

APPROVED
at a meeting of the
Scientific Council
NJSC «Al-Farabi KazNU».
Minutes No.10 dated
May 23, 2022.

The program of the entrance exam for applicants to the PhD
for the group of educational programs
D053 – History

1. General provisions.

1. The program was drawn up in accordance with the Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 31, 2018 No. 600 “On Approval of the Model Rules for Admission to Education in Educational Organizations Implementing Educational Programs of Higher and Postgraduate Education” (hereinafter referred to as the Model Rules).

2. The entrance exam for doctoral studies consists of writing an essay, passing a test for readiness for doctoral studies (hereinafter referred to as TRDS), an exam in the profile of a group of educational programs and an interview.

Block	Points
1. Essay	10
2. Test for readiness for doctoral studies	30
3. Exam according to the profile of the group of the educational program	40
4. Interview	20
Total admission score	100/75

3. The duration of the entrance exam is 4 hours, during which the applicant writes an essay, passes a test for readiness for doctoral studies, and answers an electronic examination. The interview is conducted on the basis of the university separately.

2. Procedure for the entrance examination.

1. Applicants for doctoral studies in the group of educational programs D053 – «History» write a problematic / thematic essay. The volume of the essay is at least 250-300 words.

2. The electronic examination card consists of 3 questions.

**Topics for exam preparation according to the profile of the group of
the educational program.**

Discipline "Organization and planning of scientific research"

Topic 1: Organization of scientific activity.

Subtopics Research Stages - Planning, Organization and Implementation. Methods for conducting theoretical and empirical research.

Topic 2: Literary research.

subtopics. Search systems and databases of scientific and technical information.

Topic 3: Development of a research program, methodological and procedural sections of the study.

subtopics: Planning and execution of an experimental (empirical) study. Statistical data processing.

Topic 4: Writing, design and defense of scientific works.

subtopics . Structure of scientific work. Features of the language and style of presentation of scientific research.

Discipline "Innovations in the study of fundamental problems of world history"

Topic 5: The problem of periodization of history.

Subtopics Stages of Civilization Development. Criteria for the periodization of the development of society. The concept of post-industrial society. Modernization theories. Neo-evolutionism. The world is systemic.

Topic 6: Theoretical, methodological problems of ancient, medieval history.

subtopics. Theoretical and methodological problems of the historiography of power relations. Historical and cultural heritage of the ancient civilizations of the West and the East. Ancient civilization. Byzantine civilization between East and West. The history of the main institutions of Roman law (their emergence, development and reception) and their role in the development of modern European law. Middle Ages: Society, Politics, Culture. Medieval society and its dynamics.

Topic 7: The problem of spiritual and cultural interaction between the ethnic groups of the East and the West.

subtopics East and West: the content of concepts, the origins of interaction. East and West in Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Regional civilizations. Religion and politics. The Great Silk Road of interaction between East and West. Religion and political culture of the elite and the masses. Civilizations and their contacts: interaction, dialogue (monologue), opposition.

Topic 8: World in the XXI century. Fundamentals of the Information Economy Functioning.

Subtopics: The Crisis of Traditional Industries. Development successes and difficulties. The conflict between the traditional way of life and modernization trends. Growth of fundamentalist sentiment. Struggle for the redistribution of roles in the global economy.

**Discipline "Theoretical and methodological problems of source study and
historiography"**

Topic 1: Source study and historical knowledge.

The specifics of the past as an object of cognition. The retrospective and reconstructive nature of historical knowledge.

Topic 2: The problem of classification of historical sources.

Allocation of types of sources: material, written, pictorial and phonic. Species classification of written sources. The concept of mass sources.

Topic 3: Formation of source study as an independent direction of historical knowledge.

The concept of a historical source in various theories of historical knowledge. The doctrine of the principles of approach to the monument of the past as a source (F. Schleiermacher, G. Niebuhr and others). Two approaches to the study of sources: the doctrine of understanding (hermeneutics) and the doctrine of criticism. German School of Source Studies (L. von Ranke). Positivism: methods of critical study of source texts (preparatory criticism, criticism of origin, negative internal criticism, comparative analysis). The first experience in the classification of sources (V.N. Tatishchev). Formation of a systematic approach to the source. Creation of the concept of source study (A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky: "methodology of source study", "methodology of historical construction"). Source study ideas of neo-Kantians and historians of the "Annals" school. The current state of domestic source studies.

Topic 4: Domestic historiography: features of formation and development.

Formation and evolution of various trends and schools in Russian historiography, their connection with ideological and political trends. General problems of the development of civilizations and societies in historical thought. The largest specific historical and sociological problems in the historiography of various scientific schools.

Topic 5: Theory and methodology of history.

The relationship between theory and methods of historical knowledge. History and sources of the formation of the methodology of history. Characterization of the object and subject of history as a science, historical time and space. The principles of historical research, general scientific methods in historical science, special historical methods, methods borrowed from other sciences, methodology and methodology for solving research problems.

