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| Non-profit Joint-stock Company "SHAKARIM UNIVERSITY OF SEMEY" | | |
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| The program of the entrance exams to PhD- doctoral studies in the educational program | Edition №1 02.02.2024 | FP 042-2.07-2024 |

Faculty of Humanities and Economics
Department of History

**The program
of the entrance exams to PhD-doctoral
studies in the Group of educational program
D016 - History teacher training**

1. Introduction

The program of the entrance exam for a special discipline of doctoral studies is formed in the scope of the program of the previous stage of higher education (master's degree).

The main requirements for the level of training of specialists in the group of educational programs D016-The Subtotal of history teachers.

Applicants to the doctoral program should

know:

- theoretical and methodological foundations of the specialty, regularities of the emergence of historiographical schools and trends;
- methodology and methods of scientific research;
- means of research and processing of their results;
- methods of collecting and analyzing scientific information;
- methods of teaching special disciplines, pedagogy and psychology of higher education.
- trends in the development of historical science in the country and abroad;
- possess the necessary level of factual knowledge of national and world history, as well as related socio-humanitarian disciplines;
- possess special professional terminology and vocabulary of the specialty;
- possess the skills of professional argumentation in the analysis and evaluation of the most important historical events and phenomena

be able to:

- be able to analyze, systematize and summarize historical information;
- develop a research plan;
- conduct bibliographic work with the use of modern information technologies;
- select the necessary research methods, modify existing ones, and develop new methods based on the objectives of a particular study;
- process the results obtained, analyze and comprehend them taking into account the available literature data;
- present the results of the work done in the form of reports, abstracts, articles, designed in accordance with the existing requirements, with the involvement of modern editing and printing tools.

have skills:

- teaching and research work;
- in special terminology;

be competent:

- in a systematic deep understanding of history as a science and as a subject of teaching in higher educational institutions;
- in solving the problems of information search, be ready for self-study, personal and professional growth.

2. BLOCK 2. "HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN"

1. Introduction to the "History of Kazakhstan"

Subject, goals and objectives of the course "History of Kazakhstan". Modern understanding of the academic discipline "History of Kazakhstan", History, personality, - state. History and civilization. Functions and principles of the Fatherland's history. The history of Kazakhstan in the context of world history. Priorities of national history. "The concept of the formation of historical consciousness in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (1995).

Periodization of the history of Kazakhstan. The main methods of studying the history of Kazakhstan. New conceptual approaches in the study of the history of the Fatherland.

Sources and literature on the discipline "History of Kazakhstan".

Features of the study of National history. Actualization of the problems of the national history of Kazakhstan at the present stage.

2. The ancient history of Kazakhstan

Paleolithic (Old Stone Age). The origin of man (anthropogenesis). The main anthropological findings in Africa and Asia. Natural conditions of Kazakhstan and the habitat of ancient hominids.

Archaeological periodization and chronology of the Stone Age. History of the study of the Paleolithic of Kazakhstan. The work of the Karatau detachment in Southern Kazakhstan under the leadership of H. A. Alpysbayev. Discovery of the Lower Paleolithic memorials. The significance of A. G. Medoev's works in Western Kazakhstan and in the Northern Balkhash region. Research in Central Kazakhstan by M. N. Klapchuk and V. S. Voloshin. The results of the work of the Paleolithic group of the Shulba archaeological expedition and the expedition to study the monuments of the Stone Age of Kazakhstan under the leadership of Zh. K. Taimagambetov.

The latest discoveries of Paleolithic monuments of the joint Kazakh-Russian complex archaeological expedition in Kazakhstan (1992-2002). Stratified monuments of Koshkurgan, Shoktas, etc.

Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age). Transition from Pleistocene to Holocene. Retreat of glaciers. Mesolithic monuments of Southern Kazakhstan. Characteristics of material culture. Confirmation by archaeological sources of changes in the economy under the influence of natural conditions and tools. The appearance of a bow and arrow in everyday life. Stone tools: microliths and macroliths. Monuments of the coast of the Tobol, Nura, and Irtysh rivers. Differences in tools. A Mesolithic historical site. Neolithic (New Stone Age)

General characteristics of the Neolithic. "The Neolithic Revolution". Transition from appropriating to producing forms of economy. The origin of animal husbandry and agriculture. Neolithic sites of Kazakhstan. Karaungur cave site. Technology of stone processing and ceramics manufacturing.

Celteminar culture on the territory of Western Kazakhstan. Atbasar culture of Central Kazakhstan. Mahanjar culture of the Turgai hollow.

The variety of Neolithic art: pottery ornaments, rock carvings, etc.

The development of a matriarchal-tribal society.

Eneolithic (Copper-Stone Age)

The appearance of copper tools that existed alongside stone tools. The spread of hoe farming and pastoral cattle breeding. Eneolite of the Ural-Irtysh interfluvium. Botay culture. Material culture. The nature of settlements and dwellings. Economy. Funeral rite. Eneolithic monuments of Mangystau. Methods of making pottery. Interaction of cultures from neighboring territories.

3. Antiquity on the territory of Kazakhstan

Bronze Age (XIII-IX centuries BC)

General characteristics and periodization of the Bronze Age. Development of cattle breeding: pastoral cattle breeding, driving-pastoral cattle breeding, transition to nomadic cattle breeding. Patriarchy. Property inequality, the emergence of a separate family. Development of ethical communities.

Andronovskaya and Begazy-Dandybayev culture on the territory of Kazakhstan. Domestic crafts, housing, religion, and art. Archaeological sites (settlements, burial grounds, mines, petroglyphs): Tasty-Bulak, Atasu, Tautary, Tamgaly-tas, etc. Typology of artifacts. The territory of distribution of pamyataikov. Ceramics. High level of bronze foundry production. Selection of specialists-artisans. The appearance of the potter's wheel. Funeral rite. Proto-cities of Botay, Toksambay.

Early public education. Saki (VII-III centuries BC). The era of early iron. Widespread transition to nomadic cattle breeding. The Great Steppe of Eurasia and the Scythian-Saka community. Saks and sauromats on the territory of Kazakhstan. The history of the Kazakh statehood and the Saka state education. The Saka script is an important attribute of statehood. Advanced art, mythology, and religion. High level of military organization. Agriculture—craft, trade. Villages and settlements. Relations with Assyria, Media, Parthia, and Iran.

Usuni and Kangyu (II BC-1st century AD). The successors of the historical and cultural heritage of the Saks were Usuni and Kangyu, and the Savramats - Sarmatians. The Usun state in Zhetysay, the Kangyu state in the Syr Darya. The military system. The tribal structure is the basis of military and state organization. Political and ethno-cultural relations of the Wusun and Kanpo with China, the Huns, and the states of Central Asia.

The Huns. The first nomadic Empire in Central Asia (III century BC - I century AD). Migration of the Huns to the west. The creation of the state of Yueban by the Huns in Eastern and Central Kazakhstan (II-Y centuries AD) - the ruling dynasty. Hierarchy of clans and tribes. The sacred power of the ruler. Decimal system of military organization. Cattle breeding, agriculture, craft. Writing and cities. Worship of Tengri.

4. Kazakhstan in the Middle Ages.

States of the Early Middle Ages (XI-X centuries) The Turkic Khaganate (552-603) - the first Eurasian nomadic empire. Formation of the Turkic ethnic group. Political strengthening of the Turk tribe and the formation of the state. Expansion of the borders of the khaganate. Relations with Byzantium, Iran, and China. The Western Turkic Khaganate (603-704) and its center in Zhetysu. Military-administrative system, ethno-social structure. Tribal strife. Chinese aggression. The rise of the Turgesh.

Turgesh Khaganate (704-756) Formation of the state. The struggle of the Turgesh with the Tang Dynasty and the Arabs in Central Asia. The expansion of the Arabs in Southern Kazakhstan. The historic battle of Talas in 751 and the expansion of the political influence of Islam and Muslim culture in the region. Intertribal struggle for supreme power. Amplification of carluks.

Karluk state (766-940). Formation of the state in Zhetysu. The capture of Kashgar by the Karluks, the spread of influence on Ferghana. Tribal composition and settlement of Karluks. Military-administrative department. Economy. Cities and settlements. Spiritual culture. The struggle against the Samanids, the expansion of the borders of Islam up to the Talas Valley. The gradual orientation of the Karluk military nobility to Islam. Strengthening of internecine struggle.

Oghuz State (late IX-early XX century) XI c.). Displacement of the Oghuz: Pecheneg tribes from the Syr Darya and the Aral Sea basin. Formation of the Oguz state. Ethnopolitical relations of the Oghuz people with the Kimeks, Knpchaks, Karluks, Khazars and Bulgars. Tribal composition and settlement of the Oghuz people. Social system, economy, cities and settlements. Development of trade and crafts. The fight against the Seljuks and the intensification of civil strife. Weakening of the political foundations of the Oghuz Jabgu.

Kimek Khaganate (late IX - early XX century). XI c.). Formation of the state. The development of ancient Turkic traditions in the Kimek society. Tribal composition and settlement of the Cymeks. Political dependence of the Kipchak and Cuman tribal associations on the Kimek khagan. Ethnopolitical and cultural relations of the Cymeks with neighboring peoples. Social structure, economic and cultural types, cities and trade. Strengthening of the Kipchak and military nobility. The fall of the Khaganate.

Economic and cultural life of Kazakhstan in the XI-X centuries. Nomadic civilization, the specifics of its development. Economic and cultural types: cattle breeding, agriculture, cities and settlements. Steppe and city. The Great Silk Road. Ancient Turkic writing and monuments of Turkic culture. The spread of Islam and Muslim culture, Christianity, Buddhism, Manichaeism. Prominent scientists and writers: Yolyg Tegin, al-Farabi, Zhanah ap-Kimeki.

States of the developed Middle Ages (XI-beginning of the XIII century) Karakhanid state (942-1210) - The formation of the khaganate on the territory of Zhetysu and Kashgar. The first Muslim Turkic state in Kazakhstan. Southern Kazakhstan under the rule of the Karakhanids. The spread of the political influence of the Karakhanids on Transoxiana. Political ties with the Seljuks, Khorezmshahs, and Kipchaks. Hierarchical system of power structures. Nomadic traditions and the involvement of the Karakhanids in the orbit of settled agricultural and Muslim culture. Cities and trade. Development of settlement and agriculture. Military-tribal and administrative management system. The spread of the political power of the Karakitai to the Karakhanids.

Karakitai (1128-1213) Capture of the Eastern Karakhanid Khaganate by the Karakitai. The spread of the political influence of the Karakitai in Transoxiana. Social structure and economy. The fall of the Karakitai power.

Ulus of Naimans and Kereits (XII-beginning of the XIII century). Formation of the confederation of Naimans and Kereit tribes in Central Asia. Settlement. The spread of Christianity. The formation of the state among the Naimans and Kereits. The defeat of the Kereit and Naiman uluses by Genghis Khan. The rise of the Naimans in Zhetysu. Defeat of the Naimans by the Mongols,

Kipchak Khanate (beginning XI-1224). The Kipchaks are the heirs of the Kimek state. Displacement of the Oghuz people from Syrdaria. The term "Deshti-Kipchak" in time and space. The tribal composition of the Kipchaks and its hierarchy. Relations with neighboring peoples and States. Division of the state into two associations. The struggle of the Kipchaks with the Khorezmshahs. The formation of the ethnic core of the Kazakh people in the XI-XII centuries in the Kipchak Khanate. The final stage of the formation of the Kipchak nation and the Mongol invasion. Economy. Language. Culture. The fall of the Kipchak Khanate.

Development of the economy and culture of Kazakhstan in the XI-early XIII centuries. Economic and cultural types in nomadic pastoral societies. Cities of Southern, Eastern, Central and Western Kazakhstan. Architecture. Crafts, trade, money circulation. The Great Silk Road and its branches on the territory of Kazakhstan. Spiritual culture of the peoples and tribes of Kazakhstan. Religious beliefs and cults. The population of Kazakhstan in the system of Muslim culture. The spread of Islam among the nomads. Establishment and expansion of cultural and political ties of the peoples and tribes of Kazakhstan with the countries of the Muslim East and other adjacent and remote countries.

