



## National hero - Kakutsa Cholokashvili

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### ABSTRACT

Happy are the people who have worthy sons to be proud of. The national hero is the pride of the past, present and future of the country, he carries his heavy burden with dignity before his homeland and his people. It is such people who leave an indelible mark on the self-consciousness of the people, create history and influence the formation of the future generation. But it often happens that rumors and different views about famous people negatively tune society, as a result of which the heroic deeds committed by them are in the shadows for ten years. Only time and radical changes in political beliefs make it possible to correctly assess personalities and certain phenomena. With the help of this, society receives an impetus for the reevaluation of values and in the future, it can already pay tribute to its heroes.

### Keywords:

Homeland, National Liberation Movement, Kakutsa Cholokashvili, World War I, Emigration, Ally.

### Introduction:

In the immediate history of Georgia, a unique contribution was made by the national hero, a representative of the Georgian aristocracy Kakutsa Cholokashvili. He is among the persons whose name is equivalent to a legend. "It was enough for Kakutse to bear the surname Cholokashvili, since the surname itself had already given birth to a legend." [6]. Despite this, his name has been blackened more than once.

### Content:

With the onset of the twentieth century, despite the difficult political situation, Cholokashvili remained faithful to national ideas to the end and fought for the welfare of his homeland. It was the idea of a better future homeland that sacrificed his family, successful military career and life itself.

For the formation of a common opinion, the opinions of contemporaries and associates are of great importance, namely those people who, united by a single idea, fought side by side

with Cholokashvili. Their only goal was to restore the country's independence. The national liberation movement closely connected the comrades-in-arms, their relations went beyond the borders of Georgia and continued abroad, during emigration. Their assessments are very important for modern historians, researchers and readers. All this shows about the personal properties of Kakutsy Cholokashvili, his courage and proud nature, virtues and loyalty to the idea.

According to contemporaries: "Kakutsa Cholokashvili was an example of Georgian chivalry in the truest sense of the word. He was rewarded by nature with such qualities that any stranger among a thousand people could easily distinguish him. Cholokashvili was loved by the soldiers and he enjoyed universal respect. No matter how cowardly the soldier was, next to Cholokashvili he turned into a better warrior." [1].

Kaikhosro (Kakutsa) Cholokashvili was a direct descendant of the famous ancestor, a well-known folk hero of the XVII century, Prince

Bidzina Cholokashvili. He was born in matani on July 14, 1888. He gained military experience while still very young, when he was drafted into the Russian army, served in the Tver Dragoon Regiment, where he also received the rank of officer. Success in his military career came with participation in the First World War, he proved himself first on the Austrian front, and then in the battles in the Caucasus. According to his contemporary Shalva Amirejibi: "In 1914, Kakutsa Cholokashvili was wounded and transferred to the Caucasian Front as a company commander in the rear. It was at this time that the Turkish army began preparations for the capture of Sarakamysh, after which they intended to capture Batumi. The Ottoman attack on Sarykamysh began" [5]. Cholokashvili's dedication did not go unnoticed and "for the protection of Sarykamysh Kakuts was awarded a registered golden sword" [5].

Against the background of the First World War, favorable political changes began in Georgia, thanks to which there was a certain hope for a successful future in the country. In 1916, Georgian officers David Chavchavadze, Alexei Amilakhvari and David Shalikhvili petitioned Emperor Nicholas II to found the first battalion-*legion* of cavalrymen. "The battalion commander David Chavchavadze personally chose Georgian cavalrymen from all military units, among them in the person of a talented and decisive officer was Kakuts Cholokashvili. He was appointed commander of the Horse Legion." [7]. Kakutsa Cholokashvili began to serve and set a goal, using all his military experience, to serve for the benefit of his homeland. As his contemporary and colleague Alexander Kargareli recalls: "When the Georgian Horse Legion was formed, he was one of the first to join it. The Legion was sent to the Persian front with an important task - to cross the Mesopotamian lowland (stretches over the territory of four states) and connect with the British army" [2], which was successfully completed.

In 1918, immediately after the independence of Georgia, Kakuts Cholokashvili moved from the legion to the horse division of the People's Guard. His contemporary, Niko Nakashidze, wrote: "The legion was very

worried about Kakutsa's departure, as he was the best officer. The whole legion loved him, and the soldiers trusted him infinitely" [4].

In the early 20s of the twentieth century in Georgia came the time of political changes and state crisis and even at this time Cholokashvili to the end remained faithful to his country and idea. "He did not belong to any political party. His only ideal was only Georgia" [2]. Here is what the famous Georgian military and political figure, General Shalva Maglakelidze, wrote about Cholokashvili's apolitical position: "Kakutsa was a man who had not the slightest idea about socialism, the Social Democratic Party, the Menshevik party, . . . everyone loved him . . ." [3].

The main goal of his life was to see a free Georgia. For him, political enmity and settling scores were unacceptable. He fought for the good of the motherland, for its future and imbued with the national spirit did not shy away from any danger. The phenomena that unfolded in the country forced people united by the same idea to leave the country and emigrate. Unfortunately, his aspirations and ideas could not be realized during his lifetime. He passed away young, at the age of 42, while in exile. The cause of death was traces of wounds he received during the First World War

After his death, Alexander Kargareli included in his book memories dedicated to the memory of Kakutsy Cholokashvili, letters and poems. Especially it is necessary to highlight the publication of the famous Georgian scientist and public figure Mikhail Tsereteli in connection with the death of this amazing patriot of Georgia. "Kaikhosro Cholokashvili left this world, disappeared from our eyes, he is no longer among the living, he went down in history. The size of his personality and deeds will be able to adequately assess only historians. For future generations, his life will be an indicator that the Georgian people did not lose the desire for heroic struggle at the beginning of the twentieth century" [4].

#### Findings:

1. Kakutsa Cholokashvili was a national hero, the main goal of his whole life was

- to restore the independence of his homeland;
  2. Kakutsa Cholokashvili devoted his military experience to the national liberation movement that began in the country and in 1922-1924 he became the head of this movement;
  3. The political situation forced the surviving fighters of the national liberation movement to emigrate; Being in exile,
  4. Kakutsa Cholokashvili never for a moment stopped thinking about his homeland. Returning to his native land remained only a dream;
  5. When assessing Kakutsa Cholokashvili, the position of his contemporaries is monotonous. Everyone confirms his boundless love for his homeland, and it is said that he never regretted the sacrifice he made in this unequal struggle;
  6. Kakutsa Cholokashvili did not recognize cremation at all, but according to the certificates of Alexander Sul Khanishvili, Kakuletsa before his death asked to burn his body for the only reason - thus it became possible to rebury him in Georgia, since otherwise it would be a very difficult process;
  7. On November 21, 2005, the long-awaited dream of the Georgian people came true, from the burial place of representatives of the Georgian emigration in France in Levil, near Paris, the ashes of Kakutsa Cholokashvili were transferred to Georgia.
6. Mikhail Kavtaradze, 100 years old, Tbilisi, 2012;
  7. Guram Sharadze, Georgian emigration, "History" magazine, Vol. I, Tbilisi, 2001

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