

Current Problems of Kazakhstan's Historical Science

Askar Altayev

Ph.D. Professor

At Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi

Almaty

Today, throughout the world there is a surge of interest in the history of mass from the general population. Society is beginning to realize the importance of history in human development. It is relevant today Cicero that "do not know the history – means always be a kid." Humanity wants to grow up and look for the way to independence.

Very popular, especially in Western countries enjoys so is called "public history", which means the study of the history of public non-professionals do not resort to any methodology. On the one hand, this is a positive development, because marks a departure from the traditional, classical methodological approaches, largely today hinder the development of historical knowledge. Among the most common formational, whose representatives were Marx, Engels, and V. Lenin and more modern researchers, such as IM deacons; civilization (N. Danilevsky, O. Spengler, A. Toynbee Sh. Ayzenshtadt, B. Yerasov, D. Bondarenko, I. Sledzevski, S. Nefedov, G. Aleksushin); world-system (A. Frank, I. Wallerstein, S. Amin, G. Arrighi, M. Cheshkov, A. Fursov, A. Korotaev K. Chase-Dunn, L. Grinin); School "Annals": M. Bloch, Febvre, Fernand Braudel, A. Gurevich and relay-stadial (Y. Semenov). Last is essentially nothing more than a modified Marxist-formational approach, where the main driving force of social development is the same class struggle, and the ultimate goal - communism.

On the other hand, the lack of methodology leads to the emergence of many unscientific, biased, mythological interpretations history. But the original meaning of the word "history" goes back to the ancient non-Greek term meaning "investigation, recognition, the establishment." History of the Greeks identified with the establishment of authenticity, truth, facts and events. In ancient Greece, the "history" meant any knowledge obtained through research, and not only the historical knowledge in the modern sense. For example, Aristotle used the word in his "History of Animals". It is also found in the hymns of Homer, the writings of Heraclitus and the text of the oath of the Athenian state. In the ancient Greek word was also *historeîn*, «explore», which was first used only in Ionia, where it then spread to the whole of Greece, and eventually throughout the Hellenistic civilization.

In the same sense, the ancient Greek word "history" was used by Francis Bacon in the widely used terms natural history. For Bacon's story - "knowledge about

subjects which are defined place in space and time," and the source is memory (as well as a science - the fruit of reflection and poetry - a fantasy).

The medieval historian Ibn Khaldun, the father called Arab historiography, analyzed errors that often make historians. He emphasized the cultural differences between modernity and the past, it requires careful attention to the sources, allocation principles that can evaluate them and finally to interpret events and culture of the past. Ibn Khaldun criticized prejudice and credulity historians. The first time in world history, he developed the concept of political-demographic cycles, represents one of the first attempts at a scientific description of historical dynamics.

Although Rudyard Kipling wrote that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet", the story itself refutes these words. Scientists in the West East and scientific thought in one category E, as the story developed science is not locally and globally.

Today it is no secret that the story is the most important of the humanities. It is well aware of our party nomenclature quite near the Soviet past, almost every leader or party worker preferred to have higher historical education. Another thing is that in the history of the Soviet mindset was extremely limited ideological framework and templates. Today in Kazakhstan history, rejecting the Marxist-Leninist methodology, have not yet managed to develop an objective scientific concept of historical development.

Among the most important historical science for each person is Native history. Our Motherland - Kazakhstan and exploring the millennial history of the peoples and tribes inhabiting the vast expanses of the Eurasian steppes, our main and most important task. This relentless says our President N.Nazarbayev, because if we love and appreciate their homeland, if we wish him good if reach unity in the presentation of the benefits, not just for themselves, but also other people, if we can extract from our history and techniques to achieve this good, then Kazakhstan will be able to implement a set in the new political course held state problem.

By the way, an example of the formation of historical consciousness, even if erroneous, we present the history of the Russian Empire. Peter I, who came to power, creates the Academy of Sciences. Within its walls "looking for" Western trace in the history of Russia - Varangian-Norwegian origin.

