



LIONKING'S PHOTO

National Flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan



- **The national flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted on June 4, 1992.**
- **The author of the flag is Shaken Nyazbekov.**
- **The National Flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a piece of right-angled cloth of a sky-blue color.**
- **There is a picture of a golden sun with 32 rays in the centre.**
- **The sun is the symbol of peace.**
- **You can see the Eagle – the symbol of freedom under the sun.**
- **There is a traditional Kazakh ornament on the left.**
- **The color of the flag is blue and yellow.**

The Author of the National Flag



Shaken Nyazbekov

National Emblem of the Republic of Kazakhstan



- The coat of arms of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted on June 4, 1992.
- The authors of the emblem are Zhandarbek Melibekov and Shot-Aman Ualikhanov.
- There is a Shanyrak (a circle on the top of yurt) in the centre of the emblem.
- Its 2 beams lying across symbolize the 4 parts of the world.
- The sun rays are spreading all around the Shanyrak.
- The mythological horses – Tulpars – complete the ensemble.
- There is a star on the top and the inscription Kazakhstan below.
- The State Emblem is made in gold and blue colour.

National Anthem of the Republic of Kazakhstan

- *The anthem of RK* was adopted on January 7, 2006.
- It is based on a homonymous song written in 1956, with music by *Shamshi Kaldayakov* and lyrics by **Jumeken Najimedenov**.
- The original lyrics were modified by *Nursultan Nazarbaev*.

Geography of Kazakhstan



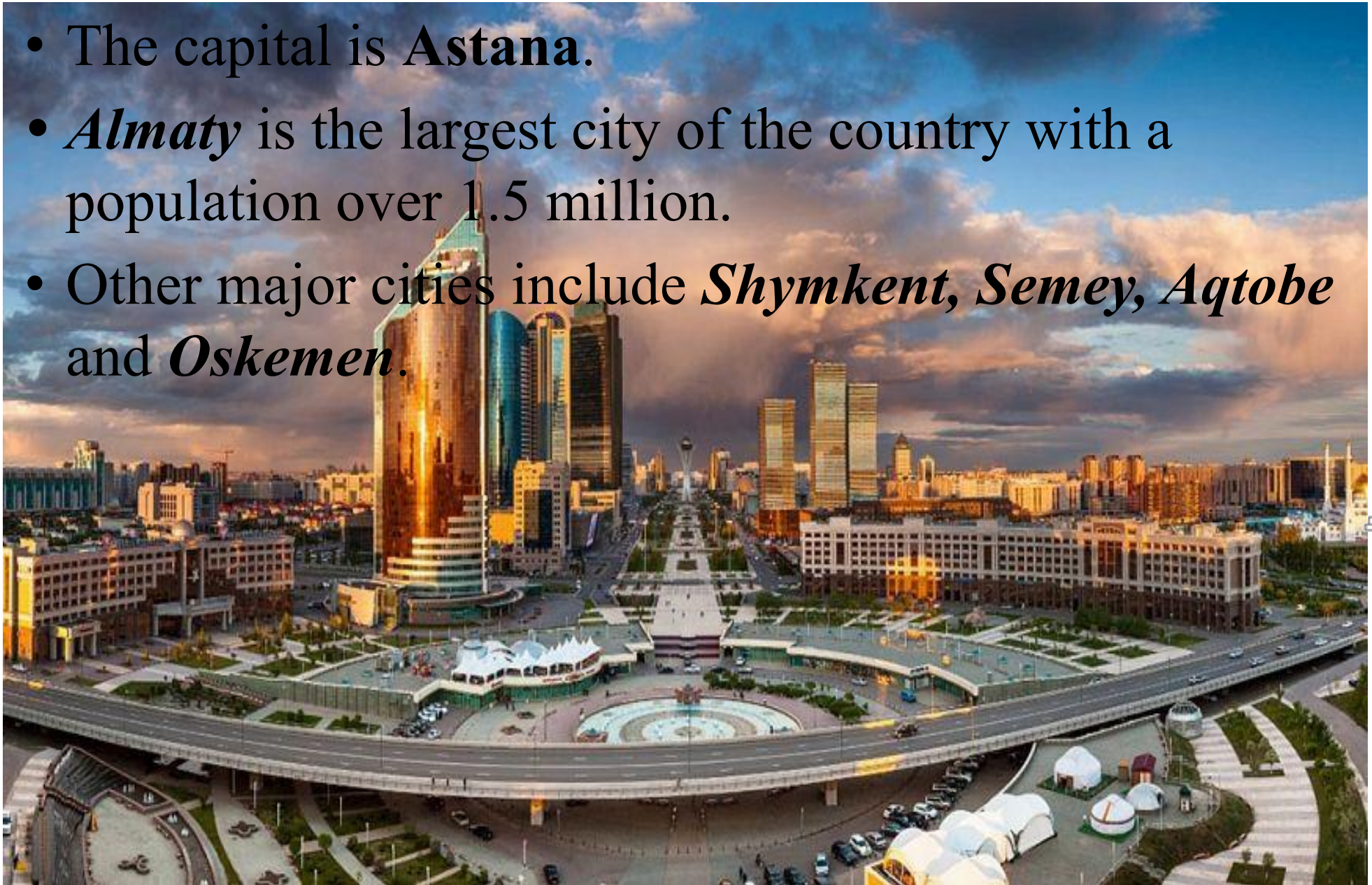
Republic of Kazakhstan is in the centre of Eurasian continent. It borders on Russia in the north, China in the east, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan in the south and the Caspian Sea in the west.

