

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

Department of “Social disciplines”

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“ ____ ” _____ 2015.

**Recommendations for writing of the semester works
on the history of Kazakhstan**
(for all specialities)

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« ____ » _____ 2015

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The minute № 5, 18.12.2014 .
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“ ____ ” _____ 2015

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Almaty 2015

**Non-profit joint-stock
company**



**ALMATY UNIVERSITY
OF POWER
ENGINEERING AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**Department of “Social
disciplines”**

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WRITING OF THE SEMESTER WORKS
ON THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

(for all specialities)

Almaty 2015

Recommendations for writing of the semester works on the history of Kazakhstan have been prepared by: Baidildina S.H. History of Kazakhstan. Recommendations for writing of the semester works on the history of Kazakhstan for all specialities. – Almaty: AUPET, 2014. – P. 26.

Reviewer: Kozlov V.S.- Head of the “FL” department , Professor of AUPET

Printed on the basis of Non-profit JSC “Almaty University of Power Engineering and Telecommunications” publishing in 2015 plan of publishing.

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ON THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Editor **V.S. Kozlov**

Specialist for standardization N.K.Moldabekova

Signed to print

Edition 150 copies.

Size 1,6 ed. pub. p.

Format 60x84 1/16

Typographical paper №1

Order price 800 tg.

The copiers office
Non-profit JSC “Almaty University of Power Engineering and
Telecommunications”
050013, Almaty, Baitursynov st, 126

*«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, tradition, 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.

The materials of the lectures and seminars are considered the basic, key problems of the course, students' complete assimilation of the subject can only be provided by their active independent work, to deep study of the subject.

One of the active forms of students' independent work is the fulfillment of the semester work.

The *semester work* is a report of an independent student work, on the amount of their preliminary work, deep study of recommended literature, knowledge of the sources, study of the special and educational material.

In methodological recommendations the theme of the semester works, references and sources, as well as guidelines are given to the students.

Recommendations for writing of the semester works

The semester work on the course "History of Kazakhstan" is the obligatory work to perform in accordance with the curriculum. The performance of the semester work is the form of testing the students' readiness for study activities. In the process of studying the history of Kazakhstan student must complete three semester works. The semester work should be done in the written form.

The semester work is not an ordinary student's test work, it is the indicator of the students' intellectual level, his general culture and special training.

The purpose of the semester work is to consolidate the knowledge of the students given in the lectures and in the process of their self-study work on the historical sources.

The tasks of performing the semester work is to deepen and enhance the student's knowledge in the theory and methodology of science, its urgent problems, introduction to the independent scientific work, the mastering of the research methods and modern science "language".

The semester works are carried out on the schedule. The deadline of the semester work: the first work - Week 4, the second work - Week 8, the third work - week 12 (on 15 weeks of classes). Punctuality is a prerequisite for the students' attestation and access to the exam.

The theme of the semester work must be relevant with wearing Research character representing mostly the independent investigation of the problem, showing the student's ability to do the conclusions on the basis of analysis. The relevance of the semester work theme is defined by its correspondence to the major fields of the present day science.

Note: The contents of the semester work must strictly correspond to the topic. The theme is defined by the last two digits of the cipher / number of the students' record book. If the number of the selected topic will not match the last digit of the record book, the work will not get a credit.

The structure of the semester work depends on the nature of the topic, the specific content of the material and may have a different focus: a theoretical study, theoretical and empirical, empirical research.

The structure of the semester work should include the following sections:

- 1) Introduction (relevance of the topic, aims, objectives, historiography).
- 2) Main content of the topic.
- 3) Conclusion (results, conclusions, evaluation).

In the introduction the chosen topic is substantiated, its importance for the science and practice, the degree of elaboration and historiography (the degree of topic studying by the domestic and foreign scientists).

In the main part the hypotheses are investigated to be proved the main thoughts and ideas are examined. The content of the semester work must strictly correspond to the plan.