Oral creativity and written Muslim Turkic culture. Works of scientists and thinkers Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Balasagun, Ahmed Yuzhanka, Khoja Ahmed Yassawi. Kazakhstan during the Mongol conquest (XIII century). The Golden Horde (1243-ser. Huv.).

Formation of the Mongol Empire. Genghis Khan's capture of East Turkestan and Zhetysu. The conquest of the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan by the Mongols. Kazakhstan is a part of three Mongolian uluses. Batukhan's campaign in Eastern Europe. Formation of the Golden Horde. Development of the ulus system. The rulers of the Golden Horde. The adoption of Islam as the state religion. The ethiopolitical ties of the Golden Horde to the Mamluk state. Timur's campaigns on the Golden Horde. The weakening and disintegration of the Golden Horde. Ulus wrestling. Formation of the Chagatai State.

Medieval states in the XIU-XU centuries. The states of Kok-Orda and Ak-Orda. Kok-Orda (end of HS-beginning) KHU v.) - the first large state association on a local ethnic basis. The struggle for the Syrdarya cities. Relations with Central Asia and Khorezm. The struggle with the Timurids for the Syrdarya cities. The transfer of power to the Shaibanids.

Mogulstan (ser. XIU-beginning of XIIv.). Formation of the state. Territory and ethnic composition. The spread of Islam. Timur's campaigns against Moghulistan-An alliance of the rulers of Moghulistan and Kok-Orda against Timur. The sluggish dependence of Moghulistan on Timur. Strengthening of power under Muhammad Khan. Military raids of the Oirat Mongols. The weakening and disintegration of Moghulistan.

The state of the nomadic Uzbeks (1428-1468) or the Khanate of Abulkhair. Territory and ethnic composition. Abulkhair-khal's military campaigns in Central Asia. The struggle for the Syrdarya cities. The defeat of Abulkhair from the Oirats (1457). The migration of the sultans Janibek and Kerey (1459). The collapse of the khanate.

The Nogai Horde. (end of XIU-XUvv.). Territory and ethnic composition. The rulers of the Nogai Horde. Relations of the Nogai Horde with the adjacent states. The collapse of the Nogai Horde.

Siberian Khanate (late XI-XI centuries). The formation of the Siberian Khanate, its internal and foreign policy history. Territory, ethnic composition, economy. The fall of the Siberian Khanate.

Education of the Kazakh people. Ethnonym "kazak" (Kazakh). Kazakh zhuzes. Historical background of the formation of the Kazakh nation. Ethnic processes in ancient times, in the early and developed Middle Ages. The formation of the nation in the post-Mongol period. The process of formation of the Kazakh nation. The formation of an ethnic territory, the formation of a single language. Community of economy, material and spiritual culture. The factor of state education and its influence on the ethnic process. The first mention in a written source of the term "Cossack" (Kazakh). Its social meaning. The ratio of the concept of "Uzbek" and "Cossack" (Kazakh). The ethnonym "Cossack" as the self-name of the people. Completion of the formation of the Kazakh nation (XIU-XU centuries). The effect of ethno-political and economic factors in the formation of Kazakh zhuzes. Zhuzes are ethnoterritorial associations of Kazakhs. The appearance of the Senior, Middle and Junior juzs.

5. The Kazakh Khanate in the XV-XVI centuries.

Formation of the Kazakh Khanate (1466). Extension of the political rule of the Kazakh Khanate to the Eastern Deshti-Kipchak. The first Kazakh khans Kerey and Janibek. The fight of the Chipmunk and Kasym against Muhammad Shaibani and the Murz Nogai Horde. The struggle of the Kazakh Khanate for the Syrdarya cities.

Strengthening of the Kazakh Khanate. Socio-economic and political situation of the Kazakh Khanate at the beginning of the XVI century. Tribal composition. Economy: cattle breeding, agriculture, cities, trade. Political and economic significance of the Syrdarya lands. The campaigns of Muhammad Shaibani against the Kazakh Khanate. The death of Shaibani Khan. Weakening of the political foundations of Moghulistan. The transformation of the Kazakh Khanate into one of the strong states of Central Asia. Annexation of Zhetyysay to the territory of the Kazakh Khanate. Expansion of the territory of the Khanate under Kasym Khan. Shaibanid campaign against the Kazakh Khanate. The Kazakh Khanate in the second quarter of the XVI century. The struggle for the throne. The relationship of the Kazakh Khanate with Moghulistan. The weakening of the Khanate by the middle of the XVI century. Kazakh-Nogai relations.

The Kazakh Khanate in the second half of the XVI century. The reign of Haq-Nazar. Kazakh-Oirat relations. Kazakh-Nogai relations. Kazakh Khanate and Shaibanids of Transoxiana. The struggle of the Kazakh khans against the union of Bukhara and the Siberian Khanate. The influence of the Tashkent uprising on the relations between the Kazakh Khanate and Transoxiana. The rise to power of the Ashtarkhanids in Central Asia.

6. The Kazakh Khanate in the XVII-early XVIII centuries.

Socio-economic and political situation of the Kazakh Khanate in the XVI century. The struggle of Yessim Khan for the Syrdarya cities.

Relations between the Kazakh and Bukhara khanates. The Kazakh Khanate and the feudal domain of East Turkestan. Kazakh-Dzungarian relations. The emergence of the Dzungarian Khanate, the beginning of its aggressive policy. Aggravation of Kazakh-Dzungarian relations in the second half of the XVII century. The growth of the influence of batyrs and biys in the Kazakh society. Kazakh Khanate under Zhangir. The reign of Tauke Khan: Increased tension in Kazakh-Dzungarian relations. "Zhety-Jargy" by Tauke Khan. Tole bi, Kazbek bi, Aiteke bi.

7. Kazakh culture in the XIU-early XVIII centuries.

Traditional nomadic culture of the Kazakhs. Breeding of domestic animals. Tools of labor. Weapons. Crafts and home crafts. Trade and trade routes.

Spiritual culture of the people. Customs and customs. Nauryz. Religious and other holidays. Beliefs and cults. Oral folk art. Sages, akyns and zhyrau: Miki bi, Asan Kaigy, Shalkiiz, Kaztugan, Dospambet, Markaska, Aktamberdy. The main ideas are their legacy.

Urban culture of Kazakhstan. The relationship between the city and the steppes. The structure of cities in different regions of Kazakhstan. Decline of urban culture of the XVII-beginning of the XVIII centuries, its causes.

Oral historiography (historical tradition), its meaning and significance. Written historiography, the significance of the outstanding works of Muhammad Haidar Dulat, Kadyrgali Kasym-ula Zhalair.

8. Kazakhstan in modern times (XVIII - early XX centuries)

Kazakhstan in the first quarter of the XVIII century. Kazakhstan's Entry into the New Era: theoretical aspects and problems. Periodization. Historiography and sources. The international situation of Kazakhstan: features of the perspective. Kazakhstan in the system of Central Asia.

Internal political and socio-economic situation in Kazakhstan in the first quarter of the XVIII century. Dzungarian aggression in Kazakhstan. "Aktaban shubyryndy". Kazakh-Junar wars. Consolidation of the Kazakh society in the face of Dzungarian aggression. Leaders and ideologists of the Kazakh people's militia against the Dzungars. Bulantinskah. The battle of Anirakai. The consequences of the Dzungarian invasion. Management of the Kazakh-Dzungarian wars in oral folk historiography. Kazakhstan and Russia in the conditions of the new time.

Prerequisites of Kazakh-Russian relations in the XI-XI centuries. Kazakh-Russian relations in the first quarter of the XVIII century. Kazakhstan in the system of "Eastern policy" of Peter the Great. Cossack colonization.

The beginning of Kazakhstan's accession to Russia: historiography and sources. Khan Abulkhair as a statesman, political figure and commander. Kazakhstan in the context of Russia's foreign policy of the second quarter of the XVIII century.

The beginning of the era of colonialism in Kazakhstan historiography, problems, sources. Economic and socio-political development of Kazakhstan in the second quarter of the XVIII century.

Changes in the domestic and foreign policy development of Kazakhstan. Qing China and Dzungaria. The colonial policy of Russia in Kazakhstan. The weakening of the Dzungarian Khanate. Kazakh-Dzungarian relations. Kazakhstan and Dzungaria in the foreign policy of Russia and China.

Kazakh society in the XVIII century. Economy of the Kazakhs. Nomadic cattle breeding is the basis of material production of the Kazakh society. Nomadic Kazakhs. Features of the development of agriculture. The state of the crafts. Changes in the economy. Foreign trade. The social structure of the Kazakhs. Social division. The concepts of "white bone" ("ak suyek"), "black bone" ("kara suyeyu"), their content and structure.

Statehood of Kazakhstan in the Abylai era. Domestic and foreign policy situation of Kazakhstan. Khan Ablay as a political and statesman, his desire for political independence and sovereignty. Abshai's relations with the Russian and Qing Empires. The struggle of Abylai Khan for the unification of the Kazakh lands.

Social development of the Kazakh society. Dynamics and transformation of geopolitical conditions in Central Asia by the end of the XVIII century. Changes in the foreign policy position of Kazakhstan by the end of the XVIII century.

Kazakhstan and the Central Asian states at the end of the XVIII - in the second half of the XIX centuries. The political situation in the territory of the Middle Zhuz during the reign of the successors of Abylai Khan (80 - ies of the XVIII century-1821). The problem of preserving sovereignty and independence in Kazakhstan and Central Asia in the conditions of the colonial expansion of Russia and England. Administrative reforms of Russia in Kazakhstan. Elimination of the Khan's power in Kazakhstan.

The People's liberation Movement of the Kazakh people in the conditions of the loss of state independence and sovereignty in the KHUSH-early XX centuries. Main stages, results, problems.

The first stage of the people's liberation movement of the Kazakh people (1731-1837). Participation of Kazakhs in the Russian liberation movement. Revolts of Syrym Datov, Isatay Taimanov, Makhambet Utemisov, Kasym Abylaykhanov, Sarzhan Kasymov, Zholaman Tlenshiev. Features of the ideology and specifics of the initial stage of the people's liberation movement in Kazakhstan.

Socio-economic and political development of Kazakhstan in the XIX-early XX centuries. Historiography and sources. Features of the economic and socio-political situation of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan in the foreign policy of the Russian Empire in the first half of the XIX century.

The struggle for the preservation of the territorial integrity and statehood of Kazakhstan. The second stage of the people's liberation movement of the Kazakh people (1837-1870). Kenesary Kasymov-warrior, patriot, ruler. The People's War of 1837-1847 The uprisings of Dzhankhoji Nurmukhamedov and Yeset Kotibarov. Protest movement in Mangyshlak. General and special at the second stage of the people's liberation movement in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan and Russia in the liberation movement.

The final submission of Kazakhstan to the Russian Empire. Kazakhstan's loss of sovereignty and independence. The declaration of the land of the Kazakhs as the property of the Russian state. Tsarist reforms in Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX century.

Socio-economic, political and cultural development of Kazakhstan in the XIX-early XX centuries. Kazakhstan is a colony of the Russian Empire. The declaration of the land of the Kazakhs as the property of the Russian state. Migration policy and Stolypin modernization in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century.

Regulations on the administration of the Turkestan Region and the steppe regions. Strengthening the centralization of colonial administration. Changes in the structure of judicial proceedings, the essence of judicial innovations. The beginning of the labor movement. Social inequality of the people. Exploitation of child labor. Forms of workers' discontent. The first strikes.

Formation of a multiethnic society in Kazakhstan: general characteristics. Ethnic processes and their socio-demographic characteristics in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Polyethnic

composition of the population: main factors, sources of formation, composition. Kazakh village. Zhataki (otkhodnichestvo). Resettlement village.

