

## CATALOGUE OF ELECTIVE DISCIPLINES

### 7M01601 - Training of Pedagog in the Humanities Subjects (History)

Cycle of disciplines	Name of disciplines and their main sections	Working hours (ECTS)
<b>CD 1</b>	<b>CYCLE OF CORE DISCIPLINES (CD)</b>	<b>35</b>
1	<b>Formation of state and national identity: historical and evolutionary model</b> The process of forming state and national identity from the perspective of today and changing in the socio cultural context, the emergence of new methodological approaches in humanitarian research. Rethinking traditional essentialist approaches to the problems of the nation, national identity, ideas about the negative role of nationalism, etc. Three groups of scientific studies of national identity are primordial, modern (instrumental) and post-non-classical, or constructivist.	5
2	<b>New local history of the Kazakhstan</b> "New local history." Structures of a "collective biography" of a local community. The main approaches to the study of human communities: from the individual and social environment. Interdisciplinarity in local history. Studying local issues. "New local history" is history as a way of mobilizing historical memory and an instrument of scientific and historical knowledge. Designing the image of a region's formation, perception, functioning. The concept of regional identity. Prospects for local history.	5
3	<b>Totalitarian system in the USSR and its consequences in Kazakhstan (1920-1950 years)</b> Stalin-era. The essence and concept of repression and the punitive system of Soviet education. Intelligence and Soviet power. Characteristic era. The political and social situation of Kazakhstan at the beginning of political repression Collectivization and industrialization. The essence of repression and political persecution. Changes in living standards. Demographic problems of Kazakhstan in 1920-1930 years XX century. Hunger. "Soviet culture" and the culture of the Soviet era: general and different. The course is to create a homogeneous society on an international basis.	5
<b>MD 2</b>	<b>CYCLE OF MAJOR DISCIPLINES (MD)</b>	<b>49</b>
1.	Ethno-political and social history of Turko-Mongol ethnic groups in Central Asia in the XIII-XV centuries Ethno-political, social history of the Turkic-Mongolian ethnic groups of Central Asia: subject, tasks, chronological framework, categories. Traditional Turkic-Mongolian society. The phenomenon of the East. Genghis Khan: legend and truth. History of medieval Turkic-Mongolian people. Chinese sources. The history of the medieval Turkic-Mongolian peoples of the XIII-XV centuries. Historiography of the history of Turkic-Mongolian ethnic groups. Russian researchers. Materials on the history of the Golden Horde	5
2.	<b>Kazakhstan in the Soviet empire: politics, economics, social relations</b> The right to self-determination: idea and practice. Discussions on ways to solve socio-economic problems. Industrialization and collectivization: "Kazakhstan option". Conflict with the clergy. The cultural revolution. Famine and its consequences. "The Great Terror." Conscious ideological campaigns. The case of	5

	humanities scholars and new repression. Dismantling of union statehood. Kazakhstan at the beginning of the new millennium from stabilization to dynamic development	
3.	<b>The historical memory of the Kazakh society</b>	<b>5</b>
	The emergence and evolution of "Memory studies". "Memorial boom" of the XX century. Key research concepts: opportunities and limits. Identity and collective memory. The invention of tradition. Historical politics: emergence, methods, institutions. Memory policy in the USSR and Kazakhstan. Memory and historical background. Functionals of memory: monuments, museums, holidays, photography. Regional identity and memory.	
4.	<b>Visual Anthropology</b>	<b>5</b>
	The subject of visual anthropology and its conceptual device. Research objects. Methods of visual anthropology in the modern world. Multicultural model of society. Theories of cultural differences. Globalization and the problem of preserving cultural diversity. The use of visual and non-visual components, practical skills and the creation of information systems	
5.	<b>Research practice</b>	<b>9</b>
	In research practice, undergraduates understand the content of the main stages and principles of the organization of the research process, the main directions of research, current problems in their professional activities and the basic methods and ways to solve them. Find out the classification and features of various kinds of sources; methods and means of presenting research results.	