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## **Program "Cultural Heritage" - innovation of archeology, history and art in the context of the development of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan**

**Yeldos Maksatovich Kariyev** <sup>a \*</sup>, Department of Archeology and Ethnology, Faculty of History, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 050040, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

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### **Abstract**

The research paper deals with innovations brought about in educational programs by the national strategic program "Cultural Heritage" (2004-2011), developed for studying, restoring and keeping the historical and cultural heritage of the country; reviving historical and cultural traditions; propaganda of material and spiritual heritage of the Republic of Kazakhstan abroad. The program's contribution to the development of secondary and higher education in the country is estimated on the basis of comprehensive analysis of the results of various studies which have contributed to the formation of innovation in educational processes of Kazakhstan in the context of Eurasia. All this is made through identification of common trends in various scientific studies on humanitarian grounds, review of similar research in the world. The main chronological range of historical processes reconstructed for implementation into educational programs, is determined from the Paleolithic era to the ethnographic present.

Keywords: Humanities, innovations in education, archeology, culture and art, ancient and medieval history of Eurasia, national program "Cultural Heritage".

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\* ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Yeldos Maksatovich Kariyev** , Department of Archeology and Ethnology, Faculty of History, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 050040, Almaty, Kazakhstan,  
E-mail address: [eldos.05.82@gmail.com](mailto:eldos.05.82@gmail.com) / Tel.: + 421 41 513 44 54

## 1. Introduction

"Cultural Heritage" is the national strategic program of the Republic of Kazakhstan on comprehensive study and popularization of the material and spiritual heritage of the country and the people, which was designed in 2003, launched in 2004 and functioned until 2011 inclusive. During the years of implementation, it made a significant contribution to creation of the integrated system for studying the vast cultural heritage of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Initially, the program was designed for two years. Later, two more stages of the program were developed: 2007-2009 and 2009-2011. The program included creation of the integrated system for studying the vast cultural heritage of the people of Kazakhstan, including modern national culture, folklore, traditions and customs; reconstruction of historical, cultural and architectural monuments, which are of special importance for the national history; generalization of centuries-old experience of national literature and writing; creation of the full fund of humanitarian education in the state language based on the best achievements of the world science, culture and literature.

During the implementation of the program, a huge number of archeological monuments of all eras almost throughout Kazakhstan (Kariyev, 2014) were studied; tremendous work in all spheres of spiritual culture, including in education was done. According to the approved plan of the program implementation, one of the main results was including systematized information obtained in the program "Cultural Heritage" in the textbooks and curricula of secondary and higher educational institutions for all included fields of science, where archaeology definitely takes a special place.

The purpose and objectives of the study are sufficiently reflected in the abstract to the given article, and the range of tasks is outlined.

Regarding the historiography of the issue, it should be noted that this perspective was not considered separately; there are only general studies, where the contribution to educational processes is just mentioned.

In carrying out this research, the author chose the method of scoping analysis as a priority research method in the spectrum of methodology - to identify general trends in the development of teaching archeology, ancient and medieval history in educational institutions of Kazakhstan in the context of the program "Cultural Heritage".

## 2. Main Part

The starting phase of the program "Cultural Heritage" was launched in 2004, and intended the work on search, examination and collection of the material. In the second (2006-2009) and the third (2009-2011) stages, the obtained material was available to all in the form of open and restored monuments of archeology, history and culture, published books, textbooks and teaching aids. As a part of the project, all republican institutions of higher education, research institutes, museums, libraries that conduct applied and scientific research of unique historical, cultural, architectural and archeological sites of special significance for the national culture were involved. Since 2004, a lot has been done in the field of science and education. Some information: 51 monuments of history and culture were renovated; archaeological research of 39 cities, settlements, parks, cemeteries and burial mounds was conducted; historical and cultural museums-reserves - "Berel" in the East-Kazakhstan region (Larionova, 2010) and "Issyk" - in Almaty region were set up; the list of monuments of history and culture of Kazakhstan was revised - now it includes 218 objects; the projects to build the historical-cultural center and mausoleum of Al-Farabi, restoration of Sultan Baybars masoleum in Damascus, and Sultan Baybars mosque in Cairo were started. The program

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"Cultural Heritage" organized research expeditions to archives and libraries of China, Turkey, Mongolia, Russia, Uzbekistan, Western Europe, where about 5,000 manuscripts and publications on the history, ethnography, art of Kazakhstan, previously unknown in the country's scientific community were discovered and purchased (Assonova, 2009). On the basis of these unique findings and new research in the country, 350 books, including unique series on history, archeology, ethnography, new encyclopedic dictionaries were released. A 100-volume series of the Kazakh folklore "Babalar sozi" (Konysbaeva, 2010), "National Encyclopedia of Kazakhstan" in Russian in five volumes, the work "Philosophical heritage of the Kazakh people from ancient times to the present day", a set of "Ancient World of the rights of the Kazakh"(Assonova, 2009), extensive writings on religious and spiritual heritage of Kazakhstan as a part of the world's sacred system (Kukumbaeva, 2012) were published. All these works were brought to the libraries of universities and many secondary schools.