In conclusion the research results are given, evaluation of the research results are included, and the conclusions of the declarative character are done.

The references are made in accordance with generally accepted requirements: Sources are listed alphabetically with the name of the author, title of books or articles (in this case the names of the magazines, year and number of the issue are indicated), indicating the place of publication and year of publication. For example: Dzhagfarov N.R. Formation of a personal, totalitarian regime in the country (1917-1937). - A., 2013. Or if the magazine: Adilgereyev H.M. On the history of the Kazakh people formation. // Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. - 1951. - №1 (70).

By making a notes, you must specify the page where the quotation is taken. For example: Kinayatuly Z. Kazakh state and Jochi Khan. -Astana «El Orda», 2004. - 211. If the same source is found in the following order of reference, the note is as follows: *ibid.* 215.

When referring to an electronic source (such as <http://>) need to specify the name of the author, title, its status (abstract, essays, theses, articles, etc.), date of publication, and then e-mail address. For example: Nikitin IK "Life" in the game sense. Essay. 2006. // [Http://www.referat.ru/pub/item/23775](http://www.referat.ru/pub/item/23775).

The pagination must continuous numbering, the first page must be the cover sheet (made typewriting) the number is not put on it. This is followed by a table of contents, the number 2 is put on it, etc. The pagination is put in Arabic numerals in the lower right corner.

Terms of citing: quote should absolutely by related to the author's text. All quotes are should be in inverted commas and notes. The notes should be on the bottom of the page and numbered within the page.

Semester work should contain:

- 1) Cover Sheet (see. Appendix №1).
- 2) Plan
- 3) The text of the work (main sections).
- 4) The list of the literature in the alphabetical order.
- 5) Possible applications (maps, etc.).

The properly constructed semester work plan will serve as the organizing principle in the work of the student, helps to organize the material, it ensures consistency of its presentation.

The plan of the semester work shall be done by the student independently, taking into account their ideas and individual approaches. It represents a specific order of chapters and a detailed list of issues that should be given in the work.

The volume of the semester work must be in 16-18 pages of the handwritten text or in 14-15 pages of the computer text. The work must be written (printed) on the one side of the sheet of format A 4. The text is typed in Times New Roman (size 14) with 1.5 line spacing. Thus it is necessary to observe the following margin (mm): the top (bottom) 2 cm, left - 3cm, right - 1.5 cm.

The semester work should be given to the teacher by the student personally. After checking of the semester work, if it complies with the rules of writing and does not require registration and processing, should be defended orally in the case of its correspondence to rules of writing and should not to be redone. On the basis of

the written text the student of his student must prepare an oral report of 5-7 minutes and answer the teachers' questions on the theme of the work. The defense assumes the student knowledge of the topic and the ability to discuss the stated problem.

The evaluation of the semester work (credited - not credited) is based on the following criteria:

- the student performed work of his /her own;
- the author was able to pick up enough the list of the literature, necessary for understanding the issues identified as a theme;
- the logically formulated plan with the appropriate goals and objectives;
- the author is able to analyze the material;
- the semester work meets the requirements of the objectivity, correctness, literacy, logicity, argumentation and clarity of presentation;
- the conclusions and personal view of the author are sufficiently substantiated;
- the semester works meet the requirements of design;
- the students successfully defended their semester work and answered the teachers questions.

Each semester work is estimated to 9 grades, which is 9% access rating to state examinations, thus, for three semester works a student can get 27%.

Only a student who has done in time the qualitatively three semester works without debts on seminars and final tests can apply for access to state examinations.