Discipline "Actual problems of Patriotic history"**Topic 1: Opportunities of the New Historical Science for Studying the Patriotic History of the Middle Ages**

Psychohistory and study of traditions, beliefs and representations of medieval man on the basis of oral folk art of Kazakhs. Everyday life of medieval Kazakhs based on archaeological, ethnographic and folklore material.

Topic 2: Postmodern approaches in the study of the problems of the Patriotic history of the period of antiquity and the Middle Ages.

The possibilities of the discourse analysis method in the study of the etymology of the ethnonym "Kazakh" on the basis of the oral folk art of the Kazakhs. Cultural-semiotic approach to the study of the problems of statehood and ethnic processes, the representation of power in the Turkic kaganates, the Mongol Empire and post-Mongolian state structures, as well as the Kazakh Khanate. Zhuzes and zhuz consciousness of Kazakhs in the works of oral folk art of Kazakhs based on structuralist approaches. Ethnogenetic history of Kazakhs based on discourse analysis shezhere. Cultural-semiotic approach to the study of the religious beliefs of the population of Kazakhstan

based on the analysis of oral folk art of Kazakhs and monuments of material culture. The position of women in Kazakh society in the 15th-18th centuries based on oral creativity of Kazakhs.

Topic 3: Possibilities of applying the approaches within the framework of the new historical science in the study of the history of Kazakhstan in the XX century.

New reading of documents on Kazakh-Russian relations based on the concept of anthropologically oriented source study by Lappo-Danilevsky. Study of the national liberation struggle of the Kazakh people against Russian colonization in the 19th and early 20th centuries. within the history of mentalities. Military-historical anthropology and the possibilities of a new study of the period of the Great Patriotic War.

Study of the history of Kazakhstan during the revolutions of the early XX century and the first and second world wars based on the methods of social psychology. Possibilities of a new social history, the history of everyday life and a microhistorical approach to the study of Soviet reality. (The relationship between people and power in everyday life, problems of family, marriage, birth and upbringing of children, gender relations, education, material well-being, public institutions, moral and mental health of society, problems of drunkenness, crime, drug addiction, symbols of faith, myths, rituals, speaking practice).

Topic 4: Prospects for the application of postmodern approaches in the Patriotic history of the XX - early XXI centuries.

Kazakh-Russian relations in the 18th - early 20th centuries based on the concept of orientalism by E. Said. Study of the historical heritage of the Kazakh national intelligentsia, prominent representatives of science and culture of Kazakhstan, based on the approaches of new intellectual history. Postmodern theories and the study of the historical consciousness of modern Kazakhstani society. Study of the phenomenon of deviant behavior in Soviet Kazakhstan. New social history and study of the features of the socio-economic development of Kazakh society in the 18th and early 20th centuries. Demographic behavior of the population as an object of study. The use of applied methods of sociology (for example, in-depth interviewing and questioning) in the study of modern ethnic processes. Modern sociological theories - social stratification, power, conflict in the analysis of modern ethnodemographic processes.

Discipline "**Interdisciplinary approaches in modern historical science**"

Topic 5: The main trends in the development of historical science in the first half of the XX century.

Subtopics. The main political, social, historical trends of the era that influenced the development of historical science. Positivism and the largest representatives of the theoretical substantiation of this approach. Neo-Kantian methodological paradigm (W. Windelband, G. Rickert). The specificity of the method of the sciences of the spirit, in contrast to the sciences of nature in the works of the founders of neo-Kantianism. Phenomenological paradigm. Ideas of the unity of science, analysis of the interaction of a subject with a cognizable object (E. Husserl). Historical hermeneutics. The personal approach in the historical method as interpreting not only the text, but also the personality behind the text. The method of interpretation of V. Dilthey is hermeneutics at the heart, which is the interpretation of individual phenomena as moments of the integral spiritual life of the reconstructed era. Anthropologically oriented source studies A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky. The reasons and significance of the appearance of the "School of the Annals".

Topic 6: The main trends in the development of historical science in the second half of the XX century.

Subtopics. The main political, social, historical trends of the era that influenced the development of historical science. Post-war development of the "School of the Annals" and the separation of various directions from it. New historical science. The characteristic features of the

New Historical Science: in the center of historical research is a person, the rejection of narrative history, the use of not only special historical, but also methods of related social humanitarian disciplines. The basic principles of the new historical science: historical synthesis, total history, combination of micro and macrohistorical approaches, anthropological approach, polydisciplinarity and interdisciplinary synthesis.

**Topic 7: The main approaches in the framework of the "new historical science".
Microhistorical approach.**

The emergence of microhistory. Basic principles of the microhistorical approach.

Topic 8: Historical and anthropological approach to the study of the past and new directions that emerged from the anthropologically oriented history.

