

History of Kazakhstan as an Image of an Independent State

Kanat Yensenov*, Seitkali Duisen, Kunduzai Erimbetova, Jabai Kaliyev and Bauyrzhan Yensepov

Institute of State History MES RK, Orinbor str 8, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, 010000

**E-mail: kanat-02-79@mail.ru*

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ABSTRACT This paper reports that the history of Kazakhstan is a structural part of world history, it forms a state image at the international level, and through that, national history. The proclamation of Kazakhstan independence and new social and political conditions made definite changes in peoples and society consciousness. Viewpoints regarding its people and their history have changed as well. Before, Kazakhstan history was understood as a part of USSR and now history of Kazakhstan is considered as a part of world history, Eurasia history, nomads' civilization, history of Turkic people and Central Asia. Creating a real image of the past history is one of the factors forming national unity, state image of the Republic of Kazakhstan and building of civil and patriotic qualities. History is peoples' mind, they receive energy from it, and they receive a spirit that leads to social creativeness and a bright future.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this scientific attempt is consideration of Kazakhstan History dividing into periods from Stone age to the current time. History is a combination of exact and different activities, processes and events of individuals, peoples, various social groups and the whole of mankind. History of science along with other sciences formed the experience of generations that suit developmental measures. World history has been saving millennial experience of mankind in all spheres of material and spiritual life.

Currently, since the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaimed its independence in 1991, there have been many problems which have not been solved and there have been many historical research works. Research monographs were written. Furthermore, Institute of History and Ethnology named after Sh. Valihanov staff belonging to Ministry of Education and Science of Republic of Kazakhstan could publish their academic books, History of Kazakhstan, Stories on History of Kazakhstan (1993), History of Kazakhstan (1998-2010) 1,2,3,4 and 5 volumes.

In Astana State, history Institute scholars of Science Committee of Ministry of Education and science of Republic of Kazakhstan wrote Modern History (2010), Modern History of Kazakhstan 1,2,3 volumes (2012), Current Kazakhstan History (2014). The researchers are happy that scientific –research works and textbooks on history are written. Kazakhstan History was not taught in the past and only Union of Soviet Socialist Republics History was taught and Kazakh

have been taught without history and it was only in colonialism. In XVIII-XIX, Kazakhstan was in Russian King Imperia colony and in XX it was in Soviet Union Red Army colony. Nowadays, the Republic of Kazakhstan is 25 years old. It means that Kazakhstan having its place and history in the world community is a member of United Nations Organizations along with other countries.

The structure of history studies is connected with the structure of world history. Scientific specialization relies on chronological position (which divides history of mankind into periods) or countries (For example, History of Kazakhstan, History of India, History of China, History of Russia) and regions (History of Europe, History of South East Asia, History of Latin America, History of CIS) divided into scientifically structured geographic provision. Research on the state and its history on the scientific basis is a current issue. It is needed to do historical research. One should draw from methodology and historical research methods. Methodology is a key in any science field. Methodological level defines the quality of the conducted research. This social truth is observed in the research connected with the studies in state and its history. One of the main principles of historical research is historicity. The application of this principle shows objective truth and inner development process (Mulukaev 2015).

According to Kazakhstan historian Zardihan Kinayatuly «Science should be out of the human weaknesses». It is true that history of Russians was lucky during Russian Empire and So-

viet period. History of Kazakhstan has been shadowed behind Russian Empire history.

Thanks to the Independence national history has opened its mystery. National spirit woke up and the dead survived. The programme “Cultural heritage” started.

If we consider the History of Kazakhstan as a part of world history, it has gone through a long and complex process. Kazakh statehood possesses different historical periods. In general, Kazakh Khanate was founded in the middle of the XV century. Its 550th anniversary was celebrated in 2015 in Kazakhstan Republic.

In general, this kind of scientific research considers the history of each country, divides the history into several periods and shows its place in world community. Therefore, it is important to consider the history of Kazakhstan from ancient time to the current period. Due to such research state history will be clarified.

METHODOLOGY

History studies has its theory and methodology that allows conducting research. For example, in order to conduct research about the current problems of our country, some various issues and tools of methodology would be considered. For example, the principle of historicity is allocated especially by specifying the level of historical knowledge. This principle is used in the research of general methodological meaning and aimed at defining some research objects.