Its total area is over 2.7 million sq. km.

It takes the 9th place according to its size.

The capital is Astana.

- The capital is **Astana**.
- *Almaty* is the largest city of the country with a population over 1.5 million.
- Other major cities include *Shymkent*, *Semey*, *Aqtobe* and *Oskemen*.





Kazakhstan is divided into **5 main zones**, according to climatic and economic conditions. They are: **northern, eastern, central, western and southern Kazakhstan**.

RK consists of **14 regions**, **84 towns**, **2 cities** of republican importance – **Astana** and **Almaty**, **160 districts**, **155 settlements** and **7200 villages**



[Population pyramid](#), 2005

- The official language is **Kazakh**.
- Kazakhstan is a bilingual country: the **Kazakh language**, spoken by 64.4% of the population.

the population and ethnic Russians 23.7%, Tatars (1.3%), Ukrainians (2.1%), Uzbeks (2.8%), Belarusians, **Uyghurs** represent 63.1% of the population and ethnic Russians 23.7%, Tatars (1.3%), Ukrainians (2.1%), Uzbeks (2.8%), Belarusians, Uyghurs (1.4%), **Azerbaijanis** represent 63.1% of the population and ethnic Russians 23.7%, Tatars (1.3%), Ukrainians (2.1%), Uzbeks (2.8%), Belarusians, Uyghurs (1.4%), Azerbaijanis, **Poles** represent 63.1% of the population and ethnic Russians 23.7%, Tatars (1.3%), Ukrainians (2.1%), Uzbeks (2.8%), Belarusians, Uyghurs (1.4%), Azerbaijanis, Poles. Germans



Borovoie



- Khan - Tengri

Climate is sharply continental.
The territory of RK is occupied with **plains, forests, steppes, semi-deserts, deserts, low hills and mountains.**

Main rivers are the **Ertis, the Syrdaria, the Tobil, the Ili, the Ural, the Ishim.**

There are 2 seas - the **Caspian and the Aral .**

Lakes are **Balkash, Alakol, Tengiz, Zaisan** and others.

The famous mountains are:
Tien-Shan, Tarbagatai and Altai.

The highest peak is **Khan-Tengri.**
Its height is 6996 meters

- Kazakhstan is rich in **mineral resources** such as **copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel, silver, tin, uranium** and **zinc** with deposits of **oil** and **natural gas**.
- The main branches of **industry** are **coal-mining, metallurgical, machine-building** and **chemical**.
- **Grain-farming** and **cattle-breeding** are the main branches of **agriculture**.
- In **1992** Kazakhstan became a member of the **United Nations Organization**.

- Besik Toi The arrival of new birth (baby) is celebrated, which called Besik Toi. For babies, the tradition of Besikke Salu was practiced and involved placing the baby in the cradle for the first time. Special foods are prepared, and all the relatives, neighbors, and nearby children are invited. Guests to the feast brought "Shashu," or candies, kurts, and coins. The baby's cradle is made by a special master carver. Only women who have conceived their own children are allowed to place babies in their cradles, and any woman who would place a friend's baby in this place of honor must sew and present a new itkoiiiek to the baby's mother.



- Tusau Kesu After the baby's cradle and crawling stage, the scene is set for another celebration: when the baby begins to walk for the first time. Wealthier parents would butcher a cow for this celebration; less wealthy parents, a sheep. For the ceremony, black and white thread was prepared in advance to tie the baby's legs. The mother would ask one of the more energetic woman first to bind the baby; and then to cut the string. In this way the baby's first step would be toward his mother. Everybody would then wish the family great success for the baby's future. Here the reader might ask a question: Why use black and white thread instead of red or green? White is symbolized in this case to mean hopes for success without any obstacles. Black and white is associated with the concept of honesty.



□ Saukele kigizy For this event the matchmakers would be invited to the new yurt. The bride's mother would put a saukele on her daughter. A saukele was an old fashioned headdress for a bride. Upon seeing the saukele for the first time, the mother-in law would give her a present called "korimdik." In this saukele the bride looked like a princess; and the entire wedding suit is beautiful.