Subject of the semester work

Section I (for the semester work №1)

1. Western (Agricultural) and Turkic (nomadic) civilization: similarity and special contribution to the world civilization.
2. Nomadic civilization: formation and characteristics of the development.
3. Features of the Stone Age on the territory of Kazakhstan.
4. Botay town is a monument of the Neolithic era.
5. Andronov and Begazy-Dandybay cultures on the territory of Kazakhstan.
6. Tamgali is a cultural monument of the Bronze Age on the territory of Kazakhstan.
7. Arkaim is a cultural monument of the Bronze Age.
8. Berel tumulus is monument of the culture of ancient East Kazakhstan.
9. A new archaeological discoveries on the territory of Kazakhstan (1991-2012).
10. Saka in the political history of Eurasia.
11. Ancient written sources about Saka.
12. The monuments of the Saka era: tumuluses Besshatyr, Tasmola.
13. Tumulus «Issyk» is a monument of the Saka era.
14. Military organization and military art of Saka and Huns: comparative analysis.
15. Military organization and military art of Saka.
16. Mythology and worldview of Saka.
17. Culture and Art of Saka.
18. State Usuns on territory of ancient Kazakhstan.
19. Kangüy State on the territory of ancient Kazakhstan.
20. Features of government Huns.
21. The great migration of people and Huns.
22. Ethnic and political processes in the Turkic kaganates.
23. Turkics in the political history of Eurasia.
24. The system of governance and public administration of Turkics
25. Social structure in the Turkic kaganate «On ok Budun».
26. The development of trade and economic relations in the Turkic kaganate.
27. Military organization and military art of the Turkics.
28. Runic inscriptions of the Turkics: the source and history of the study.
29. Tengrianism is the religion of the ancient Turkics as a reflection of their worldview.
30. Mythology and worldview of Turkics.
31. The Turkics in Chinese and Arabic written sources.
32. The Turkics in the Russian and European sources of the Middle Ages.
33. Karluk state on the territory of Kazakhstan.
34. Turgishes, their resettlement and political organization.

35. The Arab conquest of southern and south-eastern Kazakhstan.
36. Oghuzes in the history of Eurasia.
37. Political history of Karakhanids.
38. The development of trade and economics of Karakhanids' state.
39. The development of culture in the Karakhanids' state.
40. Ethnic and social and political history of Kimek.
41. Qipchaq - Polovzy - Kumans: history and the present.
42. Qipchaq in the political history of Eurasia.
43. Qipchaq and Russia: peculiarities of relations in the Middle Ages.
44. Code Kumanikus as written source on the Qipchaqs history.
45. The stages of the development of Qipchaq community.
46. The Great Silk Road as a reflection of diplomacy and politics.
47. The Great Silk Road and beliefs of the Turkics (Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, Islam).
48. General and specific in the development of the ancient towns of Kazakhstan and Europe.
49. Ancient mints in Kazakhstan: coinage, currency, its spread.
50. Architectural monuments on the territory of Kazakhstan (VI - XII cc.).
51. The development of urban culture on the territory of medieval Kazakhstan (VI - XII centuries).
52. Islam in Kazakhstan: the origins and history of the development
53. Teacher of the East is Al-Farabi on the philosophy and politics.
54. The views of Al-Farabi about music and poetry.
55. Al-Farabi about the mathematics, astronomy and medicine.
56. Medieval encyclopedic scientists of the East about the mathematics, astronomy and medicine.
57. "The blessed knowledge" of Yusuf Balasaguni.
58. "Dictionary of Turkic terms" of Mahmud Kashgari.
59. Kozha Ahmet Yassau in the history of medieval Kazakhstan.
60. Mmausoleum of Kozha Ahmet Yassau is a monument of medieval Kazakhstan.
61. Asan Kaigy and Corkyt ata in Kazakh epic heritage.
62. European mission in Asia. (Kazakhstan through the eyes of foreign travelers Marco Polo, Plano Carpini, William of Rubruk Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, Andre Landzhyumo).
63. Genghis khan as a military leader and founder of the Eurasian empire.
64. The invasion of Genghis Khan and the fate of Qipchaqs.
65. "Yasa"of Genghis khan and the legal relations in the Mongol Empire.
66. The development of trade and economic relations in the Golden Horde.
67. Mongolian uluses on the territory of Kazakhstan
68. The Golden Horde: culture, science and beliefs.
69. The Golden Horde: urban development, craft, trade.
70. The influence of the Golden Horde on the historical events of Eurasia.
71. Emir Timur's policy regarding the Golden Horde, the Ak Orda and

Moghulistan.

