

CONTROL AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT

Technical specification and test tasks

Name of the discipline : History of Kazakhstan

Course code : HK 1101

Name and code of the OP: " 6B10115 - Medicine "

Amount of study hours/credits : 5 cr.

Course and semester of study : 1/1

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Specification of test assignments on the subject "History of Kazakhstan" for students of the educational programs "6B10115-Medicine"

1. Purpose of development:

The test is designed to conduct midterm assessment of first-year students in the specialties "6B10115 - Medicine"

2. Task:

Assessment of the level of students' academic achievements in accordance with the program for the discipline "Fundamentals of Law and Economics" in the amount of 5 credits.

3. Content and test plan:

The difficulty levels are divided into memorization (level A) – (30%), understanding (level B) – (60%) and application (level C) – (10%). The tests contain educational material on the following sections and topics:

Data sheet
to conduct interim assessment in the discipline
History of Kazakhstan

No	Topic	Number of questions/tasks		
		Knowledge	Understanding	Application
1.	Goals and objectives of the course "History of Kazakhstan". Prehistoric evolution of man	11	26	3
2.	Turkic civilization and the Great Steppe. Genesis of the equestrian culture	11	26	3
3.	Stages of ethnocultural integration of the Turkic-speaking ethnic groups of Central Asia in the pre-Mongol period	11	26	3
4.	The Great Steppe during the Golden Horde period (13th-15th centuries) Kazakh Khanate in the 15th – 16th centuries Medieval states in the 14th – 15th centuries on the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia	12	25	3
5.	Kazakhstan in the New Age (XVIII - early XX centuries). The beginning of the era of colonialism in Kazakhstan	12	25	3

	Kazakh Khanate in the 17th – early 18th centuries			
6.	The foreign policy position of the Kazakh zhuzes in the first quarter of the 18th century.	13	23	4
7.	Kazakhstan in the context of Russian policy: administrative reform (last quarter of the 18th – early 20th centuries). Kazakhstan and Central Asian states at the end of the 18th century	13	23	4
8.	The Alash movement and the idea of a national state. Land issue	12	24	4
9.	The national liberation struggle of the Kazakh people against colonialism	12	24	4
10	Kazakhstan in the Soviet period Implementation of the Soviet model of state building	12	24	4
11.	Contradictions and consequences of Soviet reforms in Kazakhstan in the second half of the twentieth century. The difficult situation of agriculture in Kazakhstan in the second half of the 1930s	12	23	5
12.	Kazakhstan on the eve and during the Second World War.	11	24	5
13.	The policy of "perestroika" in Kazakhstan. December 1986 events in Alma-Ata. The collapse of the USSR and the formation of the USSR	13	22	5
14.	Kazakhstan in the world community (1991-2022). Proclamation of independence of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan model of economic development	13	23	4
15.	Foreign policy and international relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan	13	22	5
	Total	181	359	60

< question > The capital of the Usuns, the city of Chiguchen, was located on:

<variant> on the shore of Issyk-Kul

<variant> Chu River valley

<variant> Talas River Valley

<variant> Ili Valley

<variant> border with China

< question > Alexander the Great fought with the Sakas in:

<variant> IV century BC

<variant> 6th century BC

<variant> 7th century BC

<variant> 1st century BC

<variant> 2nd century BC

< question > The Sakas were called Scythians in these sources:

<variant>Ancient Greek sources

<variant>Chinese sources

<variant> Persian sources

<variant>Russian Chronicles

<variant>Bible

< question > Who were the allies of the Sakas and against whom did they fight in the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC:

<variant> with the Persians against the Greeks

<variant> with the Huns against the Chinese

<variant> with the Chinese against the Greeks

<variant> with the Greeks against the Persians

<variant> with the Chinese against the Huns

< question > In which region did the Issedones settle:

<variant>Central Kazakhstan

<variant>Eastern Kazakhstan

<variant>Western Kazakhstan

<variant>Southern Kazakhstan

<variant>Northern Kazakhstan

< question > The Issyk burial of the "Golden Man" was in:

<variant>IV century BC

<variant>VI century BC

<variant>IV century A.D.

<variant>VII century BC

<variant>5th century AD

< question > The Usun way of managing:

<variant> nomadic pastoralism

<variant> pastoral cattle breeding

<variant> farming, gathering

<variant> transhumance

<variant> hunting, fishing

< question > The main priority of the Xiongnu:

<variant> conquest campaigns

<variant> cattle farm

<variant> agricultural farming

<variant> home craft

<variant> hunting industry

< question > Leader of the Huns during their invasion of Europe:

<variant>Attila

<variant>Fashion

<variant>Toumyn

<variant>Zhi-Zhi

<variant>Skunkh

<question>Location of the Kangyui headquarters:

<variant>Bitian

<variant>Yantsai

<variant>Khabalok

<variant> Karakorum

<variant>Chiguchen

< question > In the early Andronovo culture, the deceased was burned at the stake, scientists associate this with the cult:

<variant>fire

<variant>air

<variant>land

<variant>moons

<variant> sky

< question > The largest Saka tribe according to Herodotus:

<variant> massagets

<variant> argipei

<variant> parasogda

<variant> paradaraya

<variant> haomovarga

<question>Title of the leader of the Wusun:

<variant>gunmo

<variant>jabgu

<variant>yabgu

<variant>king

<variant>elteber

<question>The main force of the Hun army:

<variant>cavalry

<variant>archers

<variant>infantry

<variant>chariots

<variant>mercenaries

< question > Tribes that were called Asian Scythians:

<variant>sakov

<variant>Kipchaks

<variant>Mongols

<variant>Turks

<variant>Usuns

< question > The main social groups of the Saka society:

<variant> warriors, priests, community members

<variant> chiefs, beks, community members

<variant> kings, emirs, community members

<variant> leaders, peasants, community members

<variant> kings, priestesses, community members

< question > Women in the Saka society used:

<variant>equal rights with men

<variant>separate rights to raise children

<variant>limited rights

<variant>didn't have rights

<variant>stood higher in their position than men.

< question > Saka art objects are executed in:

<variant> animal style

<variant> geometric style

<variant> plant ornament

<variant> Sogdian style

<variant> Persian style

< question > Who had the name "wearers of pointed hats":

<variant> sakov tigrakhauda

<variant> sakov parasogda

<variant> sakov haomovarga

<variant> Sakas Arimaspians

<variant> Saka Massagetae.

< question > One of the most ancient written sources testifying about the Sakas:

<variant>Avesta

<variant>Sanskrit

<variant>Runic

<variant>Kabe

<variant>Bhagavad Gita

< question > Primitive people began to make ceramics in:

<variant> Neolithic era

<variant> Paleolithic era

<variant> Bronze Age

<variant> Eneolithic era

<variant> Mesolithic era

< question > Union of tribes on the territory of Kazakhstan, mentioned by Herodotus :

<variant>saki

<variant> usuni

<variant> kangles

<variant>Huns

<variant> Turks

< question > The era when the "Great Migration" took place :

<variant> II – V centuries. AD

<variant> 47 r. B.C.

<variant> 1st millennium AD - 2nd millennium AD

<variant> 1st century AD

<variant> 552 r.

< question > The Huns appeared on the territory of Kazakhstan in :

<variant> I in . to n . e .

<variant> II – I centuries. BC

<variant> second half of the 3rd century BC

<variant> second half of the 2nd century BC

<variant> II – V centuries . n . e .

< question > The "Golden Man" was buried in:

<variant> V - I V centuries BC n . e .

<variant> II c . to n . e .

<variant> VII century BC n . e .

<variant> I in . before n . e .

<variant> III c . to n . e .

< question > The number of clans was in the Xiongnu society :

<variant> 2 4

<variant> 2 5

<variant> 17

<variant> 19

<variant> 30

< question >Location of Kazakhstan, where in the 1st millennium AD a large powerful union existed and developed – Kangyu :

<variant>Southern Kazakhstan

<variant>Semirechye

<variant>Mangystau

<variant> East Kazakhstan

<variant> Central Kazakhstan

< question >Darius I went on a campaign against the Sakas in :

<variant> 519-518 BC

<variant> 330-327 BC

<variant> 530-522 BC

<variant> 519-518 AD

<variant> 540-560 AD

< question >Location where the Tasmola culture developed in the 7th - 3rd centuries BC :

<variant> Central Kazakhstan

<variant> Semirechye

<variant> Western Kazakhstan

<variant> South Kazakhstan

<variant> Interfluvium of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya

< question > States that the Usuns had close diplomatic and family ties with :

<variant> China

<variant> Merv

<variant> Byzantium

<variant> Parthia

<variant> Rome

< question > One of the key factors of the Kangyui policy:

<variant> control of the Silk Road section along the Syr Darya

<variant> wars of conquest

<variant> war with the governor of Kashgar Ban Chao

<variant> coinage

<variant> close economic and political ties with the Han Dynasty.

< question >The material that archaeologists most often find during excavations:

<variant> ceramic dishes

<variant> bronze arrowheads

<variant> jewelry

<variant> stone grain grinders

<variant> weapons items

< question > On the territory of Kazakhstan, many palace buildings have been discovered that belong to the era:

<variant> Kangyui

<variant> Usuni

<variant> Hunnu

<variant> Bactria

<variant> Fergana

< question > The horse in Saka mythology is associated with the image:

<variant> sun

<variant> sky

<variant> lands

<variant> birds

<variant> models peace

<question> Title of the head of the Huns:

<variant> shanyu

<variant> temnik

<variant> gunmo

<variant> yabgu

<variant> shad

<question> Attributes of the Saka kings and warriors:

<variant> bow and arrow

<variant> chariots

<variant> sacrificial bowl and special headdress

<variant> altar-lamps

<variant> war horses

< question > Ancient name of Tashkent:

<variant> Shash

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Suyab

<variant> Atlax

<variant> Ming-bulak

< question > Writing of the ancient Turks:

<variant> runic

<variant> Sogdian

<variant> Scythian script

<variant> Sanskrit

<variant> hieroglyphic

< question > The central part of the medieval city :

<variant> citadel

<variant> bazaar

<variant> shahrستان

<variant> village

<variant> rabad

< question > Part of the city in the Middle Ages where merchants and officials lived :

<variant> shahrستان

<variant> bazaar

<variant> rabad

<variant> village

<variant> citadel

< question > Part of the medieval city where artisans lived :

<variant> rabad

<variant> bazaar

<variant> shahristan

<variant> village

<variant> citadel

< question > Economic center of the medieval city :

<variant> bazaar

<variant> rabad

<variant> shahristan

<variant> village

<variant> citadel

<question> Meaning of the word " jabgu " :

<variant> ruler of the state

<variant> cleric

<variant> military leader

<variant> tax collector

<variant> tribal leader

< question > What is the name of the group of people of the ancient Paleolithic ?

<variant> herd

<variant> community

<variant> genus

<variant> tribe

<variant> village

< question > The burials of the dead Andronovites were carried out in stone boxes, where they also placed vessels with rich ornaments, gold and bronze jewelry. The reason for such burial rituals:

<variant> belief in an afterlife

<variant> ancestral spirit worship

<variant> belief in the sacredness of jewelry

<variant> the emergence of private property

<variant> formation of a tribal community

< question > In their famous campaign, the Huns conquered the territories of Transcaucasia, Mesopotamia and the Roman Empire. What helped the Huns gain the upper hand ?

<variant> effective military organization

<variant> numerical superiority

<variant> superiority in weapons

<variant> combat experience

<variant> good knowledge of the area

< question > The event that caused serious changes in the political system of the Karakhanid state:

<variant> proclamation of Islam as the state religion

<variant> disintegration of the ancient Turkic Khaganate

<variant> vassal independence to the Seljuk Sultan

<variant> internecine wars between Ali Arslan and Bogra Khan

<variant> unification of Turkic peoples

< question > In 1728 the Kazakhs defeated the Dzungars. At what river did this battle take place?

<variant> Bulanty

<variant> Emba

<variant> Kulanotdog

<variant> Ile

<variant> Chu

<question>After the successful campaign of 1236-1242, when Batu defeated the Volga Bulgaria, the Russian principalities, devastated Poland, Hungary, Wallachia and other European regions, he founded a state in the lower reaches of the Volga:

<variant> Golden Horde

<variant> Moghulistan

<variant> Nogai Ulus

<variant> Siberian Khanate

<variant> Ak Orda

< question > The leader of the tribes that carried out a series of devastating campaigns into the territory of the Eastern Roman Empire and Iran:

<variant> Attila

<variant> Abacus

<variant> Tomiris

<variant> Fashion

<variant> Darius

< question > Chronological boundaries of the Neolithic :

<variant> 5 – 3 thousand years BC

<variant> 12 – 10 thousand years A.D.

<variant> 5 – 10 thousand years BC

<variant> 12 – 10 thousand years BC

<variant> 2 – 7 thousand years CE

< question >The following type of economy appeared in the Neolithic:

<variant> producing

<variant> consuming

<variant> natural

<variant> complex

<variant> assigning

< question >The invention of the boomerang took place in the era of:

<variant> Mesolithic

<variant> Neolithic

<variant> Upper Paleolithic

<variant> Lower Paleolithic

<variant> Iron Age

< question >The most ancient period of history:

<variant> Lower Paleolithic

<variant> Middle Paleolithic

<variant> Mesolithic

<variant> Neolithic

<variant> late paleolithic.

< question >Chronological boundaries of the late Paleolithic:

<variant> 35-10 thousand years BC

<variant> 50-40 thousand years BC

<variant> 10-2 thousand years BC

<variant> 10-5 thousand years BC

<variant> 15-5 thousand years BC

< question >People invented the technique of sawing and drilling stone in the era of:

<variant> Neolithic

<variant> late paleolithic

<variant> Mesolithic

<variant> Middle Paleolithic

<variant> Eneolithic

< question >The period that covered the Mesolithic

<variant> 12-5 thousand years BC

<variant> 12-3 thousand years BC

<variant> 5 thousand years BC - 3 thousand years BC

<variant> 12-10 thousand years BC

<variant> 2-7 thousand years A.D.

< question >The formation of modern humans occurred in...

<variant> in the late Paleolithic

<variant> in the Mesolithic

<variant> in the early Paleolithic

<variant> in the Neolithic

<variant> in the Middle Paleolithic

< question >Paleolithic sites have been found in this region of Kazakhstan:

<variant> in the area of the Karatau ridge

<variant> in the Syr Darya river basin

<variant> in Central Kazakhstan

<variant> on the Mangyshlak Peninsula

<variant> in the Irtysh River basin

< question >A discipline that studies ancient history using material sources:

<variant> archeology

<variant> anthropology

<variant> astronomy

<variant> ethnography

<variant> ethnology

< question >Suitable places for ancient settlements in Kazakhstan were the foothills:

- <variant> Karatau
- <variant> Alatau
- <variant> Tien Shan
- <variant> Bayan - aul
- <variant> Mugodzhyary
- <question> Ornament inherent ceramics Neolithic
- <variant> Geometric
- <variant> Vegetable
- <variant> Floral
- <variant> Point
- <variant> Threadlike
- < question >Ancient rock paintings:
- <variant> petroglyphs
- <variant> hieroglyphs
- <variant> frescoes
- < variant >monograms
- < variant >letters
- < question >More than 30 settlements and more than 150 burial grounds of the Andronovo culture have been discovered in this territory of Kazakhstan...
- <variant> Central Kazakhstan
- <variant> Eastern Semirechye
- <variant> South Kazakhstan
- <variant>Western Kazakhstan
- <variant> East Kazakhstan
- < question >Material for making early tools...
- <variant> stone
- <variant> iron
- <variant> clay
- <variant>bronze
- <variant>tree
- < question >The era to which the traces of ancient man found in Kazakhstan belong <variant> Old Stone Age
- <variant> bronze age
- <variant> New Stone Age
- <variant> iron age
- <variant> Middle Stone Age
- < question >The longest historical era:
- <variant> stone age
- <variant> bronze age
- <variant> ice age
- <variant> Copper-Stone Age

<variant> iron age

< question >The bow and arrow were invented:

<variant> in the Mesolithic

<variant> in the Neolithic

<variant> in the Upper Paleolithic

<variant> in the Paleolithic

<variant> in the late Paleolithic

< question >Rock drawings made by ancient people:

<variant> petroglyphs

<variant> hieroglyphs

<variant> frescoes

<variant>monograms

<variant>letters

< question >The Andronov people performed religious rites and rituals

<variant> priests

<variant> leaders

<variant> warriors

<variant>community members

<variant>emirs

< question >The era in which matriarchy was replaced by patriarchy

<variant>bronze age

<variant>iron age

<variant> Neolithic

<variant> paleolithic

<variant> Mesolithic

< question >The sun-headed god in the Andronovo culture:

<variant> Mitra

<variant> Indra

<variant> Ahura

< variant >Veritragna

< variant >Yime

< question >The archaeological symbol of the Andronovites is...