With the goal of development and popularization of the cultural and historical values of Kazakhstan, the Concept, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, identified six priority areas of the project "Cultural heritage" for 2009-2011: Issyk and Berel mounds; important monuments in Turkestan and Otrar by virtue of their uniqueness were to become national symbols; the need to establish infrastructure for cultural tourism along the Great Silk Road was identified; historical heritage was to be promoted at the international level, which included shooting documentary films about historical places in Kazakhstan, holding international conferences and exhibitions; historical and cultural heritage found in the previous years was to be studied comprehensively and serve as material for the production of new series of books; new information obtained should have been systematically included in the training process; new professional staff - restorers, anthropologists, translators were to be trained (Alim, 2008).

Formation of national symbols on the basis of cultural and historical monuments became a priority concept task. Since it is not easy, and it makes no sense to carry all the archaeological findings in the museum, so in the years of the "Cultural Heritage" project, and within other current national research and innovation projects, the so-called "open-air museums" are being initiated, the practice, which is widely used abroad. After completion of the work initiated under the program "Cultural Heritage" and continuing in the orbit of other strategic scientific and cultural projects, all exhibits will be in their original places, and tourists will be able to enjoy the atmosphere of the Great Silk Road and the flowering of medieval towns (Zakieva, 2006)

At the same time, open-air museums - archaeological park "Boralday Saki mounds" and «Berel» museum on the territory of Katon-Karagay Natural Reserve were established. Just 200 km from Almaty, on the territory of the National Natural Park "Altyn Emel" running along the Great Silk Road, it was decided to create a historical and cultural complex, with the center of famous Besshatyr burial mounds. Theoretical work was carried out during the implementation of the program "Cultural Heritage". In the current time, the practical part of it proceeds in a separate project, which in the final result suggests restoration of the necropolis, the burial of Saka chieftains and warriors - tigrhauda - VII-IV centuries BC, which will be of international importance, and of course it will be interesting not only for Kazakhstani people, but also for foreign tourists.(Asanbayev, 2009).

Another direction of the project "Cultural heritage" included promotion of the national heritage at the international level. High-quality documentaries about Turkestan, Otrar, Charyn Canyon and other historical places of our country were created and shown on such world TV channels as BBC and Discovery.

It was also supposed to regularly carry out special scientific-theoretical conferences not only in Kazakhstan but also in other countries, which was successfully implemented and continued even

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after the end of the program in 2011. The program "Cultural Heritage" in cooperation with reputable scientists, large research centers carried out the work on a comprehensive study of the Kazakh heritage at the level of global values. In the country and abroad, numerous conferences, exhibitions, symposia and other scientific and cultural events dedicated to the cultural heritage of the country were organized.

Exhibitions of Kazakh historical values were conducted in the United States and Germany during the stages of the project "Cultural Heritage". Joint research of Kazakh archaeologists and their foreign partners - YUNESCO, Russia, the USA, Japan, Italy, Germany and many other countries around the world is of great interest.

Through the state program "Cultural Heritage", great discoveries not only in Kazakhstan, but also outside it were made. Kazakhstani scientists opened archival collections in different countries of the world (Abdulina, 2007); this is a huge reservoir of unexplored archival documents, various artifacts, not only writing records, but also ethnographic exhibits, which have no analogues in our museums. Just a few years ago, the history of the Kazakhs and the Kazakh Khanate was collecting bit by bit, but now in the hands of scientists-orientalists there are unique, priceless copies of archival documents.

Employees of the Institute of Oriental Studies made a book-album "Henri Moser Foundation on the history and culture of Kazakhstan". A Swiss explorer, Henri Moser was in the Kazakh steppes four times in 1870. He took photographs of the sultans, their wives, various close people, yurts. As a sign of hospitality, the Kazakh sultans presented him with silver and golden decorations with stones, very nice horse gear. There were no those things in our museums, but now one can see them on the pages of the album. Besides, one can see the unique Moser manuscript - the list of the Kazakh biys and batyrs.

The program "Cultural heritage" has contributed greatly to the development of book publishing. During the years of the Program, the Institute of Oriental Studies managed to publish 21 volumes of "History of Kazakhstan in the eastern written records" - Persian, Chinese, Turkish, Arabic sources, as well as several volumes of "History of Kazakhstan in the Russian sources.

