

Realization of the conceptual aspects of the new historical science in Kazakhstan

Ambitious goals of fundamental update of the concept of origin and development of the state and society in Kazakhstan are set for historical science of Kazakhstan for the coming years. Significant social-economic advancements achieved by the people of Kazakhstan headed by its President, the Leader of Nation N.A.Nazarbayev show the advantage of natural unity of the government with people to achieve present and prospect strategic objectives during the years of sovereignty.

Definitely, the challenges of a new historical science consist of comprehensive historical presentation of the main historical character, which are the people and their leader. Scientists-experts, local historians and history devotees must not only look at goals and objectives, but also to form a package of a new methodology of learning the unique history of Kazakhstan, which will reflect all objectivity of historical events, unity and greatness of the people of Kazakhstan in the flow of history.

The main objectives of this program are the creation of conditions for a qualitative leap of historical science in Kazakhstan on the base of the leading methodology and method; expansion of the horizons of the national history of Kazakh people, formation of new historical world view of the nation; understanding of two decades of the modern history of Kazakhstan.

The orbital historical science has developed varied methods and principles of the analysis. The task of the researcher is to apply them in the practice in order to get adequate results.

The novelty of the problem is that a wide public will be involved to the writing of the new history of the country. We offer to get acquainted and use the following provisions as methodological principles:

1. The objectivity of origin evaluation.
 2. The historicity of the research findings (cause-effect stipulation).
 3. The integrity of the research (single-special-general).
 4. Clear civil position of the researcher (patriot of the native land, ethno-cultural and ethno-religious identification).
5. The humanities of the research (attraction of series of humanitarian disciplines – ethnography, cultural studies, ethnology, philosophy and psychology to analysis and synthesis).
6. Relations of the event from position – human – citizen, society – hero-leader of society and politics.
7. Kazakhstan is a center of Eurasia, historical peculiarity in combination of two models of development – steppe civilization and urban cultures.
8. Analysis of archaeological sources with the aim of reconstruction of historical content and modelling the process of transformation of archaeological culture into ethnographic one.
9. Universalization of terminological conceptual and communicational (language, geographic, chronological) apparatus.
10. It is recommended to adhere to the following taxonomy of periodization – era-epoch- century-period-stage.
11. The variant of global communicational periodization (era):
- dismounted: origin of the human (millions of years) up to V century BC.
 - horse: - V-IV century BC to XVII century BC.
 - machine – XVII-XX centuries BC.
 - noospheric-information – XX-XXI centuries BC.

After reviewing the basic principles of research, a potential reader-historian can learn the basic stages of perception:

1. Choice and formation of acceptable methodological principles of historical analysis and synthesis, corresponding to the modern international requirements.
2. Procedure of criticism of historical and archaeological sources, their new assessment or reassessment.

3. Selection of research topic and issues on the basis of strategic tasks of historical science of Kazakhstan, monitoring of intellectual resources of scientific direction of the author or team within the main subjects of the research: culture genesis, ethnogenesis, anthropogenesis, politogenesis, glottogenesis and et cetera.
4. Designation of the ways to achieve the goals and objectives of the research – theory, application types (work in the funds, archives, classification of artefacts and written sources, carrying out archeological, ethnographic, toponymical, culturological and other expeditions).
5. Analysis of new sources.
6. Synthesis of the sources through procedure of cause-effect relations.
7. Theory of integral, general and prospects of further historical researches in the system of global historical knowledge.