The Russian Empire is a prison of peoples. Kazakhs. Relations of peoples. Russians in Kazakhstan. Polish exiles in Kazakhstan. Migration of Uighurs and Dungans to the territory of Kazakhstan. Reasons for relocation. The situation of the Uighurs and Dungans on Chinese soil. The first settlements. Agriculture, development of agriculture. Development of Uyghur and Dungan culture.

Development of agriculture in Zhetysu. Trade. Fairs. Crafts. Industry. The processes of urbanization. Socio-cultural image of cities. Bank and money transfers. The state of transport and trade routes in the region. Formation of working personnel. The system of land use and the aggravation of the agricultural issue. The consequences of Stolypin's agrarian reforms.

Kazakhstan's relations with China. The transformation of Bukhtarma, Petropavlovsk, Semipalatinsk into centers of trade with Xinjiang. Further development of trade relations. The weakening of the Kazakh-Chinese trade relations, the reasons.

The third stage of the people's liberation movement in Kazakhstan (the last quarter of the XIX - early XX centuries). Features of the reform movement of the Kazakh intelligentsia in the late XIX-early XX centuries. New content of the idea of the Kazakh national statehood.

The international significance of the Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 and its impact on Kazakhstan. Strengthening the colonial policy of tsarism. The beginning of the labor movement, the growth of the opposition movement of the Kazakh peasantry. The Karkarala petition of 1905. Participation of Kazakhs in the activities of the 1st-III State Duma of Russia. The role of the Kazakh intelligentsia in the people's liberation movement. Ideas of parliamentary militarism and national autonomy. Formation of social-democratic and cadet groups. The problem of the revival and growth of the national identity of the Kazakh people.

The revival of the national-democratic, reform movement in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the XX century. Kazakh political, intellectual, and spiritual elite A. Bukeikhanov, M. Dulatov, A. Baitursynov, the Dosmukhamedov brothers, M. Tynyshpaev, Sh. Kudaiberdiev, and others. The role of the newspaper "Kazakh", the magazine "Aikap" in the formation of national identity.

The metropolis of Russia and the colony of Kazakhstan in the First World War. Events of 1916 in Kazakhstan: reasons, character, lessons. The position of the social strata in relation to the royal Decree of June 15, 1916 The main centers and leaders of the movement. The reasons for the defeat and its historical significance. The historical significance of the struggle of the Kazakh people for independence and state independence in the KHUSH-early XX centuries.

Kazakhstan in 1917. National Liberation and National Democratic Movement. The February bourgeois-Democratic Revolution in Russia and the peculiarities of its influence on Kazakhstan. Social and political activity of V. I. Lenin. Creation of bodies of Soviet power. Political parties and trends in the spring and summer of 1917. Bolsheviks, Cadets, Social Revolutionaries, movement and party "Alash", "Ush Zhuz", "Shuro-i-Islamia", "Shuro-i-Ulemia", etc.,

The evolution of the national idea, national statehood in the modern era. The growth of the national identity of the Kazakh people in the KHUSH-early XX centuries. Kazakhstan's place in the history of the struggle of the peoples of the world for national revival in modern times.

Culture of Kazakhstan (XVIII-early XX centuries). Russian expeditions of the XVIII century in Kazakhstan. Kazakh literature. Aktanberdy zhyrau. Bukhar zhyrau. Taggikara, Umbetai Tileuuly, Shal Kulekeuly.

Muslim and Russian education. Russian historiography of Kazakhstan. A. I. Levshin-Herodotus of Kazakh history. Russian-Kazakh literary relations.

The main directions in the Kazakh literature. Music culture. Zhyrau, aitys, storytellers. Material culture. Domestic crafts and crafts of the Kazakhs in the late XIX-early XX centuries.

Educational institutions and scientific societies in the 60-70s were included in the Regional Statistical Committees. Opening libraries. Public education: difficulties and shortcomings.

Art and music culture. Kazakh themes in the visual arts. Kurmangazy Sagyrbayuly, Dauletkerey Shigayuly, Tagtimbet Kazangapuly, Birzhan Kozhaguly, Akansery-Akzhigit Kormasauly, etc.

The revival of national identity. Kazakh democratic literature. The first periodicals in the Kazakh language. Educational and reformatory direction in the culture of Kazakhstan of the late XIX-early XX centuries. Activities and scientific heritage of Ch. Ch.Valikhanov, A. Kunanbayeva, I. Altynsarina, H. M.-S. Babadzhanova, B. Daulbayeva, D. Chuvakova, Sh. Kudaiberdy-uly, etc. The role and place of the material and spiritual culture of the Kazakh people in the world cultural heritage. The heritage of the Kazakh intellectual and spiritual elite.

9. Kazakhstan in modern times

The October Revolution of 1917 and its background. The attitude to the revolution of various social strata of society. Discussions on the social base and driving forces of October (On the question of the "colonial revolution", "revolution of the city" , etc.).

Features of the establishment of Soviet power in Kazakhstan. Socio-political situation in the region. The beginning of a civil confrontation. II All-Kazakh Congress and its decision on national autonomy. The party "Alash" as a factor of political struggle. The defeat of the "Kokand autonomy". The first steps of the Soviets and their perception in society.

The Civil War-the tragedy of the people (1918-1920) The complication of the political situation and the further increase in civil confrontation. The overthrow of Soviet power in the north, north-east of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan during the war years. Events in the west and south of the region. Formation of the Semirechensk, Ural, Eastern, Aktobe and Turkestan fronts. The people on different sides of the barricades: the military-political differentiation of society in the Civil War. "White" and "Red " terror. The role and place of political parties and movements during the war. Ideology, politics, and practice. "Revolutionary" and "counter-revolutionary" authorities. Socio-economic and political consequences of the civil war. Formation of the Kazakh Soviet statehood Formation of the revolutionary committee for the management of the Kazakh Territory. Transition from revkom to Soviets. Activities of the Commission of the Central Executive Committee and the SNK of the RSFSR on Turkestan Affairs. Decree of the Soviet Government of August 2, 1920 "On the Formation of the Autonomous Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Socialist Soviet Republic. The Founding Congress of the KASSR Soviets. "Declaration of Workers' Rights of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) ASSR" and its contents. Formation of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic.

The policy of "war communism in Kazakhstan" (1918-March 1921) "War Communism" is the first attempt by the Bolsheviks to implement a "commodity-free utopia". Nationalization of industry. Blocking of commodity-money relations (prohibition of free trade, naturalization of wages, etc.). Centralization of economic management. The introduction of a food dictatorship (the establishment of a state monopoly on the procurement and distribution of agricultural products-prodravzverstka). Prohibition on the lease of the means of production (land, working cattle, tools) and on the hiring and delivery of labor (wage labor).

Strengthening of "class terror". The economic crisis as a reaction to the policy of "war communism". The collapse of industry. Collapse of agricultural production. The famine of 1921-1922: the scale of the disaster. The growth of social tension in society and the political crisis. The Peasant Resistance Movement: Anti-Soviet uprisings in the region. NEP in Kazakhstan.

Socio-economic and political prerequisites for the transition to the NEP. Denationalization of medium and small industries. Expansion of the function of commodity-money relations (assumptions of freedom of trade, replacement of natural wages with monetary ones, monetary reform of 1922-1924). The abolition of the food dictatorship (replacing the surplus with tax relations).

The struggle of the socialist, pre-capitalist and spontaneous market trends: the question of "who-who". Formation of a multi-layered structure of the economy. Land and water reform in the South of Kazakhstan and its results. Soviet State construction in the region. Territorial and administrative structure. The reunification of the Kazakh lands as part of the KASSR. Demographic situation: 1926 census.

Regulatory actions of the state in the field of land relations (land and water reform in the south of Kazakhstan 1921-1922). Socio-political opposition. The Soviet "class" reforms in the village as the first blow to the traditional structure of Kazakhstan: the redistribution of hay and arable land, the confiscation of livestock from large "semi-feudal bais", the idea of Bolshevik "social justice" in credit and tax policy.

Socio-political and ideological struggle in the region. The policy of "Small October" and the forced Sovietization of the Kazakh aul: F. I. Goloshchekin and his creation. The opposition. Discussion on the

ways of socio-economic development of the republic: discussion of the problems and prospects of cattle and grain farming, industrialization and cultural construction, etc.

Socio-economic results of the NEP. The beginning of the restoration of industry, transport and agriculture. Cooperative movement. Trade development. The question of the period of completion of the NEP in historiography.

The beginning of the departure from the ideology of the NEP. The sskhozzagotovok crisis of 1927-1928. Transition to power harvesting of agricultural products. Strengthening the tax regime. The beginning of the deployment of mass anti-peasant repressions.

Cultural life in the region. Ideological views of the national intelligentsia: the activities and creativity of Magzhan Zhumabayev, Akhmet Baitursynov, Zhusupbek Aimaurov, Mirzhakyp Dulatov, Alikhan Bukeikhanov, Shakarim Kudaiberdyuly. Formation of the new Kazakh Soviet intelligentsia.

Collectivization of agriculture - the tragedy of the peasantry of Kazakhstan. "Stalin's Agrarian Revolution": goals and meaning. Nationalization of the agricultural sector of the economy as a mechanism for solving the problem of accumulation for industrial modernization. The power policy of transferring nomads and semi-nomads to sedentary life. The question of the environmental rationality, economic feasibility and social effectiveness of the "subsidence" policy. Economic and political goals of the transition of nomads to sedentarism. Building up the "class onslaught". The course of liquidation of Kulak-Bay farms. "Dekulakization". The final destruction of the traditional structure of Kazakhstan and its tragic consequences. Famine of 1932-1933. Mass migration of the population. Peasant resistance movement. The suppression of peasant demonstrations by the Soviet regime. Industrialization: the nature, pace, scale of the Five-year Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR and the place of Kazakhstan in it.

Expansion of the industrial infrastructure of the republic. Transformation of the characteristics of the structure of production forces: the extractive sector as its dominant (orientation to raw materials industries). Special characteristics of the formation of working class personnel. The process of urbanization. Socio-economic development of Kazakhstan on the eve of the war. Transformation of the KASSR into a federal republic. Social, demographic and ethnodemographic situation in the republic (Materials of the "repressed" census of 1937 and data of the falsified census).

Industry. Transport. Power engineering. Categories of workers and sources of their replenishment. Agricultural production. The processes of urbanization.

Socio-political situation. Crackdown on ideological and political opposition. Further increase in ideological and political terror. Political repression.

Public education. Elimination of adult illiteracy. Discussion about school construction. Switch to the Romanized alphabet. The contribution of the intelligentsia of the 20-30s to the creation of the national education system. Success of the educational school. Secondary specialized educational institutions. The first universities of Kazakhstan. The formation of science and the formation of scientific institutions. Society for the Study of Kazakhstan. Activity of the Kazakh branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Kaz. FAN). Narkompros Kaz ASSR. The role of A. Baitursynov and other cultural figures in consolidating the forces of the national creative intelligentsia.

Formation of the Kazakh Soviet literature. S. Seifullin, I. Zhansugurov, Zh. Aimaurov, M. Dulatov, B. Maylin, M. Auezov, M. Zhumabayev, S. Mukanov, G. Musrepov, etc. The works of writers I. Anov, I. Shukhov, D. Snegin, H. Aliyev, M. Khamraev, etc.

Formation of the Kazakh Soviet art. The emergence of folk theaters, clubs. The role of composers A.V. Zataevich and E. G. Brusilovsky in the development of musical art in Kazakhstan. Outstanding Kazakh singer A. Kashaubayev. Prominent figures of Kazakh art: K. Baiseitova, K. Zhandarbekov, Zh. Shanin, etc. Formation of the National Drama Theater.

The first decade of the art of Kazakhstan in Moscow in 1936. Fine art (N. Khludov, A. Kasteev). Book publishing and printing. Experience of cultural construction in Kazakhstan. Negative and positive aspects of cultural construction. Tragic repression: in relation to the intelligentsia.

Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR. The beginning of the war, its nature. The territory of Kazakhstan in the plans of Nazi Germany. Kazakhstanis at the front. Feats of the defenders of the Brest Fortress. Heroism of Kazakhstanis in the battles for Moscow and Leningrad. The first heroes are Kazakhstanis. Military exploits of the Kazakhs in

the defeat of the German troops at Stalingrad. The defeat of the German-fascist troops on the Kursk Bulge and the participation of Kazakhstanis in it. Kazakhstanis in the liberation of the territory of Ukraine and other fraternal Soviet republics.

Mobilization of human and economic resources of Kazakhstan to repel the aggressor. Reconstruction of the economy of the region in a military manner. Measures of the Soviet state for the development of the military industry in Kazakhstan. In the rear, as at the front. Labor exploits of the workers and peasants of the republic. The role of women and youth in the national economy of Kazakhstan. Evacuation to Kazakhstan. Reception and placement of displaced businesses, the population and cultural values. Evacuated figures of Soviet science and culture in Kazakhstan.

People's Movement of Help to the Front. Fundraising for the Defense Fund. Participation of Kazakhstanis in the construction of tank columns, aviation squadrons. Kazakhstan's assistance to the liberated areas in the restoration of the national economy. Deportation of repressed peoples to Kazakhstan and the war years and their placement.

10. Independent Kazakhstan

The national history and the state language are the factors that mobilize and consolidate the Kazakh society on the way to independence. Rehabilitation of representatives of the Kazakh national intelligentsia Sh. Kudaiberdiev, A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, etc. (1988). Law on Languages (1989). Establishment of the post of President in the Republic: Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR (1990).

Declaration of Independence of Kazakhstan. Preparation for the reform of the USSR. The seizure of power by the State Committee for the State of Emergency (GKChP) on August 19, 1991, the failure of the Novoogorevsky Agreement. Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, its passage. The first national election of the President of Kazakhstan. Renaming of the Kazakh SSR to the Republic of Kazakhstan. Constitutional Law "On the State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan "(1991) Definition of the path of development. The work of N. A. Nazarbayev "On the threshold of the XXI century".

Creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The Bialowieza Agreement on the annulment of the Union Treaty of 1992, and the formation of the CIS. Akhshabad meeting of the leaders of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Alma-Ata meeting of the heads of independent post-Soviet states, the signing of the "Protocol on the Establishment of the CIS", the Alma-Ata Declaration on the Formation of the CIS (1991).

State construction of the Republic of Kazakhstan. N. A. Nazarbayev's work "Strategy of formation and development of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state" (1992). Approval of the symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan-flag, coat of arms, anthem (1992). The first Constitution of independent Kazakhstan (1993). Decree of the President N. A. Nazarbayev "On the introduction of the national currency" (1993). Creation of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan (AiC) - a public institute of consent and unity of the peoples of Kazakhstan, an advisory and advisory body under the President. The first session, its decisions.

National referendum, adoption of the current Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995) Elections to the bicameral Parliament. Modernization of the public administration system, division of powers between the levels of public administration and inter-budgetary relations. The first Message of the President to the people of Kazakhstan. Message of the President of the country: "Kazakhstan-2030". Prosperity, security and improvement of the well-being of all Kazakhstanis, long-term priority development goals of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (1997). Transfer of the capital from Almaty to Astana. Appeal to the people of Kazakhstan on December 10, 1997.

N. A. Nazarbayev's speech "Ten years equal to a century" at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 10th anniversary of Kazakhstan's independence on December 16, 2001, in Astana.

Economic development of Kazakhstan. Difficulties on the way to sovereignty: economic crisis, social tension, decline in living standards, unemployment, criminality. Measures to overcome them: economic restructuring, creation of a socially oriented market, privatization and price liberalization, investment policy.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Human Development Reports, Human Development Index (HDI). The first issue of the Human Development report in Kazakhstan. UNDP on the growth of HDI in Kazakhstan. Priorities and prospects for the development of such sectors of the economy

as industry, agriculture, and financial and banking sectors. The directions of reforming the economy of Kazakhstan at the present stage are the cluster principle of economic development, industrial and innovative technologies, investment, tax, agricultural and industrial policy, infrastructure development, especially transport and communications, preparation for Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO. Foreign economic cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the activities of Texaco-Mobile, BP Amoco, Shell, Chevron and other TNCs of the United States, Western Europe, a number of companies from Southeast Asia and the Middle East. New international communication systems-TRACECA, North-South, TAEVOLS, CPC, etc.

N. A. Nazarbayev's speech "Raised virgin land-a symbol of friendship and creation" at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the development of virgin, fallow lands on February 6, 2004 in Astana. President's Address to the people of the country "To a competitive Kazakhstan, a competitive economy, a competitive nation" (March 19, 2004).

Socio-political development. The first World Kurultai of the Kazakhs. Forum of the Peoples of Kazakhstan (1992). Social movements and political parties in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Migration and demographic processes in Kazakhstan, changes in the social structure of the population. The first census of the population under the conditions of sovereignty, its results (1999). Interethnic harmony is the basis for strengthening independence and democracy in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Social reforms: state programs to overcome poverty, increase employment of the population, support youth, students, pension reform.

The development of democratic processes, the introduction of a proportional system of parliamentary elections, the results of elections on party lists. Development of civil society institutions – non-governmental organizations, trade unions. I Civil Forum and its significance. "Strategy of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan for the medium term". Information policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, development of mass media. Activities of the National Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Organization of a Permanent Meeting to develop proposals for further democratization and development of civil society. Activities of the National Commission on Democratization and Civil Society.

Improving the activities of law enforcement and judicial bodies. Establishment and operation of the Commission on Human Rights under the President of Kazakhstan. Introduction of the institutions of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Introduction of a moratorium on the death penalty. Kazakhstan's ratification of the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; on Civil and Political Rights. A nationwide program of political reforms.

Message of President N. A. Nazarbayev to the people "Kazakhstan on the path of" accelerated economic, social and political modernization" (February 18, 2005).

The historical significance of the article by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev "Independence above all". The policy of democratization and modernization of the country's political system. The concept of a "Hearing State". "January events". The message of the President of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev "New Kazakhstan: the path of renewal and modernization". The creation of a new Kazakhstan and the radical reform of the political system. A referendum on amending the country's Constitution. Expansion of democratic transformations. Increasing the role of parliament in Kazakhstan and changes in the country's political system. Formation of the National Kurultai. Reforms in the education and science system. The Bolashak program. The transition of healthcare to a market economy.

Spiritual development. Reforms of the education and science system 1997-The Year of National Unity and Remembrance of the Victims of Mass Political Repression. 1998 year of national history. 1999 is the year of the succession of generations. 2000. The Year of Culture Support.

The first Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions in Astana (2003). N. A. Nazarbayev's work "In the flow of history". State program "Cultural Heritage". Its purpose and main directions of implementation: the development of the spiritual and educational sphere, ensuring the preservation and effective use of cultural heritage. Reconstruction of historical and architectural monuments; creation of an integral system for studying cultural heritage - folklore, traditions, customs; creation of a full-fledged foundation for humanitarian education in the state language.

Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Recognition of the sovereign Kazakhstan by the world community, its acceptance in the UN. Speech by President N. A. Nazarbayev at the 47th session of the UN

General Assembly. His speech "The generosity of every country is the key to the well-being of the planet". Multi-vector foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan.

The initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to organize the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA) (1992). The first meeting of the heads of Foreign Ministries of the CICA member states, "Declaration of Principles Governing Relations between the CICA Member States" (1999). The First Summit of the Leaders of the CICA member States, the Almaty Act and the CICA Declaration on Eliminating Terrorism and Promoting Dialogue among Civilizations (2002).

Kazakhstan's cooperation with international organizations: UNESCO, UNICEF, ECOSOC, etc., as well as with the MDB, IMF, and the CFE. Kazakhstan's participation in integration processes of global and regional scale, such as the ECO, CAEP, CSTO, SCO. The First International Conference of Peace and Harmony in Almaty, the Declaration of the participants of the conference "Towards Peace and Stability" (2003). The first official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation, his speech at the Lomonosov Moscow State University, the idea of Eurasianism. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 in the SDA, the US anti-terrorist action in Afghanistan. The Iraq War. The position of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to these events. The work of N. A. Nazarbayev "Critical decade".

Kazakhstan's renunciation of nuclear weapons on its territory. Decree of the President of Kazakhstan on the closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site (1991). N. A. Nazarbayev's work "Epicenter of the World".

The basics of the idea of "Mangilik El". The revival of historical consciousness. "The Seven Faces of the Great Steppe". 21 Confessional policy of independent Kazakhstan. Congresses of leaders of world and traditional religions. The fight against the threat of terrorism and extremism. Operation Zhusan.

List of recommended literature

1. Абилев Е. История государства и права Республики Казахстан с древнейших времен до начала XX в. Астана., 2000.
2. Абдакимов А. История Казахстана. А., 2002.
3. Абусейтова М..Х. и др. История Казахстана и Центральной Азии: Учебное пособие/ Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2001. – 616 с.
4. Акишев А.К., Асылбеков М.Х., Байпаков К.М., Касымбаев Ж.К., Козыбаев М.К., Мансуров Т.А., Нурпеисов К.Н., Пищулина К.А., Романов Ю.И. История Казахстана с древнейших времён до наших дней: Очерк, «Дәуір», Алматы, 2003г.
5. Алланиязов Т.К., Таукенов А.С. Шетская трагедия (Из истории антисоветских вооруженных выступлений в Центральном Казахстане в 1930-1931 гг.). –Алматы: Фонд XXI век, 2000.
6. Алдажуманов К.С., Валиханов Э.Ж. Вопросы истории Казахстана. , Алматы 2002.
7. Алтаев А.Ш. История этносов Казахстана (1991–2016 гг.): учебное пособие. Алматы: КазНУ им. аль-Фараби, 2018 г.-158 с.
8. Аманжолов К. Түркі халықтарының тарихы. –Алматы: Білім, 2002.
9. Аманжолов А. История и теория древнетюркского письма. –Алматы: Мектеп, 2003.
10. Аминов Т.М. Современная история Казахстана. Алматы: Бастау, 2019 г.- 456 стр.
11. Арғынбаев Х., Мұқанов М., Востров В. Қазақ шежіресі хақында. –Алматы: Атамұра, 2000. -464 б.
12. Восемнадцать степных законов. Памятник монгольского права XVI-XVII вв. Перевод с монгольского, комментарии и исследование А.Д. Насилова. СПб., 2002.
13. Галиев А., Жайнаков Е., Жумаханов А. Великие битвы кочевников: Энциклопедия, «Адамар», Алматы, 2007 г.
14. Дулати М.Х. Тарих-и Рашиди. –Алматы: М.Х.Дулати Қоғамдық қоры, 2003. -616 б.
15. Ермұханов Б.Б. Қазақстан: тарихи-публицистикалық көзқарас. –Алматы: Ғылым, 2000. -248 б.
16. Жайнаков Е. Государства Великой степи: Энциклопедия, «Адамар», Алматы, 2007 г.
17. Жакып Б.О. Внешнеполитические инициативы Президента Республики Казахстан Н.А. Назарбаева. Қазақ энциклопедиясы, 2010.