<variant>earrings and pendants

<variant>comb

<variant>ceramic vessel

<variant>hammer and sickle

<variant>mirror with handle

< question >Most often, when excavating ancient settlements, archaeologists find:

<variant>ceramic dishes

<variant>bronze tips

<variant> stone grain grinders

<variant>jewelry

<variant>weapons items

< question >Middle Bronze Age culture discovered in Central Kazakhstan

<variant> Atasuyskaya

<variant> Nurinskaya

<variant> Begazy-Dandibaevskaya

<variant> Tasmolinskaya

<variant> Median

< question >In the Neolithic, the clan community consisted of:

<variant> maternal lineage

<variant> mixed community

<variant> paternal gender

<variant> neighborhood community

<variant> a large community

< question >Type of economy of the most ancient people in the Paleolithic:

<variant> gathering

<variant> agriculture

<variant> cattle breeding

<variant> fishing

<variant> craft

< question >Ornamentation characteristic of Bronze Age ceramics

<variant> geometric

<variant> dot

<variant> floral

<variant> animal style

<variant> round shape

< question >During the Late Bronze Age, the typical burial was:

<variant> burial in a bent position

<variant> mummification

<variant> burial in a sitting position

<variant> cremation

<variant> burial on the back

< question >Bronze is an alloy of the following components:

<variant> copper and tin

<variant> copper and iron

<variant> zinc and lead

<variant> iron and lead

<variant> lead and tin

< question > In the late Paleolithic era, clan communities began to form. Who ruled the clan community in primitive society?

<variant> elders

<variant> warriors

<variant> kings

<variant> priests

<variant> hunters

< question > A type of economy that emerged as a result of the Neolithic revolution...

<variant> producing

<variant> consuming

<variant> natural

<variant> complex

<variant> assigning

< question > Archaeological material that allows us to obtain information about the material culture of ancient people:

<variant> stone tools

<variant> pottery

<variant> bronze products

<variant> human and animal remains

<variant> products made from animal bones

< question > The historical period that had the greatest duration:

<variant> stone age

<variant> bronze age

<variant> ice age

<variant> Copper-Stone Age

<variant> Iron Age.

< question > During the Mousterian period, the foundations of the first religious beliefs began to appear. What was the reason for the emergence of such ideas?

<variant> human inability to explain natural phenomena

<variant> desire to highlight the peculiarity of people

<variant> the desire to control the environment

<variant> the emergence of primitive art

<variant> formation of a tribal community of people

< question > In the Mesolithic era, instead of a clan community, ancient people began to form:

<variant> tribal organization

<variant> religious community

<variant> individual family

<variant> government organization

<variant> neighborhood community

< question > The material from which the ancient people of the Mousterian period began to make clothes:

<variant> skins

<variant> plants

<variant> cotton

< variant > silk

< variant > fabrics

< question > People began to use bows and arrows from the Mesolithic era . Arrows with a spherical tip were needed for :

<variant> small fur-bearing animal hunting

<variant> practicing shooting skills

<variant> scaring away enemy warriors

<variant> duck and goose hunting

<variant> signal lights at night

< question > Kazakh tradition , according to which a widowed wife would marry one of her husband's brothers:

<variant> amengerstvo

<variant> zhoktau

<variant> betashar

<variant> sororate

<variant> barymta

<question>The Massagetae queen who defeated the army of the Persian king Cyrus in 529 BC. After the battle, according to legend, she said, "You wanted blood, so drink it to the bottom!" The queen's name was:

<variant> Tomiris

<variant> Hapshepsut

<variant> Zarina

<variant> Cleopatra

<variant> Tamara

< question > A type of historical tombstone in Kazakhstan, a stele in the form of a slab or pillar with four or eight sides. This is...

<variant> kulpytas

<variant> about

<variant> zirat

<variant> sarcophagus

<variant> korym

< question > The man who laid the foundation of the Turkic Khaganate in 552:

<variant> Bumyn-Kagan

<variant> Mukan Kagan

<variant> Dzhegui-Kagan

<variant> Tok-jabgu-kagan

<variant> Uch-elik-kagan

< question >An ally of the Turks in 551-563, necessary for the war against the Hephthalites with :

<variant> Iran

<variant> Byzantium

<variant> China

< variant > Urartu

<variant> Rome

< question >The Turkic Khaganate existed in:

<variant> 552-603 BC .

<variant> 652-700 BC .

<variant> 429-504 BC .

<variant> 441-562 BC

<variant> 550-605 BC

< question >The Western Turkic Khaganate existed in:

<variant> 603- 704 BC .

<variant> 652-700 BC .

<variant> 429-504 BC .

<variant> 441-562 BC

<variant> 550-605 BC

< question >The Great Silk Road ceased to exist in

<variant> XIV - XV centuries .

<variant> X VII- X VIII centuries .

<variant>III-V centuries .

<variant>VI-VII centuries .

< question >The city, which in the 10th -12th centuries was the largest economic and political center in Semirechye:

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Otrar

<variant> Yangikent

<variant>Sygnak

<variant>Penchul

< question > In Kazakhstan, the penetration of Islam began in :

<variant> VIII century .

<variant> X V c .

<variant> III-V centuries .

<variant> V1-VII centuries .

<variant> 10th century.

< question >Time of construction of the mausoleum of Ahmed Yasawi ...

<variant> XIV-XV centuries .

<variant> XII – XIII centuries .

<variant> XVI-XVII centuries .

<variant> IX-X centuries .

<variant> 5th-6th centuries.

< question >The collapse of the Karluk Khaganate occurred in...

<variant> 940 r.

<variant> 556 r.

<variant> 928 г.

< variant > 974 г.

<variant> 1054 г.

< question >Chronological framework of the existence of the Karakhanid state:

<variant> 942-1210 .

<variant> 1002- 1278 .

<variant> 905-1290 BC .

< variant > 940- 980 BC

< variant > 980 – 1212

< question >The Turgesh Khaganate ended its existence in...

<variant> 756 г.

<variant> 752 г.

<variant> 757 г.

<variant> 760 г.

<variant> 753 г.

< question >Name the date of the Arab invasion of Kazakhstan:

<variant> first half of the 8th century

<variant> mid 6th century

<variant> first half of the 7th century

<variant> second half of the 7th century

<variant> mid-8th century

< question >Indicate the chronological framework of the existence of the Turgesh Khaganate:

<variant> 704-756 BC .

<variant> 748-851 BC .

<variant> 693-699 AD .

< variant > 670-770 BC

< variant > 698-765 BC

< question >The chronological framework of the existence of the Kimak Khaganate:

<variant> I X – beginning of XI centuries .

<variant> late 11th - early 15th centuries.

<variant>beginning of the 12th - end of the 13th centuries.

<variant> middle X II – 1219 г.

<variant> beginning of the XI- 1467

< question >The beginning of the spread of Islam in Kazakhstan:

<variant> VIII century .

<variant> X V c .

<variant> III-V centuries .

<variant> VI-VII centuries .

<variant> 10th century.

< question >Determine the type of state in the 6th-10th centuries in Kazakhstan:

<variant> early feudal

- <variant> centralized
- <variant> developing
- <variant> tribal
- <variant> primitive communal
- < question > Name the center of the Western Turkic Khaganate:
 - <variant> Semirechye (Zhetysu)
 - <variant> Transoxiana
 - <variant> Right bank of the Arystanda River
 - <variant> On the Orkhon River
 - <variant> Interfluve of the Urals and the Volga
- < question > The headquarters of the Khagan in the Western Turkic Khaganate was located there :
 - <variant> Suyab
 - <variant> Merke
 - <variant> Taraz
 - <variant> Tashkent
 - <variant> Sygnak
- < question > This large city of the Western Turkic Khaganate was a major center of trade and crafts:
 - <variant> Taraz
 - <variant> Tashkent
 - <variant> Merke
 - <variant> Kulan
 - <variant> Sygnak
- < question > With this state, the Turkic Khaganate was interested in direct trade relations with:
 - <variant> Byzantium
 - <variant> Russia
 - <variant> China
 - <variant> Afghanistan
 - <variant> Egypt
- < question > The supreme ruler and military leader of the Western Turkic Khaganate:
 - <variant> kagan
 - <variant> subashi
 - <variant> jabgu
 - <variant> elteber
 - <variant> khan
- < question > The supreme ruler of the Western Turkic Khaganate, the Khagan, was appointed from among the descendants of this dynasty:
 - <variant> nushibi
 - <variant> yagma
 - <variant> kimakov
 - <variant> Kipchaks
 - <variant> Oghuz

<question> Capital West Turkic Khaganate :

<variant> Suyab

<variant> Aktobe

<variant> Taraz

< variant > Atlax

<variant> Shash

< question > These areas were the main center of the economy and culture of Kazakhstan in the 6th - 7th centuries:

<variant> Semirechye and South Kazakhstan

<variant> Transoxiana

<variant> Mangystau and Western Kazakhstan

<variant> Kashgaria and East Kazakhstan

<variant> Sary-Arka

< question > This was the name of the medieval city center:

<variant> citadel

<variant> rabad

<variant> bazaar

<variant> shahrstan

<variant> village

< question > This was the name of the part of the medieval city where merchants and officials lived:

<variant> shahrstan

<variant> rabad

<variant> bazaar

<variant> village

<variant> citadel

< question > This was the name of the part of the medieval city where artisans and common people lived:

<variant> rabad

<variant> bazaar

<variant> shahrstan

<variant> village

<variant> citadel

< question > He read the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions for the first time:

<variant> V. Thomsen

<variant> N. Rychkov

<variant> E . Bekmakhanov

<variant> V. Vilyaminov - Zernov

<variant> P. Makovetsky

< question > City where Al-Farabi was born:

<variant> From rar

<variant> Sygnak

<variant> Suyab

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Shash

<question> This was the name of the ruler of the Karluks before 840 r:

<variant> jabgu

<variant> elteber

<variant> khan

<variant> kagan

<variant> sultan

<question> This title wore leaders Karluk tribes :

<variant> elteber

<variant> khan

<variant> kagan

<variant> sultan

<variant> jabgu

<question> The word " jabgu " means :

<variant> ruler of the state

<variant> cleric

<variant> military leader

<variant> tax collector

<variant> leader of the tribe

<question> From the dynasty ... the rulers of the Turkic Khaganate were appointed.

<variant> ashina

<variant> doulu

<variant> yagma

<variant> chigil

<variant> Naiman

<question> This religion was declared the state religion in the Karakhanid state:

<variant> Islam

<variant> Buddhism

<variant> Manichaeism

<variant> Christianity

<variant> Tengrism

<question> During its heyday, it occupied a vast territory from the Korean Peninsula in the east to the Crimean Peninsula in the west, from the headwaters of the Yenisei in the north to the headwaters of the Amu Darya in the south. The main type of economy of the tribes in the Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> nomadic cattle breeding

<variant> sedentary agriculture

<variant> subsistence farming

<variant> semi-sedentary agriculture

<variant> trade, craft

< question >The Western Turkic Khaganate was a state with a developed urban and agricultural culture, flourishing trade along the Great Silk Road, and it performed judicial functions in the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> buyuruki

<variant> yabgu

<variant> jabgu

<variant>elteber

<variant>khan

< question >The Turkic steppe tribes were consolidated under the rule of one leader, one clan, one dynasty, and in their hands was the highest judicial authority in the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> tarhan

<variant> yabgu

<variant> elteber

<variant>tudun

<variant>khan

< question >Having subjugated rival tribes, the Turks made countries and peoples with diverse types of economic activity and developed statehood dependent on themselves, and they constituted the majority of the population of the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> karabudun

<variant> tarhans

<variant> eltebers

<variant>Tulenguts

<variant>tuduny

< question >The Western Turkic Khaganate was a state with a developed urban and agricultural culture, flourishing trade, and the Turks became masters of the Silk Road trade route to the Mediterranean countries after:

<variant> conquests of Central Asia

<variant> victories over the Avars

<variant> annexation of East Turkestan

<variant> Conquest of the Khitans in Manchuria

<variant> conquest of the Yenisei Kirghiz

< question >Ch. Valikhanov considered the legend of Korkut to be one of the core moments of the Kazakh mentality, it is a syncretic synthesis of pre-Islamic beliefs and Islam, in his opinion Korkut was:

<variant> famous zhyrau

<variant> famous scientist

<variant> the founder of Islam

<variant> Khan of the Golden Horde

<variant> Turkic Khagan

< question >They constituted several main groups of tribes, in Russia they were called Polovtsians, in Europe - Komans, in the Middle Ages they played an important role in the development of some

states, they became a noticeable component of the ethnogenesis of the Kazakhs and other Turkic-speaking ethnic groups. They displaced the Oghuz from the shores of the Syr Darya, Aral and Caspian Seas:

<variant> Kipchaks

<variant> Karluks

<variant> Karakhanids

<variant> kimaki

<variant> karakitai

< question >Before conquering the Golden Horde, Emir Timur decided to conquer:

<variant> White Horde

<variant> Khanate of Abulkhair

<variant> Transoxiana

<variant> Siberian Khanate

<variant> Nogai Horde

< question >The Golden Horde becomes independent from the Mongol Empire during the reign of Khan:

<variant> Mengu - Temira

<variant> Berke

<variant> Tokhty

<variant> Batu

<variant> Tokhtamysh

< question >Taking advantage of Mamai's defeat at Kulikovo Field, power in the Golden Horde was seized in 1380 by:

<variant> Tokhtamysh Khan

<variant> Uzbek Khan

<variant> Urus Khan

<variant> Abulkhair Khan

<variant> Tokhty Khan

< question >The reason for the "Otrar disaster":

<variant> Cairo Khan destroyed Genghis Khan's caravan

<variant> Genghis Khan was elevated to the throne

<variant> Genghis Khan attacked China

<variant> Death of Monke Khan

<variant> Berke Khan strengthened ties with Egypt

< question >The rulers of Moghulistan were representatives of the dynasty:

<variant> Chagataidov

<variant> Shaybanidov

<variant> Timurids

<variant> Horde-edzhenov

<variant> Dzchuchids

< question >The Nogai Horde occupied the territory between:

<variant>Volga and Ural

<variant> Syr Darya and Amu Darya

<variant> Chu and Talas

<variant> Irtysh and Volga

<variant> Tobol and Balkhash

< question >The ruler of Moghulistan, who received the sultans Kerey and Zhanibek

<variant> Yesen - Buga

<variant> Toghluk - Timur

<variant> Ilyas - Khoja

<variant> Waiss

<variant> Zhunus

< question >In 1207-1208, the eldest son of Genghis Khan captured the Yenisei Kyrgyz and Siberian peoples:

<variant> Jochi

<variant> Tuluy

<variant> Batu

<variant> Chagatai

<variant> Ogedei

<question> Capital Mongolian empires :

<variant> Karakorum

<variant> Barn - Batu

<variant> Balasaguni

<variant> Sygnak

<variant> Horde - balyk

<question> Laws Genghis Khan were called :

<variant> Great Yasa

<variant> Jets slang

<variant> Testaments ancestors

<variant> True

<variant> Code of Law

< question >The White Horde was significantly strengthened under the ruler in the 60-70s of the 14th century:

<variant> Urus Khane

<variant> Tokhtamysh khan

< variant >Ibakhane

< variant >HordeEzhene

<variant> Mubarak Khan

< question >Islam was declared the state religion of the Golden Horde under the Khan:

<variant> Uzbek

<variant> Tokhty

<variant> Zhanybeke

<variant>Batye

<variant>Mengu-Temire

< question >As a result of the collapse of the White Horde, the following was formed in the steppe territory of Kazakhstan:

<variant> Khanate of Abulkhair

<variant> kazakh khanate

<variant> Timurid state

<variant> Nogai Horde

<variant> West Siberian Khanate

< question >The capital of the state of nomadic Uzbeks:

<variant> Syg a nak

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Almalyk

<variant> Sauran

<variant> Shed

<question> In 1370 Emir Timur captured power V :

<variant> Transoxiana

<variant> Mongolia

<variant> East Turkestan

<variant> Semirechye

<variant> Eastern Desht-i-Kipchak

< question >The military-feudal state of Genghis Khan arose in:

<variant> early 13th century.

<variant> early 12th century

<variant> late 11th century .

<variant> late 10th century

<variant> late 13th century

< question >The main language in the Golden Horde:

<variant> Kipchak

<variant> Oghuz

<variant> Chagatai

<variant> Mongolian

<variant> Persian

< question >The state founded by Edigebey:

<variant> Nogai Horde

<variant> Astrakhan Khanate

<variant> Siberian Khanate

<variant> Moghulistan

<variant> Kazakh Khanate

< question >The main economy of the Mongols was...

<variant> nomadic cattle breeding

<variant>arable farming

<variant>sedentary cattle breeding

<variant>fishing

<variant>semi-nomadic pastoralism

< question >The Dzungar Khanate was created:

<variant> Baturom-hontaishi

<variant> Tsewang-Rabdanom

<variant> Kangxi

<variant> Bagatur-hontaishi

<variant> Amursana

< question >At the beginning of the 18th century the population of Dzungaria was about:

<variant> 1 million people .

<variant> 2 million people .

<variant> 3 million people .