A systematical research method is used in order to discover complex object and in the different connections, opens the same picture and inner mechanisms. “Systematicity” category considers connections between elements like “element”, “connection”, “entirety”, “unity”, and “structure”. Systematicity shows structural elements that have complex description in order to differentiate them. A systematicity historical research is differentiated from the last old methods with its new objectives. It forms a new structure possessing different and structural meaning; it is familiar as it is widely spreading in historical research and being permanent used because of its historical cognitive and comparative use (Sidortsov 2006).

History studies researches the society entirely, and it takes its place preserving its quality basis among other social sciences. However, some subjects appear due to the development of

historical cognition. For example, Historical Anthropology, Social Psychology, Historical Geography and others (Smolensky 2008).

Nowadays, there is a different concept about the social function of history studies. The main objective of history is the research of world historical process in complex, taking into account fairness.

In order to form viewpoints about past times, it is important to consider policy, agriculture, social relations of the society and spiritual life of people and their relations. It will be possible when we consider that through their relations, we will be able to research historical process systematically and relating inner facts and outer reasons (Kuzembaiyly 2009).

In order to write real Kazakhstan history, it is necessary to define the object of knowledge, the subject of knowledge and knowledge method components. It is not less important to define the importance of these two connected components in the history of Kazakhstan and research object. For example, the object of knowledge in the science of Kazakhstan history is historians – researchers who deal with research in the history of Kazakhstan and knowledge methods are the sphere of data studies that historians are exposed to. Data studies are research methods and means or technology of scientific research that gives opportunity to detailed research; information are provided based on the data gathered from historians. When we define these components place in the history of Kazakhstan, we will be able to develop the connections between them, it will then be possible to write a real Kazakhstan history (Atabayev 2013).

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

All groups of people in the world have their own histories. For example, if we consider the history of India since ancient times, the history of China or the history of Kazakhstan, they all consist of periods such as ancient stone age, bronze age, early iron age, middle age, new history or modern history.

This research will look into the history of the Kazakh people who have their own long history since the ancient time, which is a structural part of world history and it has its own place in it.

Since Kazakhstan gained its Independence, there have been a lot of talks on its international authority. It was necessary to form a strong group

of new generations of social scientists, involve them, form social consciousness, define humanitarian research directions, topics and overcome difficulties.

History belongs to the most important field of knowledge. It reports history, experience, pathways and values of the whole mankind. The person who knows history can define his or her place and position in the society. Many scholars and scientists have said many things about the importance of history. This is the reason all independent and developed countries pay attention to the learning of peoples' history, especially young people. Kazakhstan pays attention to people's historical knowledge since it has gained its independence as well. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev emphasized the important role of history and its importance in his works, reports and speeches (Turlygul 2012). Kazakhstan's current territory matches the territory of tribes spread that formed Kazakh ethnoses.

The President of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev divided the history of Kazakhstan into 12 periods in his work in the current of history. They are:

The first period, time of India – are shepherd tribes residing in the Kazakh territory. At that time, leaders of those tribes gave good conditions of life to their tribes and families, they made laws that were suitable for their people. Suntash, Arkayim and material heritage found in the South Kazakhstan can prove it.

The second period, this time was approximately 4-5 thousand years ago. The historical period when India-arys moved from north to south or the time when they moved from South Oral to India steppe. India epos was written in Veda, in South West it was written in Avesta. The monuments of that period in Kazakhstan territory are TamgalyTasShatkaly which shows ancient ary spirit and Esik fortress sak kings were buried and Besshatar fortress.

The third period, 3-4 thousand years ago. It was the time when guns became a strong country in East. Worshipping was formed in their belief. They were in three forms: God-sky, Earth-Water – earth –water, Umay–eternal mother.

The fourth period, 15 thousand years ago, guns generations Turks from Ashina ru leaders. It got the name of Turki Kaganat (Eternal State) in history.

The fifth period, 1300-1100 years ago center of Turkic people became strong. History written

in Kutegin, Tonikok monuments and their preservation upto now proves them.

The sixth period, 1100-900 years ago was the time when in South West in Kazakhstan Arab-Islam spirit had spread. In this period, elite people perceived not only religious but also their language. In this period, outstanding scholars: Al –Farabi, Zhusip Balasugun, Makhmut Kashkari became famous. Al Farabi was as Platon for Central Asian countries.

The seventh period, in XI century in 1093, Hodzha AkhmetYassau was born in Turkestan. He spread Islam and formed spiritual system for Central Asian countries - Turkic people. His work which was famous in the world “Diuani Hikmet” preserving elements of Turkic world elements served as a deliverer of spiritual values of the Islam world. This process was at the beginning of the period of Kazakh Khanate. Currently, the mausoleum where Hodzha Akhmet Yassau was buried is a spiritual center for Kazakh people.

