

Non-profit JSC “Almaty University of Power Engineering and Telecommunications”

Department of “Social disciplines”

**State examination recommendations on the curriculum  
of the history of Kazakhstan**  
(for all specialities)

Almaty 2014

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*"History is the useful science, history is the way  
of your homeland and your ancestors' old dream  
aimed at perfection. . .  
History is the Saint Science "*

Academician M.Kozybaev

## **Introduction**

The history is the science in constant development. The study of historical experience forms historical consciousness, culture, traditions, continuity of generations. The history gives an opportunity to comprehend the scale of what is happening today, it laid the seeds of the future. It is the basis for understanding the civilization phenomenon, the dialectics of contemporary global problems by a human.

History of Kazakhstan deals with the processes of the mankind origin and development, social relations, the formation and development of states, the social and economic relations, relationship with neighboring countries and people, the national liberation struggle, the Kazakh steppe tribes' and peoples contribution to the world civilization.

History of Kazakh people and their ancestors of all nations and nationalities inhabiting Kazakhstan today is a component of a world history, its studying is important for the formation of youth historical consciousness, promoting of Kazakhstan patriotism. This aim has become one of the main among nominated in the message to the people "Kazakhstan - 2050" by the President of Republic of Kazakhstan, Leader of the Nation N.Nazarbayev.

## **Theme 1. Introduction**

The subject, aims and objectives of the course "History of Kazakhstan." Importance and place of the course "History of Kazakhstan" in forming the historical consciousness of the younger generation. The major objectives of history of Kazakhstan is promoting the Kazakhstan patriotism. Objective study of history and its popularization are important tasks of modern education.

The foundations of scientific periodization of the thehistory of Kazakhstan. Formational and civilizational approach in studying the history of Kazakhstan.

The sources ol the history of Kazakhstan, their types and features. Corporeal, ethnographic, linguistic, oral, written sources. Electronic resources as a source of modern times, and its specificity. The role of the state program "Cultural Heritage" in improving the source basis of studying the history of the motherland.

Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan. Overview: Features of prerevolutionary historiography, historiography of the Soviet period and the sovereignty period historiography of Kazakhstan. The new conceptual approaches to the study of the history of Kazakhstan.

## **Theme 2. Stone Age on the territory of Kazakhstan**

The territory of Kazakhstan is the zone of the formation and establishment of ancient man. Favorable conditions for the existence of ancient man. Archaeological periodization and chronology of the Stone Age.

*Paleolithic.* Nature and Man in the Paleolithic era. Paleolithic in the Southern (Shabakty, Tanirkazgan, Borykazgan, Akkol etc.), Central (Obalysay, Muzbel I, cosmology and Kyzylzhar, Batpak 7 Carabas 3, etc.) and Northeast (Kanai, Narym, Bukhtarma etc. ) Kazakhstan. Forms of ancient inhabitants economy on the territory of Kazakhstan and their tools.

*Mesolithic.* Glaciers retreating. Changes in the economy under the influence of natural conditions and tools. Mesolithic monuments.

*Neolithic* on the territory of Kazakhstan. "Neolithic Revolution." The flowrishing of the stone industry, new technological methods of stone processing. The origin of economy producing forms. The rudiments of the mining, weaving, ceramics. Neolithic sites in Kazakhstan. *Eneolit* Development of hoe agriculture and pastoral cattle-breeding. Botay culture. Mnagystau eneolithic monuments.

## **Theme 3. The Bronze Age (The epoch of early nomadic (1st millennium BC – beginning of 1 thousand BC)**

The general characteristics and periodization of the Bronze Age. Natural and climatic changes in the Eurasian steppes (The climate arid). The formation of a complex pastoral and agricultural economy. Kazakh tribes in the Bronze Age. The study of Bronze Age monuments on the territory of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan hearth of Andronovo culture. The stages of development of the Kazakhstan Andronov culture.

The origin of a new form of cattle-breeding - transhumant pastoral. Kazakhstan - a powerful center of ancient metallurgy. The bronze casting production.

Late Bronze Age culture of Central Kazakhstan (Begazy - Dandybai). Transition from transhumant pastoral cattle-breeding to nomadic cattle-breeding. Outbreaks of agriculture and their characteristics. The patriarchal and family community. The growth of production resources, the increasing specialization of social labor, the development of patriarchal relations. Separation of individual families, the expansion of family ownership, the growth of wealth inequality within the tribal community.

Material culture of the Bronze Age and its special features on the territory of Kazakhstan. Arts and beliefs. Funeral ceremonies. Settlements and dwellings. Arckaim settlement.

#### **Theme 4. Early states on the territory of Kazakhstan (3-2 cc. BC - 3 - 5 cc. AD)**

*Scythian-Saka community* (VIII-IIIcc.). Written sources (messages of ancient authors, the Chinese dynastic chronicles, Iranian speaking monuments, etc.) on the population of Kazakhstan. Saka tribes on the territory of Kazakhstan. Archaeological monuments of the Scythian-Saka era. Outstanding monuments of Saka culture Issyk barrow, Chilikty, Tagisken and Uygarka mausoleums, Saka towns Chiric Rabat and Balanda, etc.

Saka relationship with neighboring states. Saka struggle with the armies of Darius I, Cyrus. Conquests of Alexander Makedonski. The Culture and Art of Saka tribes. "Animal style." Mythology and religion. The development of material culture. The appearance of nomad's portable dwelling. Tasmolinsk culture.

Social structure of Saka society: income inequality, social stratification increasing. Tsars power. The role of the national assembly.

*Huns*. Historiography of the problem of ethnicity Huns. Territory. Public and government Huns. The system of military organization. Economy and life. Huns split northern and southern. Migration Huns to the West. Xiongnu in Kazakhstan. Huns role in ethnic and sociogenesis of Kazakh people.

Usuns and Kangly States. Ancient Chinese sources about Usuns and Kangly. Settlement area of the Usuns and the Kangly. Dominance of semi-nomadic cattle-breeding farming in Zhetisu and settled cattle-breeding in southern Kazakhstan. The origin of the Great Silk Road. Relationship with China. Material and spiritual culture, beliefs, arts of Usuns and Kangly. Discussions on the linguistic affiliation of tribes.

## **Theme 5. Turkic kaganates on the territory of Kazakhstan in the VI-IX cc.**

The political situation in Central Asia in the III-Vcc. Western Wei State and Jijan Khanate. The Turkics in the Altai. The term "Turkic" and its importance in different historical periods.

Ancient centers of Turkic ethnic and glotto-genesis. Addition of ancient Turkic tribal union. Political strengthening of the ancient Turkics and Turkic Kaganate formation. Bumyn kagane. Western campaign of Istemi. Grand Turkic Empire is the first Eurasian nomadic empire. Significance of the ancient Turkic Kaganate in the history of Central Asian people. Kaganate during the reign of Mukan and Taspar kaganes. International relations of ancient Turkic Kaganate. Relationship with Byzantium, Iran and China. Crisis and the collapse of Kaganate (603).