<variant> 1.5 million . people

<variant> 2.5 million . people

<question>« Aktaban shubyryndy , Alkakol sulama »:

<variant> 1723-1727

<variant> 1723-1726

<variant> 1722-1727

<variant> 1723-1725

<variant> 1725-1728

< question >The production of cannons among the Dzungars was headed by:

<variant> Swede Johann Gustav Renatus

<variant> Russian Nikolay Konshin

<variant> German Georgi Johann Gottlieb

<variant> German Miller Gerard Friedrich

<variant> Russian V.I.Botov

< question >Ak Orda was significantly strengthened under the ruler in the 60s and 70s of the 14th century:

< variant >Uruskhan

< variant >Zhanibek

< variant >Kasymhane

< variant >Tokhtamysh

< variant >OrdaEgene

< question >The Ak Orda state weakened as a result of:

<variant> Raids of Emir Timur

<variant> Dzungar raids

<variant> Civil wars

<variant> Economic crisis

<variant> Raids of the Khans of the Golden Horde

< question > Since the 15th century, the lands of Ak-Orda have been called...

< variant > Uzbek ulus

< variant > Moghulistan

< variant > Nogai Horde

< variant > Astrakhan Khanate

< variant > Kyrgyz ulus

< question > The Mongol army moved to conquer Eastern Europe:

< variant > 1237 g .

< variant > 1219 .

< variant > 1224 g .

< variant > 1206 g .

< variant > 1218 g .

< question > Descendant Genghis Khan , who conquered Eastern Europe :

< variant > Batu

< variant > Chagatai

< variant > Jochi

< variant > Tuluy

< variant > Ogedei

< question > After invading this country, the Mongolian army used battering rams and flame throwers:

< variant > China

< variant > Russia

< variant > Semirechye

< variant > India

< variant > Maverennahr

< question > Officials who were responsible for collecting tribute and maintaining order in the Mongol Empire:

< variant > Baskaks

< variant > uluses

< variant > khans

< variant > backs

< variant > tarhans

< question > Identify a negative consequence of the Mongol conquests:

< variant > economic ruin of regions

< variant > creation of a regular postal service

< variant > dissemination of foreign language learning

< variant > transition to nomadic cattle breeding

< variant > the spread of Islam among nomads

< question > The rapid and massive Turkification of the Mongolian tribes in the uluses of Jochi and Chagatai occurred due to:

< variant > Greater development of the Turkic language, especially in terms of political terminology

- <variant>Mongols' settlement in the territory of the Turks
- <variant>The small number of Mongolian population in the Turkic environment
- <variant>The adoption of the Turkic type of nomadism by the Mongols
- <variant>The purposeful policy of the Mongol khans
- < question > Year of "National Unity and National History":
 - <variant> 1998
 - <variant> 1995
 - <variant> 1993
 - < variant > 1997
 - < variant > 2000
- < question > A series of sites of primitive man of the Old Stone Age in southern Kazakhstan was discovered in 1958 by an archaeologist:
 - <variant>H.A. Alpysbaev
 - <variant>A.Kh. Margulan
 - <variant>M.P. Andrianov
 - <variant>A.V. Gryaznov
 - <variant>K.A. Akishev
- < question > The historical past of mankind is studied by science based on material historical sources:
 - <variant>archaeology
 - <variant>ethnography
 - <variant>paleontology
 - <variant>geophysics
 - <variant>history
- < question > The longest historical period:
 - <variant>stone age
 - <variant>bronze age
 - <variant>iron age
 - <variant>ice age
 - <variant>golden age
- < question > Historically established form of community of people:
 - <variant>nation
 - <variant>subethnos
 - <variant>superethnos
 - <variant>ethnos
 - <variant>tribe
- < question > A social group from which it is impossible to “exclude” an individual:
 - <variant>ethnos
 - <variant>political party
 - <variant>religious organization
 - <variant>professional associations
 - <variant>informal associations

< question > Performers of the heroic epic :

<variant>zhyrau

<variant> bucks

<variant> kuyshi

<variant> akyn

< variant > singers

< question >Healers, experts in rituals:

<variant> bucks

<variant> zhyrau

<variant> kuyshi

< variant >akyn

< variant > singers

< question >The main themes in the works of zhyrau:

<variant>power and heroism

<variant>nature and elements

<variant>power and nature

<variant>kindness and justice

<variant>hard work and mercy

< question >The conductor of ideas of inter-clan, national unity and harmony:

<variant> zhyrau

<variant> bucks

<variant> kuyshi

<variant>akyn

<variant> singers

< question >One of the first representatives of Kazakh philosophical thought:

<variant>Asan Kaigy

<variant>Ahmed Yassawi

<variant>Yusuf Balasaguni

<variant>Korkyt-ata

<variant>Haidar Dulati

< question >Author of the work “Basic Guide to Teaching Kazakhs the Russian Language”:

<variant>I.Altynsarin

<variant>Sh.Valikhanov

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<question>Author of the work “Sharia-ul-Islam”:

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>Ahmed Yassawi

<variant>Yusuf Balasaguni

<variant>Korkyt ata

<variant>Haidar Dulati

< question > Author of the work "The Genealogy of the Turks, Kirghiz, Kazakhs and Khan Dynasties":

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>Sh.Valikhanov

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>A.Baitursynov

< question > The battle was of decisive importance for the liberation of Semirechye from the Kokand yoke:

<variant>near Uzunagach

<variant>near the Syr Darya

<variant>near Turkestan

<variant>near Shymkent

<variant>near Bukhara

< question > Jadidism is...

<variant> new method schools

<variant> Kazakh-Russian schools

<variant> old-fashioned schools

<variant> vocational schools

<variant> cadet schools

< question > In 1900, the first school formed according to the method of I. Gasprinsky was opened in:

<variant>Turkestan

<variant>Kazan

<variant>Orenburg

<variant>Orsk

<variant>Omsk

< question > The amount of land taken from the Kazakhs in 1906-1907 :

<variant>17 million dessiatines

<variant>15 million dessiatines<variant>16 million dessiatines<variant>14 million dessiatines<variant>40 million dessiatines

< question > Author of the reform of the tsarist government at the beginning of the 20th century:

<variant> Stolypin

<variant> Nicholas I

<variant> Kolpakovsky

< variant > Kuropatkin

<variant> Kerensky

< question > The number of peasants moving to Kazakhstan under Stolypin's agrarian reform in 1907-1912:

<variant>2 million . 400 thousand

<variant>1 million .

<variant> 1 million 500 thousand

<variant>3 million . 100 thousand

<variant>2 million

< question > The main premise of the revolutionary actions of the workers of Kazakhstan in 1905-1907:

<variant>Colonial agrarian policy of tsarism

<variant>The difficult situation of Kazakh villages

<variant>The resettlement of peasants from the central provinces of Russia to

Kazakhstan<variant>Shortage of agricultural equipment<variant>Worsening of the situation of the settlers

< question > About the organizer of the anti-government rally in Karkaralinsk in May 1905 :

<variant>Mirzhakyp Dulatov

<variant>Alikhan Bokeikhanov <variant>Akhmet Baitursynov<variant>Mukhametzhn Tynyshpayev<variant>Alibi Dzhangildin

< question > The attitude of the Kazakh national democratic intelligentsia to the Tsarist manifesto of October 17, 1905 :

<variant>Criticized the main provisions of the manifesto

<variant>Met the manifesto with delight <variant>Spoke out against the "royal mercy"

<variant>Supported the tsarist government<variant>Opinions were divided

< question >To pacify the political strike ... in the city of Semipalatinsk, the regional governor Galkin called in a military column from Karkaralinsk.

<variant>postal and telegraph employees

<variant>railway workers<variant>mine workers<variant>handicraft workshop workers

<variant>local intelligentsia

< question >Minister of Internal Affairs Durnov ... used force to suppress peasant unrest in Kazakhstan.

<variant> January 10 , 1906 <variant> December 15 , 1905 <variant> January 5

, 1907 <variant> January 9

, 1908 <variant> December 10 , 1909

< question > Deputy of the 2nd State Duma from the "native" part of the population of Semirechye:

<variant> M. Tynyshpayev

<variant> Sh. Koshygulov

<variant>M.Shokai

<variant>A. Beremzhanov

<variant> A.Baitursynov

< question > Deputy of the 2nd State Duma from the "native" part of the population of the Turgai region:

<variant>A. Beremzhanov

<variant>M. Tynyshpayev

<variant> Sh. Kosshygulov

<variant> M.Shokai

<variant> A.Baitursynov

< question >Deputy of the 2nd State Duma from the indigenous people of Akmola region:

<variant>Sh.Kosshygulov

<variant>D.Vinogradov <variant>Topornin<variant>A.Beremzhanov<variant>M.Bekmetov

< question > Years of the 1st World War:

<variant>191 4-18 g .

<variant>191 4-17

<variant>191 5-20 gg.

< variant > 191 6-18 gg.

< variant > 1915-19

< question >The average daily wage [in](#) Kazakhstan during the First World War was ... :

<variant>20 kopecks

<variant>50 kopecks <variant>1 ruble 50 kopecks<variant>2 rubles<variant>3 rubles

< question > ... increased the importance of Russian raw material colonies, including Kazakhstan in 1915-1918.

<variant>World War I

<variant> Expansion of colonial expansion

<variant> New period of revolutionary upsurge

<variant> Exacerbation of contradictions between Russia and Germany <variant> Economic decline in central Russia

< question >World War I began in:

<variant> 1914

<variant> 1913

<variant> 1916

< variant > 1912

< variant > 1915

< question >The reason for the beginning of the 1916 uprising in Kazakhstan was the decree of the Tsar from:

<variant> June 25 , 1916

July 1916 r.12

July 1916 r.10

<variant> July 18 , 1916

<variant>June 12 1916 r.

< question > Representative of the Kazakh people who advocated armed resistance during the national liberation uprising of 1916:

<variant>Turar Ryskulov

<variant>Alikhan Bukeikhanov

<variant>Akhmet Baitursynov

<variant>Mukhamedzhan Tynyshpayev

<variant>Mirzhakyp Dulatov

< question >Language of interethnic communication in the Republic of Kazakhstan :

<variant>Russian

<variant>Kazakh

<variant>English

<variant>Arabic

<variant>uzbek

<question> T. Aubakirov flew into space.

<variant> In 1991 in October

<variant> In 1995 in November

<variant> In 1996 in December

<variant> In March 2000

<variant> In 1999 in May

< question > Commissar of the Provisional Government in Zhetysu region:

<variant>M. Tynyshbaev

<variant>B. Ashekeev

<variant>K. Akhmetov

<variant> A. Imanov

< variant >O.Akbaev

< question > "Union of Unskilled Workers" created in 1917 г. was headed by:

<variant> J. Babaev

<variant> A. Imanov

<variant> K. Akhmetov

<variant> B. Ashekeev

<variant>O. Akbaev

< question >The party created at the congress of Turkestan and Kazakh Muslims in September 1917:

<variant>Ittifok-i-muslimi

<variant>Alash

<variant>Ush Zhuz

<variant> Turkestan federalists

<variant>Azat

< question >Name the period of functioning of the USSR:

<variant> 1922-1991 .

<variant> 1920-1999

<variant> 1918-1995

<variant> 1900-1990

<variant> 1915-1996

< question >Cherkasy defense was located in:

<variant>Zhetysu

<variant>Northern Kazakhstan

<variant>Western Kazakhstan

<variant>Southern Kazakhstan

<variant>Central Kazakhstan

< question >During the 1916 uprising, B. Ashkeev was elected khan...

<variant>Vernensky district

<variant>Turgay district

<variant>Irgiz district

<variant>Karkaralinsky district

<variant>Atbasar district

< question >Deputy of the Second State Duma from Akmola region:

<variant> Sh . Ko s shygulov

<variant> K. Akhmetov

<variant> C . Seifullin

<variant>M. Chokai

< variant >D.Ashirov

< question >The region of Kazakhstan that housed 22,000 prisoners of war during World War I:

<variant>Akmola

<variant>Semipalatinsk

<variant>Omsk

<variant>Uralsk

<variant>Turgay

< question >The current position of the Muslim clergy of Kazakhstan in relation to the Decree of the Tsar of June 25, 1916:

<variant>Exempt Muslim clergy from military conscription

<variant>Make sure to participate in the fight against the infidels <variant>Let those who wish fight

<variant>Fight the tsar's troops, but do not go to the front <variant>Do not allow horsemen in any way

< question > In the cities of Kazakhstan ... there were unrests called the “riot of the soldiers’ wives.”

<variant> Autumn 1916 <variant> Autumn 1915

<variant>

Autumn 1914 <variant> Spring

1917

<variant> Autumn 1918

< question >Prisoner of war camp during the First World War , between Chelyabinsk and Kostanay :

<variant>"Dead Men's Camp"

<variant>Displaced Persons Camp<variant>ALZHIR<variant>Steplag

< question >The main reason for the national liberation uprising of 1916:

<variant>Strengthening the colonial policy of tsarism

<variant>First World War

<variant>Forced implementation of administrative reform

<variant>Sharp reduction in livestock numbers

<variant>Calling Kazakhs for Frontline Work

< question >The number of horsemen planned to be mobilized from Turkestan and the steppe region

:

<variant>500 . 000

<variant>100 . 000

<variant>200 . 000

<variant> 300,000

<variant> 700,000

< question > According to the Tsar's Decree, all able-bodied people under the age of ... were subject to recruitment for rear work:

<variant> 19-43

<variant> 23-70

<variant> 16-50

<variant> 18-63

<variant> 20-50

< question > The number of rebel detachments in the Turgai center of the 1916 uprising :

<variant>50 thousand . people

<variant>25 thousand . people

<variant>15 thousand . people

<variant> 3 5 thousand . people

<variant>40 thousand people.

< question >The number of Kazakhs and Kyrgyz in 1916, persecuted by the tsarist authorities, were forced to flee from Semirechye to China:

<variant>300 thousand people

<variant>270 thousand people <variant>150 thousand people <variant>200 thousand people

<variant>180 thousand people

< question > .. part of **the** intelligentsia joined the uprising of 1916.

<variant> Revolutionary democratic

<variant> Liberal <variant> Conservative

<variant> Russian intelligentsia <variant> Center-right wing

< question >... was elected as sardarbek during the 1916 uprising.

<variant>A.Imanov

<variant>A.Dzhangildin <variant>T.Ryskulov<variant>T.Bokin

<variant>B.Ashekeev

< question > T. Bokin was the leader of the ... region of the 1916 uprising.

<variant>Semirechye

<variant>Torgay <variant>Syrdarya <variant>Ural

<variant> Semipalatinsk

< question >Military governor of Semirechye during the 1916 uprising in Kazakhstan:

<variant>Folbaum

<variant>Kuropatkin<variant>Geke <variant>Kirilov <variant>Kolpakovsky

< question > The program has given students from Kazakhstani universities the opportunity to study at educational institutions in the USA and Western Europe since 1995:

<variant>“Bolashak”

<variant>“Serpin”<variant>“Keleshek”

<variant>«Damu»

<variant>«Strategy-2050»

< question > ... the party arose in Kazakhstan on the basis of the former communist party .

<variant>Socialist

<variant>Peasant

<variant>Working

<variant>Patriotic

<variant>Opposition

< question > The beginning of the Suzak uprising:

<variant>1927

<variant>1937<variant>1945<variant>1955<variant>1969

< question > A work by the writer Sabit Mukanov , which reflects on the uprising of 1916:

<variant> "Botagoz"

<variant> "Kartkozha"

<variant> "Kily Zaman"

<variant> "Kulager"

<variant> "Kuralai Sulu"

< question > M. Auezov's work about the 1916 uprising:

<variant>Killy zaman

<variant> Thorny path

<variant> Card skin

<variant> Botagoz

<variant>Nomads

<question> Civil war :

<variant> 1918-1920

<variant> 1914-1918

<variant> 1917-1919

<variant> 1919-1921

<variant> 1920-1922

< question > Author of the words: “The very existence of the Kazakh nation has become an acute problem”:

<variant> Akhmet Baitursynov

<variant> Turar Ryskulov

<variant> Mirzhakyp Dulatov

<variant> Saken Seifullin

<variant> Alikhan Bukeikhanov

< question > Printed organ, published program of the Alash party:

<variant> Newspaper “Kazakh”

<variant> Magazine “Aykap”

<variant> Newspaper “Akzhol”

<variant> Newspaper “Enbekshi Kazakh”

<variant> Newspaper “Pravda”

< question >The Soviet government began the fight against Alash Orda in the spring of 1918 with:

<variant> closing of the newspaper "Kazakh"

<variant> armed struggle

<variant> closing of the magazine "Aikap"

<variant> subordination of Alash-Orda to the Soviets

<variant> liquidation of Alash-Orda leaders

< question >Time frame of the policy of "war communism":

<variant> 1919-1921

<variant> 1916-1918

<variant> 1917-1924

<variant> 1918-1922

<variant> 1919-1925

< question >As a result of the famine in 1921-1922, the following people left the republic:

<variant> 700 thousand

<variant> 1 million .500 thousand

<variant> 1 million .900 thousand

<variant> 1 million . 100 thousand

<variant> 1 million . 400 thousand

< question >The decree “On the formation of the Autonomous Kirghiz (Kazakh) Soviet Socialist Republic” was issued:

<variant> August 26, 1920

<variant> August 26, 1922

<variant> October 4, 1924

<variant> December 17, 1925

<variant> February 1, 1927

< question >The ataman who captured Orenburg in November 1918 :

<variant> Dutov

<variant> Tolstoy

<variant> Kalmykov

<variant> Grigoriev

<variant> Semenov

< question >Commander of the Ural Front during the Civil War:

<variant> M. Frunze

<variant> M . Karataev

<variant> A. Dzhangeldin

<variant> V. Kuibyshev

<variant> B.Almatov

< question >Union of "Kazakh youth" was headed by:

<variant> T.Ryskulov

<variant> A.Baitursynov

<variant> A. Bokeikhanov

<variant> M. Shokai

<variant> M.Dulatov

< question >The Alash Party was founded in:

<variant> 1917

<variant> 1916

<variant> 1907

<variant> 1912

<variant> 1918

<question> Education Kaz ASSR :

<variant> 1920

<variant> 1925

<variant> 1922

<variant> 1928

<variant> 1924

< question >He headed the government of the Alash Autonomous Region:

<variant> A . Bokeikhanov

<variant> T . Ryskulov

<variant> M. Shokai

<variant> K. Akhmetov

<variant> H. Dosmukhambetov

< question >The peasant uprising of 1929-1931 was distinguished by its greatest persistence and skillful organization:

<variant> Suzakskoe

<variant> Cherkasskoe

<variant> Irgiz

<variant> Sarysuyskoe

<variant> Abraminskoye

< question >Soviet power was first established in the city:

<variant> Perovsk

<variant> Turkestan

<variant> True

<variant> Orenburg

<variant> Uralsk

<question> Author poem " Kalkaman - Mamyr ":

<variant> III . Kudaiberdiev

<variant> K. Akhmetov

<variant> A. Baitursynov

<variant> M. Chokai

<variant> A. Bokeikhanov

< question >Public figure, Dungan people:

<variant> A . Rozybakiev

<variant> M. Tatimov

<variant> K. Akhmetov

<variant> T. Aliyev

<variant> O. Zhandosov

< question >Form of organization of unpaid labor of workers and peasants, widespread in the Soviet state:

<variant> clean-up day

<variant> corvee

<variant> processing

<variant> duty

<variant> competitions

<question> First editor weekly newspapers " Kazakh "

: <variant> A. Baitursynov

<variant> M. Zhumabayev <variant> M. Dulatov

<variant> K. Akhmetov

<variant> S. Seifullin

< question >The establishment of Soviet power on the night of March 2-3, 1918 as a result of an armed uprising took place in the city:

<variant> True

<variant> Semipalatinsk

<variant> Petropavlovsk

<variant> Aulie-Ata

<variant> Orenburg

< question >During the Civil War he led the international expedition that delivered weapons to the Aktobe Front:

<variant> A. Dzhangildin

<variant> A. Imanov

<variant> T. Bokin

<variant> T . Rozybakiev

<variant> T.Ryskulov

< question >In 1921, the following were created for starving children:

<variant> orphanages

<variant> children's committees

<variant> kindergartens

<variant> schools

<variant> children's dining rooms

< question > Leading ideologist of the magazine "Aikap":

<variant>M. Seralin

<variant>Y.Altynsarin

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>I.Gasprinsky

<variant>S. Asfendiyarov

< question >The first printing center at the beginning of the 20th century, promoting enlightenment :

<variant> « Aikap »

<variant> " Sary - Arch "

<variant> «Regional Gazette»

<variant> «Siberian Telegraph»

<variant> «Siberian Life»

< question >Printed organ , published program of the Alash party:

<variant> Newspaper “Kazakh”

<variant> Magazine “Aykap”

<variant> Newspaper “Akzhol”

<variant> Newspaper “Enbekshi Kazakh”

<variant> Newspaper “Pravda”

< question >The books by Sh. Kudaiberdiev and A. Baitursynov were published for the first time:

<variant> During the years of the revolution of 1905-1907.

<variant> After the revolution of 1905-1907.

<variant> During the First World War.

<variant> During the years of the February Revolution.

<variant> During the years of the October Revolution

< question > Work of Sh.Kudaiberdyuly:

<variant>"Conditions of Islam"

<variant>"Kamar sulu"

<variant>"Adaskandar"

<variant>«Millionaire»

<variant>«Botagöz»

< question > Editor of the newspaper "Kazakh" in 1913-1917.

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>S. Toraigyrov

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>A. Bokeikhanov

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

< question > Work by M. Dulatov, published in 1915:

<variant>«Terme»

<variant>"Unhappy Jamal"

<variant>"Oyan, Cossack"

<variant> «Azamat»

<variant> «Kamarsulu»

< question > And the second part of the collection of works “Masa”, published in 1911 in Orenburg:

<variant> A.Baitursynov

<variant> S. Toraigyrov

<variant> A. Kunanbaev

<variant> Sh. Kudaiberdiev

<variant> S. Donentaev

< question >The most talented student of the great Abai:

<variant> Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant> A.Bukeikhanov

<variant> S.Toraigyrov

<variant> M.Dulatov

<variant> S.Donentaev

< question >A magazine that promoted the ideas of enlightenment and education among Kazakhs :

<variant> "Aikap"

<variant> "Siberian Life"

<variant> "Siberian Telegraph"

<variant> "Sary-Arka"

<variant> "Regional News"

< question >Editor-in-chief of the magazine "Aikap":

<variant> Seralin M.

<variant> Baitursynov A.

<variant>Bokeikhanov A.

<variant>Donentaev S.

<variant>Dulatov M.

< question >Author of the novel "Unhappy Jamal", published in 1910.

<variant> DulatovM.

<variant> AimauytovZh.

<variant> Bukeikhanov A.

<variant> Baitursynov A.

<variant> KudaiberdievSh.

< question >Author of the poem “Oyan, Kazakh”:

<variant> M.Dulatov

<variant> S.Seifullin

<variant> I.Zhansugurov

<variant> S. Toraigyrov

<variant> A. Baitursynov

< question > Number of subscribers to the newspaper "Kazakh" at the beginning of 1917:

<variant> 8,000 people .

<variant> 3,000 people .

<variant> 10,000 people .

<variant> 5,000 people.

<variant> 15,000 people.

< question >Composition of governments during the period of Dual Power:

<variant> Provisional Government and Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies

<variant> Dictatorship of the proletariat and monarchical government

<variant> Monarchical Government and Provisional Government

<variant> Dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the Provisional Government

<variant> Soviets and monarchical government

< question > Headed the Provisional Government in Russia:

<variant> Kerensky

<variant> Lenin

<variant> B o Keykhanov

<variant> Trotsky

<variant>Denikin

<question>Commissars of the Provisional Government:

<variant>A. Bokeikhanov, M. Tynyshpaev

<variant>V. Trotsky, T. Ryskulov<variant>M. Chokay, A.Toraigyrov<variant>S.Seifullin,

S.Mendeshov<variant>M. Dulatov, A. Kerensky

< question > Kazakh, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Russian Cadet Party:

<variant> A. B o keyhanov

<variant>T. Ryskulov

<variant>M. Chokai <variant>S. Seifullin <variant>M. Dulatov

< question > Chairman of the Central Shuro of Turkestan in April 1917:

<variant>M. Shokai

<variant>M. Tynyshpaev<variant>A.Toraigyrov <variant>A.Bokeikhanov <variant>M.Dulatov

< question > Leader of the Shuro-i-Ulema party:

<variant>Seralie Lapin

<variant>Mukhamedzhan Tynyshpayev <variant>Alibi Zhangeldin <variant>Alikhan Bokeykhanov

<variant>Myrzhakyp Dulatov

< question > Leader of the Ush-Zhuz party:

<variant>K. Togusov

<variant>A. Dzhangildin <variant>A. Imanov <variant>T. Ryskulov <variant>T. Bokin

< question >Year of the creation of the Ittifoq-i-Muslimin party, which put forward the idea of territorial autonomy :

<variant> 1917 <variant> 1918 <variant> 1919 <variant>

1920

<variant> 19 21 y.

< question > The slogan of the Socialist Revolutionary Party , which ensured success in the Soviets of the Turkestan region by the summer of 1917:

<variant> "The land must be handed over to those who cultivate it"

<variant> "Factories and plants must be nationalized"

<variant> "All power to the Soviets"

<variant> "Banks must be declared state property"

<variant> "Long live the union with the Kazakhs!"

< question >The Councils of Workers' Deputies in Petropavlovsk , Uralsk , Semipalatinsk ... introduced an 8-hour working day.

<variant> in the summer of 1917

<variant> in the spring of

1918 <variant> in the winter of 1919 <variant> in the fall of

1919 <variant>

In January 1918

< question >Leader of the Alash movement, doctor, one of the leaders of the Uilsky Olyayat:

<variant> Dosmukhamedov Khalel

<variant> Akbaev Zhakyp

<variant> Dulatov Myrzhakyp

<variant> Babaev Yusup

<variant> Asylbekov Abdolla

< question >The first All-Kazakh Congress took place ...

<variant> July 21 - 26, 1917 in Orenburg

<variant> July 21-26, 1918 in Tashkent

<variant> August 1-6, 1919 in Uralsk

<variant> November 19-24, 1921 in Turgai

<variant> June 5-13, 1920 in Verny

< question >The First All-Russian Congress of Muslims was held in ...

<variant> May 1917

<variant> March 1916

<variant> February 1915

<variant> August 1914

<variant> July 1913

< question > A supporter of the autonomy of Turkestan, who wrote a number of works criticizing Stalinism and the Soviet system:

<variant> Sh okai Mustafa

<variant> Tynyshpayev Mukhamedzhan

<variant> Ermekov Alimzhan

<variant> Babaev Yusup

<variant> Dosmukhamedov Jahansha

< question > About the regions of Kazakhstan that became part of the Turkestan Autonomy in November 1917:

<variant> Syrdarya and Semirechensk

<variant> Syrdarya and Semipalatinsk

<variant> Syrdarya and Petropavlovsk

<variant> Syrdarya and Zharkent

<variant> Syrdarya and Pavlodar

< question > And autonomy , which officially proclaimed Islam as the state religion:

<variant> Turkestan (Kokand) Autonomy

<variant> Autonomy of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz regions "Alash"

<variant> Kirghiz ASSR

<variant> Territorial-national autonomy of the Bukeyev

Horde <variant> Turkestan ASSR

< question >The city of Kokand was taken by storm and destroyed by decision of the Tashkent Council :

<variant>In February 1918

<variant>In January 1919 <variant>In March 1920 <variant>In April 1921 <variant> In May 1919

< question > Headed the Turkestan (Kokand) Autonomy after M. Tynyshpaev resigned:

<variant>M. Shokai

<variant> S. Argancheev

<variant> S. Mendeshev

<variant> A. Rozybakiev

<variant> T. Bokin

< question > The country where M. Shokai lived during his years of emigration:

<variant>France

<variant>Great Britain

<variant>USA

<variant>Argentina

<variant>Poland

< question >Number of seats provided in the People's Council "Alash o rda" to Russians living among Kazakhs :

<variant> 15

<variant> 30

<variant> 25

<variant> 33

<variant> 20

< question >The elections **held** in Kazakhstan in November 1917 - January 1918 showed:

<variant> The absolute majority of Kazakh workers support the Alash

party <variant> The absolute majority of workers support the Mensheviks

<variant> The absolute majority of workers support the Bolsheviks

<variant> The absolute majority of workers support the Socialist Revolutionaries

<variant> The absolute majority of workers support the Cadets

< question >Soviet power was established in Kazakhstan for:

<variant>4 months

<variant>8 months <variant>9 months<variant>7 months <variant>5 months

< question >The city of Kazakhstan , which on January 8, 1918, power passed into the hands of the Soviets:

<variant> Aktyubinsk

<variant> Orenburg

<variant> Semipalatinsk

<variant> Petropavlovsk

<variant> Verny

< question >Soviet power was established on the night of March 2-3, 1918 in:

<variant> Verny

<variant> Petropavlovsk

<variant> Orenburg

<variant> Semipalatinsk

<variant> Aulie-Ata

< question >The power of the Soviets was established in Tashkent:

<variant> November 1 , 1917

<variant> October 25 ,

1919 <variant> December 10 ,

1920 <variant> January 18 ,

1921 <variant> January 15, 1918

< question > Decree signed by Lenin on the nationalization of large industrial enterprises in Kazakhstan:

<variant> In the spring of 1918

<variant> In the fall of

1919 <variant> In the winter of

1916 <variant> In October of

1920 <variant> In June of 1919

< question >After the October Revolution, the Akmola Department of Public Education was headed by:

<variant> S. Seifullin

<variant> S. Argancheev

<variant> S. Mendeshev

<variant> A. Rozybakiev

<variant> T. Bokin

< question > The plant in Kazakhstan, which produced 40% of the all-Union lead production, was put into operation by 1923:

<variant> Ridder

<variant> Shymkent

<variant> Ust-Kamenogorsk

<variant> Zhezkazgan

<variant> Karsakpai

< question > Government document that increased the importance of trade and commodity turnover during the NEP years:

<variant> Decree "On exchange" of May 24, 1921

<variant> Decree "On meat tax in kind" of June 14 , 1921

<variant> Decision of the 10th Party Congress on the transition to the NEP - March 1921 <variant>

Decree "On the return of lands to the Kazakh working people ..." - April 19, 1921

<variant> Decree "On the introduction of office work in the Kazakh language" - November 22, 1923

< question > The leader of Alash Orda, who led the transition to the side of Soviet power with his supporters :

<variant>A. Baitursynov

<variant>Kh. Tokhtamyshev<variant>A. Ermekov<variant>Kh. Dosmukhamedov <variant>Zh. Dosmukhamedov

< question > An activist who did not participate in the establishment of Soviet power in Semirechye:

<variant>S.Seifullin

<variant>A.Rozybakiev <variant>L.Emelev <variant>T.Bokin <variant>P.Vinogradov

< question >In May 1920, the Committee of Labor and Defense of the RSFSR called up for military service among non-Russian nationalities aged 19 to 35 years in the amount of:

<variant>25,000 workers

<variant>15,000 workers <variant>20,000 workers <variant>10,000 workers <variant>7,000 workers

< question >He led an expedition that delivered weapons to the Aktobe Front during the Civil War:

<variant>Alibi Dzhangildin

<variant>Amangeldy Imanov <variant>Tokash Bokin <variant>A. Rozybakiyev<variant>Turar Ryskulov

< question > During the civil war, the following people died:

<variant>8 million people

<variant>5 million people <variant>6 million people <variant>2 million people <variant>1 million people

< question >During the civil war, the food tax was introduced:

<variant> 1919 <variant> 1922

<variant> 1924 <variant> 1926

<variant> 19 27 y.

< question >Railway line connecting the Ural-Emba oil region with Central Russia:

<variant>Alexandrov Gai-Emba

<variant>Orenburg-Tashkent <variant>Trans-Siberian<variant>Petrovsk-Kokchetav

<variant>Turksib

< question > Making decisions on the liquidation of governments in Alash orda :

<variant> 1920 <variant>

1919 <variant>

1918 <variant> 1917

<variant> 19 16 y.

< question > V. Radus-Zenkovich held the following positions in the government of the Kazakh ASSR:

<variant> Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars

<variant> People's Commissar of Internal Affairs

<variant> People's Commissar of Trade

<variant> People's Commissar of Education

<variant> People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs

< question > The mediator between A. Baitursynov and A. Dzhangildin on the transition of the Alash Orda people to the side of the Soviet government:

<variant> Almanov Baimen

<variant> Torekulov Nazir <variant> Ryskulov Turar <variant> Khodzhanov Sultan

<variant> Kerensky A.F.

< question > Collectivization in Kazakhstan was planned to be completed by:

<variant> autumn 1932

<variant> autumn 1934

<variant> spring 1937

<variant> autumn 1940

<variant> in the spring of 1927

< question > Construction Turksiba it has begun V:

<variant> 1927

<variant> 1920

<variant> 1925

<variant> 1924

<variant> 1930

< question > Protests against forced collectivization in Kazakhstan took place:

<variant> 1929-1931

<variant> 1925-1930

<variant> 1929-1937

<variant> 1927-1239

<variant> 1927-1929

< question > Considered criminal cases against collectivization:

<variant> organization "troika"

<variant> local courts

<variant> courts of biys and kazis

<variant> Supreme Court of the Republic

<variant> tribunals

< question >Alma-Ata became the capital of Kazakhstan in:

<variant> 1929

<variant> 1925

<variant> 1936

<variant> 1924

<variant> 1944

< question >In 1931 г. observation villages were created in the ... region.

<variant> Karaganda

<variant> Semipalatinsk

<variant> Aktobe

<variant> Kustanai

<variant> Pavlodar

< question >On April 28, 1930, the northern and southern sections of the Turksib merged at the station:

<variant> Ainabulak

<variant> Akbulak

<variant> Chemolgan

<variant> Uzunagash

<variant> Kazalinsk

< question >Making decisions on the inclusion of Orenburg in Kazakhstan:

<variant> 1919

<variant> 1927 <variant> 1925 <variant> 1922

<variant> 1930 g.

< question > Orenburg was the first capital of the Kazakh ASSR in the years:

<variant>1920-1924

<variant>1918-1923<variant>1924-1929<variant>1923-1928<variant>1925-1929

< question > Proposed to transform the TASSR into a "Turkic Republic":

<variant>Ryskulov T.