18. Жолдасбаев С. Древняя и средневековая история казахского народа: учебное пособие Алматы: КазНУ им. аль-Фараби, 2016 г.-530 с.
19. Жумагулов К.Т. Гунны и ранняя история Казахстана. – Вестник КазНУ, сер. истор., вып.1(24). Алматы, КазНУ,2002.
20. Жумадил А.К. Казахско-джунгарские военно-политические отношения в XVI – первой трети XVIII вв.: учебное пособие. Алматы: КазНУ им. аль-Фараби, 2015 г.- 101 с.
21. Жумаханов Т., Шанбай Т., Жуматаев Б., Тетенко Л.И. Древний Казахстан: Энциклопедия Казахстана, Алматы «Аруна», 2007 г.
22. Жумаханов Т., Жуматаев Б., Шанбай Т. Золотая Орда. Казахское ханство. Энциклопедия Казахстана, Алматы, «Аруна», 2004 г.
23. Зуев Ю.А. Ранние тюрки: очерки истории и идеологии. –Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2002. - 338 с.
24. Ирмуханов Б.Б. История Казахстана: опыт теоретико-методологического исследования. –Алматы: Наш мир, 2004. -448 с.
25. История Казахстана в персидских источниках, Дайк-Пресс, 2005.
26. Кабульдинов З.Е., Кайыпбаева А.Т. История Казахстана (18 век – 1914 год). – «Атамура», Алматы, 2008г.
27. Касымбеков М.Б. Лидер и Независимость. Қазақ энциклопедиясы, 2010
28. Кляшторный С.Г., султанов Т.И. Государства и народы Евразийских степей. Древность и средневековье. –СПб., 2000.
29. Козыбаев М., Нурпеис К., Жукешев К. История Казахстана (1914 – 2009 годы). – «Атамура», Алматы, 2009 г.
30. Кузембайулы А., Абиля Е., История Казахстана, Учебник для ВУЗов. 7-е издание. Перераб. и доп.- СПб, Соларт, 2004.
31. Нуртазина Н.Д. Ислам в истории средневекового Казахстана (историко-культурологическое исследование). –Алматы: Фараб, 2000. -312 с.
32. Нурмагамбетова Р.К. Движение Алаш и Алаш-Орда. Историография проблемы (1920-1990-е гг.). Алматы, 2003.
33. Нуртазина Н.Д. Ислам в истории средневекового Казахстана. А., 2000.
34. Нуртазина Н.Д. История тюркской цивилизации: учебное пособие. Алматы: КазНУ им. аль-Фараби, 2015 г.- 205 с.
35. Садыков Т.С., Толеубаев А.Т., Халидуллин Г., Сарсекеев Б.С. История Древнего Казахстана: учебник. – «Атамура», Алматы, 2006 г.
36. Садыков Т.С., Жолдасбаев С. История средневекового Казахстана: учебник. – «Атамура», Алматы, 2007 г.
37. Султангалиева Г.С., Далаева Т.Т. Новая история Казахстана: социальная стратификация XIX-начало XX вв.: учебное пособие. Алматы: КазНУ им. аль-Фараби, 2020.- 280 с.
38. Хабижанова Г.Б. Древняя история Казахстана: учебное пособие. Алматы: КазНУ им. аль-Фараби 2018 г., 158 с.
39. Хасанаева Л.М., Уразбаева А.М., Абикенова Г.Е. Казахстан в 20–30 годы XX века. Архивные документы и материалы: хрестоматия. Алматы: КазНУ им. аль-Фараби, 2018 г.-108 с.
40. Хрестоматия по новейшей истории Казахстана (1917-1939), Под. ред. Каражан К.С. А, 2001.

BLOCK 2. “WORLD HISTORY”

Ancient world history

1.History of primitive society. The problem of anthroposociogenesis in historiography. The ancestral community and the beginning of the social history of human society. The problem of the origin of the race and its solution in historiography: analysis of scientific concepts. Modern concepts of the origin of the producing economy. The decomposition of the primitive communal system and the ways of the

emergence of early states. Early forms of religion and the degree of their study. Basic concepts of the origin of religion in historiography.

2. History of the ancient East. Types of states in the ancient East. New state formations, “ancient Eastern despotism”, military monarchies, military-administrative associations (world powers of antiquity). Community, its types, place and role in the economy and property structure of the states of the ancient East. Specifics of the estate and class structure of societies of the ancient East. Slavery of the “ancient eastern” type and its features. Political history of ancient Iran during the reign of the Achaemenid dynasty. Antiquity and the East: to the problem of pre-Hellenism. The contribution of domestic scientists to the development of Iranian studies (V.V. Struve, I.M. Dyakonov, M.A. Dandamaev, V.G. Lukonin, Yu.B. Yusifov, etc.). Specifics of the socio-political development of ancient India. Social and political system of ancient India in the 1st millennium BC. e. Social differences: varnas and castes (jatis). Features of slavery in ancient India. Development of domestic Indology (I.P. Minaev, F.I. Shcherbatskoy, A.M. Osipov, G.F. Ilyin. G.M. Bongard-Levin, etc.). Main trends in the political history of ancient China. Legalism and its role in the formation of a centralized state in China. The legacy of legalism in the history of the Han Empire. Development of domestic sinology (N.I. Konrad, L.I. Duman, M.V. Kryukov, L.Ts. Perelomov, L.S. Vasiliev, etc.).

Features of the culture of the ancient East. The role of religion in the ideology of ancient Eastern societies. Religious and philosophical systems of India and China, their features.

3. History of ancient Greece. Crete and the Achaean states (III - II millennium BC). Socio-economic and political system of Crete and the Achaean states according to archeology and epigraphy. Palace management, its place and role. The state of the issue of the state of Ahiyawa. The problem of Mycenaean colonization. The current state of the problem of the death of the Bronze Age civilization in Greece (analysis of scientific concepts). The main features of the development of ancient Greek society in the archaic and classical eras. Formation and evolution of the Greek polis. Concepts of the polis in modern historiography. Modern discussions about the nature of colonization. Athens in the VI - IV centuries. BC e. The evolution of Athenian democracy in the VI - IV centuries. BC e., politics and ideology. Ancient Sparta. Estate-class structure and political organization. “Spartan myth” in ancient and modern foreign historiography. Modern discussions about the nature of the Spartan polis. The problem of the crisis of the polis and its solution in historiography: traditional concepts and modern interpretation of the crisis of the polis system. Features of polis ideology and cultural development of ancient Greece. Mythology and religion of ancient Greece, their role in public life and influence on the development of literature and art. Hellenism: history of study and the essence of the concept in domestic and foreign historiography. Modern discussions about the essence of Hellenism. General patterns in the development of Hellenistic states and the specifics of their economic, social and political structure. Hellenistic culture and its characteristic features. Cities are centers of Hellenistic culture. Features of the development of local cultures. Differentiation and systematization of sciences. Historical thought during the Hellenistic period.

4. History of ancient Rome. The formation of the Roman Republic. The Roman civil community (civitas) and the features of its development. The military expansion of Rome in the Mediterranean and its economic, political and social consequences. Formation of Roman provinces. The relationship between the internal and external policies of Rome. Roman-Italian economy in the III - I centuries. BC BC Land use structure in the late Roman Republic. The heyday of classical slavery, its features. The agrarian question and civil wars in Rome II - I centuries. BC e. The problem of the transition from a republic to an empire. The political system of the principate. The current state of the issue of the formation of empire in historiography.

Ancient Mediterranean civilization in the 1st - 2nd centuries. BC e.: economic, political and cultural features. The emergence of Christianity. Public sentiments and religious quests in Greco-Roman society at the beginning of the empire. Characteristic features of ideology and social composition of early Christian communities. The Christian Church and the Roman State. The historical role of early Christianity. Main directions in the study of the history of early Christianity.

Fall of the Western Roman Empire. Crisis of the Roman Empire in the 3rd century. BC e., its essence; military-political aspect of the crisis. Ideological struggle in the 4th century. n. e. The problem of the fall of the Western Roman Empire and its coverage in historiography. Historical thought of ancient

Rome: the development of Roman historiography in the 3rd century. BC e. - V century n. e. and its features. Problems of the development of ancient culture during the period of the Roman Republic and Empire.

The main directions of the economic, socio-political and cultural history of the medieval civilization of Western Europe, Byzantium and the countries of the East.

History of the Middle Ages

Early Middle Ages. V-XI centuries. Sources on the history of the early Middle Ages. "The Great Migration of Peoples" in the works of domestic and foreign historians. Barbarian kingdoms, their character and historical destinies. Ethnic processes in Western Europe in the III-IX centuries. Development of early feudal statehood. The problem of the genesis of feudalism in domestic and foreign historiography. The Empire of Charlemagne. The main problems of studying the Carolingian period in domestic and foreign historiography. Feudal estate and features of its evolution. Domestic and foreign historiography on the structure of the feudal estate and its role in the economy of medieval Europe. The Catholic Church in the system of Western European feudal institutions.

Slavic states of Western Europe in the 9th-11th centuries. Western Europe at the end of the early Middle Ages. The main features of the feudal system by the end of the 11th century. Early medieval culture and its features. Features of the genesis and evolution of feudal society in Byzantium. Problems of Byzantine history in Russian historiography. The culture of Byzantium in the V-XI centuries, its originality and most important achievements.

1. State and society of the period of classical feudalism. Sources on the history of feudal society of the XI-XV centuries. Medieval cities. Evolution of social structure, significance in the history of feudal society. Economy of Western Europe in the XI-XV centuries. Social structure of feudal society. The vassal-feudal system, its social and political essence. The evolution of vassal-fief relations in the XII-XV centuries. Estate-representative institutions and their role in the development of feudal society. Reform of the Catholic Church (XI-XIII centuries). The Crusades and their study in modern historiography. Monastic orders of the XII-XIV centuries. Charters, organization of internal monastic life. Activities of military knightly orders in Europe and the East. Papacy and the triumph of theocracy in the 13th century. The Hundred Years' War and its influence on the historical destinies of Europe. Hussite wars in the Czech Republic. Social, political and ideological basis of the movement. Assessment of the Hussite wars in historical science. Peasant movements of the 14th century. in Western Europe, their assessment in historiography. A man of the Middle Ages, approaches and methods of studying him in domestic and foreign historiography. Medieval literature (novel, story, poetry) as a historical source. Medieval ideology and culture. Its representatives XII-XV centuries. (Synthesis of Theology and Science). Early Italian Renaissance and humanism of the XIV-XV centuries. Problems and historiography. India, China, Japan in the XIII-XV centuries. Agrarian relations, forms of feudal land tenure. Features of economic development. Political history.

2. Western Europe in the late Middle Ages. Great geographical discoveries: prerequisites, results and consequences for the economic development of Europe. The economy of Western Europe in the 16th-17th centuries, the emergence of capitalist relations. Forms and methods of initial capital accumulation. Problems of the genesis of capitalism in historiography.

Formation of European and world markets in the 16th - first half of the 17th centuries. The role of trade in the genesis of capitalism. The beginning of colonization. Absolute monarchy as a form of feudal state in the late Middle Ages. Specifics of absolutism in individual countries of Western Europe.

OThe main directions of the Reformation in Western Europe in the 16th century. Prerequisites, directions, forms, results. Reformation in Germany, Switzerland, England. The Thirty Years' War and international relations in Europe in the first half of the 17th century. The culture of the Renaissance in domestic historiography of the second Polovtsy of the 20th centuries. Specifics of the so-called "Northern Renaissance". Historiography of the problem.

The process of formation of national culture in Italy, England, France, Spain in the 16th - first half of the 17th centuries.

3. The accumulation of knowledge about the East and the main approaches to its study: from antiquity to modern concepts. Reasons for special interest in the history of Eastern countries in the

modern world. History of the study of the East. The problem of feudalism in the East. The concept of “Middle Ages” in relation to the East. Features of historical chronology and periodization of the countries of the East in the Middle Ages.

4. Chinese medieval civilization. The origins of social and state life in medieval China. Periodization of medieval history of China. Natural environment and the birth of Chinese civilization. The legacy of ancient civilizations in medieval China. The doctrine “On the Mandate of Heaven and the Son of Heaven” as the basis of the state life of the country. Functions of early states. The folding of the executive power system. The Emperor and the Officials. The emergence of ranks of officials. The Chinese bureaucratic system: its achievements and “inherent defects.” Administrative-territorial division. Traditional structure of society. State and community.

Confucius and his teachings. Confucian principles of social relationships. The concept of “jun-tzu” and its criteria. Family, society, state in the concept of Confucius. The idea of social harmony. Possibilities for human self-improvement. The art of management. Disciples and followers of Confucius. Mencius. Xunzi. Confucian texts. "Five Books" and "Four Books". The influence of Confucius and his teachings on medieval society and state in China.

China during the period of formation of the foundations of Confucian civilization (late I-VI centuries). The Han era and the mechanism of political (dynasty) crises in China. The collapse of the second Han power and its consequences. Period of the Three Kingdoms. General and special in the development of the three kingdoms, their political destinies. Western Jin period. SimaYan's reforms. "Allotment system".