Subtopics: History of Everyday Life. New social history. The focus is not on social structures and processes, but on the person as an integral part of the social organism. Characteristic features, problems (socio-cultural practice and social motivation of human behavior) of the new social history. The relationship between people and power in everyday life, problems of family, marriage, birth and upbringing of children, gender relations, education, material well-being, public institutions, moral and mental health of society, problems of drunkenness, crime, drug addiction, symbols of faith, myths, rituals, conversational practice. Military-historical anthropology. Specific traits. The study of the general and special in wars, which affects the psychology of society, the analysis of values, beliefs, traditions of all social categories in the process of war maturation, its course, completion and consequences on the basis of cooperation of history and military science, psychology, sociology. The history of private life and the ways of development of this scientific direction. The emergence of the history of private life as a special direction. The main methodological principles of this scientific direction. Demographic behavior as an object of research.

Topic 9: The main approaches in the framework of postmodernism.

What is postmodernism. Basic principles of criticism of historical science by modernists. The development of philological sciences and their impact on humanitarian knowledge. The current state of postmodernism. Possibilities of a postmodern approach to history.

Historical hermeneutics. What is hermeneutics. The concept of interpretation and understanding. Structuralist revolution in humanitarian knowledge and its impact on history. Edward Said and His Analysis of Orientalism as a Way of Western Assimilation of Foreign Culture. The concept of orientalism. Techniques and methods by which the West identifies the East. The methods by which Orientalism opened the East to the West. The Image of the "White Man" as a Colonial Style of the West's Attitude to the East. The current state of orientalism.

3. List of references.

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Discipline «Modern problems of the world museum space»

Topic 1: The main stages of the development of museums.

Pre-museum forms of accumulation of historical and cultural values. The beginning of systematic collecting in the Renaissance. The emergence of the first museums. Characteristics of the stages of the history of museums as a pan-European phenomenon. Features of the history of museums in different countries, depending on their inherent socio-political, economic, social and cultural processes.

Topic 2: Structure and functions of museum studies.

Views on the structure of museology, general and special museology. The relationship between theoretical and applied museology. The constituent elements of museology. Structural and functional approach to museum studies. Correlation of the concepts of "museology", "museum studies", "museography".

Topic 3: Museum terminology.

Terminological problems of museum studies. The international nature and degree of development of the problem of the language of museum science.

Topic 4: Information technology in the museum.

The importance of introducing new information technologies in the museum. Types of museum technologies. Digitization of museum values. Features of informatization of museum education. Museum websites. Virtual museums.

Topic 5: Theoretical problems of modern museology.

Coverage in the domestic and foreign press of the issues of typology and classification of the museum, its functions, problems of museum pedagogy, forecasting the museum of the future. Museum research. Training of personnel for the country's museums.

Topic 6: Scientific and fund activities of the museum.

The study of the problems of acquisition, accounting, and storage of museum funds as one of the directions of applied museology. The concept of "museum funds". Structure and typology of museum funds. The concept of "scientific acquisition" of museum collections. Scientific concept of acquisition of museum funds. The basis of the principles of selection of objects of museum value in the stock collection. The specifics of the acquisition of funds of museums of various profiles and types. Documentation in the process of acquisition of funds.

Topic 7: Storage of museum collections.

Factors affecting the preservation of museum items. The regime of museum storage as a scientific problem. Requirements for temperature and humidity, biological, and light conditions, methods for their determination and compliance. Storage conditions for museum items, depending on the degree of preservation and exposure of the material to external conditions. Storage systems: in the storage facility, on display, during transportation. Principles of interaction between fund keepers and restorers.

Topic 8: Design of the museum exhibition.

The genesis and evolution of the exposition. Exposition as a form of scientific work of the museum and a specific form of publication of museum collections. Psychological aspects of the museum exhibition. The problem of the correlation between the content and the form of a museum exhibition. Scientific concept and principles of the organization of the exhibition space. The typology of the exhibition and its dependence on the profile of the museum and the features of the exhibited material.

Topic 9: Museum pedagogy in the implementation of the educational function of the museum

Methods of psychology, pedagogy, sociology and museum studies in the study of the museum audience, the effectiveness of forms and methods of educational and educational activities. Basic procedures of sociological research. Methods of studying the process of visitors' perception of the exposition and various forms of scientific and educational work of the museum. Testing and implementation of the most appropriate forms and methods of work. Problems of social and cultural adaptation in the museum.

Topic 10: Organizational and managerial bases of the museum's activities.

The management system in the field of culture. Culture and the market. State regulation in the field of culture. Cultural program as a method of economic management and social protection in the field of culture. The legislative status and management activities of the museum. Criteria for the approach to determining the conditions for the work of museums. The scientific, organizational and

technical structure of the museum. The administrative building of the museum and the problem of its professionalism.

Topic 11: Museum marketing and management.

Features of marketing in the field of culture. Sponsorship and patronage in culture. The problem of programming and financing the museum's activities in modern conditions. The concept of "museum marketing", "museum management" as a specific type of management activity of the museum. Increasing the importance of the museum's publishing activities, ways to promote publications or souvenirs on the market. Elements of the development of museum products as a condition for their competitiveness in the market.

Topic 12: Cultural heritage and monument studies.

The concepts of "cultural heritage", "artistic and historical value of the monument". Typology and classification of monuments, specifics of various categories and types of monuments. