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Article



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## THE POLICY OF TSARISM AND THE FINAL STAGE OF 1812 KAKHETI REBELLION

**Abstract:** Four periods of colonial activity of imperial states are distinguished, one of which is the third period. In particular, the second non-competitive era (mid-19th century), when British hegemony emerged. During this period, only Britain and France carried out imperialist expansion. Along with these states, the formation of the Russian Empire took place, which became more active in the southern direction from the beginning of the 19th century. In the first third of the 19th century, its relations with Persia, Ottomans and Georgia are especially noteworthy.

**Key words:** The Russian tsarism, Catholicos Anton II, Kakheti, Alexander the son of Erekle, Batoniashvili's activities.

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### Introduction

Illegally and forcibly established Russian regime for Georgians It turned out to be foreign and completely unacceptable. Russian rule anti-national and rude character, strengthening of national

oppression, The bottle of patience of the Georgian population was filled. Uprisings in Georgia Permanent character was given to: conspiracy of 1801, rebellion of 1802; 1804 Mianeti rebellion of the year; rebellion in Kakheti and Mtianeti in 1812-1813;

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We will touch on the last stage of the 1812 Kakheta rebellion.

On March 3, 1801, Catholicos Anton II was summoned to St. Petersburg almost by force. On June 30, 1811, the dependence of the Russian Church came into force, and the Georgian Orthodox Church was headed by the Holy Synod's department-dicastery. Metropolitan Varlam Eristavi was appointed as its head and was given the title of Exarch of Georgia. Thus Kartl-Kakheti remained kingless and patriarchal.

Another misfortune was added to this: between 1809 and 1816, the Black Plague was raging in Georgia, and the landless, hungry and thirsty country was suffering. Plague left only a quarter of the population of Imereti. He did not favor Samtskhi and Kartl-Kakheti either. . . Frightened people fled to the mountains and forests. After all, the lack of harvest in 1811 helped the already desperate nation. . .

"But for the Georgians, the boot of the Russians, the domination of the Russians, who treated Georgia like a wild tribe, like an insignificant and impoverished Khanate, was worse than all the plagues."

The Russian tsarism gradually increased the treasury land fund at the expense of the opposition nobility and clergy and gradually imposed more taxes on the peasantry. That is why the nobility, the clergy and the people fought. The anti-Russian uprising of 1812 had a general popular character. The main goal for the Bagratians was the return of the royal throne and the restoration of Georgian statehood.

In the first half of the 19th century, there was not a single day without rebellion, disobedience, escape, conspiracy, etc. in Georgia.

The main cause of the uprising of the population of Kakheti was military executions, robbery and personal humiliation by Russian officials in the villages. At first glance, it started spontaneously, but the Russian rulers themselves admitted that the uprising had been in preparation for a long time, had an organized nature and was developing against the background of the general Caucasian liberation movement.

We will deal directly the end of the uprising and the activities of Aleksandre Batonishvili in Shatil. After all, the battle in Shatil was the end of the rebellion, which ended this rebellion or the war against tsarism.

The people of Kakheli missed the blessed King Erekle, and they were attracted to Alexander Batonishvili, who at that time was sheltered at the court of the Shah of Iran.

Alexander the son of Erekles participated in the Kakheta rebellion with his spirit and mind in its first stage. Excerpt from the letter sent on May 16, 1812: "I will convey the greeting of Alexander, the son of the king of Georgia, filled with brotherly love to many. . . What praise was given to you, that is, what mercy was promised to you, who are worthy of the

highest values and honor, the upholders of the fallen kingdom and the searchers of the children of King Irakli, and those who do not mind the filial respect for you. Aferum for your thoughtfulness, Barakala for your kindness and Shabash for your courage and bravery!

What should I do if you become a child? Show more merciful ingenuity than your father, and if you were called a brother, none of the brothers was as good as his brother. Garna eyes, whose mind shines from the eyes and the wings of the family of King Irakli, although we children accompanied the longing king, but the most paternal mercy and love did not lack for you; Some of you grew up as sons, some as brothers, and old people with paternal respect in our royal chamber, and the retired king did not rest from taking care of you.

Rise up, brothers, you have performed the best and most righteous act, you have created pillars of strength from the enemies of one's faith and foreign seeds of the fallen family and the reasons for the restoration of the house of our kingdom. Spread your name like the sun over every country and glorify your beloved king who is at rest, and give his children the voice of freedom and joy. From the beginning, no one created that love of slavery like you.

For him, be praised by everyone with honor and desire, beloved and first-born sons of King Irakli and our dearest brothers, although we address you in a letter, but I think that I am sitting in you and face to face and address you.

The prince who was in Iran received quite precise information about the events taking place in Georgia. He was impressed by the heroic fight of the Kakhetians: "With such famous courage, he wrote to the Kakhetians.... reached all four sides. What praise is dedicated to you, you are worthy of the highest dignity and honor. Praise the name of the departed King Erekle and give us the voice of rejoicing for the freedom of his children." In July 1812 Alexander informed the Kakhetians: the negotiators sent by you have already come to me. Soon I will come to Georgia and join my blood with yours. Alexander also wrote to his compatriots that the Iranian army will enter Georgia, but not to conquer us, but to help us fight against Russia and return back" (Four Volume Edition, pp. 25-26).

