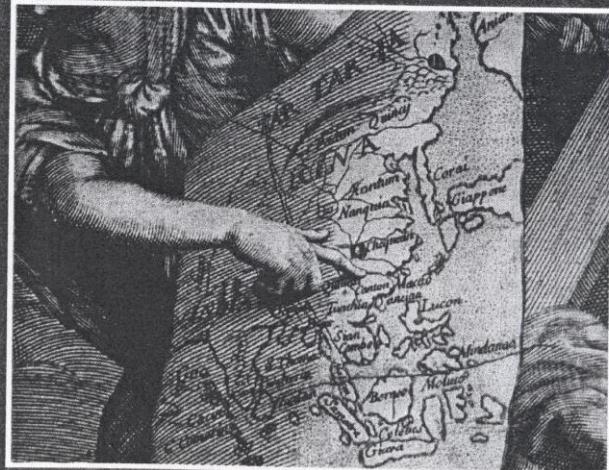




Zh. B. Kundakbayeva

THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME

VOLUME 1
From the earliest period to 1991



Educational manual

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Zh. B. Kundakbayeva

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The first volume of the History of Kazakhstan for the students of non-historical specialties has provided with extensive materials on the history of the present-day territory of Kazakhstan from the earliest period to 1991. Here found the reflection both recent developments on Kazakhstan history studies, primary sources evidences, teaching materials, control questions that help students understand better the course. Many of the disputable issues of the times are given in the historiographical view.

The textbook is designed for students, teachers, undergraduates, and everybody, who is interested in the history of Kazakhstan.

Publishing in authorial release.

Первый том Истории Казахстана для студентов неисторических специальностей содержит богатый материал по историческому прошлого на территории современного Казахстана с древнейших времен до 1991 года. В учебном пособии отражены как последние достижения казахстанской исторической науки, источниковедения, так и учебный материал и контрольные вопросы, которые помогут студентам лучше усвоить курс. Многие дискуссионные проблемы представлены в историографическом ключе. Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, преподавателей, студентов-бакалавров и всех тех, кто интересуется историей Казахстана.

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INTRODUCTION

This textbook is intended to be a generally understandable and clearly organized outline of historical processes which took place on the present day territory of Kazakhstan since pre-historic time. It consists of two parts. In the first part in chronological sequence is told about historical processes since ancient times till getting independence in 1991. In the second part main attention would be given to the contemporary history of Kazakhstan.

The existing works on Kazakhstan's history usually stress the evolution of the statehood on the territory of Kazakhstan. A number of important general histories emphasize that Kazakh people have a millennia-long history. Although some other works do not contain a harsh critique of the Soviet regime nonetheless leaving aside certain positive outcomes such as industrialization, educational progress and national delimitation. Most of already published books offer idea of Kazakh people struggle for their independence for centuries. At the same time in works of Western and Russian authors is advanced the idea that ancient population of the Kazakhstan might have either no very little connection with the modern Kazakh ethnic group. Another principal distinction of the textbook is that it avoids getting the evidences and points, giving comprehensive explanation. On the contrary, it makes students to ask and to answer the questions themselves. Control questions required students to interpret, to imagine and to rationalize the possible answers because the answers could not be found in the textbook.

In the basis of the textbook underlines the idea that the historical past of Kazakhstan was a complex mix of continuity and change. On the basis of the outside forces that caused dramatic changes have been distinguished patterns of the past. The first pattern is the genesis of nomadism. In early Iron Age the entire population of the Eurasian steppes passed to the nomadic mode of reproduction as a main

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