<variant>Khodzhanov S.<variant>Torekulov N.<variant>Sadvakasov S.<variant>Bokeikhanov A.

< question > A Kazakh who was the ambassador (permanent representative) of the USSR to the Kingdom of Hejaz (Saudi Arabia) in the 1930s:

<variant>Nazir Torekulov

<variant>Sultanbek Khozhan<variant>Turar Ryskulov <variant>Saken Sadvakasov<question>First editor of the newspaper "Ak Zhol":

<variant>Sultanbek Kozhanov

<variant>Myrzhakyp Dulatov <variant>Turar Ryskulov <variant>Saken Sadvakasov

<variant>Alikhan Bokeikhanov

< question >The motto is "Do not allow excesses - do not leave ungulates"

During the years of collectivization it belonged to... the pervers.

<variant> Turgai

<variant> Semipalatinsk

<variant> Semirechensk

<variant> Ural

<variant> Petropavlovsk

< question > The exact name of the Kazakhs, Kazakhstan was adopted
Resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh ASSR:

<variant> 1936

<variant> 192 2 y.

<variant> 192 4 g .

<variant> 193 0 g .

<variant> 1920 g .

< question > Years of life of the Komsomol organizer in Kazakhstan and Turkestan Gani Muratbaev :

<variant> 1902-1924 .

<variant> 190 7 -19 3 5 y .

<variant> 1910-19 4 0 .

<variant> 1912-19 3 8

<variant> 190 5 -1926

< question > Decree of the Central Election Commission of Kazakhstan “On the introduction of
office work in the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) language:

<variant> In November 1923

<variant> In November 1920 <variant> In November 1919 <variant> In November 1918 <variant> In
November 1917

< question > Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR "On the procedure
for using the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) and Russian languages":

<variant> In January 1921

<variant> In

January 1927 <variant> In January

1929 <variant> In January

1931 <variant> In January 1935

< question > First Five-Year Plan:

<variant> 1928-1932 <variant> 192 5 -1929 <variant> 1930 -1934 <variant> 192 1 -1925

<variant> 192 0 -19 2 4 y.

< question > F.I. Goloshchekin was the first secretary of the Kazkrai party committee during the
years:

<variant> 1925-1933 <variant> 1929 -1940 <variant> 1937 -1939 <variant> 1935
-1936

<variant> 19 35 -1940

< question >First Secretary of the Kazkrai Party Committee, author of the idea of “Little October” :

<variant>F.Goloshchekin

<variant>Zh.Mynbaev <variant>A.Sadvakasov <variant>S.Mendeshev<variant>I.Kuramysov

< question >Which words belong to: "Comrade Goloshchekin! I think that [the policy](#) outlined in this note is the only correct one ... "?

<variant>I.V. Stalin

<variant>M.V. Frunze <variant>V.I. Lenin <variant>Y. Sverdlov <variant>A. Andreev

< question > Those who spoke out against the course of “Little October”:

<variant>S. Sadvakasov and Zh. Mynbaev

<variant>I. Kuramysov and N. Bukharin<variant>T. Ryskulov and Z. Trotsky <variant>M. Nurmakov and D. Omarov <variant>M. Kurnakov and Ya. Sverdlov

< question >The opposition defended the idea of the “Little October” course:

<variant> Bringing industry closer to sources of raw materials

<variant> Construction of small and medium-sized enterprises

<variant> Use of the results of agricultural production

<variant> Planting factories and plants in the steppe is "supernatural"

<variant> The transition from "camel to socialism" is impossible

< question >The expedition of academician I.M. Gubkin on the eve of industrialization studied:

<variant>Ural-Embensky district

<variant>Mineral raw materials resources of Central Kazakhstan <variant>Zhezkazgan copper

<variant>Mineral fertilizer resources of Zhambyl region <variant>Iron ore reserves of Northern Kazakhstan

< question > Number of workers on the construction of Turksib:

<variant>100 thousand

<variant>500 thousand <variant>300 thousand

<variant>450 thousand

<variant>250 thousand

< question > The Turksib railway connected...

<variant>Central Asia with Siberia

<variant>Central Asia with the Urals

<variant>Orenburg with Tashkent

<variant> Caucasus with Central Asia

<variant>Semirechye with Orenburg

< question > A builder who went from being an ordinary builder to the head of Turksib:

<variant>D. Omarov

<variant>V. Shatov <variant>N. Nurmakov<variant>T. Kazybekov <variant>T. Kuzembaev

< question >During the years of industrialization in Kazakhstan, an oil base was created, called the “second Baku”.

<variant>Oil Emba

<variant>Munaily<variant>Novy Uzen <variant>Tengiz oil <variant>Kashagan

< question > The number of livestock in the republic by 1929:

<variant>40.5 million heads

<variant>30 million heads <variant>10 million heads <variant>22.5 million heads <variant>20 million heads

< question >The completion of the process of settling nomadic households in Kazakhstan was proposed:

<variant> By 1933

<variant> By 1940 <variant>

By 1937

<variant> By 1939

<variant> By 1938

< question >The armed uprising against forced collectivization in Kazakhstan took place:

<variant> In 1929-1931 .

<variant> In 1921-1922 .

<variant> In 193 3 -193 6 gg .

<variant> In 1937-1938 .

<variant> In 1938-1939.

< question > During the years of collectivization ... peasants were brought to justice.

<variant>More than 56 thousand

<variant>More than 40 thousand <variant>More than 30 thousand <variant>More than 45 thousand

<variant>More than 25 thousand

< question > “Letter of Five,” written by the leaders of the republic in 1932 , was addressed to :

<variant>I. Stalin

<variant>F. Goloshchekin<variant>I. Kuramysov <variant>S. Mendeshev <variant>M. Kalinin

< question >He wrote to Stalin about the scale of the catastrophe that arose as a result of collectivization:

<variant>T. Ryskulov

<variant>S. Sadvakasov <variant>I. Kuramysov <variant>E. Altynbekov <variant>K. Kuanyshev

< question >1931-33 in the republic out of 6.2 million population died of hunger :

<variant> 2, 1 million .

<variant>1 , 0 million .

<variant>1 , 9 million .

<variant> 1.2 million.

<variant>0 ,5 million.

< question >1931-33 , besides the Kazakhs, other representatives of the following nations died of hunger:

<variant> 0.4 million .

<variant>1 , 5 million .

<variant> 0.9 million .

<variant> 0.7 million.

<variant>1 , 2 million.

< question >As a result of collectivization, on January 1, 1933, the republic had a total of:

<variant> 4.5 million .

<variant> 10.5 million .

<variant> 7.5 million .

<variant>8 million

<variant>12 million

< question >The main form in livestock areas during the years of collectivization should be:

<variant> Partnership for joint cultivation of land

<variant> Commune of peasant landowners

<variant> Factoria of livestock breeders and gardeners

<variant> Artel of agricultural workers

<variant> Individual peasants and livestock breeders

< question > The first machine and tractor stations have been created in Kazakhstan :

<variant> In 1929

<variant> In 19 39

<variant> In 1932

<variant> B 19 3 5 g .

<variant> In 1937

< question > Rebellious area, number of rebels 5000 people , dissatisfied [politics](#) collectivization :

<variant>Karakum

<variant>Moyunkum<variant>Suzak<variant>Shemonaikha <variant>Katon-Karagaysky district

< question >Criminal cases of "rebellious gangs" against collectivization in Kazakhstan were examined by:

<variant>Extra-judicial body - "troika"

<variant>Tribunals

<variant>Local courts<variant>Courts of biys and qazis<variant>Supreme Court of the Republic

< question > The number of uprisings and mass unrest in Kazakhstan during the years of collectivization:

<variant> 372

<variant>395

<variant>450

<variant> 4 72

<variant> 550

< question >The following were accused of the “conspiracy” of the builders of the “Red Capital” (Kzyl-Orda, 1928) :

<variant>P.Buddasi, S.Goldgor, M.Tynyshpayev

<variant>Zh.Aimautov, A.Ermekov, Kh.Dosmuhamdov<variant>N.Duisenbinov, L.Mirzoyan, V.Lanarsen<variant>N.Nurmakov, M.Tatimov <variant> D.Sadvakasov, I.Kabulov

< question >In Kazakhstan, a mass movement of women to master male professions has begun:

<variant> In 1940

<variant> In 1935

<variant> In 19 18

<variant> In 1925

<variant> In 1920

< question >On the eve of the Second World War, Kazakhstan held the leading position in the USSR in lead production:

<variant> First

<variant> Second

<variant> Third

<variant> Fifth

<variant> Latest

< question > In the 40s of the 20th century, a canal was built in Western Kazakhstan :

<variant> Ural-Kushumsky

<variant> White Sea-Baltic

<variant> Volga-Don

<variant> Karakumsky

<variant> Volga-Moscow

< question >Universal compulsory education for the population aged 15 to 50 was introduced :

<variant> In 1931

<variant> In 1938

<variant> In 19 36

<variant> In 1941

<variant> In 1940

< question >In Kazakhstan, attempts to introduce business accounting were made:

<variant> Mid 60s

<variant> Second half of 50s

<variant> First half of 50s

<variant> Mid 40s <variant>

Mid 30s

< question >The famous Veteran of Labor, who received a record harvest of millet during the Great Patriotic War:

<variant> Sh . Bersiev

<variant> F . Kuanyshbaev

<variant> N . Aldabergenov

<variant> III . Kuzembaev

<variant> K. Akhmetov

< question >The first Constitution in the Kazakh SSR was adopted in:

<variant> 1937

<variant> 1995

<variant> 1924

<variant> 1977

<variant> 1993

<question> Education Kaz SSR :

<variant> 1936

<variant> 1934

<variant> 1940

<variant> 1929

<variant> 1925

< question > Pilot, shot down 37 enemy aircraft during WWII:

<variant> C . Lugansk

<variant> T. Amosov

<variant> E. Petrov

<variant> Sh . Dugalov

<variant> I. Pavlov

< question > For the first time I released a collection of Kazakh songs and kyuis:

<variant> A . Zataevich

<variant> L. Hamidi

<variant> AZhubanov

<variant> E. Brusilovsky

<variant> K. Baiseitova

< question > The Kazakhs received the Order of Glory of three degrees... a person.

<variant> 142

<variant> 540

<variant> 50

<variant> 235

<variant> 320

< question > After WWII, the rationing system for food and industrial goods was abolished:

<variant> in December 1947.

<variant> in June 1958

<variant> in December 19 55

<variant> in March 19 50

<variant> in December 1949

< question > The first Uyghur musical and dramatic theater was organized in Alma-Ata:

<variant> In 1933

<variant> In 19 22

<variant> In 19 29

<variant> In 193 0

<variant> In 19 20

< question > The Kazakh State Musical Opera and Ballet Theatre was opened:

<variant> In 1934.

<variant> In 19 20

<variant> In 1928

<variant> In 1930

<variant> In 1922

<question> With spectacle on scene Kazakh theater operas And ballet in 1934 was shown more than 100 times :

<variant> « Ayman - Sholpan »

<variant> « Evgeniy Onegin »

<variant> « Don Quixote »

<variant> « Othello »

<variant> « Aldar Kose »

<question> The composer , who took over the helm in 1934 Kazakh state orchestra name Kurmangazy :

<variant> A. Zhubanov

<variant>

Sh.Kaldayakov <variant> E. Brusilovsky

<variant> M. Tolebaev

<variant> J. Asimov

<question> The Decade of Kazakh Art in Moscow was held:

<variant> In 1938 <variant> In 19

20 <variant> In 193

0 <variant> In

1932 <variant>

In 1924

<question> One of the main signs of the existence of a nation is ...

<variant> historical memory

<variant> religion

<variant> rule of law

<variant> private property priority

<variant> priority of democratic values

<question> The transmission of national traditions from one generation to another is carried out by...

<variant> adaptive function of national self-awareness

<variant> the protective function of national identity

<variant> cognitive function of national self-awareness

<variant> socializing function of national self-awareness

<variant> acculturation

<question> The creation of barriers that prevent the violation of the principles of equality and justice , the manifestation of national snobbery, vanity and prejudice fulfills...

<variant> self-control function of national self-awareness

<variant> adaptive function of national self-awareness

<variant> the protective function of national identity

<variant>cognitive function of national self-awareness

<variant>socializing function of national self-awareness

< question > The factor that led to the growth of national consciousness of the Kazakh people at the beginning of the 20th century:

<variant> Strengthening of national-colonial oppression

<variant> Financial policy of tsarism

<variant> Improving the welfare of the people

<variant> Opening of primary schools

<variant> Obtaining an education in higher educational institutions of Kazakhstan

< question >The settlers had a huge impact on the lives of the Kazakhs and contributed to:

<variant>transition of the population of Kazakhstan to a settled way of life

<variant>industrial development

<variant>development of trade

<variant>implementation of new technology

<variant>development of a new culture

< question >The main goals of Stolypin's agrarian reform:

<variant>reduction of land shortage, creation of a wealthy class in the village, reduction of revolutionary activity of peasants

<variant>increasing crop yields, reducing revolutionary activity of peasants, increasing land cultivation

<variant>increasing land cultivation

<variant>providing peasants with land in central Russia

<variant>increase in livestock numbers

< question > Cities of total literacy in Kazakhstan in 1939:

<variant>Auliye-Ata, Chimkent, Ridder <variant>Pavlodar, Petropavlovsk<variant>Semipalatinsk, Chimkent <variant>Ust-Kamenogorsk, Turgay <variant>Kokchetav, Alma-Ata

< question >The first higher education institution opened in Kazakhstan:

<variant>Kazakh Pedagogical Institute<variant>Kazakh State University<variant>Almaty State

Medical Institute<variant>Almaty Zoo-Veterinary Institute<variant>Kazakh Agricultural Institute <

question >In the late 1940s and early 1950s, small collective farms were merged into larger ones in order to:

<variant>Increase production <variant>A large collective farm is another step towards communism

<variant>In order to reduce the administrative apparatus <variant>In order to better use agricultural machinery <variant>In order to improve the welfare of collective farmers

< question >In 1949, the State Prize was awarded for the epic novel:

<variant>Mukhtar Auezov and his novel “Abai”

<variant>Sabit Mukanov and his novel “Syr Darya” <variant>Tahir Zharokov and his books “ Favorites”

<variant>Saken Seifullin and his novel “The Thorny Path”<variant>Gabit Mustafin and his work “ Millionaire”

< question > In 1949-1954 , Zhumabay Shayakhmetov held the following positions:

< variant > First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan

< variant > The best miner in Karaganda and all the newspapers of the republic wrote about him

< variant > A famous shepherd < variant > An outstanding cultural figure < variant > A member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU

< question > First President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR:

< variant > Satpayev Kanysh < variant > Suleimenov Olzhas < variant > Sadvakasov

Saken < variant > Tynyshbayev Mukhamedzhan < variant > Bekmakhanov Ermukhan

< question > The transition of the USSR economy to the rails of peaceful construction began:

< variant > Conversion of military enterprises to the production of civilian products

< variant > Military equipment of the USSR was exchanged for goods from foreign countries

< variant > With the liquidation of collective farms and individual farms < variant > The economy of defeated Germany was used for the needs of the USSR < variant > The USA provided economic and technological assistance

< question > The main task of the post-war five-year plan for 1946-1950:

< variant > Restoration and further development of the national economy

< variant > Intensive development of transport and communications

< variant > Providing assistance to socialist countries < variant > Catch up and overtake the United States in some economic indicators < variant > Intensive development of the natural resources of the Far North

< question > In 1947, the lead-zinc plant produced its first products:

< variant > Ust-Kamenogorsk < variant > Leninogorsk < variant > Dzhambulsky

< variant > Dzhezkazgansky < variant > Karsakpaisky

< question > On August 1, 1958, riots and unrest occurred in the city of Temirtau :

< variant > Due to the low standard of living

< variant > Due to a shortage of building materials

< variant > Due to interethnic conflicts < variant > Due to the management's attitude towards workers

< variant > Due to a shortage of dormitory space

< question > The number of universities operating in Kazakhstan on the eve of WWII:

< variant > 20 < variant > 10 < variant > 5 < variant > 15 < variant > 3

< question > Two sectors operating in the Kazakhstan base of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1932:

< variant > Zoological and Botanical < variant > Archaeological and Ethnographic

< variant > Mathematical and Astronomical < variant > Physical, Technical and Linguistic

< variant > Literary and Language

< question > On the eve of the Great Patriotic War, Kazakh akyns created exciting songs and poems:

< variant > N. Baiganin, I. Baizakov < variant > Bukhar, Korkyt < variant > Sherniyaz, Shozhe

< variant > Shortanbay, Kaztugan < variant > Sh. Kaldayakov, L. Hamidi

< question > From the Kazakh intelligentsia, he showed himself to be a skilled translator:

< variant > A. Baitursynov < variant > A. Bukeikhanov < variant > M. Dulatov < variant > Zh. Aimaurov

< variant > S. Toraigyrov

<question>A.V. Zataevich was called a "pearl seeker" in the 1920s and 1930s:

<variant>Collected songs and kuis of the people <variant>Studied natural resources

<variant>Studied the fauna and flora of the region <variant>Studied customs and traditions

<variant>Studied applied art techniques

<question>Author of the work "1000 Kazakh songs":

<variant>A. Zataevich <variant>M. Dulatov <variant>L. Sobolev <variant>B. Maylin <variant>I. Kotsyk

<question>The work was set to music by E. Brusilovsky (oper<variant> and staged at the decade of Kazakh art in 1938 in Moscow:

<variant>"Kyz-Zhibek"

<variant>"Swan Lake"

<variant>"Rigoletto" <variant>"Kulshe-kyz" <variant>"Makpal-kyz"

< question >The Kazakh State Philharmonic named after Zhambyl was opened in:

<variant>1936.