The eighth period, period in XI-XV centuries: In this period, Kazakh territory was attacked by Zhongars and it affected the formation of the entire Kazakh people negatively.

The ninth period, XV-XVII centuries: 1466 is the period when Kerey and Zhanibek Khans formed Kazakh Khanate, “Kazakh Khanate” was managed by Khans in history, poets and improvisors created their works, and collection of laws “Zhety zhargy” khanate was managed by this law collection. Moreover, Kazakh heroes fought against neighboring Zhongar khanate and in 1729 Kazakh khanate won the war and it was the time of increase of Kazakh spirit.

The tenth period, XVII-XIX centuries: Abulaykhan managed the country, struggled against the enemy, heroes, Kabanbay and Bogenbay supported him. After that it was the time of colonial policy of Russian Imperia and division of Kazakh territory. Colonial policy of Russian Imperia proposed to manage the territory in regions and districts. Thus, during this period, Kazakh khanate lost its independence.

The eleventh period, XX century: In this period, Kazakh people being in colonial policy in XVIII-XIX tried to form a country again and gain its independence after Russian Imperia lost its power. During this period, the people who attempted to take country independence were Alashorda leader, Alihan Bokeihanov and Kazakh elite. However, in the fight which took place between 1917-1920, Kazakh people gained their

independence and they were in the Soviet Union for 70 years.

The twelfth period, on December 16-17, 1986, Kazakh young people stood against when Soviet Imperia fell into political and economic crisis and demonstrated in Almaty. They were rigorously stopped and crushed by Soviet Imperia. However, Kazakh spirit went up. After this event in 1991, Kazakhstan proclaimed its independence. Currently, the Republic of Kazakhstan has its place in world community as a separate independent country (Nazarbayev 2003).

Keeping national independence is as important, as writing a real history of the country and passing it to future generation. History is national value. Only the nation who remembers its history is able to exist like other nations. The nation who respects its history can expect a bright future. Thus, history written on the scientific basis is a guarantee of national independence and generation independence (Dukenbaeva 2014).

The term image used on an international level (in English) means reflection. It means that Kazakhstan used this term in order to make Kazakhstan familiar. National history has an important role in the increase of a country's image (Panasiuk 2007).

Russian historian, Guzyaeva stated about forming the image through history teaching: "Teachers have different ideas regarding image. It was accepted as a real condition or mask by our old people. In their opinion, the inner content has to be more than the outer one. It is another side of the problem – teacher feels better forming his or her image, opportunities for successful job will be formed through self confidence and results. Image is a complicated process and its formation demands art. The main thing is that it is required to have an interest and show the image of individual persons" (Guzyaeva 2016).

History is an international image of the country. Therefore, science needs state support. For this purpose, historians are encouraged in meetings on the part of the state and there are many social talks about it. It is obvious that it is impossible to reach our goals, be competitive or find a way suitable our place without financing science or having structural changes. If the state continues to support and society shows interest, History science will contribute to Kazakhstan's development (Isin 2014).

In the XXI century when world community moves to a new historical period, the process of civilized globalization in all spheres of a person's life is the main peculiarity of current development stage. The social – economic, public – political and cultural – historical occurrences in all countries of the world are connected with each other and depend on each other. Thus, scholars should pay attention to globalization problems, people's collaboration and its importance for people's destiny.

For the purpose of writing the history of the Republic of Kazakhstan from ancient times to nowadays, through collecting cultural heritage and showing the whole picture of national history to form international image of the country, President N.A. Nazarbayev announced new "Cultural heritage" programme start in his annual message to Kazakhstan people in 2003. In 2004 under President N.A. Nazarbayev's leadership, "Cultural heritage" programme that researches Kazakhstan history since ancient time to nowadays, was implemented. This programme "Cultural heritage" is the main document, strategic national project that reconstructs people's cultural heritage, current national culture, folklore and traditions and architectural monuments, concludes the experience of national literature and writing world scientific thoughts, culture and literature and spiritual and educational development. However, it was obvious that it was necessary to preserve historical – cultural heritage bases language, material, spiritual and intellectual achievements attracting people at a national level, and modern Kazakh people's ethnical image will be formed on this basis. Making comparative analysis of history and culture of Kazakhstan society on the base of human moral values not only enriches its social – cultural values, but also enables Kazakhstan to take its place in the world as a country with rich history and culture.