*Western Turkic Kaganate* ("On ok budun"). The territory. Ethnic and tribal structure. Dulu and Nushibi. The management system. Zheguy and Ton yabgu government. Development of early medieval urban culture in Zhetisu and Southern Kazakhstan. Strengthening of inter-tribal wars. The Chinese Army expansion (659) and the loss of political independence.

The Turgishes. The restoration of the Western Turkic statehood by Turgeshes (Uch-Elig). The territory and ethnic and tribal composition of the Kaganate. The revival and strengthening of the Eastern Turkic Kaganate. The defeat of the army Sakal by Eastern Turkics (711). The reconstruction of Turgesh kaganate by Suluk. Suluk fighting on two fronts. Twenty-year struggle for the power between "yellow" and "black" Turgeshes. The political crisis and the collapse of Kaganate. Arab conquest of Central Asia. Talas battle (751), the historical significance of the battle.

Karluk state. Resettlement and tribal composition of the Karluks. The Karluks in Zhetysu. Participation of the Karluks in Talas battle (751). Karluk state formation. Political management system of Karluk state. Adoption of the title by Karluk yabgu Bilge Cul Qadir (840). Gradual orientation of Karluk military nobility to Islam. Development of town culture. The cultural influence of Samanid state. The economy.

*Oghuz state*. The Oghuzs in Zhetysu. The fighting with Kanga and rpechenegs of the Syrdarya river basin and the Aral Sea region. Oghuz State formation. "Mafazat –al-Guzz." Muslim authors (M.Kashgari, al-Marvazi, Rashid ad-Din) about the composition of the Oghuz confederation. The social system, the economy and the towns. The development of the trade and crafts.

Relationship with the Oghuzes with the Kimaks, Karluks, Qipchaqs, Khorezm. The Oghuzs in the political history of Eurasia.

*The formation of Kimek State and its external relations*. The formation of Kimek's tribal union in the Irtysh. Imakya. The political dependence of the Qipchaq from Kimeks. The social system, the economy, towns and trade.

## **Theme 6. Material and spiritual culture of the Turkics**

*Settled and nomadic civilization and their relationships.* The development of the town culture in the Zhetysu and Southern Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan section of the Great Silk Road. The role of the Great Silk Road in the development of the Zhetysu and Southern Kazakhstan town culture. The Great Silk Road is a dialogue of civilization. The crafts, trade and monetary circulation. Architectural monuments. Aisha-Bibi, Karahan, Babaji Khatun mausoleums.

Spiritual culture of Turkics. Ancient Turkic writing: the problems of the genesis, the study and the decryption (V.Tomsen, V.V.Radloff, N.A.Aristov, etc.). Outstanding monuments of Turkic writing in honour of Kyultegin Bilge kagan and Tonyukok.

The religion and mythology of the Turkics. Triad of deities - Tengri Umair, Yer-Sub. Adoration to the sacred mountains - Yduk Bash. The relation of the Turkics to Buddhism, Christianity (Nestorian), Manichaeism and other. The penetration and spread of Islam on the territory of Kazakhstan.

The development of the science and the culture. Al-Farabi and his contribution to world science. Yusuf Balasaguni, Makhmud Kashgari, Khozha Akhmet Yassavi and their literary activity.

## **Theme 7. States of the developed Middle Ages (X-the beginning of the XIIIcc.)**

Karakhanids state. Foreign and domestic historiography about the origin of Karakhanids. The Chigils and the Yagma tribes. Satuq Bogra khan is founder of Karakhanids state. The territory and ethno - tribal composition. The spread of the Karakhanids political influence to Maverannakhr. Eastern and Western kaganates. The adoption of the Islam as Karakhanids state religion.

The landownership forms. (Institute Ikta and commendation, vakf). Cultural heritage of Karakhanids state.

The invasion of the Kidans (Karakitais) and the disintegration of Karakhanids state.

The Kereits and the Naimans Uluses. The origin of the tribes. About the term of "Naiman". The economy. State system. The adoption of the Christianity (Nestorianism). Genghis khan clan of the Kereits and the Naimans. The Naimans, Kereits and Zhalairsts on the territory of Kazakhstan.

Qipchaq Khanate. Information of Arab and Persian authors about the Qipchaqs. "Desht-i Qipchaq". The stages of Qipchaq ethnic community formation. Ethnic structure and resettlement of the Qipchaqs. The economy and social system. The writing.

The relationship with Khorezm and Kievan Rus. Active participation of the Qipchaqs in the political history of Eurasia and Middle East.

The role of the Qipchaqs in the ethno-genesis of the Kazakhs and other Turkic ethnic groups.

## **Theme 8. Mongolian stage in the history of Kazakhstan**

Written sources on the history of the Mongols. "Secret History of the Mongols", "Collection of chronicles" by Rashid ad-Din, "Genghis Khan. History of the World Conqueror" by Ata-Malik Juvayni, etc. Mongolian and Turkic tribes, their resettlement and social and political system in the XII- in the beginning of the XIII centuries.

The formation of Mongol State led by Temujin (Genghis Khan). Eastern campaign of Genghis Khan. "Otrar catastrophe." Mongol invasion in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The defence of Otrar Signak and Ashnas. Kazakhstan under the the Mongols sway. The formation of Juji, Ugedey and Shagatay uluses. The territory and population of the uluses.

The historical and creative role of Genghis Khan's descendants. The relative stabilization and economic recovery and trade. The reviving idea of centralized power. The creation of nation-states foundations.

Western campaign of Batu. The formation of the Golden Horde - a multiethnic, multi-religious Eurasian empire . Domestic and foreign policy of the Golden Horde . Kazakhstan from the view of European travelers. Plano Karpini (1245-1247), William Rubruck" (1253-1255), Marco Polo (1271-1295). Ethnic and political structure of the Golden Horde and state - administrative structure. The Golden Horde's rulers. Baty (1242 - 1257) . Uzbek (1312 -1342), Zhanibek (1342 - 1357), and others. The adoption of Islam as the state religion. Trade. International relations of the Golden Horde . Horde influence on historical events in Eurasia.

The disintegration of Shagataid state and the rise of Emir Timur in Maverannakhr. The Emir Timur's campaigns against the Golden Horde. Struggle for the throne. "The Great distemper" in the Golden Horde. The endogenous and exogenous factors of weakening and collapse of the Golden Horde.

## **Theme 9. States of Middle Ages in the XIV – XVcc.**

*Ak Horde.* (the end of the XIII-the beginning of the XVcc.) is the first state association on the local ethnic basis. The territory and ethno-tribal structure. Eastern Desht-i Qipchaq. Ak Horde under Urus khan. The fighting for the Golden Horde's throne. Amir Timur campaigns. Ak Horde under Tokhtamysh khan. Barak khan and the struggle for the prisyrdarinsk towns. The transfer of power to Shaiban descendants. Abulkhair khan.