<variant>19 18 y .

<variant>19 20 y .

<variant>19 22 y .

<variant>19 30 y .

<question> Second Worldwide war started in :

<variant> 19 39

<variant>194 0 g .

<variant>194 1 g .

<variant>194 2 g .

< variant >194 3 g.

< question > The Great Patriotic War began:

< variant > 19 41

< variant >194 0 g.

< variant >19 39 y.

< variant >19 38 y.

< variant >19 37 y.

< question >Second Worldwide war ended:

< variant >September 2, 1945

<variant> May 9

, 1945 <variant> August 1

, 1945 <variant> May 2

, 1945 <variant> October 1 , 1945

< question > Number of Kazakhstanis awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union :

<variant> 497 Human

<variant> 280 people

<variant> 350 people <variant> 450 people <variant> 370 people

< question > Hero of the Soviet Union Nurken Abdirov was:

<variant>Pilot <variant>Artilleryman <variant>Tankman <variant>Infantryman <variant>Scout

< question >The following Kazakhstanis fought in the ranks of the Red Army during World War II:

<variant>1 million 200 thousand <variant>800 thousand <variant>1 million <variant> 500 thousand
<variant>900 thousand

< question >A film that was shot during the war in Alma-Ata:

<variant>"Two Soldiers" <variant>"Alexander Nevsky" <variant>"Victory" <variant>"Belorussky
Station" <variant>"17 Moments of Spring"

< question > Three times Hero of the Soviet Union:

<variant>I.Kozedub <variant>S.Lugansky <variant>L.Beda <variant>T.Bigeldinov
<variant>T.Toktarov

<question>Major General I.V. Panfilov commanded:

<variant>316th Rifle Division <variant>8th Guards Division <variant>238th Rifle Division
<variant>30th Guards Rifle Division <variant>73rd Guards Rifle Division

<question>The name of the son of the Kazakh national hero who died near the village of Voronino
near Serpukhov during the Great Patriotic War:

<variant>R. Amangeldiev <variant>A. Mukhamedyarov <variant>T. Tokhtarov <variant>K. Turdiev
<variant>Kh. Kubekov

<question>At the front, Aliya Moldagulova was:

<variant>Sniper <variant>Machine gunner <variant>Radio operator <variant>Scout <variant>Nurse

<question>Author of the poem "Leningraders, my children!", written in 1941:

<variant>Zhambyl Zhabaev <variant>Sabit Mukanov <variant>Saken Seifullin
<variant>MirzhakypDulatov

<variant>Sultanmakhmud Toraigyrov

< question >During the Great Patriotic War, by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the
USSR, martial law was introduced in the Caspian basin:

<variant>

In
the fall of 1942

<variant> In the summer of

1943 <variant> In the fall of 1944 <variant> In the winter of 1944 <variant> In the spring of 1945

< question >The son of the poet Zhambyl - Algadai commanded a crew in the 19th Guards Regiment
and died heroically near the city:

<variant> Sinelnikova

<variant> Moscow

<variant> Odessa

<variant> Stalingrad

<variant> Leningrad

< question > Kazakhstan sent ... thousand young men to military schools during World War II.

<variant>45,000 <variant>20,000<variant>35,000<variant>30,000 <variant>25,000

<question>Number of factories and plants relocated to Kazakhstan in 1941-1942:

<variant>220 <variant>150 <variant>100 <variant>200 <variant>180

< question > Nazi Germany expected to defeat the USSR in ...

<variant> 3-4 months <variant> 1 month <variant> 40 days <variant> 1 year <variant> 1.5 years

< question >The essence of Hitler's "Barbarossa Plan" :

<variant>Ensure "living space" in the East

<variant>Confirm its dominance in the Pacific basin

<variant>Include the states of the Scandinavian Peninsula in the Reich <variant>Subordinate the economic resources of Romania to the interests of the Reich <variant>Destroy Great Britain as one of the rivals for world domination

<question>According to the fascists' plan, Kazakhstan was to become part of a colonial country:

<variant>"Greater Turkestan" <variant>"Muscovy" <variant>"Ostland" <variant>"Caucasus"

<variant>"Idel-Ural"

< question > "Since there is no one from the family to send to the front, no brother, no sister, so I ask myself!" And the second line of this letter:

<variant> Manshuk Mametova

<variant>Maria Rogozina

<variant>Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya <variant>Aliya Moldagulova <variant>Pasha Angelina

< question > Before the Great Patriotic War, Manshuk Mametova was a student at the university... in Alma-Ata.

<variant>AGMI <variant>KazPI <variant>KazSU <variant>ZhenPI <variant>SKSU

<question>An unforgettable feat was accomplished by Manshuk Mametova in the battle for the city

...

<variant>Nevel <variant>Leningrad <variant>Berlin <variant>Stalingrad<variant>Moscow

<question>27 military educational institutions evacuated to Kazakhstan, during the years of the Great Patriotic War trained... officers:

<variant>16 thousand <variant>10 thousand <variant>5 thousand <variant>3 thousand <variant>8 thousand

<question>Defender of the "Pavlov House" in Stalingrad, a native of Southern Kazakhstan:

<variant>Tolybai Murzaev <variant>Alexander Matrosov <variant>Kasym Amanzholov

<variant>Gani Safiullin <variant>Ramazan Amangeldiev

<question>A Kazakh soldier who covered an enemy bunker with his chest during WWII:

<variant>Tastemir Rustemov <variant>Kairat Kaisenov

<variant>Alexander Vasiliev

<variant>Baurzhan Momynuly <variant>Sabyr Rakhimov

<question>In the battles for the Dnieper, the youngest Hero of the Soviet Union from among the Kazakhs was 18 years old:

<variant>Z.Eleusizov <variant>N.Syanov <variant>Kh.Kaidaulov <variant>S.Nurmagambetov

<variant>Z.Turarbekov

<question>Kazakhstani soldiers who raised the banner of the 1008th rifle regiment on the roof of the Berlin town hall:

<variant>K. Madenov and R. Karamanov <variant>A. Sharipov and K. Kaisenov <variant>D. Abdraimov and G. Akhmedyarov <variant>A. Eremeyev and N. Shelikhov <variant>F. Ozmitel and Zh. Savelyev

<question>Kazakhstanis - Heroes of the Soviet Union, participants in the resistance movement of foreign countries:

<variant>A. Egorov and Z. Khusainov <variant>I. Pavlov and S. Lugansky <variant>K. Spatayev and L. Beda <variant>R. Koshkarbayev and G. Bulatov <variant>T. Dzhumabayev and A. Eremeyev

<question>Kazakh pilot who repeated Gastello's feat on August 10, 1945:

<variant>M.Yanko <variant>S.Lugansky <variant>N.Abdirov

<variant>I.Kozheduby<variant>L.Beda

<question>Kazakhstanis awarded the Order of Glory of three degrees:

<variant>142 <variant>120 <variant>100 <variant>75 <variant>10

< question > The number of poets and writers who fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War is about:

<variant> 90 <variant> 70 <variant> 40 <variant> 60 <variant> 20

< question > K. Satpayev during the WWII received the State Prize for his work...

<variant> research of the Dzhezkazgan copper deposit <variant> large financial aid provided to the front <variant> development of a new type of weapon<variant> management of the work of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR <variant> writing a monograph

< question > Deportation:

<variant>Expulsion, exile <variant>Temporary resettlement <variant>Repartition

<variant>Migration <variant>Immigration

<question>USSR losses during the Great Patriotic War:

<variant>27 million people <variant>5 million people <variant>20 million people <variant>10 million people <variant>15 million people

< question > Time of notification to the population about nuclear weapons tests:

<variant> 1953

<variant> 1950

<variant> 1951

<variant>1949

<variant>1946

<question>The first nuclear bomb test in the USSR:

<variant> 1949 August 29

<variant> 1952 July 30

<variant> 1955 August 28

<variant> 1961 September 31

< variant > 1973 October 15

< question > Participant of the December events, who received the title of Halyk Kaharmany:

<variant>K. Ryskulbekov

<variant>L. Asanova

<variant>T.Aubakirov

<variant> G . Muratbaev

<variant> F . Zholdybaev

<question> Politics conducted V USSR in 1985-1991 was called :

<variant> perestroika

<variant> newcourse

<variant> neweconomicpolicy

<variant> reconstruction

<variant> restoration

<question> Author books " AZiYA ":

<variant> O. Suleimenov

<variant> And . Yesenberlin

<variant> K . Kadyrbekov

<variant> N. Kukhamenov

<variant> A. Beck

<question> Chaban Zhambyl areas known in international auctions scribble Delhi , New York , Poznan in the 50s years of the 20th century:

<variant> Kuanyshpayev J .

<variant> Zhalairov A. <variant> Sharipov M.

<variant> Aliaskarov M.

<variant> TulebaevM .

< question >In July 1953, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU removed from the Central Committee and expelled from the ranks of the CPSU:

<variant>Beria L.

<variant>Malenkov G.

<variant>Khrushchev N.<variant>Abakumov V.<variant>Voroshilov K.

< question >Regions included in the concept of "virgin lands":

<variant>Southern Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Urals, the Volga region, the North Caucasus

<variant>Turkmenistan, North Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Far East

<variant>Ukraine, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Northern Uzbekistan <variant>Povozhye, Kazakhstan, Urals, Non-Black Earth Region of Russia <variant>Northern Tajikistan , Southern Siberia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine

< question >At the 19th Congress of the CPSU, the following thesis was put forward and supported :

<variant>Replacement of commodity-money relations with direct product

exchange<variant>Expansion of subsidiary farming of the peasantry <variant>Catch up with and overtake the USA in the production of basic types of products <variant>Further intensification of class struggle as we move towards communism <variant>No mercy for Trotskyism

< question > The principle of economic policy that dominated in the post-war period:

<variant>Disproportionately accelerated development of heavy industry

<variant>Satisfaction of material needs of the population
<variant>Intensification of development of the energy base <variant>Accelerated development of sea transport <variant>Accelerated development of agriculture
<question>City not destroyed by fascist occupiers:
<variant>Novorossiysk
<variant>Kiev
<variant>Stalingrad <variant>Leningrad <variant>Minsk
<question> Measures taken by the government of Kazakhstan to overcome the shortage of specialists after WWII : <variant>
Schools and colleges for labor reserves are being created <variant>Foreign workers are being invited<variant>Forcibly recruiting peasants to work in enterprises<variant>Recruiting the intelligentsia to work in industrial enterprises<variant>Using the labor of college students and high school students
<question>The reason for the reduction of collective farms from 1945 to 1952:
<variant>The process of consolidation of collective farms was underway
<variant>People left the collective farms for the city
<variant>Many people died in the war <variant>There was a shortage of equipment <variant>The collective farms were transformed into MTS
<question>After WWII, there was an unjustified reduction in prices due to:
<variant> a sharp deterioration in life in villages and auls <variant> foreign investment <variant> an increase in oil prices <variant> a reduction in the administrative apparatus <variant> an increase in duties on imported goods
<question>M. Auezov completed the second book of his epic novel "Abai" in :
<variant> 1947.
<variant> 19 53 y.
<variant> 19 55 g.
<variant> 19 57
<variant> 19 6 0 g.
<question> The views of the historian who discovered the archaeological site of Begazy were declared pseudoscientific:
<variant>Margulan <variant>Alpysbaev <variant>Masson <variant>Bekmakhanov
<variant>Orazbaev
<question> "History of the Kazakh SSR", one of the authors of which was E. Bekmakhanov, was published in:
<variant>1943.
<variant>19 48 y.
<variant>1947
<variant>1949
<variant>1950
<question>E. Bekmakhanov was sentenced by the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR to 25 years in:

<variant>1952.

< variant >19 3 7 y.

< variant >19 50 g.

< variant >19 45 g.

< variant >19 38 y.

< question >E. Bekmakhanov's case was reviewed and he returned to Kazakhstan in:

<variant>1954.

< variant >19 70 g.

< variant >1958

< variant >19 6 6

< variant >19 6 7

< question >Historical significance of the 20th Congress of the PSS :

<variant>The personality cult of I. V. Stalin was exposed <variant>The course for building communism was outlined <variant>The reform program was adopted <variant>The next party program was adopted <variant>The issue of the demographic situation in the country was discussed
< question > N. Khrushchev proclaimed the onset of "full-scale construction of a communist society" at:

<variant>XXI Congress of the CPSU <variant>XX Congress of the CPSU <variant>XIX Congress of the CPSU <variant>XYIII Congress of the CPSU <variant>XYII Congress of the CPSU

< question > By August 1954, ... virgin lands had been plowed in Kazakhstan . <variant> 6.5 million

hectares . <variant> 13.4

million hectares . <variant> 1.8

million hectares . <variant> 25

million hectares . <variant> 9.5 million hectares .

< question > 650 thousand people arrived in Northern Kazakhstan in 1954-1955 to develop virgin lands . In reality, the following was required: <variant>130 thousand <variant> 100 thousand

<variant> 70 thousand <variant> 80 thousand <variant> 40 thousand

< question >The negative consequences of developing virgin and fallow lands do not include :

<variant>Kazakhstan has become a grain-growing republic<variant>The ecological balance has been disrupted<variant>This has led to a reduction in hayfields and pasture lands <variant>Lands have been seized for the construction of populated areas <variant>Soil erosion has developed

< question >In 1957-1958, cattle began to be confiscated from villagers for the following purposes:

<variant>Increasing the number of collective and state farm livestock <variant>Increasing meat supplies to Eastern European countries <variant>Increasing the delivery of meat to the state

<variant>In connection with the dying out of private farming <variant>In order to provide free time for peasants to spend their leisure time

< question > In the 1950s, Kazakhstan expanded its international ties with the countries of the East: <variant>India, Indonesia, Burma, Nepal, China <variant>Japan, South

Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong<variant>Philippines, Malaysia, Burma, Nepal<variant>China, Thailand, Pakistan, Germany <variant>Pakistan, South Korea, Singapore, USA

< question > Consequences of the " Treaty Banning Nuclear Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space, and Under Water " between the USSR and the USA of August 5, 1963:

<variant>Transition to Underground Tests at the Semipalatinsk Test Site

<variant>Tests at the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site have been stopped

<variant>Temporary moratorium on all tests at the Semipalatinsk test site <variant>Reconstruction of the test site has begun<variant>A decision has been made to close the Semipalatinsk test site

< question >The first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin launched from Kazakhstani soil:

<variant>April 12, 1961

<variant>April 12, 19 5 6

<variant>April 12, 19 5 0

<variant>April 12, 19 5 9

<variant>April 12, 19 4 5

< question >On X At the congress of the LKSM of Kazakhstan in 1962 it was decided:

<variant>Patronage over animal husbandry <variant>Dissemination of advanced experience of Komsomol innovators<variant>Patronage over construction sites <variant>Involvement of youth in cultural and mass work <variant>Maintenance of public order

< question > A mass organization of workers whose goal is to improve the living and working conditions of its members:

<variant>Trade unions

<variant>Collective farms

<variant>Party <variant>Soviets <variant>Komsomol

< question > The world's first human space flight brought the country's economy to the point of needing to begin the transition to:

<variant>scientific-industrial production <variant>a well-thought-out environmental [policy](#)

<variant>regime of the strictest economy of resources <variant>involvement of new labor force in industrial production <variant>development of new natural resources

< question > One of the main directions of scientific and technological progress of the country in the 60s of the XX century:

<variant>Electrification of production <variant>Mechanization of labor <variant>Automation of production <variant>Robotization of production <variant>Land reclamation

< question >In 1965, the following field produced its first oil:

<variant>Uzen <variant>Munayly<variant>Tengiz <variant>Karachaganak <variant>Aktyubinsk field

< question > About the branches of the economy of the republics that acquired all-Union significance by 1970:

<variant>Oil and chemical <variant>Mechanical engineering and metallurgy <variant>Light and food <variant>Meat and dairy <variant>Forestry

- < question > The world's first nuclear water desalination plant was built in Kazakhstan on:
<variant> the shore of the Caspian Sea <variant> the shore of the Aral Sea <variant> the shore of Lake Balkhash <variant> the shore of Lake Alakol<variant> the shore of Lake Zaysan
- < question > The dam to protect Almaty from mudflows was created in 1966 by the method of ...
<variant>Directional blast <variant>Reinforcement <variant>Concreting
<variant>Bulky
<variant>Underground blast
- < question >The number of Kazakh soldiers killed in the Afghan war was :
<variant>780 people.<variant>530 people.
<variant>280 people.
<variant>620 people.
<variant>450 people.
- < question >The last Soviet Constitution was adopted in Kazakhstan in:
<variant> April 1978.
<variant> March 1985 <variant> January 1999 <variant> October 1991
<variant> August 1988
- < question >Youth of Tselinograd (Akmola) spoke out against the creation of German autonomy on the territory of Kazakhstan in:
<variant> June 1979
<variant> December 1986 <variant> June 1949 <variant> June 1960 <variant> June 1951
- < question >Of the following industries of Kazakhstan in the 80s of the twentieth century, the following was the predominant one in exports:
<variant> Raw
<variant> Mechanical engineering
<variant> Timber processing
<variant> Instrumental
<variant> Automotive industry
- < question >Medical examinations of people exposed to radiation have been conducted in Kazakhstan since:
<variant> 1962.
< variant > 19 80 g.
< variant >19 50 g.
< variant > 197 0 g.
< variant > 19 60 g.
- < question >A clash between Soviet and Chinese troops occurred near Lake Zhalanashkol in the Semipalatinsk region:

<variant>August 13, 1969

<variant>August 13, 195 9

<variant>13 August 19 49

<variant>13 August 19 60

<variant>13 August 19 55

< question > And intensive use of water resources of the Aral Sea basin. Indicate the wrong answer.