72. Ak-Orda: the political history, territory and economy.

73. The territory, the economy and the system of administrative organization of Moghulistan.

74. Nogai Horde: territory, economy and system of administrative organization.

75. The territory, the economy and the system of administrative organization of the Uzbek Khanate.

Section II **(for the semester work №2)**

1. The formation of Kazakh Khanate: the first Kazakh khans Zhanibek and Kerey.

2. Kazakh khanate in the period of the reign Burunduk and Kasym.

3. Kazakh Khanate in the period of the reign Khaknazar Khan.

4. Kazakh Khanate in the period of the reign Tauekel Khan.

5. Kazakh Khanate in the period of the reign Esim Khan.

6. Kazakh Khanate in the period of the reign Zhangir Khan.

7. Kazakh Khanate in the period of the reign Tauke Khan.

8. Kazakh Khanate in the works of Kadyrgali Zhalairi.

9. Kazakh Khanate in the writings of Mohammed Haydar Duglati.

10. Shezhire as a source of history of the Kazakh people.

11. «Zheti Zhargy» - the important source on the medieval history of Kazakhstan.

12. Institute of kurultay in the political system of the traditional Kazakh society.

13. The system of governance and public administration of the Kazakh Khanate in the XV and XVII centuries.

14. The social structure of the Kazakh Khanate in the XV-XVII centuries.

15. The patronomy principle of the traditional Kazakh society.

16. The development of trade and economic relations in the Kazakh Khanate in the XV- XVII centuries.

17. The symbolism and sacred meaning of the Kazakh yurt (nomad's tent).

18. Traditional world view and mythology of the Kazakhs in the XV- XVII centuries.

19. Traditional musical and poetic art of the Kazakhs in the XV-XVII centuries.

20. The role of the bard in Kazakh society and their works.

21. Institute of biys in the Kazakh society.

22. Chinese and Arabic written sources about the Kazakh Khanate.

23. Russian and European written sources about the Kazakh Khanate

24. European travelers about Kazakhstan in the XVI-XIX centuries.

25. Kazakh - Chinese relations in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

26. Kazakh-Russian diplomatic relations in the XVI - XVIII centuries.
27. Kazakh-Russian trade and economic relations in the XVI - XVIII centuries.
28. Kazakh-Zhungar relations XV–XVIII centuries.
29. The years of the Great Disaster (1723-1727) in the Kazakh steppe.
30. The role of the Kazakh warriors in the traditional Kazakh society.
31. Abulkhair khan - soldier, politician and diplomat.
32. Ablay khan is the warrior, politician and diplomat.
33. The process of accession of Kazakhstan to Russia: the purpose, results, value.
34. Charter about the Siberian Kirghiz 1822.: the purpose, results, value.
35. Charter about of Orenburg Kirghiz 1824.: the purpose, results, value.
36. The national liberation movement of the Kazakhs of the Junior Zhuz under the direction of Syrym Datov (1783-1797).
37. Igelstrom reforms: the purpose, content and results.
38. The national liberation movement of the Kazakhs of the Junior Zhuz under the direction of Isatai Taimanov and Makhambet Utemisov (1836-1838).
39. The national liberation movement of Kazakhs under the direction of Kenesary Kasymova (1837-1847).
40. The national liberation movement of the Kazakhs under the direction Zhankozha Nurmukhamedov (1850-es).
41. Cossack's military-colonization of Kazakhstan
42. Construction of the outposts and military lines on the territory of Kazakhstan.
43. Legal, administrative and territorial reforms of tsarism in Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX century: the purpose, results, value.
44. The study of Kazakhstan by Russian scientists: I.A Levshin V. Dahl, W. Radlof, etc.
45. The organization and activities of the Orenburg (Kirghiz - Kaisak) expedition.
46. Immigration policy of tsarism: the purpose, the main stages, results, value
47. The resettlement of Uighurs and Dungan in the Zhetisu.
48. Relationships between Kazakhstan and Kokand, Khiva and Bukhara khanates.
49. Bukey Horde in Kazakhstan's history of the XIX century.
50. Foreign capital and the economy of Kazakhstan during the XIX-XX centuries.
51. The political development of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century.
52. Socio - economical development of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century.
53. Political exiles in Kazakhstan in the XIX - the beginning XX century.
54. Kazakh intellectuals at the beginning of the XX century and its impact on the education and political life of the region.