*Moghulistan.* "Tarikh-i Rashidi" is a valuable source on the history of Moghulistan.

Shagatay state ownership. Disintegration of Shagatay state and Moghulistan formation. The coming to the power Togluk Timur (1348-1362/63). The term "Mogul". South-Eastern Kazakhstan as part of Moghulistan. The consolidation of local Turkic and Turkicized tribes of Zhetisu and Kashgar. The territory and the ethnic structure of the state. Esen Buga khan (1433 34-1462), Yunus khan (1462-

1486). The invasion of Amir Timur. The weakening and disintegration of Moghulistan.

Abulkhair Khanate (State of nomadic Uzbeks). The territory and ethnic structure. The term "Uzbek". Abulkhair military campaigns to Central Asia. The war with Oirats and defeat of Abulkhair from Uz-Taishi (1456/1457). The social structure. Tarkhan awards system. Administrative centers of the state: Tura (Chimgi Toura), the Horde-Bazar, Sygnak. The weakening and disintegration of the khanate.

*The Nogay Horde.* The territory and the ethnic composition of the state. State founder Edige. The terms "Nogay" and "Mangytsky Yurt." The social and political system. The judicial, administrative and military power. The economy. Relationship of Nogay Horde with the Russian state and Kazakh Khanate. The disintegration of the Nogay Horde.

### **Topic 10. The completion of Kazakh people formation. The ethnonym "Kazakh"**

*Ethnic formation community features:* the self-consciousness and self-identity, the self name (the ethnonym), the language, the culture and economic life common, the territory. The prerequisites, main stages and specific features of Kazakh people formation. Historiography of the problem. The Ethnic components included in the Kazakh nation. The completion of Kazakh people formation.

Zhuzes are large ethnoterritorial unions (or unifications) of the tribes. The origin, the territory and ethnic and tribal structure. Ethnonym "Kazakh" in the historical literature.

### **Theme 11. The formation and development of the Kazakh Khanate XV-XVI cc.**

Zhanybek to Zhetysu is a turning-point and the beginning of a new independent state creation. The founders of the Kazakh Khanate - Kerey and Zhanibek. The struggle for the power in Eastern Desht-i Qipchaq after 1468.

Mirza (Mukhammad) Haidar Duglati book "Tarikh-i Rashidi" devoted to the early history of the Kazakh Khanate.

The regularities and the historical prerequisites of the Kazakh Khanate formation. Discussion on the State formation date. The migration of the population headed Kerey and.

The Kazakh Khanate under the rulers Burunduk and Qasym. Qasym khan's struggle for the unification of the Kazakh lands. The expansion of the Kazakh Khanate territory. The fighting with shaybanyds for the prisyrdarinsk towns and occurrence of the Syrdarya towns in the Kazakh Khanate. The diplomatic ties with Moscow principality under Qasym khan. "Qasym khannyn qaska joly." The weakening of the Kazakh Khanate under Takhir and Buydash khans.

Governing of Khaknazar khan (1538-1580) is period of "the Kazakh Khanate revival". Kazakh and Russian trade and economic relations. Military alliance with the ruler of Bukhara Abdullakh khan.

Taukel Khan (1582-1598). The campaign to Central Asia (1586-1598). The fighting with Siberian khan Kuchum. Trade, economic and political ties with the Russian state. The first Kazakh embassy to Moscow (1594).

The Oirat tribes (the western branch of the Mongols) at the eastern borders of Kazakhstan. Oirat raids to Kazakh nomad's camp in the beginning of the XVI.

## **Theme 12. Kazakh Khanate in the beginning of the XVII-XVIII cc.**

The geopolitical situation in Central Asia: The Zhungar Khanate formation (1635) and the beginning of its aggressive policy. The coming of Ashtarhanids dynasty in Central Asia. The attack of the Tsin Empire. The aggressive conquest policy of Zhungar rulers during the reign of Zhangir khan (1628-1652). The Orbulak battle. Zungar invasion to the territory of Kazakhstan at the end of the XVII – the beginning of the XVIIIcc.

The domestic and foreign policy of Tauke khan (1680-1718). "Zheti Zhargy." The strengthening the role of biys in Kazakh society. The Great steppe biys: Tole biy, Kazbek biy and Aiteke biy. Reformatory and patriotic spirit of the Tauke khan epoch.

Years of "great disaster" ("Aktaban shybyryndy, Alkakol sylama"). The loss of the southern towns, the agriculture centers. The liberation struggle of Kazakh people with Zhungar conquerors. The creating of Kazakh militia. The victory at the Bulanty river. Anrakay battle. Abylay diplomatic skill. Fighting of Abylay khan for the unification of the Kazakh lands and strengthening of Kazakh state.

The aggravation of Kazakh-Bashkir, Kazakh-Kalmyk relations. Ch.Ch.Valikhanov about the external position of the Kazakh Khanate at the beginning of the XVIII century.

## **Theme 13. Social and economic development of the Kazakh Khanate in the beginning of the XV-XVIII cc.**

The main branch of the Kazakh economy is nomadic cattle-breeding. The seasonal pastures. The development of semi-nomadic and settled cattle-breeding in South-Eastern and Southern Kazakhstan regions, on the banks of the Syr Darya, Shu, Talas, Aris. The development of agriculture in southern Kazakhstan. Types of crop-farming. The crops and technical cultures. The role of hunting in the a nomad life. The towns and trade, arts and crafts. The tax policy (zyaket, ushur, tagar, kharaj and baj).

The social structure of the Kazakh society in the beginning of the XV-XVIII cc. Social status is the determining factor of the traditional Kazakh society. The highest class - "Ak suyek" (tore and kozha). The middle class - "Kara suyek"

(population of three zhuzes). The lowest class - Kuls (slaves). The management system. The biys and batyrs role in Kazakh society.

#### **Theme 14. Material and spiritual culture of the Kazakhs in the XV-XVIII cc.**

*Material culture.* National crafts. The dwelling. Yurta is the main type of the Kazakhs portable dwellings. Structure and size of the yurta. Military art of the Kazakhs. The weapons. The food. The clothing.

*Spiritual culture.* National rituals, customs and traditions. The religious beliefs. The cult of saints. Objects of worship (sources, tops, trees). The spread of Islam. The writing. The Kazakh language.

*Zhyrau poetry.* Zhyrau poetry representatives of the XVI-XVII cc.: Shalkiiz Tlenshiuly, Dospambet, Zhiembet, Margaska, Aqtamberdi, Taticara, Bukhar zhyrau, Tole biy, Kazybek biy Aiteke biy. The main ideas of their heritage: ethics and morality, honor and dignity, thoughts about life and death.

*Written literature.* Mukhammad Haidar Duglati ("Tarikh - i Rashidi"), Kadyrgali Kosymuly Zhalayri ("Collection of chronicles") are important sources on the history of Kazakh people and Kazakh Khanate.

