with dry mud, so in these countries there is little rain in summer and it seems he thinks that any moisture will dry up quickly. Such houses are also found in the lower part of Zhaiyk. The local garrison consists of 80 people, their rank is a Cossack colonel." Here PS Pallas describes the remains of ancient animals found near the Kalmyk fortress.

At the end of the 18th century, it received the status of a county town, and soon two schools were opened in it. At that time, the post office and telegraph worked, two small churches were erected. The most interesting place was the bazaar, where fairs were often held. Livestock, manufactured goods, agricultural products were sold here. Part of the population was engaged in fishing, cattle breeding, hunting and collecting licorice root [4, p. 60]. His subsequent name is closely related to Chapaev, the hero of the civil war. This city (as the name of the city was called in earlier documents) was built on the site of the old village of Ilbishin, which became the field of fierce battles with the Cossacks during the civil war. The famous V. I. Chapaev, whose courage became a legend in the country, died in this village.

In 1939, in connection with the twentieth anniversary of Chapaev's death, the old Ilbishin was named after Chapaev. In 1971, it was called the city of Chapaev, and later was renamed the village.

2. Monuments and holy places in the village of Chapaev

V.I. Chapaev died at this time in the village of Ilbishin on September 5, 1919, his death was no different from the death of other division chiefs, but after the publication in 1923 of Dmitry Furmanov's novel about Chapaev of the same name, and a film about him, everything changed, and now he is a hero, famous soldier. They began to erect monuments to him not only in Cheboksary, in his homeland, but also in other villages and regions, one of which is a memorial museum in the Chapaevsky district.

The monument was built in 1978. The authors of the composition: sculptor Andryushenko, architect T.K. Basenov. The place of Chapaev's death was built on the banks of the Zhaiyk River in the most probable place. Showing a symbolic gesture of their separation. Freedom points the way.

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Figure 1
Monument to V. I. Chapaev

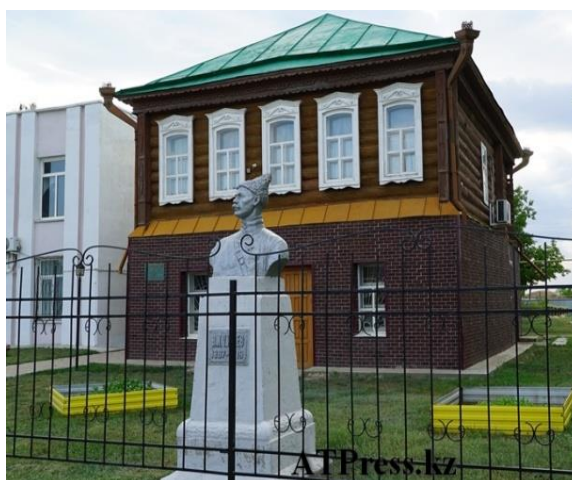


Figure 2
Museum dedicated to V.I. Chapaev

V.I. Chapaev Republican Memorial Museum was opened in 1954. Its expositions were placed in August–July 1919 in the house where the headquarters of the 25th Infantry Division was located. Two memorial plaques are installed here, as well as inscriptions: "In July and August 1919, the famous hero of the Civil War V.I. Chapaev lived here" and "In January–February 1919, the headquarters of the 25th Chapaev division was located".

In 1977, another corridor was built next to the memorial house, new expositions were opened, and the former headquarters building was left in its original form. About

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1,500 exhibits are exhibited in 5 halls of the museum and the house-museum. It includes photographs, documents and weapons of V.I. Chapaev, information about the 25th Chapaev division, as well as graphic, pictorial and sculptural works depicting the famous division chief. The offices of V.I. Chapaev, the commissar of the division P.S. Baturin, and the working premises of the headquarters were restored in the house-museum. The cupboard, table, chairs, clocks, kerosene lamps placed here represent the daily workplace of the headquarters. At the same time, a cloak and a hat, an Underwood printing machine, a Morse machine, a genuine map marked by the staff for operational issues, teapots used by V.I. Chapaev are exhibited here [5, 15 p.].



Figure 3
Mosque



Figure 4
Hospital

The mosque, which is a holy place, built in 1853, is a historical and architectural monument of the 19th century.

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Until 2018, the one-story brick mosque was the site of the district mosque.

The local hospital was built in 1854, now there is a sanitary and epidemiological station.

The composition "The Bloody Grave of the Chapayevites" was installed in 1956. Author sculptor H. Shamsutdinov. Half a thousand soldiers, commanders and political workers of the 25th Infantry Division, who died in the battles for Ilbishin in March–September 1919, are buried in a bloody grave located in the southeastern part of the village of Chapaev. The monument is located in the park. The statue is made of plaster. Statue of a soldier in an overcoat [1].

Conclusion

The history of the village dates back to the 18th century. With the hope of getting the status of a city in 2015, we have already approached 2022, and if this is not yet a village, then our area is becoming more and more beautiful. In addition to those not mentioned above, there are 3 parks in their memory, two of which are dedicated to veterans of the front. Although he is not from the Chapaevsky region, he erected a museum and a monument to Zhuban Moldagaliev in the center of the village as the pride of the Akzhaik region. The village of Chapaev is a region with history, past and future!

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