China and the Great Migration. The conquest of Northern China by barbarians: causes, course, ethnic, socio-political and economic consequences. The period of the Southern and Northern states (IV-VI centuries). Reasons for the unification of China.

The heyday of medieval Confucian civilization in China: the reign of the Sui, Tang, Song dynasties (late VI - late XIII centuries).

Reform movement of the 30-80s of the 11th century. Reasons for putting forward reforms. The Academy in Yintian is the center of opposition sentiments. Fan Zhongyan as an ideologist of reforms. Li Gou and his “Plan for enriching the state, strengthening the army and calming the people.” Wang Anshi as a reformer. The meaning of reforms.

The army and features of the foreign policy of Song China. Invasions of China in the 10th–13th centuries. Khitans, Tanguts, Jurchens and their conquests. States of Liao, Western Xia, Jin. Northern and Southern periods of the Song dynasty. Mongol threat to the Song Empire.

The beginning of the decline of medieval Confucian civilization in China: reign of the Yuan dynasty (late XIII - XIV centuries). Conquest of China by the Mongols. Areas of settlement and main Mongol tribes. Mongolian society and its evolution. Formation of the state. Genghis Khan. Yasa Chinggis Khan. Army of the Mongols. The first Mongol conquests. Stages of the conquest of China. China under the rule of the Mongol dynasty. Kublai. Mongol policy in relations between China and the Chinese. The nature of Mongol rule. Anti-Mongol struggle in the 14th century. "White Lotus Society". The uprising of the "red troops". Overthrow of the Mongol dynasty. Liberation of China from the Mongols. The reign of the Ming dynasty.

Culture of medieval China.

6.Civilization of medieval Japan. Japan in the early Middle Ages (first centuries AD – mid-7th century). Periodization of the history of medieval Japan. Sources. Relocation to Japan and the problem of the formation of the Japanese ethnic group. Shinto is the original beliefs and cults of the Yamato people. Shin and kami. Ancestral deities are ujigami. Deity Susanoo no Mikoto and goddess Amaterasu. Ancestor cult. The structure of Yamato society. Clans, corporations, slaves. Political structure. Imperial clan, “divine” clans, immigrant clans. Control system. The nature of the relationship between clans. “Houses” of the tribal nobility. Rise of Sog. Shotoku-Taishi (574-621) and measures to strengthen power and the principles of statehood. "Law 17 Articles". "Table of ranks." Relations with China.

Japan in the early Middle Ages: from the Taika coup to the first shogunate (mid-VII–XII centuries). The “Taika” coup, its reasons, content and character. The political role of Nakatomi no Kamatari. Taika reforms, their content and significance. Taiho-ryo Code. Differences between Japan and the “Chinese

model” of state and government organization. “The allotment system” and its fate in Japan. Shoen. House of Fujiwara and its political role. In-say system.

Japan during the period of the first and second shogunates (late 12th – 16th centuries). The shogunate as a historical phenomenon. Key sources to study. Prerequisites for the emergence of the shogunate. Social base. Reasons for the rise of the military class. Stages of formation of samurai. Social and ethical image of the samurai class. The fight between Taira and Minamoto. Reign of Yoritomo Minamoto. Organization of power. Economic base of the shogunate. Shoguns and emperors. Socio-economic appearance of the shogunate. Hojo. Reflecting the Mongol danger. Reasons for the fall of the first shogunate.

Reign of Emperor Go-Daigo. The political role of Ashikaga Takauji. Establishment of the second shogunate. Features of the socio-political appearance of the shogunate. Changes in the nature of power. "The Age of War". Formation of a system of territorial principalities. Specifics of economic development. Cities. Peasants. Reasons for the fall of the second shogunate.

Culture of medieval Japan. Buddhism in early Japan. Features of the culture of Japan XIII-XV centuries. Samurai and culture. Fortress construction. Epic vaults. "The Tale of Taira". "The Tale of a Great World." Development of folk genres: shogen (farces) and no (theatrical performances). The rise of Japanese theater.

7. Arab-Muslim medieval civilization. The emergence of the Arab state. The birth of Islam (first centuries AD - first third of the 7th century). Periodization of medieval Arab history. Geographical location of the Arabian Peninsula and economic activities of the population. Bedouin nomads and the population of oases. Tribal communities of nomads, their socio-political structure. Tribal proto-states of the oases. Mecca. Medina. Decomposition of traditional primitive communal relations. Causes and conditions for the emergence of the state.

The religious situation in Arabia on the eve of the birth of Islam. Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism. Islam. The Koran as a religious and cultural monument and the main holy book of Muslims.

Socio-political and economic structure of the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates (60s of the 7th century - mid-13th centuries). The struggle for power between the last “righteous caliph” and the governor of Syria. The emergence of the Umayyad Caliphate. Caliphs and the Muslim community before 750: principles of relationships in internal life. Arab conquests under the Umayyads. Formation of the Muslim world.

The emergence of the Abbasid Caliphate. The nature of the power of the caliphs. Central governing bodies. Wazirs and ihrol. Barmakids. Territorial and administrative division. Organization of local authorities. Emirs. State treasury and ways to replenish it. Agrarian relations in the caliphates. Tax system. Popular movements in the Baghdad Caliphate. Al-Mukanna. Babek. Zinji. The significance of the uprisings. The political collapse of the Abbasid Caliphate, its causes and consequences. States of the collapsed caliphate. Caliphate under the rule of the Buwaihids. Fatimid Caliphate. Iraq and Syria under Seljuk rule. Egypt under Ayyubid rule. Mamluk Sultanate. Arabic culture. The influence of Arab culture on European culture.

8. India in the Middle Ages. Medieval India before Islam (VI-XII centuries). Periodization of the medieval history of India. Political history of India in the VI-XII centuries. Features of the political structure. The largest state entities of the North and South. Internal structure: two forms of management. Organization of power in principalities and governorships. Features of the bureaucratic tradition. The formation of the medieval Varna-caste system. The phenomenon of the Indian community. Community structure and management. Community and castes. Community and state.

India during the period of the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526). The collapse of the Pratihara state (the turn of the 10th-11th centuries) and the intensification of the onslaught of the Muslim Turks. Muhammad Guri. Methods of conquest. Reasons for the formation of the sultanate. Major dynasties and rulers. Qutb ad-din Aibek. Ghulamy. Ala ad-din Khilji and his reforms. Tughlaqs. Reign of the Sayyid and Lodi dynasties. Consequences and significance of the emergence of Islamic states in India.

Internal structure of the Sultanate. Political-administrative organization. Agrarian relations in the Sultanate. Main forms of land use. Tax system. Indian cities. Features of Indian spiritual life. The problem of the relationship between Hinduism and Islam.

Features of the spiritual and cultural life of India during the reign of Muslims. The degree and characteristics of the perception of Islamic spiritual and religious values.

The beginning of acquaintance with Europeans and European civilization.

Historical destinies of Iran in the Middle Ages. Periodization of the country's history. Iran in the early Middle Ages. Formation of the Sassanid state. Features of the socio-political social system. Zoroastrianism. Religious movements in Iran of the 3rd–5th centuries. Reforms of Khosrow I. Activation of the state's foreign policy in the 7th century. Conquest by the Arabs.

Iran as part of the Arab caliphates. The spread of Islam. The Emirates on the territory of Iran. The conquest of Iranian territories by the Turks and Mongols and their influence on the development of Iranian regions.

Revival of Iran at the end of the 15th century. The rise to power of the Safavid Shaheenshah dynasty. Features of the socio-political system. Abbas I and his reforms. Army. The beginning of the decline of Iran's power.

7. Turkish-Ottoman Empire in the Middle Ages

Periodization of the medieval history of the Turkish-Ottoman state. The problem of the formation of the Turkish ethnic group. Christian population and Turkic-Islamic ethnoses.

Seljuk period. Structure of the Sultanate. Features of the state, social and military system. The problem of power. Bey Osman and the rise of the Ottoman Emirate (end of the 13th century).

Ottoman period. Foreign policy of Osman and his successors. Stages of conquest. The fate of Asia Minor and the Balkans. The fate of Byzantium. Fall of Constantinople. Conquests of the second half of the 15th – early 16th centuries. Reasons for the success of the Turks. The scale of the empire. The significance of the emergence of the Turkish-Ottoman Empire.

Internal structure of the empire. Timar system. Zeamety. Structure of military forces. Timariots and loans. Askeri warriors. Janissaries. Military system. Empire management system. Official apparatus. Khassy and Arpalyk. Position of the Sultan. The Grand Wazir and the military-administrative system.

Main departments and their functions. Agrarian relations. Cities. "Golden Age" of the Empire. Suleiman I the Magnificent (1520-1566). The beginning of the crisis of the military system at the end of the 16th century: causes and consequences.

8. Особенности государства и общества средневекового Востока. Средние века и древность на Востоке. Хронологические рамки периода средневековья. Preservation of traditional foundations in state, social, and economic life. Transit trade and its significance. The state as an eastern despotism. State and society. Features of property relations in the East. Traditional Eastern society and its potential. Cultural and religious features of the development of the medieval East. East and West in the Middle Ages.

New history of foreign countries

The origin of the concept "New History", the evolution of its interpretations. Historical content and periodization of New History. Features of the historical development of the West and East in modern times.

The crisis of European traditional society at the turn of the Middle Ages and Modern times. Great geographical discoveries of the late XV - mid-XVII centuries. and the expansion of European colonization. Main trends in the socio-economic development of European countries in the early modern period. The process of initial accumulation of capital in the XVI-XVII centuries. Regional features of the deployment of the modernization process in Europe. Specifics of the social structure of society in the era of early modernization. The crisis of the estate-corporate system and the prerequisites for the formation of the foundations of civil society.

Spiritual development of European society during the period of early modernization: from the Renaissance to the Reformation. Worldview quests in the Renaissance. The Reformation as a complex sociocultural phenomenon in the history of European society. Basic Doctrines of Reformation Teachings. Scientific revolution of the 17th century: laying the foundations of the Newtonian picture of the world.

Absolutism as a socio-political system of a transitional type. The formation of a national structure of state institutions. Varieties of absolutist regimes. Socio-political ideology in the era of absolutism. The historical nature of the early bourgeois revolutions. Problems of studying the Dutch and English bourgeois revolutions in historiography.

Philosophical and socio-political thought of the 18th century. Worldview foundations of the ideology and culture of the Enlightenment. National characteristics of the Enlightenment. Social-psychological, ideological and political prerequisites of the “second wave” of early bourgeois revolutions. Problems of studying the War of the North American Colonies for Independence and the formation of the United States. The Great French Bourgeois Revolution. The regime of the Consulate and the First Empire in domestic and foreign historiography.

Revolutionary movement in Europe in the 19th century: stages, driving forces, political programs, results. Old and new approaches to the study of the War of Independence and the revolutionary movement in Latin America in the 19th century. The Second American Bourgeois Revolution: The Civil War and Reconstruction in Russian and Foreign Historiography. Modern historians about the historical nature, periodization and significance of bourgeois revolutions.

Ethnonational and religious factors in the social life of the 18th-19th centuries. The process of consolidation of national statehood. Legal ideology of constitutionalism and the practice of state building in the era of bourgeois revolutions. Empires of the modern period as a form of statehood.

Social and political thought of the 19th - early 20th centuries. Spiritual development of Western society in the 19th - early 20th centuries.

Technical progress and development of capitalist relations in the 18th - early 20th centuries: dynamics and forms of socio-economic modernization. Manufacturing capitalism as an economic system. The industrial revolution and its impact on the organizational foundations and sectoral structure of the economies of Western countries. The evolution of the social structure of Western society during the era of the industrial revolution. Urbanization. The cyclical development of the capitalist economy and the formation of the preconditions for its structural crises (the dynamics of cyclical crises and “long waves”). Prerequisites for the formation of the economic system of monopoly capitalism, the dynamics of its development. Imperialism as an economic, geopolitical, spiritual and historical concept.