#### **Theme 15. Kazakhstan in the structure of Russian Empire**

Kazakhstan in Russian foreign policy in the East in the first quarter of the XVIIIc. Kazakhstan as a means to implement the "Eastern policy" of Russia.

*The main directions of colonization* of the region: military and resarch expedition in the Kazakh steppe (expedition A.Bekovich-Cherkassky I.Bukhgoz, I.Liharev). Intensive construction of linear fortifications. Military Cossack colonization.

The historical conditions and prerequisites for the joining of Kazakhstan to Russia. Abulhair khan petition to the Russian Empire about the establishment of a Russian protectorate. The embassy of Abulhair khan. The statutes of the Russian Emperor of 19 February, 1731 about the adoption of the Kazakh Junior zhuz Russian citizenship. Russian embassy headed by A.I.Tevkelev. Petition about citizenship Middle zhuz's khan Semeke. First tsarist colonial activities.

Internal and foreign political situation of Kazakhstan under Abylai era. Abylai khan (1771 1781) is a prominent politician and statesman. Abylai relationship with the Russian and Tsin empires.

The formation of Bukey Horde (1801). Bukey khan governing. Management system in Bukey Horde. The territory of Khanate. Land relations in Bukey Horde. Zhangir khan (1824-1845) governing board.

The reforming of the traditional forms of government is one of the colonization instruments. Abolition of the Khan's power in the Middle and Junior zhuzes. "Statutes about the Siberian Kirghiz" (1822) and the "Charter about

Orenburg Kirgiz" (1824). Violation of the territorial integrity of Kazakh people. Violation of traditional forms of economy (increased intergenerational conflicts).

### **Theme 16. National - liberation movement of Kazakh people in the first half of the XVIII-XIX cc.**

*National - liberation movement in the Junior zhuz (1783-1797)* led by Syrym Datov. Causes of the uprising. Start and move the uprising, its nature and driving forces. The position and role of the sultans, biys and foremen in the uprising. Reform Project of General Governor Igelstrom. Orientation of the tsarism to the foremen's group. Creating Border court and raspravs on the places.

A new rise of the liberation movement in the 90s. The changes in the methods of the colonial policy of Tsarism. Domestic policy of Eraly (1792-1794) Esim (1795-1797) khans. The strengthening movement. Killing of Esim and split of the foremen groups. The create Khan's Council and subsequent recovery of Khan's power in the Junior zhuz. Ayshuak khan (1797-1805). The recession of movement, causes its defeat and significance of the uprising. The leaving of Syrym Datov to the Khiva Khanate.

National uprising in Bukey Horde led by Isatai Taimanov and Makhambet Utemisov (1836-1838). The growth of colonial and feudal oppression in Bukey Horde. The aggravation of the land problems in Bukey Khanate. The driving forces, nature, the stages of the uprising, its value. Abolition of the Khan's power and the establishment of the Provisional Council of Management Bukey Horde.

Liberation struggle of Kazakh peasants in the 50s of the XIXc. Central Asian khans policy in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. The capture Middle Syr Darya regions and parts of Zhetisu by Kokand feudals in the beginning of the XIXc. Khiva feudal aggression under Mukhammad Rahim khan and his receivers in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya river. Kazakh population of Zhetysu and Southern Kazakhstan under the yoke of Kokand and Khiva feudals. Liberation struggle of the Kazakh peasants in the 50s of the XIXc. The Kazakhs uprising led by Zhankozha Nurmuhamedov and Eset Kotibarov.

The movement led by Kenesary Kasymuly (1837-1847). Liberation struggle of Kazakh people against the oppression of the Central Asian khans and colonial policy of Tsarism. The movement of sultans Karatai Aryngazy (1816-1821) and foremen Zholaman Tilenshi (1822 1824). The uprising of the Senior zhuz Kazakhs against Kokand (1821). The Kazakhs uprising of 1837-1847 under Sultan Kenesary Kasymuly, its driving force, the course, the main stages and reasons of the defeat. The struggle for the restoration of a unified state system. Khan Kenesary in the historical literature.

## **Theme 17. Social and economic and political development of Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX – in the beginning of the XX cc.**

*Completion of the conquest of southern Kazakhstan by Russia.* The colonization of Zaili region. The creation of Alatau district. The Kopal, the Urzhar, the Verny fortifications. V.Perovskii campaign in 1853. The military operations in 1860. Zhetysu. The Uzun-Agash battle. Taking of the Aulie-Ata, the Merke, the Shymkent. The entry of Zhetysu and Southern Kazakhstan to Russia. Historiography of Kazakhstan accession to Russia.

*Administrative and political reforms of the tsarism in the second half of the XIX c.* The abolition of serfdom in Russia. Acute land problem in Central Russia. Tsarist reforms in Kazakhstan in 1867-1868. The contents of the "Provisional Regulations on the Administration in Semirechensk and Syrdarinsky regions" and "Provisional Regulations on the management in the steppe regions of Orenburg and West Siberian general-governorships." The reorganization of the administrative structure and management system. The problem of land and tax forms. Introduction of the imperial court.

The causes and character of the Kazakhs uprising in Turgay and Ural districts in 1868-1869 and in Mangyshlak in 1870. Management Regulation by "Turkestan boundary" (1886) and about the management of steppe districts (1891).

The emigrant movement. "Provisional Regulations" about the transmigration of the Russian peasantry to Kazakhstan. The settlement of the Kazakh lands by the Russian settlers and its stages. The transmigration of the Uighurs and Dungan in Zhetysu. The engagement of settlers and their social and economic status. The expropriation of communal lands and its impact to the traditional economy of the Kazakhs. System of land tenure and worsening the agrarian question. Stolypin agrarian reform and their consequences. Ethnodemographic position of Kazakhstan in the late of the XIX-in the beginning of the XX cc.

*The penetration and development of capitalist relations in Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX century.* The involvement of Kazakhstan economy in a all Russian economy, expansion of economic ties with Russia. The transformation of Kazakhstan into a market and source of raw materials for industry of Russia. Agrarian relations in Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIXc. Changes in the economic life of the village. The growth of marketability cattle-breeding farming. Agriculture. The transition process of nomad Kazakh village to settle down. The strengthening of bai economy. The trade. The trade fair. Trade and usurious capital. Kazakhstan's towns and their role in economic and political life of the region.

Home industry and crafts. Industrial structure of Kazakhstan, its nature and characteristics. Social and ethnic composition of employers. The role of merchants and merchants capital in the Kazakhstan industry. Starting railway construction in Kazakhstan. Siberian road and its importance for the spread of capitalism "in breadth".

*Kazakhstan during the Russian revolution of 1905-1907.* Kazakhstan during the reaction and a new revolutionary upsurge. Birth of Kazakh political press.

"Aikap". "Kazakh" and their role in the formation of national identity of Kazakh people. Kazakhstan's participation in elections to the State Duma. The Agrarian issue and the statements of Kazakh deputies A. Beremizhanov and B. Karataev.

