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Seven sides of the Great Steppe

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, published an article titled "Seven sides of the Great Steppe" published on November 21

Space is the measure of everything and time is the whole story. The history of the nation begins when the horizons of time and space begin. It's not just a beautiful aphorism.

In fact, if we look at the Germans, Italians, or Indians of the Indians, the question of their great involvement in the history of thousands of years comes from their involvement in these countries. Of course, ancient Rome is not modern Italy, but Italians boast of their historical roots. This is proud. Similarly, the Old Goths and the Germans today are not a single nation, but they are also part of the historical historical heritage of Germany. It is the only evolving unique civilization that has been inspired by the history of the ancient Hindu people and today's Indian people with a rich polyethnic culture.

This is a correct position in history. Thus, we have a chance to learn about our roots, to think deeply about our national history and solve its possibilities.

ҰЛЫ ДАЛАНЫҢ ЖЕТІ ҚЫРЫ

«Өткенін мақтан тұтып, бүгінін нақты бағалай білу және болашаққа оң көзқарас таныту - еліміздің табысты болуының кепілі дегеніміз осы»

Н.Ә.Назарбаев



ҚАЗАҚСТАН - АЛМА
МЕН ҚЫЗҒАЛДАҚТЫҢ
ОТАНЫ

АТҚА МІНУ
МӘДЕНИЕТІ

ҰЛЫ ЖІБЕК ЖОЛЫ

ҰЛЫ ДАЛАДАҒЫ
ЕЖЕЛГІ
МЕТАЛЛУРГИЯ

ТҮРКІ ӘЛЕМІНІҢ
БЕСІГІ

АҢ СТИЛІ

АЛТЫН АДАМ



Seven sides of the Great Steppe

I. Space and time in the history of the nation.

1. Horseback riding culture
2. Ancient Metallurgy in the Great Steppe
3. Hun style
4. Gold man
5. Turkic cradle
6. Great Silk Road
7. Kazakhstan is the home of apples and tulips

II. Modernization of historical consciousness.

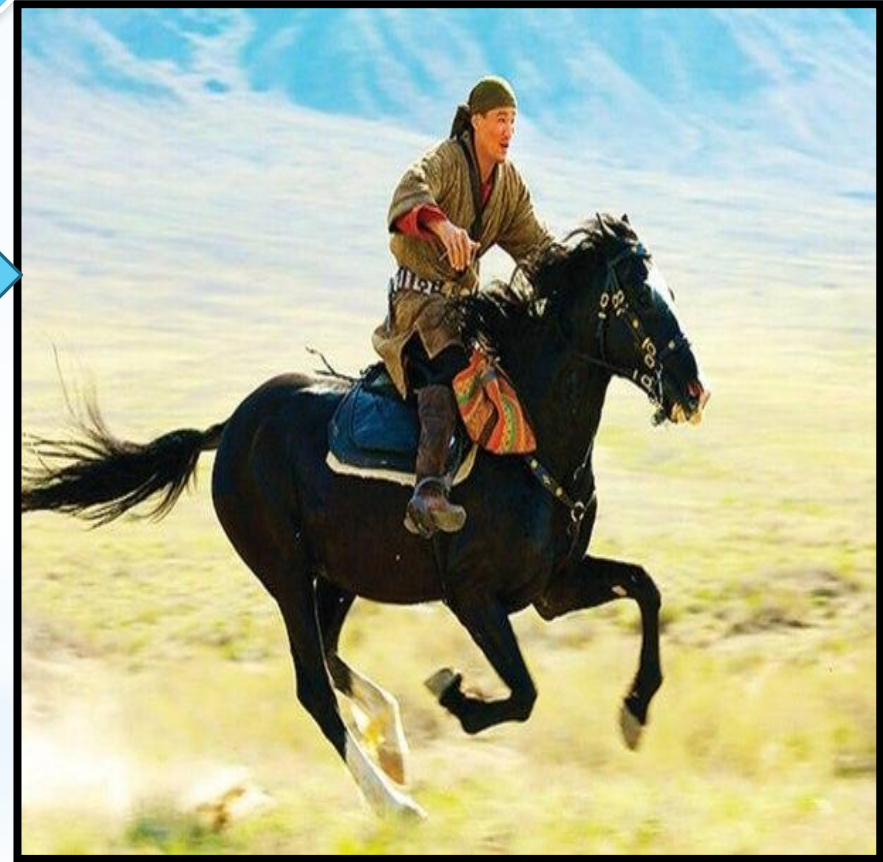
1. Archives – 2025
2. Great names of Great Steppe
3. The genesis of the Turkic world
4. Museum of ancient art and technologies of Great Steppe
5. Years of Steppe folklore and music
6. History of cinema and television

Horseback riding culture

The history of horseback riding and horse breeding originates from the Great Steppe. For the first time, the excavation of the ethnolithic era in the "Botay" settlement has been practiced in the territory of modern Kazakhstan.