<variant>The Aral Sea has become even more full-flowing<variant>The salinity of the sea has

increased<variant>The removal of salts and dust from the dried bottom has increased <variant>The

Aral Sea has begun to lose its fishing value <variant>The area of the seabed has become bare by

27,000 sq. km

< question >What became a brake on the development of agriculture in Kazakhstan in the 1970s:

<variant>State planned purchases of agricultural products <variant>Lack of thoughtful planning

<variant>Lack of capital investment <variant>Collective and state farms lost their own working

capital <variant>Robbery of collective and state farms by service organizations

< question >In the 1970s, he proposed an effective method for developing agriculture , but was put on trial and died in prison:

<variant>Khudenko I.

<variant> Musanov S. <variant> Golovatsky

I. <variant> Kim

N. <variant> KadyrovA .

< question >The nature of the event 1 6 -18 December 1986 in Alma-Ata:

<variant>Political <variant>Democratic <variant>Nationalist <variant>National liberation

<variant>Social

< question >Public figure of Kazakhstan , who headed the Committee on the problems of Balkhash and the Aral Sea:

<variant>Shakhanov M.<variant>Suleimenov O.<variant>Ospanov M.<variant>Tereshchenko

A.<variant>Kozhahmetov Kh .

< question >The environmental protection movement created under the leadership of O. Suleimenov in the 1980s:

<variant>"Nevada - Semipalatinsk"<variant>Committee on the Problems of Balkhash and the Aral Sea

<variant>" Adilet "

<variant>" Azat "

<variant>" Zheltoksan "

< question >The State Flag and Coat of Arms of the Republic were approved in:

<variant> June 1992.

<variant> June 1999 <variant> June 1995 <variant>

June 1997 <variant> June 1994

< question > Forma boards V Republic Kazakhstan according to Constitutions RK:

< variant >Presidential

< variant >Parliamentary

< variant >Mixed

< variant >Theocratic

< variant >Monarchical

< question >The only source of state power in Kazakhstan in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic is:

<variant>The People <variant>The Government <variant>The President <variant>The Senate

<variant>The Majilis

< question >In Kazakhstan , according to the Constitution, the following forms of ownership apply:

<variant>Private and public <variant>Cooperative and public <variant>State and joint-stock

<variant>State and property of public organizations<variant>Rental and state

< question >The ceremonial presentation of the new capital of Kazakhstan, Astana, took place in:

<variant> June 1998 <variant> June 1991 <variant>

June 1996<variant> June 1995 <variant>

December 1994

< question >According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the head of state is :

<variant>President <variant>Chairman of the Senate <variant>Chairman of the Majilis

<variant>Prime Minister <variant>Chairman of the Constitutional Council

< question > Authors of the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

<variant>Zh.Malibekov, Sh.Ualikhanov<variant>K.Alimbaev,

Zh.Malibekov<variant>Sh.Niyazbekov, Kh.Nauryzbaev<variant>Sh.Ualikhanov, Sh.Niyazbekov

<variant>K.Alimbaev, Sh.Niyazbekov

<question>Author of the Flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

<variant>Sh.Niyazbekov

<variant>Sh.Ualikhanov <variant>Zh.Malibekov <variant>Kh.Nauryzbaev <variant>K.Alimbaev

<question>The text of the first Anthem of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted:

<variant>December 1992 <variant>August 1997 <variant>October 1994 <variant>November 1999

<variant>December 1995

< question >The symbol and guarantor of the unity of the people and state power, the inviolability of the Constitution in the Republic of Kazakhstan is:

<variant>President <variant>Mazhilis<variant>Senate <variant>Prime Minister

<variant>Constitutional Council

< question >Local executive authority in the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the Constitution:

<variant>Akimat <variant>Maslikhat<variant>Mazhilis <variant>Senate <variant>Department

< question > The first cosmonaut is a Kazakhstani:

<variant> Aubakirov T.

<variant> Musabaev T.

<variant>Aimbetov A.

<variant>Dzhanibekov V.

<variant>Soliev S.

< question > “The Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy includes the following priorities:

<variant> 7

<variant> 18

<variant> 29

<variant> 10

<variant> 21

< question >The Law on State Independence was adopted in:

<variant>December 16, 1991

<variant>October 251990 r

<variant>January 281993 r

<variant>August 301995 r

<variant>December 10, 1992

< question >Breakup USSR happened in ... year.

<variant>1991

<variant>1992

<variant>1985

<variant>1987

<variant>1988

< question >The highest legislative authority is:

<variant>Parliament

<variant>President

<variant>Cabinet of Ministers

<variant>Supreme Court

<variant>Akimat

< question >The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan consists of ... articles.

<variant>98

<variant>100

<variant>75

<variant>89

<variant>101

< question >The Declaration of State Sovereignty was adopted in ... year.

<variant>1990

<variant>1994

<variant>1992

<variant>1993

<variant>1986

< question >The current Constitution was adopted in... year .

<variant>1995

<variant>1997

<variant>1998

<variant>2001

< variant >2005

< question >The transfer of the capital of the republic from Almaty to Akmola occurred:

<variant>December 10, 1997

<variant>December 5-9 1992 r

<variant>May 19, 1994

<variant>November 23, 2000

<variant>May 15, 1999

< question >The law “On languages” defines the status of the Kazakh language:

<variant>State language

<variant>Required language

<variant>Official language

<variant>International language

<variant>International language

< question >According to the President’s message “Kazakhstan-2030”, the first strategic priority in the development of the republic is:

<variant>National Security

<variant>Economic growth

<variant>Professional state

<variant>Health and Education

<variant>Internal political stability

< question >The idea of creating a Eurasian Union of States was proposed by:

<variant> N . Nazarbayev

<variant> A. Akaev

<variant> B. Yeltsin

<variant> I. Karimov

<variant>G.Aliev

< question >The Republic of Kazakhstan, according to its form of government, according to the Constitution, is:

<variant>Unitary

<variant>Mixed

<variant>Confederate

<variant>Authoritarian

<variant>Federal

< question >The text of the new oath for military personnel was approved by the President of the Republic in:

<variant> August 1992

<variant> September 1990

<variant> October 1986

<variant> May 2000

<variant> June 1995

< question >Sector of the economy that is not subject to protection of foreign investment and the possibility of repatriation of profits:

<variant>development of natural resources

<variant>infrastructure

<variant>communication

<variant>information

<variant>electrification

< question >Products that are considered the most important resources of Kazakhstan...

<variant>Oil

<variant>Gold

<variant>Coal

<variant>Copper<variant>Wood

< question >Areas of entrepreneurial activity that will be provided with state support:

<variant>Small and medium

<variant>Large and medium

<variant>Small and large

<variant>Private and public

<variant>Consumer

<question>The decision of the heads of 11 former republics of the USSR at a meeting on December 21, 1991 in Alma-Ata is:

<variant>creation of the CIS<variant>dissolution of the Communist Party<variant>creation of the State Emergency Committee<variant>creation of the SCO<variant>creation of the Eurasian Economic Community

< question > Period of functioning of the USSR:

<variant>1922-1991 <variant>1917-1990 <variant>1922-1985 <variant>1920-1990 <variant>1922-1989

<question>The international scholarship "Bolashak" was established:

<variant> [November 5, 1993](#)

<variant>November 5, 2015

<variant>November 5, 1997

<variant>November 5, 1999

<variant>November 5, 2000

< question >Instead of the Communist Party, a party was formed:

<variant>Socialist

<variant>Democratic

<variant>Folk

<variant>Social Democratic

<variant> Monarchic

< question >The dissolution of the USSR and the creation of the CIS were announced in the city:

<variant> Almaty

<variant> Minsk

<variant> Ashgabat

<variant> Kyiv

<variant> Moscow

< question >The decision to rename the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic to the Republic of Kazakhstan was made:

<variant> December 10 , 1991

<variant> October 25 , 1991

<variant> November 15 , 199 0

<variant> December 16 , 199 0

<variant> December 1 , 1991

< question >In 1989-1992, work began on renaming cities. In the city of Shevchenko, the name was returned:

< variant > Aktau

< variant > Atyrau

< variant > Akmola

<variant> Priural

<variant> Rudny

< question >The following illegally repressed persons were rehabilitated :

<variant> more than 17 thousand citizens

<variant> more than 5 thousand citizens

<variant> more than 1 3 thousand citizens

<variant> more than 2 thousand citizens

<variant> more than 10 thousand citizens

< question >The anti-nuclear movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" was formed:

<variant> 198 9 y .

<variant> 198 8 g .

<variant> 198 7 y .

<variant> 19 86

<variant> 19 85 g.

< question >In 1996, the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted :

<variant> about political parties

<variant> about science

<variant> about state enterprise

<variant> about education

<variant> about environmental protection

< question >In Kazakhstan, a party was created on the basis of the former communist party:

<variant> Socialist

<variant> Social Democratic

<variant> Democratic

<variant> Folk

<variant> Communist

< question > In 1989-1991 in Kazakhstan the greatest support and influence was enjoyed by the public movement (organization) :

<variant> Nevada-Semipalatinsk Movement

<variant> Society " Kazakh Tili "

<variant> Movement "Azat"

<variant> Party "Zheltoksan"

<variant> Party "Alash"

< question > The course towards perestroika in the USSR has begun:

<variant> 1985

<variant> 1986 y .

<variant> 1987 y .

<variant> 1988 g .

<question> The first Minister of Defense of independent Kazakhstan was appointed Lieutenant General:

<variant> S. Nurmagambetov <variant> A. Kekilbayev <variant> S. Abdildin <variant> O.

Suleimenov <variant> M. Shakhanov

< question > The day of December 16, 1991 in the Republic of Kazakhstan is called:

Independence Day of Kazakhstan

<variant> Day of signing of the Almaty Declaration

<variant> Kazakhstan Constitution Day

<variant> The day of the election of the first president

<variant> Day of Kazakhstan's Admission to the UN

< question > In the early 2000s, the Ak Zhol, Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan and Communist parties before the elections to the Majilis of Parliament:

<variant> Formed the opposition wing <variant> Agreed to join the Government <variant> Took a neutral position <variant> Refused to participate in the elections <variant> Supported the President

< question > The Land of the Great Transformed Steppe (Uly Dala Eli) is...

<variant> Kazakhstan

<variant> Mongolia

<variant> China

<variant> Kyrgyzstan

<variant> Turkmenistan

<question> Work of Mahmud Kashgari:

<variant> Diwani lugat at-turk

<variant> Divani Hikmet

<variant> A Book on the Meaning of Philosophy

<variant> Kutadgu Bilig

<variant> The Tale of Igor's Campaign

< question > The Law " On Science" was adopted in:

<variant> 2011 y .

<variant> 2003

<variant> 1999

<variant> 2004

<variant>1997

< question >The first to recognize the independence of sovereign Kazakhstan:

<variant> Turkey

<variant> Russia

<variant> China

<variant>USA

<variant>Great Britain

< question >The Republic of Kazakhstan became a full member of the United Nations:

<variant> March 2 , 1992

<variant> August 10 , 199 9

< variant >April 6, 199 4

< variant >November 15, 199 5

< question >City passed 2nd World Kurultai Kazakhs:

<variant> Turkestan

<variant> Almaty

<variant> Astana

<variant>Shymkent

<variant>Karaganda

< question > The flight of the second Kazakh cosmonaut, flight engineer of the Soyuz TM-19 spacecraft Talgat Musabayev into space took place in:

<variant> July 199 4 G .

<variant> September 19 76 G .

<variant> August 19 87 G .

<variant> October 199 1 G .

<variant> July 199 0 G .

< question >The city of Akmola has been renamed to the city of Astana:

<variant>199 8 y .

<variant>199 4 y .

<variant>199 6 y .

<variant> 1995

<variant> 1991

< question > Year of organization of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan:

<variant> March 1, 1995

<variant> July 22, 1992

<variant> March 13, 1991

<variant> April 20, 1993

<variant> January 27, 1994

< question > The Customs Union was formed in ...

<variant> 2010

<variant> 2005

<variant> 2008

<variant> 2001

<variant> 2000

< question > The following states are part of the Customs Union troika:

<variant> Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus

<variant>Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia

<variant>Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan

<variant>Kazakhstan, Poland, Russia

<variant>Kazakhstan, Belarus, Poland

< question > According to the 1995 Constitution, the legislative body of the Republic of Kazakhstan is:

<variant>Parliament<variant>Referendum<variant>Constitutional
Council<variant>Maslikhat<variant>Supreme Council

< question > The concept of “Formation of historical consciousness in the Republic of Kazakhstan” was adopted in:

<variant> 1995

<variant> 1997

<variant> 1991

<variant> 1993

<variant> 1998

< question >Kazakhstan has declared the “Year of Support for Culture”:

<variant> 2000 .

<variant> 1997

<variant> 1995

<variant> 1991

<variant> 1996

< question >The anniversary of the great scientist of the Kazakh people ... was celebrated in 1999.

<variant>Kanysha Satpayeva

<variant>Mukhtar Auezov

<variant>Zhambyla Zhabaeva

<variant>Alkeya Margulan

<variant>Abilhana Kasteeva

< question >The anniversary celebrations - the 100th anniversary of Mukhtar Auezov was celebrated:

<variant>199 7 y .

<variant> 1990 .

<variant>19 85 g .

<variant>19 80 g .

<variant> 1975

< question >In 2000, the ancient city celebrated its anniversary :

<variant> Turkestan

<variant> With family

<variant> Kyzylorda

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Shymkent

< question > The 100th anniversary of the prominent figure ... was held in 2004.

<variant> Alkeya Margulan

<variant> Abylaikhan

<variant> Tolebi

<variant> Kenesary Kasymova

<variant> Makhambet Utemisova

< question > The Law " On Science" was adopted :

<variant> 20 1 1 y .

<variant> 2003

<variant> 1999

<variant> 2004

<variant> 1997

<question> Al-Farabi's work:

<variant> A Book on the Meaning of Philosophy

<variant> Divani Hikmet

<variant> Diwani lugat at-turk

<variant> Kutadgu Bilig

<variant> The Tale of Igor's Campaign

< question > Work by Zhusup Balasaguni:

<variant> Kutadgu Bilig

<variant> Divani Hikmet

<variant> A Book on the Meaning of Philosophy

<variant> Divani lugat at-turk

<variant> The Tale of Igor's Campaign

< question > Work by Khoja Ahmed Yasawi:

<variant> Divani Hikmet

<variant> Divani lugat at-turk

<variant> A Book on the Meaning of Philosophy

<variant> Kutadgu Bilig

<variant> The Tale of Igor's Campaign

< question > The thinker who translated the word “psychology” as “the secret of the soul”:

<variant> Kudaiberdyuly Sh.

<variant> Nazarbayev N.A.

<variant> Kunanbaev N.A.

<variant> Dulatov M.

<variant> Altynsarin Y.

< question > Founder of Sufism:

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

<variant>A.N.Al-Farabi

<variant>N. Ganjavi

<variant>A.Navoi

<variant> Y. Balasaguni

< question >The path to an ideal society, H.A. Yassau saw through the involvement of people:

<variant>to the religion of Islam

<variant>spiritual heritage of ancestors

<variant>in harmony with nature

<variant>principles of democracy

<variant>global ethical values

< question >A.N. Al -Farabi, Yu. Balasaguni are representatives of political thought :

<variant>Turkic-speaking peoples

<variant>Karakhanid states

<variant>Kazakh Khanate

<variant>Oghuz states

<variant>Saxo-Sarmatian tribes

< question >A.N. Al-Farabi believed that a virtuous state should be governed by a ruler:

<variant> philosopher

<variant> monarch

<variant> emir

<variant>sultan

<variant>emperor

< question >Yu. Balasaguni believed that the state should be ruled by... the sovereign.