*National - liberation uprising of 1916.* Kazakhstan during the I World War. The sharp deterioration in the situation of the population. The tsars' decree of June 25, 1916. National liberation uprising in 1916 in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The reasons, the beginning, the driving forces, the course and the main centers of the uprising. The Kazakh intelligentsia to the revolt of 1916.

*February bourgeois and democratic revolution of 1917 in Russia and Kazakhstan.* The formation of the Councils and the Provisional Government in Kazakhstan. The formation of "Alash" party, and its program directions. The party "Ush Zhuz" and its political orientation.

The Kazakh political and intellectual elite. A. Bukeyhanov, A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov, H. and Zh. Dosmukhamedovs, M. Tynyshpaev and many others.

## **Theme 18. Culture of Kazakhstan in the XVIII – at the beginning of the XX cc.**

*Folklore and Literature of the Kazakhs.* Akyns-improvisers Shozhe, Sara, Zhayau Musa, Nogaybay, Shortanbay Canayev, Duglat Baba. Starting of Zhambyl creativity.

Creativity of Makhambet Utemisov. Heroic lyric and household poems, "Becket-batyr", "Kenesary and Nauryzbai", "Aiman- and Sholpan". Music and song culture of Kazakh people. "Tepen", "Kara zhorga", "Akku", etc. The role of Russian exiles ( G.S. Karelin , M.M. Muravyev -Apostol , F.M. Dostoevsky, etc.) in the study of Kazakhstan, the development of its culture. The prominent Russian poet Alexander Pushkin in Kazakhstan. The studying of the production resources, customs and culture of Kazakhstan by Russian scientists. A.I. Levshin and the value of his work "Description of the Kirghiz and Cossack or Kaisak and Kirghiz hordes and steppes". The social activity of V.I. Dal in Kazakhstan and its creative heritage. The writing. Starting of Russian education in Kazakhstan.

Scientist and educator Ch.Ch. Valikhanov and his scientific heritage on history, geography, economy and culture of Kazakhstan. Traveled to Kashgar. The journey to Kyrgyzstan. Ch.Ch. Valikhanov and G.N. Potanin. The contribution of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov in the study of Kazakh people history.

I. Altynsarin is a teacher, educator, writer, scientist, ethnographer, his life and activity. I. Altynsarin is creator of children's literature. I. Altynsarin contribution in the development of Kazakh literary language, ethnography. The significance of I. Altynsarin educational activity.

The great poet and educator Abai Kunanbayev. Abay is the founder of Kazakh written literature. Abay and H.E. Michaelis. Musical heritage of Abai. Historical place of Abay in the history and culture of Kazakh people.

*Musical creativity of national composers.* The songs, kui "Balbyraun" ("Elegant"), "Sary-Arka" ("Golden Step"), "Bulbul" ("Nightingale"), etc. The

creation of famous Kazakh composer Kurmangazy Sagyrbayev (1818-1889), composers Dauletkerei Shygayev (1829-1882), Birzhan-sal Kozhagulov (1832-1895), Akan Seri Koramsin (1843-1913), Zhayau Musa Baizhanov (1835-1929) and others.

Russian intelligentsia and Kazakhstan. The contribution to the study of Kazakhstan of scientists P.P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, N.A. Severtsov, I.V. Mushketov, V.V. Radlov, L.Meyer, M. Krasovskii, A.I. Dobromyslov. The formation of scientific societies. The value of the divisions and subdivisions of the Russian Geographical Society activities (Orenburg, Turkestan and Semipalatinsk departments).

### **Theme 19. Kazakhstan during the October Revolution and the Civil War (1917 - 1920)**

*October Revolution of 1917.* The attitude to the revolution of different social strata of society. Discussion about the social base and driving forces of October. First Soviet decrees ("Decree on Earth", "Decree on Peace", "Declaration of Russia peoples rights"). The Soviet power formation in Kazakhstan . Social and political situation in the region. Starting of the civil strife. The II all Kazakh Congress and its decision about autonomy. "Alash" party as a factor of the political struggle. The first steps of the Soviets and their perception in society. The defeat of "Kokand autonomy".

*The Civil War is the tragedy of the people (1918-1920)* . Complication of the political situation and the further growth of civil strife. The overthrow of Soviet power in the north, north- east of Kazakhstan . Events in the west and south of the region . The formation of the Semirechensk, the Ural, the Aktobe, the Turkestan fronts. Cherkassk defense. "White" and "red" terror. The role and place of political parties and movements during the war. The ideology, policy and practice of "red" and "white" local authorities. The social and economic and political results of the civil war.

*The policy of "war communism".* "War communism" is the first attempt realization of the Bolsheviks "bestovarnoy utopia." The nationalization, labor conscription, requisitioning. The strengthening of the "class" terror. The economic crisis as a reaction to the policy of "war communism". The industry collapse. The collapse of agricultural production. Hunger of 1921 -1922. and the disaster scale. The growth of social tension in the society and political crisis. Peasant resistance movement, the anti-Soviet uprising in the region.

*The formation of Kazakh Soviet statehood.* The formation of revolutionary management committee on Kazakh region and its activities . The transition from revolutionary committees to the Soviets. Activities of the Commission VZIK and SNK of the RSFSR for Turkestan issue.. Decree of the Soviet government from August 26, 1920 'about formation Autonomous Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Soviet Socialist Republic". Founding Congress of Soviets of the KazASSR. "Declaration of Kirghiz (Kazakh) ASSR working people's rights" and its contents. The formation of Central

Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars. *The New Economic Policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan*. Social and economic and political prerequisites of transition to the NEP. The function of commodity and money relations. The fighting and inter-existence of the socialist, precapitalist and spontaneous trade market trends. The formation of a mixed structure economy. Social and political results of the NEP. Start of departing from the NEP.

### **Theme 20. Soviet Kazakhstan in the 20-40es of the XXc.**

The transition to the forced the construction of socialism. *The industrialization*: the nature, the pace, the scale and the geography. The first Five-Year Plan and its failure. The ideological policy on the nature and pace of the industrialization in Kazakhstan. S.Sadvokasov position. Kazakhstan is a raw material basis of the Soviet empire.

The collectivization is the tragedy of the people. The final destruction of the traditional structure of Kazakhstan and its tragic consequences. The course for liquidation of the kulak farms. Famine of 1932-1933. The mass migration. The peasant struggle: the scale and geography. The suppression of peasant uprisings by the Soviet regime.

Cultural Revolution. The education. The elimination of illiteracy among the adult population. The contribution of intellectuals to establish a national system of education. Creating of post-secondary educational institutions system. The first universities in Kazakhstan. Activities of the Kazakh branch of the NA USSR. Commissariat KazASSR. Forming of the Kazakh Soviet literature. Forming of the Kazakh Soviet art.