55. The magazine «Aikap» and the social and political life of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century.
56. The newspaper «Kazakh» is the platform of the Alash party.
57. The party «Alash»: the purpose, program, activities.
58. The party «Ush Juz»: the purpose, program, activity.
59. Public and Political activity of Alikhan Bukeikhanov.
60. Public and Political activity of Ahmet Baitursynov.
61. Public and Political activity of Bakhytzhan Karataev.
62. Public and Political activity of Mustafa Chokay.
63. Public and Political activity of Khalel and Zhansha Dosmukhamedovs.
64. Public and Political activity of Mukhamedzhan Tynyshpayev.
65. Ahmet Baitursynov contribution to the development of the Kazakh language.
66. The construction of Russian outposts in Kazakhstan: the purpose, objectives, value.
67. The urbanization of Kazakhstan at the XIX and at the beginning XX centuries.
68. Ch.Ch. Valikhanov and his work «Journey to Kashgar».
69. Ch.Ch. Valikhanov contribution to the study of the Kazakhstan's history.
70. Russian orientalist V.V.Barthold.
71. Semenov Tian Shan contribution to the study of Kazakhstan.
72. The life and work of Kurmangazi.
73. Philosophical and educational views of Abay.
74. Philosophical and educational views of Shakarim Kudaiberdiev.
75. Ibrahim Altynsarin and development of public education.

Section III **(for the semester work №3)**

1. First all Kazakhstan's congresses and content of their political documents.
2. The civil war in Kazakhstan and the position of the Kazakh intelligentsia.
3. The national liberation uprising under the direction of Amangeldi Imanov in 1916.
4. Soviet power establishment in Kazakhstan.
5. M.Chokay about establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan
6. Kokand Autonomy: the purpose, goals, destiny and value.
7. National and territorial delimitation and Kazakhstan (1924)
8. M. Sultangaliyev about a single Turkestan.
9. M.Chokay about the national structure.
10. T.Ryskulov about the national issue.
11. Land and water reform in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century.
12. The policy of War Communism in Kazakhstan and its consequences.
13. The New Economic Policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan and its consequences.
14. Industrialization in Kazakhstan: the nature, rate, scope and results.