Countries of Asia and Africa at the beginning of modern times. Features of Eastern feudalism. The crisis of eastern societies in the 16th - first half of the 17th centuries. The formation of the colonial capitalist system. Great empires of the East of the modern period and European colonization. The degree of colonial dependence of the peoples of the East by the middle of the 19th century; internal development of countries that have retained relative independence. Arab countries of Asia and Africa during the period of pre-monopoly capitalism. On native movements in the East of the mid-third quarter of the 19th century: nature, driving forces, national characteristics, results and modern approaches to their study.

Countries of Asia and Africa during the formation of the colonial system of imperialism. Re-registration of the pre-monopoly colonial system into a monopolist one. The beginning of the development of national bourgeois relations in the countries of Asia and Africa. Capitalist development of colonial dependent countries in the last third of the 19th century. Strengthening colonial exploitation and the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the East in the last third of the 19th century. The era of the “Awakening of Asia” and the revolution of the early twentieth century: prerequisites, main stages, national characteristics and results. Countries of Asia and Africa during the First World War.

International relations in modern times. Factors in the formation of the system of international relations in the 16th - early 17th centuries. Creation of the Spanish-Portuguese colonial system. The confessional factor in international relations of early modern times. The first global international conflict. Westphalian system of international relations.

The formation of the Dutch, English and French colonial systems of the 18th-18th centuries. The evolution of foreign policy strategy and ideology of the leading European powers. Geopolitical factors in the development of the system of international relations.

Europe and the world in the era of the Great French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. Congress of Vienna, formation and activities of the “Holy Alliance of Monarchs and Peoples”.

The Eastern Question in International Relations of the 19th Century. The Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars, their significance for the restructuring of the political map of Europe.

The nature of international relations at the end of the 19th century. The formation of a system of military-political alliances. Colonial expansion at the turn of the century and the first military conflicts of the imperialist type. Causes, nature, main stages and results of the First World War.

Recent history of foreign countries.

The origin of the concept “Modern history”, the evolution of its interpretations. Historical content and periodization of modern history. Features of the historical development of the West and the East in modern times. Globalization of the historical process in the 20th century.

Main trends in the socio-economic development of Western countries in the 20th century. Economic consequences of the First World War and factors of temporary stabilization of the world capitalist system. The evolution of forms of entrepreneurship, property relations and labor relations in the interwar period. Formation of classical theories of management and marketing. From neoclassical economic theory to the Keynesian revolution. Roosevelt's "New Deal" as the first model of the transition to a system of state-monopoly capitalism. Development of the modernization process in the “second echelon” countries, creation of prerequisites for the etatization of economic relations. Corporate economics under totalitarian regimes. Socialist model of “catch-up development”.

Economic consequences of the Second World War. Dynamics of economic development of the West in the late 40s – early 70s. The evolution of market structure, forms of entrepreneurship and competition during the scientific and technological revolution. The evolution of state economic strategy in the late 40s – early 70s. Features of the development of the American and Western European economies. “Economic miracle” in Germany, Italy, Japan and the restructuring of the “echelons of modernization.” The Latin American model of “newly industrialized countries” (NICs).

Structural economic crisis of the 70s - early 80s. Prerequisites for the transition to a post-industrial type of economy. “Neoconservative revolution”: economic, social, ideological aspects. Results of the “neoconservative revolution” and features of modern economic strategy. Globalization of the world economy and modern regional integration. Information technology and the formation of an innovative economic model. Features of the sectoral structure of the information economy, the evolution of property relations, labor relations. Innovative entrepreneurship: modern forms of management and marketing.

The evolution of the social, demographic and ethno-national structure of Western society in the 20th century. Changes in the forms of class formation and new factors in the stratification of society. Features of social processes in countries of accelerated modernization. Mass negative marginalization and the formation of the socio-psychological type “man of the masses”. Contradictions of human socialization in a post-totalitarian society.

Changes in the nature of stratification and social structure of Western society in the second half of the 20th century. Man in the information society: motives of social behavior, mechanisms of socialization. Trends in demographic development and the evolution of the role of the family in Western society in the second half of the 20th century.

Ideological and political factors in the history of Western society in the 20th century. Prerequisites for the synthesis of the ideology of social liberalism, social democracy and social conservatism. Fascization of society in countries of accelerated modernization. Liberal-democratic synthesis in the context of the fight against totalitarianism. Neoliberal, Christian-democratic, republican ideology. Social ideology in the concepts of institutionalism and futurological theories.

Pluralization of socio-political life at the end of the 20th century. "Revolt of the 60s." The evolution of socio-political ideology at the turn of the 20th-21st centuries.

The main directions of state-legal construction in Western countries in the twentieth century. Authoritarian and totalitarian dictatorships as forms of statist constitutionalism. State power in the era of post-industrial development. Informatization of society and its impact on the system of political relations. The nature of the modern crisis of representative democracy. Principles of national sovereignty in the context of the development of the international legal system.

Spiritual development of Western society in the 20th century. Artistic culture, ideological and philosophical quests of the era of modernism. Completion of the formation of a non-classical scientific picture of the world. Postmodern culture. Technocratism and irrationalism in the public consciousness of the 20th century. Formation of a system of mass communications. Post-non-classical map of the world and features of scientific creativity in the modern era.

Countries of Asia and Africa at the beginning of modern times. The nature of colonial exploitation in the era of imperialism. Agrarian structures of the countries of the East in the conditions of a colonial-

capitalist economy. The emergence of new forms of ownership. Features of the formation of capitalism in the urban economy of the East. Social processes in the East of the first half of the twentieth century. Political and ideological development of Asian and African countries in the interwar period and during the Second World War; the problem of the influence of European and Japanese fascism, Eastern nationalism on the rise of the anti-colonial movement.

Development of statehood and the formation of modern political structures in the countries of the East; problem of colonial legacy. Countries of Asia and Africa in the modern world ideological space; understanding the results of interaction with the West. Religious reform activities of the new intelligentsia; modernization trends in Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Confucianism. Development of national-state ideology in the countries of the East. The ideology of national pragmatism in the second half of the twentieth century. States of “ruling” ideologies in Asia and Africa. Supranational ideologies or panideologies in the modern Afro-Asian world. Features of social processes in Asian and African countries in the second half of the twentieth century.

East after the collapse of the USSR. The main problems of internal political development of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region in 1945-2000. (Using the example of China, India, Japan, North Korea, South Korea). Paths of development of the countries of the Near and Middle East after the Second World War. Main trends, factors and contradictions in the economic growth of developing countries.

International relations in modern times. The Versailles-Washington treaty system and its contradictions. Causes, nature, main stages and significance of the Second World War.

The formation of a bipolar system of international relations. The alignment of political forces in the modern world. Factors in the formation of a unipolar system of international relations. Global problems of humanity.

List of recommended literature

1. История Древнего Востока. От ранних цивилизаций до древнейших империй./Под ред. А.В.Седова.- М.: Восточная лит-ра, 2014. – 895 с.
2. Вигасин А.А. История Древнего Востока. – М.: Дрофа, 2011.- 223 с.
3. Новая история стран Европы и Америки: Учеб. для студ. вузов, обуч. по направлению подготовки и спец. «История»/Под ред. И.М. Кривогуза. 4-е изд. М.: Дрофа, 2014. 912 с.
4. Васильев Д.Д. История Востока в 2-х тт. - Москва :Юрайт, 2014. Т. 2 .2014.Т.1., 2
5. Новая история стран Азии и Африки. XVI-XIX вв.: учебник для студентов вузов. Под ред. А.М. Родригеса: в 3 ч. – М.: Гуманит. Изд. Центр ВЛАДОС, 2004. –Ч.2. – стр.350-372
6. История Востока. Т.2. Восток в средние века. – М., 2013
7. История Востока. Т.3. Восток на рубеже средневековья и нового времени.XVI-XVIII вв. – М., 2014
8. История народов Восточной и Центральной Азии с древнейших времен до наших дней. – М., 2010
9. История стран Азии и Африки в средние века. Чч.1-2. – М., 2014
10. Новейшая история стран Азии и Африки. Учебник для вузов/ под ред. А.М.Родригеса в 3-х частях. - М.: Гуманитарный издательский центр ВЛАДОС, 2011
11. Манькин А.С. Новая и новейшая история стран Западной Европы и Америки. М.: Слово; Эксмо, 2014.
12. В.С. Бондарчук и др.. История стран Европы и Америки в Новое время. В 2 ч. Ч. 1. XVII век : учебник для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования / под ред. В.С.Бондарчука; [В.С.Бондарчук, Н.В.Кирсанова, А.С.Медяков и др.]. — М.: Издательский центр «Академия»,2011. — 352 с.
- 13 Чикалов Р.А., Чикалова И.Р. Новая история стран Европы и Северной Америки (1815-1918). Минск: Вышэйшая школа, 2013 .- 688 с.//Электронные ресурсы университета.
- 14 Новая история стран Европы и Америки XVI-XIX вв. В 3 частях.// Родригес А.М., Пономарев М.В. Ч.1. – М., 2006; Ч.2. – М., 2010; Ч.3. – М., 2014.

BLOCK 3. «METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING HISTORY»

1. Methods of teaching history as a pedagogical science. Formation and development of history teaching methods. The concept of "methodology". Subject, objectives of teaching history, main factors (learning goals, content and structure of history education, learning process, cognitive capabilities of students, learning outcomes). Connection of the methodology with other sciences (pedagogy, psychology, history). Modern methods of pedagogical research (scientific research, pedagogical experiment, pedagogical observation).

Normative basis for teaching history in modern schools. State standard of historical education, its purpose. Structure of the state standard: objectives, content, requirements for the level of graduate training. Features of the state standard in history for basic secondary school and complete secondary school. System-activity and competency-based approaches as the basis of a new standard.

Personal, meta-subject and subject-specific results of mastering the educational program.

Basic school curriculum: its meaning, structure and content.

Sample programs for academic subjects.

2. History as an academic discipline in a general education institution.

Features of the goals of studying history at school in the state educational standard. Determining the goals and objectives of history lessons. Цели, задачи и предмет исторического образования в системе среднего образования.

The structure of school education and the teaching of history at school.

3. Software and methodological support for the process of teaching history in general education and vocational educational institutions

Planning for teaching history in grades 5-9 and 10-11 in high school.

Work program and calendar-thematic plan for a history teacher. Textbooks and teaching kits on history. School textbook and its components. Features of school textbooks for secondary school. Methods and techniques for teaching history using a textbook, reading book, etc. Cartographic aids and historical maps, anthologies, workshops, history workbooks, teaching aids for history teachers, etc.

4. Historical education as a process and result. Contents of historical education.

Historical education as a set of methodological techniques, forms and means of implementing education. Historical education as a body of knowledge, skills and abilities. The structure of historical education. Basic content of educational historical material. Civilizational and formational approaches.

5. Historical knowledge, abilities and skills, competencies: concept, meaning, types and their content.

Fact, event, process as historical knowledge. Difference of facts in complexity and significance. Selecting facts for a history lesson. Levels of coverage of facts in the lesson. The relationship between facts and generalizations. Representations and concepts in the study of history. The role of historical concepts in teaching history. Classification of historical concepts: sociological, general historical, particular historical. Emotional and value components of studying history. Studying a historical figure in a history lesson. Skills and abilities: concept and types. Subject results of studying history in secondary school. The role of a historical document in the formation of skills.

6. Psychological and pedagogical approaches to the content and organization of historical education and didactic foundations of teaching history

Personality-oriented, system-activity, problem-based, reflective and other approaches. Levels of educational cognition and cognitive capabilities of students in the process of studying history. Empirical and theoretical levels of mastering historical knowledge, skills and abilities.

Cognitive capabilities of students. Cognitive interest. Individualization and differentiation of training (internal and external). Formation of internal motivation to study history.