Social and political situation in Kazakhstan: the massacre of the ideological and political opposition. Further increase in the ideological political terror. The mass political repression. GULAG in Kazakhstan (Karlag, ALZHIR, etc.).

### **Theme 21. Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)**

The Fascist Germany of the Soviet Union. Kazakhstan in the Fascist Germany plans. The transition economy of the republic to the military. The formation of military units. The evacuation in Kazakhstan. Reception and accommodation of displaced businesses, public and cultural values. Kazakhstan is one of the mighty front arsenals. Kazakhstan on battle-front of the Great Patriotic War. The Kazakhs heroism in the battle for the Moscow and the Leningrad. Kazakhstans military exploits in the defeat of German forces at the Stalingrad.

The defeat of fascist troops on the Kursk and participation of Kazakhstans. Kazakhstans participation in the partisan movement in the occupied areas. In the rear, as at the front. Labor exploits of the workers and the peasants. The role of women and youth in the economy of Kazakhstan. The defeat of imperialist Japan and participation of Kazakhstan soldiers. The historical significance of the victory of

the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Heroes Kazakhstans.

## **Theme 22. Kazakhstan in the post-war years (1946-1964)**

Kazakhstan in the post-war years (1946-1953). Social and economic and social and political situation in Kazakhstan. Restructuring of republic economy in a peaceful way. The excessive concentration of resources to the development of military and industrial complex. Creating nuclear sites in the country. A new wave of Stalinist repression. "Bekmakhanov case", etc. "Camp economy."

The XXth Congress of the CPSU and the "secret report" of N.Khrushchev. The issue about overcoming the cult of Stalin. "The new image of Stalin - the image of the tyrant."

The preservation and improvement of the administrative and command management style.

Culture of Kazakhstan in 1945-1953. The creation of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

Kazakhstan in 1953-1965. The course to agricultural reform (September Plenum of 1953) and its results. The increase of investment in agricultural production, the increase of purchase prices for agricultural products, the reduction of agricultural taxes, the correction of labor remuneration.

The developing of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan. Economic, environmental and social consequences. The influence of the virgin lands on assimilation to ethnic and demographic structure of the Kazakhstan population.

Kazakhstan in the military and industrial complex of the USSR. Baikonur Cosmodrome.

The beginning of the rehabilitation process in Kazakhstan. Rehabilitation of the Chechens, the Ingush, the Balkar, the Karachay and the Kalmyks, and the permission to return to their ancestral property. Revision of some court cases of convicts for political reasons and rehabilitation thousands of Kazakhstans in February of 1957. Adoption of the new Criminal Code, repealed the concept of "enemy of the people" (1958).

## **Subject 23. Kazakhstan during the growing crisis of the Soviet system (1965-1985)**

Continuation of the extensive nature of the Kazakhstan economy. Stagnation and growth of the crisis in the social; and economic and political development of the country.

The economic reforms of the 60s. and its incompleteness. Industry and its branches. The creation of an integrated transport system in the country. Scientific and technological progress.

Comparative analysis of national economic sectors of Kazakhstan 1970-1980. Their realization and the main outcomes. Trends of social and economic development. Industry state. The crisis in the agriculture.

The political life and the national movements. Social and demographic processes in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan in the foreign policy of the USSR. Cultural processes. The education. The science, The literature and the art.

#### **Theme 24. Kazakhstan during the reconstruction**

April (1985) Plenum Course of the CPSU Central Committee. The beginning of reconstruction and its character. Democratization and glasnost. Inability of the administrative and command system to reform: the growth of a systemic crisis. Social and political atmosphere in the country. December Events (1986) in Alma-Ata, their causes and consequences. Events in Zhanaozen (1989).

Activities of informal organizations, political parties and movements and their program installation. Movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk". Presidential Decree about the closing of Semipalatinsk proving ground (1991). Language Act (1989).

#### **Theme 25. Sovereign Kazakhstan**

Disintegration of the USSR. The collapse of the totalitarian system. The economic crisis. Introduction of the President post. Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR (October 25, 1990). Nationwide election of the RK President. Elections to the Parliament on a new basis.

Kazakhstan's economy in a period of transition to the market and its character. The privatization and prices liberalization. Activity of joint-stock companies and private companies. The foreign investment in the economy of Kazakhstan. Introduction of the national currency. Modern state of social and economic relations in Kazakhstan. Causes and manifestations of the economic crisis. Expansion of Kazakhstan's integration in the international political and economic relations.

The formulation of foreign policy. International relations of sovereign Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's accession to the UN, IMF and other international organizations.

The first Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1993) and its value. National referendum and adoption of the current Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995).

The main long-term priorities of the strategy of development of Kazakhstan until 2030. An annual messages of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to the people about the main directions of domestic and foreign policy

Presiden'st decree on the removing the capital of the Republic to Akmola (September, 1995). An important event in Kazakhstan is the removing of the capital to Astana (1997), renaming the capital to Astana in May 6, 1998.

Spiritual revival of people. The Assembly of Kazakhstan people. The state program

"Cultural heritage" and its purpose, the main directions of realization.

Social and political and public activities of President Nursultan Nazarbayev . The role of N.A. Nazarbayev in the organization of economic reforms, the transition

to a market economy. The development of sovereign Kazakhstan foreign policy by N.Nazarbayev. Contribution of Nazarbayev to modern political system modernization the Republic of Kazakhstan. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev is the Leader of the Nation. Day of the First President of Kazakhstan - December 1, 2012.

State youth policy in the present stage of society development.

The Republic of Kazakhstan as a multinational and multi-confessional state. World and traditional religions congress in Astana. The Republic of Kazakhstan is the state chairman of the OSCE. New international initiatives.

The guidelines outlined in the President's Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050":  
- by 2050, our country should enter the top thirty most developed nations of the world;

- the basis of success of the multinational and multi-confessional society will be provided by Kazakhstan patriotism.

### **The questions of the state examination on history of Kazakhstan (2013-2014 academic year)**

1. The history of Kazakhstan as a science and a discipline (the subject, aims and sources).
2. Sources on the history of Kazakhstan and its classification.
3. The periodization of the Stone Age on the territory of Kazakhstan. Evolution of the labour tools and economy in the era of the stone.
4. The addition of ancient tribal associations. The evolution of public relations in the era of stone on the territory of Kazakhstan.
5. The Bronze Age on the territory of Kazakhstan: the evolution of public relations, the labour tools and economy. (Improvement of farming and cattle breeding, mining, crafts and settlement).
6. Andronov's culture in Kazakhstan : the characteristics and features
7. Begazy-Dandybay culture of the late Bronze Age. The transition from pastoral to nomadic cattle-breeding.
8. The political history of Saka. Saka in the history of Eurasia.
9. Social structure, economy and life of Saka.
10. Material and spiritual culture of Saka.
11. Written sources about Saka
12. State Usuns: political history, economy, and culture.
13. State Kangju: political history, economy, and culture.
14. The political history of the Huns.
15. Military organization and military art of Huns
16. The Great migration of peoples and migration of the Huns to Europe.
17. Great Turkic Empire (552-603): political history, economy, and culture.
18. The system of administrative management, social structure, economy of Turkics
19. Material and spiritual culture of the Turkics

