

Modern History of Kazakhstan

Semester I

Lecture 1

- ▶ The course is designed to form historical consciousness among undergraduate students, based on the knowledge gained in the study of modern history of Kazakhstan. The polyfunctionality and significance of the discipline "Modern history of Kazakhstan" is due to its huge role in strengthening Kazakhstan's identity, self-awareness of the people, the implementation of tasks related to the need for an intellectual breakthrough in the new millennium. Kazakhstani society should have a spiritual and ideological core for the successful implementation of the goals, this is facilitated by the "Rukhani Zhagyru" program, which reveals the mechanisms of modernization of public consciousness and is based on the continuity of spiritual and cultural traditions.

Course goal

- ▶ to give objective historical knowledge about the main stages of the history of modern Kazakhstan; to direct the attention of students to the problems of the formation and development of statehood and historical and cultural processes

Course objectives

- ▶ ● systematization of historical knowledge about the main events of modern history that form the scientific worldview and civic position.
- ▶ ● creation of a scientifically grounded concept of the modern history of the Fatherland, based on a holistic and objective coverage of the problems of the ethno genesis of the Kazakh people, the evolution of forms of statehood and civilization on the territory of the Great Steppe and the totality of the most significant historical facts and events;
- ▶ ● filling with real scientific and historical knowledge of the content of the Kazakh development model during the period of accelerated modernization and the emergence of the republic in the direction of economic and ideological and cultural self-sufficiency.
- ▶ ● creation of an ideological and spiritual basis for the consolidation of a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional Kazakhstani society;
- ▶ ● disclosure of scientific principles that determine a unique and significant place in the history of modern Kazakhstan in the context of world history.

The sources and continuity of Kazakh statehood in ancient, medieval and modern times

- ▶ Written records fragmentary highlights the various periods of the history of Kazakhstan, and this is clearly insufficient for a more complete study of all available sources in the scientific revolution. In this regard, one of the pressing problems of education and the formation of historical thinking is the study of the written sources of the past, which are associated with human activity and reflect the history of social development. The main sources for the history of the medieval period are works written in Persian and Turkic languages in Central Asia and neighboring countries with her.

- ▶ Sources are divided into the Timurid, Shaybanid, Chagataid, Safavid and Ottoman historiography group. As it shown, the classification of a huge source-material in the first place, only the geographical origin or place of writing sources can be considered. At the same time, certainly, mismatch boundaries of the medieval states with modern state territory, which in turn hampers their scientific study should be considered. There is also a classification of sources on linguistic grounds, i. e. on the basis of language, but it does not contribute to their further-sided study. We would like to offer a comprehensive classification of sources, and their systematization of several, including the above listed factors. Thus, the study of medieval Turkic-speaking sources, you must consider the following factors: a) A chronological factor. In the first factor all medieval sources can be divided into Ancient monuments written in the period 5th-10th centuries, old Turkic monuments written in the 11th-16th centuries and new Turkic monuments belonging to the 17th-18th centuries

Periodization of national history

- ▶ There is a multitude of variants of the periodization of the history of Kazakhstan. Thus, in 30s of previous century S.D. Asfendiyarov, considered that he had to put a question as a whole for the first time, singled out three periods of the history of Kazakhs: “a) the first period - preCapitalistic development (till XVIII c.); b) the second - Colonial. Kazakhstan as a colony of tsarism and prerequisites of the October revolution in Kazakhstan; c) the third period - Soviet” [1]. Attempts of the periodization of the history of Kazakhstan occur in the publications of Sh.Kudayberdyev, A.Bukekhanov, M.Tynyshpayev, T.Ryskulov and others.

- ▶ For the first time ever the new variant of periodization of National history the academician M.K.Kozybayev suggested. He outlined nine periods: 1. Appearance and settlement of the first people on the territory of Kazakhstan. 2. The period of the Sakas, Usuns, Kanguys, Alshyns, Huns. 3. The period of the Turkic tribes. 4. Kypchak period. 5. Mongolian superiority. 6. Kazakh khanates: formation of people, nation. 7. Colonial period. 8. The period of the Soviet empire. 9. The period of independence [2]. In fact, into the basis of the periodization of National history the eventchronological principle. This principle defined the structure of many-volumed “History of Kazakhstan” - the last for today academic edition. The first volume being opened by the section “Earliest Kazakhstan” (the first section of the first volume “History of the Kazakh SSR” was entitled “Primitive communal system and its dissolution”), then comes the section “Kazakhstan in the Saka-Sarmat epoch” (former name “Birth of feudal relations”), in the textbook of A.Abdakimov “History of Kazakhstan (from earliest times till today)”, edited in 1999, we accounted for 13 periods of the National history.

Thank you for your attention!

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