The nomadic nomads invented the tall men and the stranger so that they could ride freely on the horses. This novelty has allowed the rider to climb the horse as it smashes, and at the same time, to use the weapon in an effortless and more effective way.

Another technological innovation developed by the Turkic tribes living on the territory of Kazakhstan is the sword. Its straight or curved face is a distinctive feature. This weapon is the most important and widespread tool of warfare.



2. Ancient Metallurgy in the Great Steppe

Finding ways to produce metal has led to a new era of history and dramatically changed the course of human development. Kazakhstan rich in metallic ores is one of the first centers of metallurgy. In ancient times, the centers of mining in Kazakhstan's central, northern and eastern regions emerged and alloyed bronze, copper, zinc, iron, silver and gold alloys.

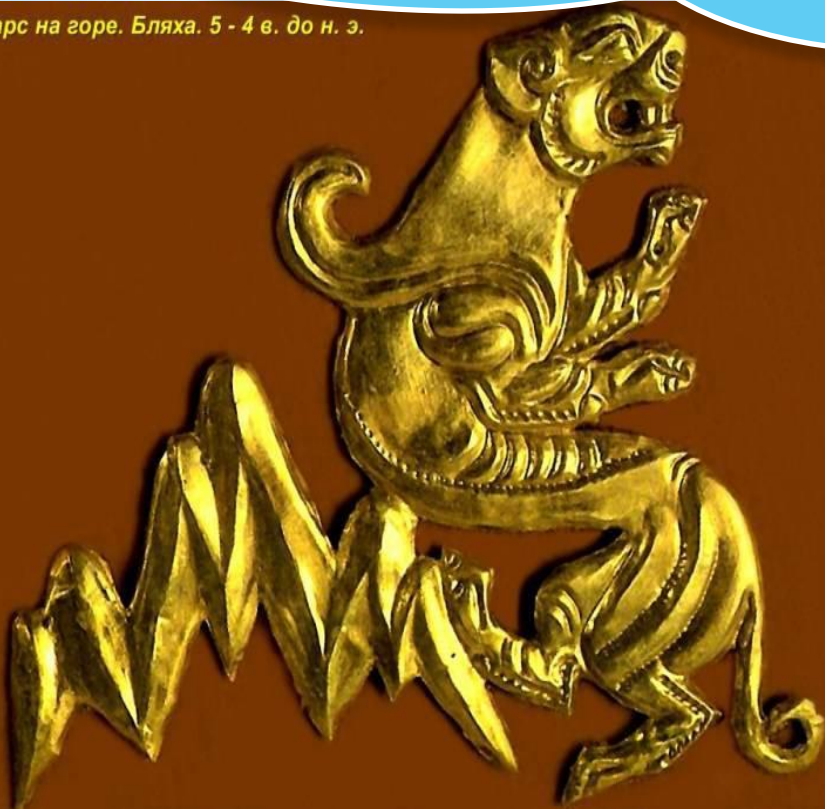


Our ancestors have developed a new, stronger metal manufacturing business and has enabled them to accelerate their technological advancement. During the excavations, metal-fired furnaces and handmade jewelry, ancient household items and weapons have been described in detail. All this shows how rapidly the steppe civilization in our area has been technologically advanced in ancient times.

The brightest manifestation of our ancestors heritage, the brilliant sign of their beauty and spiritual riches - the art of "hunting style". The use of the image of the animals in their daily life was a symbol of the interconnection between man and nature, and revealed the spiritual orientation of the nomads.

They used more predators, mostly cats. It is no coincidence that one of the symbols of sovereign Kazakhstan is a rare species of snow leopard in the local wildlife.

Барс на горе. Бляха. 5 - 4 в. до н. э.



3. Hun style

4. Gold man

The novelty, which is a sensation for world science, is a way to look at our roots in a new way - the "Golden Man", who was named "Kazakhstani Tutankhanon" among art critics, discovered in 1969 in the Issyk Mountains of Kazakhstan.

This warrior opened a mysterious mystery. Our ancestors have done a great deal of artistic fame, which is still outstanding with its great artistry. The warrior's golden clothes indicate that ancient masters are well versed in gold processing techniques. Also, this discovery represents a rich mythology that describes the power and aesthetics of the Dalai Cuning.

The people of the steppe glorified their leaders so much that they raised their status as powerful as the sun. The luxury make-up of the foundation is more than the intellectual tradition of our ancient ancestors. In one of the silver cups found near the warrior, there are signs written down. This is the oldest known writing place in Central Asia.