This is how Aleksandre Batonishvili attacked the Kakhetians, whose letters and appeals make it clear that this devoted warrior aimed to organize a large-scale rebellion against Russia for the restoration of the Kingdom of Georgia. Alexander Batonishvili was already in Georgia at the beginning of September 1812.

Batonishvili's activities is very important at the end of the rebellion. In particular, after the defeat at Manavi, Aleksandre Batonishvili moved to Kakheta via Gombori range with numerous troops (not an army), and from there he reached Tianeti. There

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Batonishvili divided troops in two with a certain opinion. Most of them, under the leadership of Khudad Beg, moved through the Ujarma valley to the Karai valley, crossed Mtkvari and went to Iranisaka. The officials of the Russian government concluded that since al. Batonishvili's assistant Khudad Begi was going to enter Iran, Batonishvili himself would be there, but they stopped pursuing him in the direction of Tianeti. This made it easier for Aleksandre Batonishvili to move from Tianeti to Pshav. Here he was visited by the Khevsuri loyal to Erekle and his family, invited to stay with him and lodged in the castle village of Shatil.

The fact that Aleksandre Batonishvili escaped the battlefield safely and settled in Khevsureti was a great failure of the Russian government.

The wise ruler Rtishchev and his officials were wrong, who thought that the era of Alexander was over. Actually, Alexander Batonishvili, hiding behind the rocks, was neither cold nor hungry. Khevsurians did not lack care for him. Defeated in the great battle, this worthy representative of the Bagratians did not fall into despair. He did not consider the struggle for freedom and the restoration of the Kingdom of Georgia to be over. He was making plans for the future, thinking about preparing the ground for new battles. Alexander Batonishvili did not send Khudad Beg and his people to Persia by chance, to save himself. He wanted to have a permanent representative at the court of the Shah of Iran and his successor, who would act in accordance with the interests of the Georgian prince, pushing the Iranian government to help him in some way. Aleksandre Batonishvili maintained written communication with Khudad Beg and senior officials of the Iranian government, informing them how favorable a strategic point Khevsureti was.

The ruler of Georgia soon learned that Alexander Batonishvili had taken refuge in Khevsureti, and he once again tried to bring the rebellious Batonishvili into obedience with a "letter of request".

Rtishchevi Aleksandre Batonishvili assured that the emperor and Russia are invincible, you can't fight against him. Alexander refrains from talking about the injustice of this power and writes to the addressee: I know very well that the ruler is strong, but at the same time he is kind and merciful. And you Bagration did not bring the cries of the princes and the people to the ears of the emperor. This time, Batonishvili avoids talking about the injustice of the Russian ruler, placing all the blame on his officials. A compassionate and merciful ruler will hear the cry of the people and restore justice.

Aleksandre Batonishvili hoped that after the great war that the Georgian people led by him against the Russian government, reconciliation would be possible. He thought that Russia would restore the treaty of 1783 and declare Georgia an autonomous kingdom. As much as this was possible against the

backdrop of what was happening in the world at that time, it would have been impossible. Aleksandre Batonishvili's hope turned out to be in vain this time. For the victorious Russian tsarism, the Georgievsky treatise was a passed stage. Now Russia aimed to conquer the entire Caucasus, to turn it into an integral part of the empire, to Russify the peoples of this region.

In May 1813, the Russian army accompanied by four generals attacked Khevsureti from four sides. On June 3 of the same year, after a great battle, he conquered this village-fortress. 600 rebellious Khevsuri and Kist warriors who came to help them died protecting the honor of the Georgian people and the life of Erekle's son. He took shelter for Alexander's cyst. The Russians burned 6 villages, and those who turned back burned more than twenty villages of Khevsureti.

The importance and scale of the rebellion is also evidenced by the fact that Despite Napoleon's invasion of Russia and Borodino in 1812 battle (the most important event in the history of Russia), Kakheti rebellion could not be overshadowed for a long time by the Russian government, this Events of modern military, politicians, historians and others It was a subject of judgment.

**Conclusion:** Despite this "great victory", the Russian army failed to fulfill its main task. Aleksandre Batonishvili this time also escaped from his pursuer and moved to Dagestan. Alexander, Erkle's son spent almost four years in this region and significantly raised the anti-Russian attitude of the local people.

This is how the Kakheti rebellion ended, one of the most tragic pages in the history of Georgia, but the sorrow of Georgians did not end there. The door of Dariali, which was once open to the people, was still open, from which the breath of death blew from time to time and cut off the Georgians fighting for freedom.

The Kakheti Uprising of 1812, an uprising which is a beautiful and interesting page in the history of Georgia's struggle for freedom and independence, and is a continuation and constituent part of the national liberation movement, which the Georgian people fought against numerous conquerors throughout their existence. It was a nation's forced but well-thought-out, vital, bloody and heroic struggle for the preservation of nationhood, identity and even, in general, existence.

Kakheti rebellion of 1812-1813 15 months was in progress. It was of all ranks and social class joint Armed speech and selfless people's struggle for independence to restore the Georgian state. Thousands to protect national honor Human blood and life were shed he sacrificed himself. Public speech of Kakheti It is an exemplary page of the Georgian people In the history of the struggle for freedom.

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