By the way, an example of the formation of historical consciousness, even mistakenly represent to us the history of the Russian Empire. Peter I, who came to power, creates the Academy of Sciences. Within its walls "looking for" Western trace in the history of Russia - the Varyag-Norwegian origin. It was written that the Normans created the European public that they were at the beginnings of Slavic Russia and Kievan Rus. All this was done with the expectation that the entire world perceived Russia as part of Europe. Especially because the aim was to open

a window of Peter in this same Europe, forgetting Turkic, Mongolian, Kipchak trail that has a significant place in the history of Russia. Russian Eurasians opposite talked about the unity of the "Forest" and "The Steppe", considering the history of Russia as a combination of European and Asian state.

Kazakhstan's interest in history never waned. Today people appeal to their national and cultural origins - is a logical extension of the genetic and historical memory. On the wave of interest in the history of science there are amateurs, from different reasons trying to distort, embellish and mythologize historical facts and events. It is important to remember that the history - it is a science and it is necessary to treat it as a science, contrary to popular belief that it is not necessary to possess any specific knowledge to become a "specialist".

Meanwhile, in the modern history of our country occurred several fundamental appeals to history. Down deep systemic turning point came at the beginning of Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost, when historians gained access to previously closed archives, began to openly and honestly talk about their own history, explore gaps and "white spots". Largely then began the formation of their own national history of Kazakhstan, were withdrawn from oblivion rehabilitated many historical figures who have taken a worthy place in the pantheon of public memory. In the late 90s there was a second burst of attention to the story, which saw the release of Nazarbaev's book "In the flow of history". President knew, announcing year history, how true the words of George Orwell's famous about "who owns the past, he owns the future."

In 2003, in his address to the people of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev has announced the beginning of an unprecedented program "Madeni Mura", during the years of realizations which held a series of special studies on the history, archeology and ethnography of Kazakhstan. This was the beginning of a lot of work aimed at restoring historical memory and historical justice.

Today, again there is an appeal to the history of the country begins the third stage of reflection and study of our historical past, which should be aimed at creating a fundamental methodology in the study of national and world history to genuine modernization of the country and society.

Whether we like it or not, but wrote an outstanding Russian historian VO Klyuchevskii: "History teaches us that even those who do not learn from her: she prouchivaet them for their ignorance and neglect." In this sense, knowledge of national history is particularly important.

We can say that local historians had fortunate as questions of national history, methodology, and "white spots" for a long time became the object of attention of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev. According to his proposal should be a special program of historical research entitled "The people in the flow of history".

Its main purpose - to create conditions for a qualitative leap historical science of Kazakhstan on the basis of advanced methodologies and techniques; expand the horizons of the national history of the Kazakhs, the formation of a new historical outlook of the nation; understanding of the period of independence.

All this imposes a huge responsibility on us - historians make breakthrough in interdisciplinary studies radically upgrade research tools and methods of work: feel free to use the possibility of historical simulation and forecasting.

Before historical scientific community, faculty and students - future historians are significant challenges. Firstly, national history should be a central element of the social sciences.

Secondly, we need to develop a qualitatively new level of the overall concept of history of Kazakhstan. It should be closely linked with world history, clearly show the place of Kazakhstan in the global historical processes, system and their relationship scientific periodization.

Thirdly, priority to be given to collect, organize and classify all available here and abroad historical material about Kazakhstan. Need to carefully examine all of the major foreign repository of historical artifacts (this also applies to recent history), and to explore the possibility of repatriation of these historical materials in the country, or, if not possible, to carry out their copy of the software after blowing to researchers and general public.

Fourthly, among the priorities - the study of Central Asian nomadic civilization custodian which is currently the Kazakh ethnicity.

Finally, the first question in the agenda is the necessity to produce qualitative history textbooks. Challenges facing Kazakh historians determined what the answer will be given, show history, and what will be the newest Kazakh history depends on all of us, especially from the younger generation of professionals.