

**CONTROL AND MEASURING MEANS
QUESTIONS OF THE PROGRAM FOR INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATION 1,2**

OP title: "6B10115- Medicine"

Discipline code: HK 1101

Name of the discipline: History of Kazakhstan

Amount of study hours/credits: 5 credits.

Course and semester of study: 1/1

Compilers:

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ProtocolNo. 14

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Questions of the program for intermediate certification 1

1. Subject, goals and objectives, sources and historiography, periods of the History of Kazakhstan.
2. Rock art – petroglyphs (Mynshunkyr, Olenty, Enbek, Tesiktas, Shatyrtas, Akbidaik, Akbaur, Bayanzhurek).
3. The Eneolithic and the Bronze Age on the territory of the Great Steppe.
4. Botai culture of Northern Kazakhstan.
5. Rock paintings of the Eshki-Olmes complex, Tamgaly.
6. Saki. Massagets.
7. Sauromats and Sarmatians.
8. Ancient cities.
9. Participation of the Saks in the Greco-Persian wars.
10. Relationship with the Huns and Kangyu.
11. Ethnopolitical education of the Usuns in Semirechye and Tien Shan.
12. The origin and ethnic history of Kangyu.
13. The emergence of ethnic groups of Khojas ("Kozha") among the Turks.
14. The adoption of Islam and the place of the Karakhanid state in the Muslim world.
15. The problem of the origin and ethnic history of the Kipchaks.
16. The Turkic civilization and the Great Silk Road.
17. The Orkhon-Yenisei (Runic) script as a civilizational marker of the ancient Turkic civilization.
18. The world significance of the works of Al-Farabi, Yusuf Balasaguni, Mahmoud Kashgari, Ahmed Yasawi.
19. The history of the Golden Horde.
20. Genghis Khan and the formation of the Mongol Empire.
21. The rulers of the Golden Horde.
22. Formation of the Chagatai State.
23. Medieval states in the XIV-XV centuries
24. Ak-Orda State (late XIII- early XV centuries).
25. Mogulistan (series XIV- early XVI centuries). Formation of the state.
26. The state of the nomadic Uzbeks (1428-1468) or the khanate of Abulkhair.
27. Migration of the sultans of Janibek and Kerey (1459).
28. Nogai Horde.
29. Siberian Khanate (late XV-XVI centuries).
30. Formation of the Kazakh nationality. The ethnonym "Kazakh". Kazakh zhuzes
31. The Kazakh Khanate in the XV – XVI centuries. The role of khans Kerey and Zhanibek.
32. The Kazakh Khanate in the XVII – early XVIII centuries.
33. The Dzungarian Khanate and the first Kazakh-Dzungarian relations.
34. The Battle of Orbulak.
35. "Unknown years". The Sairam War of 1652-1680 .

36. The rule of Tauke Khan and his policy. "Zhety-Jargy".
37. The traditional nomadic culture of the Kazakhs.
38. The years of "Aktaban shubyryndy", "Alkakol Sulama".
39. The Battle of Anrakai.
40. The Dzungarian-Kazakh war of 1739-1741.
41. Accession of Kazakhstan to the Russian Empire.
42. Reform of the Orenburg Governor-General O. Igelstrom.
43. Formation of the Bukeyev Khanate.
44. Social organization of nomadic society
45. The influence of educational ideas of Jadidism and the opening of schools in the Steppe.
46. People's liberation struggle of the Kazakh people against colonialism
47. Participation of Kazakhs in the uprising of E. Pugachev.
48. The uprising of the Kazakhs in the Bukeyev Khanate under the leadership of IsatayAtaymanov and Makhambet Utemisov (1836-1838):
49. The People's Liberation movement of the Kazakhs under the leadership of Sultan Kenesary Kasymuly (1837-1847)
50. The uprisings of Jankhoja Nurmukhamedov and Yesetakotibarov.
51. The Kazakh steppe during the First World War.
52. The role of Amangelda Imanov, Tokash Bokin, Bekbolat Ashekeev, Abdigafar Zhanbosynov and others in the organization of rebel armies.
53. The first periodicals in the Kazakh language.
54. The Alash movement and the idea of a national state.
55. The February bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia and its impact on Kazakhstan.
56. Kazakhstan during the years of civil and political confrontation
57. The October Revolution and the political life of Kazakhstan.
58. The decision on the formation of the Alash autonomy.
59. Formation of the government of Turkestan autonomy (Kokand autonomy).
60. New Economic Policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan.