For seven years 2004-2011 after the programme was implemented, 26 special researches on Kazakhstan history, archeology and ethnography were conducted. However, it is just the beginning of the huge work that is devoted to the renewing of historical memory and historical fairness. Through "Cultural heritage" programme, historical, folklore, ethnographical, and musical rich heritage was collected. Many books were published and valuable words were delivered to the next group. Historical monuments were reconstructed and generally repaired (Ayagan

2015). Thus, national history was researched and many activities were fulfilled.

On September 4 in 2009, President N.A. Nazarbayev commented on the big state programme creation and its implementation, interbranch research in science. For this purpose, public – humanitarian institutes of Ministry of science and education were united and prepared interbranch programme called “Scientific treasure”. The project was accepted in the meeting of Higher Scientific – Technical commission. This programme was the continuing part of Republic of Kazakhstan President’s programme “Cultural heritage”. Many activities were done within this programme as well. Research works were fulfilled in the sphere of archaeology, ethnography and history of Motherland on Kazakhstan history (Kaskabasov 2011).

In 2013 in the meeting devoted to the writing and propaganda of current problems of national history, State Secretary of the Republic of Kazakhstan, M.M. Tazhin made a report. He said about the research of national history: Leader of the country, Nursultan Abishuly Nazarbayev who has been dealing with national history current problems and working on it proposed to create the special programme of historical research “People in the current of History”.

The main purpose of this programme was : To create conditions for Kazakhstan’s history studies moving to the next step in the sphere of methodology and methods; to enrich the borders of national history of Kazakhs; to form new historical viewpoint, to define the meaning of Kazakhstan’s 20 years old new History.

It is impossible to have a future without history. “Nowadays, meanings and values are changed every day and it is very important to keep your history and it is equal to keep yourself”, emphasized Tazhin (2013).

Currently, we should emphasize our own history and consider it as an image of national history. Kazakhstan history is taught in secondary schools, institutes, colleges and universities as a special subject and one takes a state exam on this subject. It is a good thing. Young generation has to know their history. It is very important to keep its mentality and national identity in world globalization. It is necessary to preserve the language, religion and national history. For this purpose the state identity must be strengthened, Kazakhstan history should be written truthfully and promulgate correctly in order to form

historical consciousness. It is known that Kazakhstan, taking its place on world community is situated in Eurasia neighboring with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and China. Therefore, there are some interests’ in common historical connections from neighbors. For example, many scientific – historical and political researches are done in Kazakhstan - Russia, China – Kazakhstan relations.

CONCLUSION

It is known that all people living in the world have their own history. Being located between Europa and Asia, Republic of Kazakhstan history is also a structural part of world history. It was shown as History of Republic of Kazakhstan with specialty code 07.00.02 History of Republic of Kazakhstan (Motherland History) when Doctoral Dissertation is written and defended in history studies. It means that republican history is stated in this format at the international level.

Currently, since the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaimed its independence in 1991, there have been many problems which have not been solved and there have been many historical research works. Research monographs were written. Furthermore, Institute of History and Ethnology named after Sh.Valihanov staff belonging to Ministry of Education and Science of Republic of Kazakhstan could publish their academic books, History of Kazakhstan, Stories on History of Kazakhstan (1993), History of Kazakhstan (1998-2010) 1,2,3,4 and 5 volumes.

It is obvious the history of Kazakhstan will be researched deeply, many scientific papers, monographs and books will be written in the future. It is one of the fields that have strategic importance. History plays important role among the social sciences. That’s why in order to make the republic history recognizable in the world it is necessary to research data in the domestic and foreign archives and transform them to the science. At this point Kazakhstan history on national basis will be formed. Therefore Kazakh historians should work hard.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The history of Kazakhstan is a structural part of world history. That’s why to research its current problems and propaganda and introduce it forms international level image of the country. It

is because Kazakhstan's history includes history since ancient times up to nowadays. It means that Kazakhstan people have their own history as one of the groups of people living in the world.

In order to introduce history of Kazakhstan into the international level, scientific research works and books have to be translated into English. Videos about Kazakhstan history since ancient times up to now have to be made. For example, people's life and culture in the town of Arkayim in the period of Tomiris war against the Persians in the time of Saks, Kultegin, Tonikok and Bilge Khans outstanding events and others in Turkic khanate. The videos showing the Kazakh Khanate formation and other historical events should be made and translated into English in order to introduce them to the world. When national history is introduced and showed to the world in current informational time, Kazakhstan and its image will be formed at an international level.

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