20. Ancient Turkic's writing and monuments of Kyultegin, Tonyukok, Bilge kagan, etc.

21. Western Turkic kaganate: a political history (603-704).

22. The social system "On ok budun" of Western Turkic kaganate.

23. Turgesh kaganate: a political history, economy, and culture.

24. Karluk state: political history, economy, culture

25. Oghuz state: political history, economy, and culture.

26. State Kimaks: political history, economy, and culture.

27. Karakhanids' kaganate: a political history, economy, and culture.

28. Features of the social and political system of Karakhanids' state.

29. Qipchaq State: the formation, political history.

30. The territory of Dasht-i-Qipchaq, social system and economy.

31. Ulus Naimans, Kereits: political history, economy, and culture.

32. Developing a culture of science in Kazakhstan in VI - XII centuries.

33. The Great Silk Road and development of trade.

34. The Great Silk Road as a reflection of diplomacy and politics of the Middle

Ages

35. Medieval towns of Kazakhstan and their role in social and economic life.

36. Tengrianism is the religion of the ancient Turkics as a reflection of their worldview.

37. The conquests of Genghis Khan and the formation of the Mongol Empire.

38. Mongolian uluses in Kazakhstan: Jochi, Shagatay, Ugedei.

39. The Golden Horde: the territory, the system of the state and administrative management

40. Ak Orda in Kazakhstan XIV-XV cc.: the territory, political history, social structure, economy.

41. Moghollistan state: the territory, political history, social structure, economy.

42. State of nomadic Uzbeks: territory, political history, social structure.

43. The origins of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. The first Kazakh khans Kerey and Janibek.

44. Regularity and stages of the Kazakh Khanate development. Boryndyk and Kasim khans.

45. The expansion and consolidation of the Kazakh Khanate territory in the XVI century.: Khans Haknazar, Tauekel and Yesim.

46. The development of the Kazakh Khanate under Khan Tauke.

47. The formation of Kazakh ethnic group and Kazakh zhuzes.

48. The system of state government and social structure of the Kazakh society in the XV-XVII cc.

49. "Zheti-Zhargy" is the legal basis for the development of the Kazakh society in the XVII-XVIII centuries.

50. The spiritual culture of Kazakhs in XVI-XVIII centuries. (folklore, music art and customs, astrological concepts).

51. Khan Ablay is the warrior, politician, diplomat

52. The struggle of the Kazakhs against Zhungar invasion. "Aktaban shuburyndy, Alkakol sulama." Anrakay battle.

53. Historical prerequisites and the acceptance by Kazakh zhuzes of Russian citizenship.

The entry of the Junior zhuz in the structure of Russian Empire.

54. The entry of the Middle zhuz the structure of Russian Empire.

55. National liberation uprising of the Kazakhs of the Junior zhuz under the direction of Syrym Datov 1783- 1797.

56. Bukey Horde in Kazakhstan's history in the XIX ( 1801 1845) . Khan Zhangir.

57. Elimination of the Khan's power in the Middle zhuz "Charter of the Siberian Kirghiz " 1822, its meaning and implications.

58. Elimination of the khan's power in the Junior zhuz "Charter of Orenburg Kirghiz" 1824, its meaning and implications.

59. National liberation uprising of the Kazakhs of the Junior zhuz under the direction of Isatai Taimanov and Makhambet Utemisov in 1836 1838.

60. National liberation uprising of the Kazakhs under the direction of Kenesary Kasymov in 1837 1847.

61. National liberation uprising of Kazakh under the direction of Zhankozha Nurmukhamedov in the middle of the XIX century.

62. Conquest of the Senior zhuz. The completion of the Kazakh lands joining to the Russian Empire.

63. Administrative and judicial reforms of the tsarism in 1867-1868, 1891-1893, their meaning and implications.

64. Immigration policy of the tsarism in the late XIX - early XX centuries and its social and economic consequences.

65. The origin and development of the industry in Kazakhstan in the XIX century.

66. Condition of the working class position in Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX-early XX centuries.

67. Construction of Russian outposts in Kazakhstan: the purpose, objectives, value

68. Agrarian policy of the Russia tsarism in Kazakhstan in the XIX - beginning of XX cc. Stolypin's agrarian reform.

69. The resettlement of Uighurs and Dungans to the Zhetysu at the end of the XIX century.

70. The development of education in Kazakhstan in the XIX is the beginning of the XX centuries.

71. The development of literature in Kazakhstan in the XIX is the beginning of the XX centuries. (A. Kunanbayev, Sh Kudayberdyuly, M. Dulatov, S. Toraigyrov, etc.).

72. The development of musical and poetic culture in Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries. (Kurmangazi S., Dauletkerey Sh Tattimbet., D. Ykylas, Birzhan, Akan Seri, etc.).

73. Sh. Sh. Ualikhanov is a scientist, educator, and his scientific legacy.
74. Abay Kunanbayev is the great poet and educator, and his place in the national and world culture.
75. Y. Altynsarin is a teacher, educator and founder of education in Kazakhstan in the XIX century.
76. The economic development of Kazakhstan in the early XX century. The penetration of the commodity-money relations to Kazakhstan.
77. The Kazakh national intelligentsia and its role in the political life of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century (M. Karataev, A. Baitursynov, A. Bukeikhanov, J. Akpaev, etc.)
78. Kazakh periodicals the beginning of the XX century. (Dala uylayaty, Aikap, Abay, "Kazakh", etc.).
79. Kazakhstan during the years of the World War I. National liberation uprising of the 1916 in Kazakhstan.
80. The February Revolution in Russia and its role in democratization of Kazakhstan.
81. The October Revolution in 1917. Establishment of Soviet power in Kazakhstan
82. The party "Alash" and the government "Alash Orda" (1917-1919).
83. The formation of Kaz. SSR is the beginning of the Kazakh Soviet republic (1919-1925).
84. NEP and its patterns in the region. Land and water reform (1921-1925).
85. National and territorial division of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (1920-1925). Unification of Kazakh lands in the KazASSR.
86. Cultural construction in Kazakhstan in the 20 – 30s of the XX century.
87. "Small October" of Goloshekin in Kazakhstan. Political company "Sovietization of Kazakh village" in 1925 - 1927.
88. The industrialization of Kazakhstan, its peculiarities and difficulties (1927-30).
89. The collectivization of agriculture in Kazakhstan. Confiscation of land property, dispossession, violent settling of the Kazakhs.
90. The wave of peasant uprisings against the forced collectivization (1929-1932).
91. The famine of 1931-1932 in Kazakhstan and its consequences.
92. Repression against the national intelligentsia (1937-1938).
93. KarLag, Alzhir is the symbols of Stalin's terror in Kazakhstan
94. The beginning of the Great Patriotic War. The conversion of the republics economy to the military development.
95. Kazakhstan is the arsenal of the front.
96. Kazakhstan is on battle-front of the Great Patriotic War.
97. Interethnic relations during the war. The deportation of some people in Kazakhstan.
98. Kazakhstan in the post-war years. Cultural and economic transformation.