Unfortunately, in the early stages, the books, which contain new facts of history, literature, ethnography were published in limited editions. Now, the Public Council is planning to increase the circulation. In addition, the possibilities of the Internet are going to be used to propagate these books and the results of studies; gradually, copies of all publications are to be placed in the electronic library of web-portal "Cultural heritage"(Karamanova, 2009).

The fact that the achievements of the project "Cultural Heritage" are to be included in the development of a new generation of school and university textbooks, have been discussed for a long time. It has been repeatedly stressed that the work carried out in the framework of the project should not remain only scientific research for a range of scientists - research materials on history, literature and archeology are necessary to enter secondary school and university curricula. The institutes of philosophy, archeology, history, literature, oriental studies actively participated in this work.

Today, Kazakhstani scientists have implemented the impressive results of "Cultural Heritage" in publishing, organizing and use, not only in the scientific sphere, but also in school and university textbooks. Textbooks for 5-7 grades of secondary schools in the Russian and Kazakh languages, books on archeology, which include new data, have been published, encyclopedia for children "The ancient cities of Kazakhstan" was republished, monograph "The Great Silk Road in Kazakhstan", as well as some other tutorials in the Humanities.

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Among the plans for the future - publication of new textbooks on history, literature, geography, Kazakh language from 5th to 11th grade on the results of "Cultural Heritage", which clearly speaks of the state program's value (Assonova, 2009).

The program "Cultural heritage" allowed to systematize the great diversity of research activities of scientific institutes, professionals, creative groups, individual scientists. However, at all stages of the program, there was a shortage of specialists capable to carry out serious scientific work within the framework of the project. There were not enough restorers of ancient treasures, scientists who could provide scientific justification. Therefore, training professionals in the sphere of history and culture was another important item on the project concept in 2009-2011 (Asanbayev, 2009).

Now, in order to train qualified interpreters, the Social Council recommends to urgently establish the Translation program at the Department of "Theory of Literary Translation and Literary Work" and the Department of "Foreign Philology" of the Philology Faculty at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. It seems reasonable to add such programs as «Cultural Studies and Foreign Languages", "Philosophy and Foreign Languages" to the list of new specialties of the Philosophy Faculty at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University; to set up the program "Literary Translation" at the Philology Faculty of the University. The State Academy of Architecture and Construction trains restorers in Almaty, but it is recommended to increase the number of entrants for this program.

For the program "Cultural Heritage", the most important is the specialty of archaeologist. Despite the fact that the Kazakh archeology began in the late 1940s, scientists believe that major archaeological discoveries in Kazakhstan are yet to come. What we know now is not a lot for our history. The main task of the national project was to make the findings of scientists and archaeologists available for every citizen of Kazakhstan as the component of our historical consciousness. Of course, it could not have been implemented without the necessary integration into the education system. The program, acquiring national importance, served as a positive shift in the public consciousness, that is, it contributed greatly to increasing the interest of Kazakhstani people to their history and culture; to developing and strengthening the national consciousness and identity. Overall, "Cultural Heritage" had a big impact on education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, because in the era of globalization, the historical and cultural heritage is the basis of identity.

### **3. Conclusion**

Summing up the review on the contribution of the national program "Cultural Heritage" to the development of humanitarian education in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to mention the following areas, which were of great attention and were actively developed during the implementation of the program:

Including the accumulated and organized knowledge in the learning process, which puts one of the main tasks of the educational process - education of generation knowing well the traditions of their native culture, loving the history of their people - generation who can be trusted with the future of the country. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is growing up active and purposeful younger generation, fluent in several languages, and mastering modern information technology. Nevertheless, young people who have not learned the spiritual values of their people, the lessons of their native history, can choke the wave of globalization and be influenced by various doctrinal currents. The duty of the state is educating young Kazakhs in the spirit of patriotism and love for their people.

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Providing professional training. As a result of the program implementation, it is provided comprehensive training of translators, archaeologists and ethnographers, historians, who will be able to carry out high-quality translation of the historical heritage and national folklore in other languages; translation of the most important materials in different areas of the world science and social thought into Kazakh; restorers to recover ancient treasures;

Participation of young professionals in international training programs is ensured;

Internships of science and culture workers on the basis of the best organizations in Kazakhstan and abroad are organized;

Exchange of experience with the CIS countries and foreign countries in the sphere of science and education is held.

It can be noted, that the overall result of implementation of the national program "Cultural heritage" made a significant contribution to the modernization of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan on all key issues even in the period of initial accumulation of materials. Now, after the completion of the main heuristic stages, there takes place an active process of scientific interpretation, processing of materials, and formation of the final result.

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