Questions of the program For intermediate certification 2

1. Famine in Kazakhstan in 1921-1922.
2. The idea of "Small October" by F.I. Goloshchekin: the essence and consequences.
3. Participation of Kazakhstanis in frontline actions, in the partisan movement.
4. M. Shokaya's activities in emigration in Western Europe.
5. Results and lessons of the Second World War.
6. Kazakhstan in the post-war years.
7. Nuclear tests on the territory of Kazakhstan and their consequences.
8. Criticism of the period of the "cult of personality" of I. Stalin.
9. Return of Kazakh repatriates to Kazakhstan (1955, 1962).

10. "Shadow economy", the spread of criminal groups.
11. Signs of spontaneous revival of national consciousness of Kazakhs: "Zhastulpar" and other informal organizations of student youth, the first Kazakh dissidents.
12. The significance of the works of M. Shakhanov, A. Kekilbayev, M. Magauin, O. Suleimenov, I. Esenberlin and other writers and poets in the spiritual revival.
13. The policy of "perestroika" in Kazakhstan
14. Gorbachev's reforms.
15. The Afghan War and the participation of Kazakhstanis in them (1979-1989).
16. Soviet Kazakh science in the service of the Patriotic War.
17. Universities and schools during the war.
18. Literature and art during the Second World War.
19. The history of the creation of nuclear test sites in Kazakhstan.
20. Environmental problems of the Aral Sea.
21. Zones of ecological disasters in Kazakhstan.
22. Development of science and education in Kazakhstan.
23. The development of art.
24. Fiction of Kazakhstan.
25. Khrushchev's reform and its impact on Kazakhstan.
26. Economic reforms of 1965 and their incompleteness.
27. Ideological stagnation.
28. Deepening contradictions in cultural and spiritual life.
29. The policy of "perestroika" in Kazakhstan in 1985-1990.
30. Economic reforms and socio-political transformations.
31. December events of 1986: causes and historical assessment.
32. The crisis of perestroika and the collapse of the USSR.
33. The reasons for the December 1986 uprising.
34. The course and consequences of the uprising.
35. The historical significance of the December events.
36. Independence as a factor of national and state building.
37. Approval of the symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan.. Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1993, 1995)
38. The state structure and administrative-territorial division.
39. Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" is a long-term path of development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
40. Stages of formation of the status of the Kazakh language.
41. The role and significance of the Kazakh language in modern society.
42. The Kazakh language is our heritage.
43. Difficulties in the economy transition period.
44. Creative stage of economic development.
45. State economic programs.

46. "Nurly Zhol-the way to the future" - The new economic policy of Kazakhstan.
47. State programs on the way of reforming the social sphere.
48. Development of health care, sports and physical culture.
49. Actual goals and objectives of modernization of the modern education system.
50. A new vision of the formation of the Kazakh nationality and statehood.
51. "Mangilik el" - the meaning and meaning of the national idea.
52. State strategic development programs in the field of "Mangilik el".
53. Socio-political development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
54. Development of civil society and its political institutions.
55. Nurly Kosh program and the return of compatriots.
56. Assembly of People of Kazakhstan: goals and objectives.
57. Youth policy and its main directions.
58. The policy of interethnic tolerance and social harmony in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
59. Priority areas of education development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
60. Questions of the program for border control 2 . Questions of the program for border control 2 . Questions of the program for border control 2 .0. Priority areas of science development.