7. Methods and forms of teaching history.

The concept of teaching method and its structure. Basic classifications of history teaching methods. Methods of teaching history according to the degree of independence of cognitive activity: explanatory and illustrative, reproductive, problem presentation, partially search, research. Teaching methods based on sources of knowledge: verbal-printed, verbal, visual and practical. Methods of sequential textual study of sources and literature, methods of working with supporting notes, methods of working with

logical tasks, etc. Forms of organizing the study of history in the classroom (frontal, group, individual). Features of the methodology of teaching history at the senior level: basic and specialized levels.

8. History teaching aids.

Visualization: concept, meaning, types. Visibility: types and types of benefits. Visual clarity. Conditional graphical clarity. Visual and practical teaching methods. Chronology and cartography. Methods and techniques for using historical sources and fiction in teaching history. Didactic material for a history textbook. The role of the history classroom in the organization of the educational process. Requirements for the history classroom.

9. Methodological techniques for the formation of historical concepts, abilities, skills and competencies

Methodological techniques for summarizing historical facts in a history lesson. Methods and techniques for the formation of historical concepts in history lessons. The basic principles of the formation of concepts in history lessons: systematicity, gradualism, taking into account the cognitive capabilities of students, introducing new concepts taking into account known concepts. Modern requirements for the level of formation of skills and abilities. Formation of competencies: written speech, oral speech, intellectual, informational, chronological, cartographic, etc. Features of the formation of skills in primary and secondary schools. Independent work of students in the formation of skills.

10. Technologies for teaching history

Method and technology. Games, cognitive tasks. Innovative methods and technologies: reference signal method, features of developing technologies in teaching history, RCMChIP technology, block-modular technology, communicative and problem-reflexive technologies. Method and technology of project-based learning, reference signal method, etc. Problem-based learning in history lessons. The use of modern educational and information and communication technologies in the educational process. Interactive learning technologies.

11. Organization of independent work of students in classes in historical disciplines

The concept of independent work. Basic forms and techniques of students' independent work. Reproductive and creative forms of independent work. Work of students with a historical source. Preparation of written and oral work for history lessons.

12. Integration connections in the process of teaching history.

Intersubject and intrasubject connections. Content and activity aspects of various types of connections: interdisciplinary, intrasubject, intercourse. Synchronous and asynchronous interdisciplinary (geography, literature, etc.), intrasubject (world history, history of Kazakhstan, local history) and intra-course connections. Coordination of teachers in the formation of general educational skills.

13. History classes and its types: structure, planning, methods, forms and means, basic requirements.

Classification of classes by leading method and structural components. Traditional and innovative lessons. Features of traditional types of lessons in primary school, high school. The main structural components of a combined lesson, school lecture, school seminar, etc. Features of a repeating and generalizing lesson.

14. Diagnostics and control of the level of mastery of the content of historical education.

Concept, functions and types of diagnostics of students' historical knowledge. Types of control. Modern methods of monitoring students' historical knowledge. Objectives, meaning and content of assessing historical knowledge, skills and abilities. Monitoring student learning in the process of historical education of students.

15. Educational work of the teacher. Preparing a teacher to teach historical disciplines.

Determining the purpose of the lesson, the type of lesson, selecting and classifying facts for a history lesson. Determination of methods and techniques in the study of new material, methods and forms of questioning and diagnostics in a history lesson. The role of the textbook in preparation for the lesson. Analysis of a history lesson. Self-education of a history teacher.

16. Features of the organization and methodology of teaching history in secondary school.

History lessons in high school. A lesson in learning new material or a lesson-lecture. Lesson – discussion of new material. Lesson of generalization and systematization of knowledge. Combined history lesson. Lesson on the application of historical knowledge, skills and abilities (lesson - workshop). The lesson is a history game. A lesson with elements of an educational history game. Discussion lesson (discussion of socio-historical issues). A lesson with elements of discussion or conversation. Lesson using projective methods. Class hour in the form of a conversation or debate. Lecture on history: its content, forms, features of organization and delivery. The process of organizing and conducting seminars in historical disciplines.

17. Extracurricular work on history. Methodological foundations of historical education of students.

Types and functions of extracurricular work in history. Local history work of a history teacher. Features of the organization of historical clubs and electives in history. Organization and management of the school museum

19. Preparing a history teacher for a lesson

Functions and tasks of planning in the work of a teacher in a modern public school. Formal planning requirements. Levels and types of planning: annual and lesson plans, short and detailed calendar thematic plan. The tasks of calendar-thematic plans in organizing a system of history lessons and the methodology for their preparation. Features of the technology for enlarging didactic units (modular training) and its application in organizing history teaching. Technology of teacher preparation for a history lesson: modeling, design, construction. The structure of preparation for a lesson: determining the type of lesson and its topic, goal setting, planning learning outcomes, determining the content of the lesson, choosing forms and methods of teaching, developing the structure of the lesson, determining teaching techniques. Tasks, functions and stages of preparation for a history lesson. Lesson outline and its alternatives. Lesson technological map as a new type of teacher's methodological production. Criteria for the effectiveness of a history lesson. Sample plan for self-analysis of a lesson: analysis of the target lesson model, analysis of the content model, analysis of the procedural model of the lesson, analysis of students' independent work, analysis of the communicative model of the lesson. Modern techniques for activating attention, thinking, memory, cognitive activity and communicative activity of students in history lessons.

20. Innovative lessons in teaching history: classification, features, rules of organization.

General characteristics and features of the innovative lesson. Correlation of the concepts “innovative”, “non-standard” and “non-traditional history lessons”. Non-traditional lessons: modular lesson, integrative lesson, discussion lesson, role-play lesson, etc. Classification of innovative lessons. Psychological, pedagogical and methodological justification for an innovative lesson.

21. The reflective component of the learning process and methodological techniques for its implementation in history lessons. Forms and methods of consolidating what has been learned in the lesson

The reflective component of a student's educational activity in a history lesson as a necessary condition for his learning and development. General concept of reflection and its role and place in school education. Functions and types of reflection – oral and written; frontal and individual; reflection of emotional state and mood, reflection of activity, reflection of the content of educational material and the results of its development. Ways and means of organizing reflective activity of students in a history lesson: “traffic light”, “palms”, cluster, synewine, unfinished sentence, reflective circle, transfer sheet, etc.

22. System for assessing the educational achievements of schoolchildren in the process of teaching history

The meaning and functions of diagnostics, control and assessment in education (controlling, motivating, prognostic, corrective, etc.). Basic criteria for grading history. Features of traditional and modern approaches to assessment. Assessment as an activity of teacher and student. Forms and criteria for assessing the results of mastering planned educational results - subject, personal, meta-subject. Quantitative and qualitative assessment. Methodological techniques for identifying the educational achievements of

students in mastering the history program. Types of knowledge testing: oral, written, frontal, individual, current and final. Checking, mutual checking and self-checking. The use of tests in school history teaching. Forms of final control in teaching history: exam, essay, UNT. Characteristics of control and measuring materials (parts A, B, C; typology of questions and tasks). Modern technologies for assessing and recording the educational results of mastering an educational program in the field of history. Rating system for teaching in history lessons. General characteristics of modern methods of recording educational results. Technology "Educational Portfolio". Educational technologies and their application in modern conditions of teaching history. Technological approach in school history education as the basis for innovative updating of history lesson methods. The concept of "pedagogical technology": interpretation options. The main features of the technological model of the educational process: repeatability, measurability, typology, operationality, etc. Advantages and fundamental limitations of the technology model. Opportunities to improve the quality of history teaching and implement requirements through new pedagogical technologies. Traditional and innovative teaching technologies: a comparative analysis.

23. Information and computer technologies and their use in teaching history General characteristics of ICT, their features and pedagogical capabilities, types and functions. Audiovisual teaching technologies. Multimedia educational programs for history. Electronic teaching aids. Training and monitoring programs. Using audiovisual technologies in history lessons. Electronic-distance component of the innovative information and educational environment of the school. Wiki technologies and their place in the educational process. Methodological features and rules for using ICT in teaching history.

24. Technologies of developmental education (individualization of students' activities, problem-based developmental education, differentiated education, advanced education, etc.), their application in teaching history

General characteristics of the essence of developmental education. Possibilities for developing the student's personality in teaching history. Theoretical foundations of developmental technologies (L.S. Vygotsky, L.V. Zankov, D.B. Elkonin, I.Ya. Lerner and many others). Model of history lessons organized on the basis of developmental learning technologies. Rules for using leveled (advanced, problem-based, etc.) technology in history lessons, possible risks and ways to minimize them.

25. Game technologies and technologies of communicative interaction: features of use in history lessons

Didactic games in history lessons: concept, essence and significance in teaching history. Functions of the game: communicative, diagnostic, cognitive, developmental, etc. The structure of the game as an educational activity for students and the technological scheme of the game. Games of personification and dramatization. Imitation and role-playing games in teaching history. A modern retrospective role-playing game for history lessons. Discussion and its types, significance for the socio-historical education of the individual. Types of discussions as forms of problem-based learning and their characteristics. Business game, its modifications and features of use in history lessons. Diagnostic and reflective games and their place in teaching history. Methodological features and rules for organizing game situations in history teaching.

26. Project-based learning technology and its use in teaching history General concept of the essence of "project-based learning". Theoretical foundations of "project-based learning" (D. Dewey, V. Kilpatrick, S.T. Shatsky, etc.). Types of projects, stages and features of interaction between teacher and students. A model of history lessons organized on the basis of project-based learning technology. Rules for using project-based learning technology in organizing history education for schoolchildren, possible risks and ways to minimize them.

27. Professional portrait of a modern school history teacher Competency model of a history teacher. Pedagogical culture of a history teacher and its main components. Key general cultural, general pedagogical and special professional competencies of a history teacher. Essence, functions and features of professional pedagogical communication. Types, styles and tasks of communicative activities of a history teacher. Stages of pedagogical communication: planning, "communicative phase", communication management and reflection. The role of a history teacher's positive and negative attitude in communicative interaction with participants in the educational process. Speech etiquette of a history teacher: greeting, addressing, calling to the board, etc. The knowledge and skills necessary for a history

teacher to implement an optimal communication style: verbal and non-verbal communication skills, switching skills, etc. Culture and rules of pedagogical communication. Requirements for the professional work of teachers, presented in regulatory documents on the certification of teaching staff. Ways and means of professional development of a history teacher.

28. Extracurricular work in history: purpose, objectives, forms, methods, content, rules of organization in accordance with the requirements of the state standard of education.

Main directions and forms of extracurricular activities in history. Classification of forms of work according to the degree of mass production and duration of validity. A combination of various forms of extracurricular educational activities and extracurricular activities in history. Principles of preparing and conducting one-time (episodic) forms of extracurricular work: historical evenings; thematic debates; role-playing games and theatrical performances; competitions; excursions, etc. Student research competitions. Olympiads in history at different levels. "History Week" at school. Principles of organizing systematic and permanent forms of extracurricular work: historical circles and clubs; lectures, etc. Extracurricular historical and local history work at school. Goals and objectives of elective history courses. The principles of their construction, the relationship with the main courses. Methodology for conducting electives. Pedagogical support and accompaniment of the student's individual development in the process of teaching history (tasks, means and tactics of pedagogical support, individual educational route).

List of recommended literature

1. Шоган, В. В., Е. В. Сторожакова, Методика преподавания истории в школе: учебное пособие для вузов. 2019. — 433 с
2. Сторожакова Е. В., Методика обучения истории. Художественное слово на уроках истории, 2021. — 305 с.
3. Чумакова А. С., Методика преподавания истории: Практикум. Справочно-информационные материалы, 2017. – 48 с.
4. Сычева Т. А., Методика преподавания истории и обществознания, 2017.-107с.
5. Трусова А. С., Сидорова И. В., Методика обучения и воспитания по истории, 2019. — 72 с.
6. Сторожакова Е. В., Методика обучения истории. Художественное слово на уроках истории, 2021. — 305 с.
7. Любичанковский С. В., Методика обучения истории: трудные вопросы истории России, 2019. — 364 с.
8. Студеникин М. Т., Методика преподавания истории в русской школе XIX - начала XX вв., 2016. - 236 с.
9. Тимоти Уокер, Финская система обучения. Как устроены лучшие школы в мире, 2018. – 256.