15. «Turksib» is the first-born of industrialization in Kazakhstan.
16. The formation and history of the gold mining industry of Kazakhstan.
17. Political repression of 1929-30 es in Kazakhstan: goals, consequences and significance.
18. Collectivization in Kazakhstan: methods of realization and consequences.
19. Stalin's policy of conversion of Kazakhs to sedentary life: the theory, politics, results.
20. The famine in Kazakhstan of 1931-32 and its consequences.
21. Kazakh intelligentsia of 1920-1930 es.
22. KarLag is a symbol of Stalin's terror.
23. ALGER is a symbol of Stalinist crimes.
24. Kazakhstani in the Great Patriotic War battle-front.
25. Kazakh women are heroes of the Soviet Union (A.Moldagulova, Mametova)
26. Industry of Kazakhstan in the help of the rear to the front.
27. Food of Kazakhstan is the help to the front.
28. Kazakhstan is the evacuation center during the Great Patriotic War.
29. The history of the deportation of some nations to Kazakhstan: the purpose, consequences and value.
30. The history of the deportation of the Volga Germans to Kazakhstan.
31. The history of the deportation of Koreans from Far East to Kazakhstan.
32. The history of the deportation Caucasian people to Kazakhstan.
33. A new wave of political repressions in Kazakhstan: the case of E.Bekmakhanov.
34. A new wave of political repressions in Kazakhstan: the case of M.Auezov.
35. A new wave of political repressions in Kazakhstan: the case of K.Satpaev.
36. A new wave of political repressions in Kazakhstan: the case Zhubanov.
37. The development of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan: the socio-economic and demographic consequences.
38. Khrushchev's thaw 50-60 es.: causes, objectives, results.
39. Kazakhstan's economic development in the 1960-70 es.
40. Social and political development of Kazakhstan in the 1970 es - the first half of the 1980 es.
41. Was the success of Gorbachev's reforms possible?
42. D.A.Kunaev's contribution to the development of Soviet Kazakhstan.
43. The history of the formation and development of the railway system in Kazakhstan.
44. The history of the formation and development of road-transport routes in Kazakhstan.
45. The history of the formation and development aircraft-transport system in Kazakhstan.
46. The history of the formation and development of the energy base in Kazakhstan.
47. The history of the formation and development of the telephone

communication in Kazakhstan.

48. The history of power industry system formation and development in Kazakhstan.

49. N.Nazarbayev and the modernization of the political system of Kazakhstan

50. The idea of Eurasianism: scientific approaches, politics, modernity.

51. The Republic of Kazakhstan and China: History and modernity.

52. The Republic of Kazakhstan and Russia: history and modernity.

53. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States: stages and prospects of cooperation.

54. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the U.N.: features and prospects of cooperation.

55. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the European Union: Features and prospects of cooperation.

56. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: features and prospects of cooperation.

57. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization: goals and prospects of cooperation.

58. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Eurasian Economic Union: goals and prospects for cooperation

59. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Customs Union: goals and prospects of cooperation.

60. The Republic of Kazakhstan and the OSCE: goals and prospects of cooperation.

61. The Republic of Kazakhstan and NATO: features and prospects of cooperation.

62. Cosmodrome «Baikonur» in the history of Kazakhstan.

63. T.Aubakirov is the first cosmonaut of the independent Kazakhstan.

64. Ecological problems of the Aral Sea.

65. Ecological problems of the Caspian Sea.

66. Semipalatinsk Testing in Kazakhstan's history and ATOM project

67. Kazakhstan as a geopolitical crossroads of Eurasia: history and Modernity.

68. Foreign investments to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

69. Kazakh diaspora abroad: history and the present.

70. N.Nazarbayev and the policy of preserving inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

71. State symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the story of creation and symbolic content.

72. N.Nazarbayev and the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

73. N.Nazarbayev and Astana is the capital of independent Kazakhstan.

74. «Strategy Kazakhstan-2050» is a new policy of established state"

75. Message from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev to the nation of Kazakhstan «Nurly Jol is path to the Future» dated

11.11.2014 (Highlights of the new course, a new economic policy of Kazakhstan).

Literature

Literature for section I

Textbooks

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4. Kundakbayeva Zh. History of Kazakhstan in the late medieval period of the XIII - the first third of the XVIII centuries. – А., 2011.
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6. History of Kazakhstan. Synopsis of the lectures. //Baidildina S.H., Kabdusheva L. – А., AUPET, 2014. – P. 78.

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Appendix 1

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN

NON-PROFIT JSC “ALMATY UNIVERSITY OF POWER ENGINEERING AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS”

DEPARTMENT OF “SOCIAL DISCIPLINES”

History of Kazakhstan

Semester work № ___

The theme: « _____ »

Carried out by _____
(speciality, course, group)

Checked by: associate professor _____

Almaty 2015

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