<variant>happy and right

<variant> strong and fair

<variant>wise and merciful

<variant>evil and despicable

<variant>smart and kind

< question >Yu. Balasaguni believed that the state should be ruled by a sovereign who relies on:

<variant>hard laws

<variant>good laws

<variant>norms of the Koran

<variant>norms of adat

<variant>morality and ethics

< question >The political history of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate was first described by:

<variant>M.H.Dulati

<variant>A.N. Al -Farabi

< variant >Yu. Balasaguni

< variant >N. Ganjevi

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

< question > A historical document examining the problem of a centralized state:

<variant> Jet and Hot

<variant> Kasym hannyn kaska zholy

<variant> Esim hannnyn eski zholy

<variant> Kutty Bilik

<variant> Tarihi Rashidi

< question > According to " Zhet i Zhar gy " the supreme power should belong to:

<variant> Khan

<variant> kagan

<variant> sultan

<variant> biyam

<variant> kurultai

< question > New political institution, according to Zhet i Zhar ғ ы:

<variant> kurultai

<variant> advice

<variant> collection

<variant> mosque

<variant> meeting

< question > Ch.Valikhanov, A.Kunanbayev, Y.Altynsarin are prominent representatives of political thought in Kazakhstan:

<variant> 19th century

<variant> 20th century

<variant> XXI century

<variant> 18th century

<variant> XVII century

<question>Ch. Valikhanov, A. Kunanbaev, Y. Altynsarin are Great... of the Kazakh people.

<variant> enlighteners

<variant> fighters for independence

<variant> revolutionaries

<variant> reformers

<variant> cultural figures

< question > Ch.Valikhanov saw the future of the Kazakh people in:

<variant> education and familiarization of the people with Russian culture

<variant> liberation from colonial oppression

<variant> building an economically developed state

<variant> building a democratic state

<variant> in preserving the traditional system of power

< question > Ch. Valikhanov advocated for ... form of education.

<variant> secular

<variant> religious

<variant> traditional

<variant>mixed

<variant>folk

< question >The first state in the world to recognize the independence of Kazakhstan was:

<variant> Turkey

<variant> Russia

<variant> China

<variant>USA

<variant>Great Britain

< question >The Republic of Kazakhstan became a full member of the United Nations:

<variant> March 2 , 1992

<variant> August 10 , 199 9

<variant> April 6 , 199 4

<variant> November 15 , 199 5

<variant> June 8 , 199 6

< question > . City passed 2nd World Kurultai Kazakhs:

<variant> Turkestan

<variant> Almaty

<variant> Astana

<variant>Shymkent

<variant>Karaganda

< question >According to the American researcher Martha Brill Olcott, in the 1920s the Soviet government could not control the nomads who migrated, not wanting to follow the instructions of local authorities. Determine the main feature of the implementation of collectivization in Kazakhstan.

<variant> thoughtlessness

<variant> universality

<variant> scientific

<variant> systematicity

<variant> legality

< question >Stalinist camps were created in Kazakhstan - Steplag, Karlag, Alzhir, etc. Terror became widespread and widespread. During this time, 110 thousand people were subjected to political repression. What period of history are we talking about?

<variant>1937-1938

<variant>1931-1933

<variant>1920-1921

<variant>1917-1918

<variant>1949-1950

< question >The number of people deported to Kazakhstan in the pre-war and war years reached 1 million 200 thousand. For what reason did Stalin's leadership carry out the forced resettlement of peoples to Kazakhstan?

<variant> Mistrust

<variant> chauvinism

<variant> nationalism

<variant> nazism

<variant> racism

<question> . With the beginning of the war, 220 enterprises and workshops were relocated from occupied areas to Kazakhstan. Mark the region where the evacuated factories were mainly located.

<variant> Northern Kazakhstan

<variant> South Kazakhstan

<variant> Western Kazakhstan

<variant> East Kazakhstan

<variant> Semirechye

< question > . In 1941-1945 new scientific institutes were opened in Kazakhstan – astrophysics, chemistry, energy, soil science, botany, history, archeology and ethnography, language and literature. Name the reasons that stimulated the development of education, science and culture during the war years.

<variant> evacuation

<variant>emigration

<variant>urbanization

<variant>deportation

<variant> migration

< question > In Kazakhstan in the post-war years the state confiscated 56% of the gross grain harvest to support the population of starving regions. To what countries was the confiscated grain sent?

<variant>USSR

< variant >Baltics

<variant> GDR

<variant> Poland

<variant> Yugoslavia

< question > . In the early 1950s, the country experienced an acute food crisis. What path did the country's leadership choose to overcome the crisis ?

<variant>course for extensive development

<variant>radical change in the system of production relations

<variant>reorientation to market relations

<variant>diversity of ownership and material incentives

<variant> course for intensive development

< question > "The October hurricane swept past the Kazakh village like a whirlwind, barely touching it." Who said this about Kazakhstan and what policy followed?

<variant> Goloshchekin, "Small October"

<variant> Gorbachev, "perestroika"

<variant> Lenin, "war communism"

<variant> Radus-Zenkovich, NEP

<variant> Stalin, industrialization

< question >At the beginning of December 1941, the rolling shop of the Podolsk Lead Rolling Plant was located on the territory of the plant. Which plant are we talking about?

<variant>Shymkent Lead Plant

<variant>Balkhash Copper Smelter

<variant> Petropavlovsk Chrome Plant

<variant> Plant of small-scale engines in Petropavlovsk

<variant> North Kazakhstan Mechanical Plant

< question >The famine was not only caused by natural disasters. In the fruitful Semipalatinsk and Akmola provinces, food detachments confiscated up to 80% of the surplus , including more than 4 million poods of grain and 24.5 thousand poods of butter collected as food tax. The confiscated products went to Moscow, Petrograd, Samara, Kazan. What period are we talking about?

<variant> famine in 1921-1922

<variant> famine 1931-1933

<variant> collectivization 1928-1932

<variant> industrialization 1925-1937

<variant> land and water reform of 1921

< question > "From now on, your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions are declared free and inviolable. Organize your national life freely and without hindrance." To whom was the appeal of the Council of People's Commissars addressed ?

<variant>to the Muslims of Russia

<variant>to the Bolsheviks

<variant>cadets

<variant>to Christians of Kazakhstan

<variant>to the Socialist Revolutionaries

< question > . The leader of the Trudovik faction in the State Duma, A. F. Kerensky, described the situation in Turkestan and the Steppe Region as a shameful page in Russian history: "... when the highest order was promulgated and implemented on June 25, all the fundamental and non-fundamental laws of the Russian Empire that could possibly be violated were violated." What event are we talking about?

<variant>The 1916 Uprising

<variant>February Revolution

<variant>October Revolution

<variant>Collectivization

<variant>Industrialization

< question > . "At first, advertising of alcohol and tobacco must be banned once and for all. Smoking must be gradually forced out of public places: thoughtfully and without excesses ." From which document are the quotes taken?

<variant>Strategy 2030

<variant>Strategy 2050

<variant>Nurly Zhol

<variant>Nurly kosh

<variant> One Hundred Steps

< question > . Preserving the memory of significant events of the past in the public consciousness is:

<variant>«commemoration»

<variant>«commerce»

<variant>«historiography»

<variant>"modernization"

<variant>"transformation"

< question > . The special program of historical research "People in the Stream of History" was adopted in:

<variant> 2014

<variant> 2016

<variant> 2018

<variant> 2007

<variant> 2005

<question> . The concept of "Formation of historical consciousness in the Republic of Kazakhstan" is adopted in:

<variant> 1995

<variant> 1997

<variant> 1991

<variant> 1993

<variant> 1998

<question> . In 1954 , a change of leadership took place in Kazakhstan. P.K. Ponomarenko was appointed the new head of government. Why were these personnel changes necessary?

<variant> virgin land development

<variant> strengthening defense capability

<variant> striving for world domination

<variant> striving for space primacy

<variant> acceleration of scientific and technological progress

< question > " This was the center for our ancestors, it is located in the very heart of Kazakhstan.

Here the militia from all three zhuzes gathered against the Dzungars. The battle, which took place in the south-eastern part of the mountain range, ended with the defeat of the Dzungar army." What mountain range is the Head of State talking about ?

<variant>Ulytau

<variant>Saryarka

<variant>Dzhungar Alatau

<variant>Altai

<variant>Ordabasy

< question > In Belovezhskaya Pushcha on December 8, 1991, the heads of state of the Republic of Belarus , the Russian Federation and Ukraine announced the denunciation of the Union Treaty of 1922 and the end of the existence of the USSR . Name the reasons for the collapse of the USSR .

<variant> Unresolved national issues

<variant> Baltic States Secession from the USSR

<variant> Exit of 3 Slavic republics

<variant>Conflicts in the Caucasus

<variant>December events

< question >On December 13, 1991, the first leaders of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan gathered in Ashgabat. On what terms did the leaders of the five Central Asian republics agree to join the Commonwealth of Independent States? States ?

<variant>become equal founders CIS

<variant>join NATO

<variant>join the European Union

<variant>join the ASEAN alliance

<variant>join the OPEC union

< question > At the IV Extraordinary All-Turkestan Congress in Kokand in November 1917, Turkestan was declared territorially autonomous within the Russian Republic. Name the author of this idea?

<variant>M.Shokai

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>A. Bukeikhanov

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>Kh. Dosmukhammedov

< question > "If we are to believe the legends, he was truly a genius of his kind, and in the Cossack chronicles he must stand alongside Solomon and Lycurgus." Which khan are we talking about?

<variant>Tauke

<variant>Kerey

<variant>Zhanibek

<variant> Khaknazar

<variant> Abylay

< question > " This was a natural result of ethnopolitical processes, the unification of all the lands of the region in one political structure, the unity of all Kazakh clans and tribes, the completion of a long process of the formation of a nationality." What historical event are we talking about?

<variant> Formation of the Kazakh Khanate

<variant> Formation of the Golden Horde

<variant> Formation of Ak Orda

<variant> Education of Mogolstan

<variant> Formation of the Khanate of Abulkhair

< question > A group of high school students approached the administration of a comprehensive school with a proposal to organize a children's religious association "Iman" at the school. The goal is to introduce the school's students to Muslim values. What provision of the Constitution does this contradict?

<variant> Kazakhstan is a secular state

<variant> Kazakhstan is a social state

<variant> Kazakhstan is a democratic state

<variant> Kazakhstan is a state governed by the rule of law

<variant> Kazakhstan is a unitary state

< question > During the period 2004-2006 , 15 scientific expeditions to foreign countries were organized and 51 historical and cultural monuments were restored . What program are we talking about?

<variant> «Cultural Heritage and E»

<variant> «Bolashak»

<variant> “Serpin -2050”

<variant> « Intellectual Nation – 2020 »

<variant> « With a diploma – to the village »

< question > "In 1986, two forces collided - a young democracy that had not yet had time to strengthen and a totalitarian system," M. Shakhnov said at a rally. And as a result, the totalitarian system collapsed. What event are we talking about?

<variant> December events

<variant> independence day

<variant> October Revolution

<variant>February Revolution

<variant>August putsch

< question > The first Kazakh cosmonaut, Toktar Aubakirov, flew into space in:

<variant>In October 1991

<variant>In September 1976

<variant>In August 1987

<variant>In October 1991

<variant>In July 1990

< question > The city of Akmola has been renamed to the city of Astana:

<variant>1998

<variant>1994

<variant>1996

<variant>1995

<variant>1991

< question > The embassy of the country in which played the role of "outpost of Kazakhstani policy in the countries of Eastern Europe":

<variant>Hungary

<variant>Germany

<variant>Czech Republic

<variant>Romania

<variant>Poland

< question > The city is the only UNESCO representative office in Central Asia:

<variant>Almaty

<variant>Tashkent

<variant>Astana

<variant>Bishkek

<variant>Dushanbe

< question > Kazakhstan was accepted into the International Exhibition Bureau EXPO:

<variant>1997

<variant>1996

<variant>1995

<variant>1990

<variant>1991

< question > The city that participated in the competition to host the International EXPO exhibition with the city of Astana:

<variant>City of Liege in Belgium

<variant>The city of Lille in France

<variant>City of Shanghai in China

<variant>City of London in the UK

<variant>City of Edmonton in Canada

< question > Main goals of the Strategy Kazakhstan-2050

<variant>Join the top 30 developed countries

<variant>Transformation of Kazakhstan into an agrarian state

<variant>Development of economic relations with foreign countries -----

<variant>Improve relations with other countries

<variant>Become one of the 50 most developed countries

< question > The First World Kurultai of Kazakhs in Almaty:

<variant>1992

<variant>1991

<variant>1990

<variant>1985

<variant>1980

< question > The Second World Kurultai of Kazakhs in Turkestan took place:

<variant>October 23, 2002

<variant>November 25, 1991

<variant>December 10, 2000

<variant>February 17, 1999

<variant>September 13, 1995

< question > Year of organization of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan:

<variant>March 1, 1995

<variant>July 22, 1992

<variant>March 13, 1991

<variant>April 20, 1993

<variant>January 27, 1994

< question > The Customs Union was formed in ...

<variant>2010

<variant>2005

<variant>2008

<variant>2001

<variant>2000

< question > The following states are part of the Customs Union troika:

<variant>Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus

<variant>Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia

<variant>Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan

<variant>Kazakhstan, Poland, Russia

<variant>Kazakhstan, Belarus, Poland

< question > World Cultural Heritage Sites of Kazakhstan in UNESCO:

<variant>3

<variant>15

<variant>7

<variant>12

<variant>9

< question > Kazakhstan to join the Organization for European Security and Cooperation (OSC) entered:

<variant>January 30, 1992

<variant>February 17, 1980

<variant>August 30, 1991

<variant>January 28, 1990

<variant>June 10, 1987

< question > The event, organized in the capital Astana from December 1 to 2, 2010:

<variant>Summit of the Organization for European Security and Cooperation (OSCE)

<variant>Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit

<variant>Summit of the Astana Economic Forum

<variant>Summit of the Congress of Religious Clergy (SR)

<variant>Cooperation Islamic Organization (CIO) Summit

< question > In the history of the VII Winter Asian Games there are ... types of medals.

<variant>69

<variant>10

<variant>54

<variant>25

<variant>39

< question > Number of participating countries-athletes participating in the VII Asian Winter Games:

<variant>27

<variant>16

<variant>22

<variant>19

<variant>10

< question > The main goal of the exhibition "EXPO-2017":

<variant>Saving energy resources, transition to "green" energy

<variant>Entering the 50 developed countries and ensuring urban development

<variant>Development of international and ecological tourism

<variant>Presentation of Kazakhstan to foreign countries

<variant>Financial and economic development and strengthening of positions

< question > Kazakhstan has joined the Treaty on the Comprehensive Ban on Nuclear Weapons Tests in ...

<variant>1996

<variant>1995

<variant>1991

<variant>1990

<variant>1992

< question > From Kazakhstan I was at the conference of Japan in 1957 on the issue of closing Semipalatinsk nuclear test site:

<variant>Auezov M.

<variant>Suleimenov O.

<variant>Nazarbayev N.

<variant>Akhmetov D.

<variant>Konaev D.

< question > "The Muslims of the Russian Empire are in decline, which can only be corrected by acquiring a new type of knowledge and renewing culture according to the European model." What Muslim movement are we talking about?

<variant>Jadidism

<variant>Kharijism

<variant>Shuro-i-Ulemi

<variant>Shura-i-Islami

<variant>Hanifism

< question > The most educated part of the Kazakh intelligentsia at the beginning of the 20th century was under the influence of the party of Russian liberals. What was the name of this party?

<variant>«Cadet»

<variant>«Octobrists»

<variant>«Socialist Revolutionaries»

<variant>«Ush zhuz»

<variant>"Working youth"

< question > The most important decisions of the Provisional Government were the recall of punitive detachments from the Turgai region, the amnesty of the participants in the uprising, the return of the "requisitioned" to the steppe for rear work, the abolition of restrictions on the rights of Russian citizens of different faiths and nationalities. What significance did these decisions have for the Kazakh people?

<variant>awakening of national consciousness

<variant>improving the welfare of the Kazakh people

<variant>stabilization of social life of the village

<variant>transition to sedentary life

<variant>social stratification of the village

< question > The leaders of the Alash party proclaimed that all nations should be represented proportionally in all institutions of the autonomy. In the extreme conditions of civil confrontation, the most important decisions were made that required explanations to ordinary party members and the people. What style of leadership did they demonstrate?

<variant>democratic

<variant>liberal

<variant>conservative

<variant>authoritarian

<variant>totalitarian

< question > The tragedy of the Alashordinians was that they found themselves drawn into the whirlpool of events of this war, without being their initiators. What war are we talking about?

<variant>civil

<variant>aggressive

<variant>domestic

<variant>imperialist

<variant>counter-revolutionary

< question > Market reforms were carried out with a combination of two systems: planned-distribution and market, with the mass attraction of foreign investments, greater economic independence of enterprises. Name a country that took a course on market reforms.

<variant>China

<variant>Mongolia

<variant>Yugoslavia

<variant>Vietnam

<variant>Cuba

< question > 1 million 30 thousand migrated outside the republic. Of these, 616 thousand permanently, 414 thousand people returned to the region. What period of history is described?

<variant>Collectivization

<variant>Industrialization

<variant>War Communism

<variant>NEP

<variant>Educational program

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Protocol No. _____ Date _____