In the history of the Kazakhs and other peoples of Eurasia, Altai has a special place. These mountain peaks have been centuries-old not only the crown of the land of Kazakhstan but also the cradle of the whole Turkic world. It was in this region that the Turkic world appeared on the middle of the I millennium of our era, and a new era in the steppes of the Great Steppe.

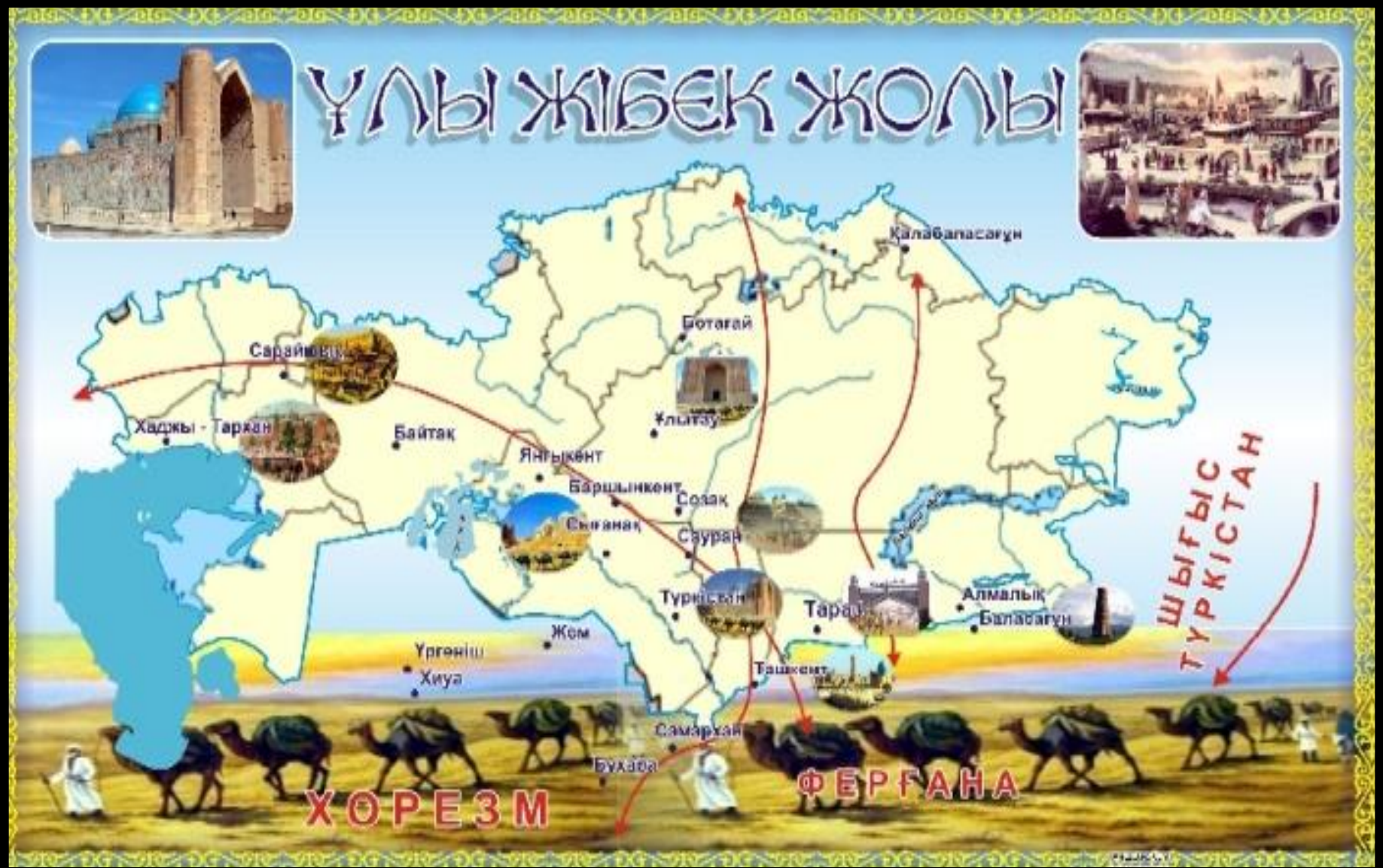
History and geography have created a unique model of continuity of Turkic states and great nomadic empires. These states have for a long time been replaced by one another and left an indelible imprint on the economic, political and cultural life of medieval Kazakhstan.



The Turks, who were able to master the enormous spaces, formed the original form of nomadic and sedentary civilization in the vast steppes, creating the center of art and science and the medieval cities that became the center of world trade. For example, the Otrar city of the Middle Ages was one of the great thinkers of the world civilization - Abu Nasir Al-Farabi, one of the spiritual leaders of the Turkic peoples, Hodja Akhmed Yasawi, lived and lived in Turkestan.

5. Turkic cradle

6. Great Silk Road



7. Kazakhstan is the home of apples and tulips