99. The developing of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan and its consequences.

100. First results on overcoming the consequences of the cult of the individual cult and the democratization of society in the 50s of the XX century.

101. The tragedy of the Aral Sea: history and the present day.

102. Kunayev D.A. - State and public figure.

103. Kazakhstan during the reconstruction (perestroika). First steps and difficulties

104. December events of 1986 in Almaty. A contemporary estimation.

105. The collapse of the Soviet Union. Formation of the CIS in 1991.

106. Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR on October 25, 1990. The Constitutional Act on State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 16, 1991.

107. The formation and development of Kazakhstan as a sovereign, independent state.

108. State symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

109. Kazakhstan is an independent type of international relations.

110. Inter-ethnic relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Assembly of Kazakhstan people.

111. Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1995 and its main provisions.

112. Astana is the capital of an independent Kazakhstan. The history and prospects of moving the capital.

113. History of the tenge, the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

114. The role of political parties and social movements at the present stage of society development.

115. State youth policy at the present stage of society development.

116. The Republic of Kazakhstan as a multinational and multi-confessional state. The Congress of World and Traditional Religions in Astana (September, 2003).

117. Role of N.A. Nazarbayev in the organization of economic reform and the transition to a market economy. The strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050"

118. The development of foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan by N. Nazarbayev.

119. N. Nazarbayev contribution to the modernization of the current political system of the Republic of Kazakhstan .

120. Message from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev to people of Kazakhstan "Social and economic modernization is the development of Kazakhstan " dated 28.01.2012.

121. The doctrine about national unity.

122. RK is the state chairman of the OSCE. A new international initiatives.  
128. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev is a leader of the nation.

123. N.Nazarbayev is a Leader of the Nation. A day of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is December 1st, 2012.

### **Educational and methodological materials on the discipline**

#### *Textbooks*

1. История Казахстана (с древнейших времен до наших дней). В 5-и томах. - А., 1996-2010. На казахском и русском языках.
2. Kundakbayeva Zh. History of Kazakhstan in the late medieval period of the XIII - the first third of the XVIII centuries. - А., 2011

#### *Sources and Investigations*

1. Абжанов, С.В. Селиверстов, М.С. Бекенова; под общей редакцией Б.Г. Аягана. - Алматы, 2010.
2. Allan Todd and Sally Waller. History for the IB Diploma. Authoritarian and Single-Party States. - Cambridge University Press, 2011
3. Аяган Б., Ауанасова А., Сулейменов А. Новейшая история Казахстана: Кризис и распад советской системы. I том: Научно-популярное издание. Сер. «Летопись независимости». - Алматы: ТОО «Литера-М», 2011.
4. Аяган Б. Новейшая история Казахстана. 2 том: Выход из кризиса/ Б. Аяган; Ауанасова А., Кудайбергенов Р.- Алматы: ТОО «Литера-М», 2011.
5. Аяган Б. Новейшая история Казахстана. 3 том: Устойчивый Казахстан / Б. Аяган; Ауанасова А., Сулейменов А.- Алматы: ТОО «Литера-М», 2011.
6. Артыкбаев Ж.О. Кочевники Евразии в калейдоскопе веков и тысячелетий.- СПб., 2005.
7. Ашимбаев Д., Хлюпин В. Казахстан. История власти. Опыт реконструкции. - Алматы, 2008.
8. Булуктаев Ю.О. Партийно-политическое строительство в Республике Казахстан (1991-2012 гг.). Становление многопартийности. 1990-е гг. — Алматы: КИСИ при Президенте РК, 2012.
9. Burgan, Michael (2005). *Empire of the Mongols*. - New York, USA: Infobase Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4381-0318-1.
10. Дәулетхан Ә. Түркеш қағанаты (саяси және мәдени тарихын зерттеу 692-766жылдар). Бірінші кітап. - Алматы, 2005.
11. Дәулетхан Ә. Хұн -түрік -қазақ тарихын зерттеу мәселелері. (Ерте орта ғасыр- орта ғасыр). Екінші кітап. - Алматы, 2005.
12. Декабрь. 1986 год. Документальная хроника: научное издание. – Алматы, 2008.
13. Джагфаров Н.Р. Формирование режима личной, тоталитарной власти в стране (1917-1937гг). - А., 2013.
14. Есмағанбетов К.Л. Әлем таныған тұлға. Мұстафа Шоқайдың дүниетанымы және қайраткерлік болмысы. - Алматы «Дайк-пресс», 2008.

15. Жолдасбеков М., Сартқожаұлы Қ. Орхон ескерткіштерінің толық атласы. 1 кітап. - А., 2005.
16. Евразийский народ саки. - Алматы., 2006.
17. История Казахстана. Конспект лекции. – Алматы: АУЭС, 2009. – 59 с.
18. История колонизации края в 20-60-х годах XIX века. - Алматы, «Мектеп», 2009.
19. Красный террор. Сборник документальных материалов политических репрессий 20-50-х годов. - А., 2008.
20. Қазақ мемлекеттілігінің тарихы (ежелгі және ортағасырлық кезең). - А., 2007.
21. Қинаятұлы З. Казахское государство и Джучи-хан. - Астана «Ел Орда», 2004.
22. Методические указания к выполнению семестровых работ для студентов очной формы обучения всех специальностей. – Алматы: АИЭС, 2009. – 23 с.
23. Man, John (2007). *Kublai Khan: from Xanadu to superpower*. Bantam Books. ISBN 978-0-553-81718-8.
24. Morgan, David (2007). *The Mongols* (2nd ed.). Malden, Massachusetts, USA; Oxford, UK; Carlton, Victoria, Australia: Blackwell Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4051-3539-9.
25. Мендикулова Г. Казахская диаспора: история и современность. - А., 2006.
26. Мендикулова Г. История миграций между Казахстаном и Китаем в 1860-1960-е гг. - А., 2008.
27. Методические указания к выполнению семестровых работ для студентов очной формы обучения всех специальностей. – Алматы: АИЭС, 2009. – 23 с.
28. Мырзағалиұлы М. 1916-1917жж. Торғай қазақтарының көтерілісі. - А., 2005.
29. Морозов А.А. Казахстан за годы независимости. - Алматы: КИСИ при Президенте РК, 2005.
30. Назарбаев Н.А. Послание Президента Республики Казахстан народу Казахстана. – Алматы, 2005.
31. Назарбаев Н.А. Казахстанский путь. - Караганда, 2006.
32. Нарымбаева А.К. Аркаим–очаг мировой цивилизации, созданный прототюрками. - Алматы, 2007.
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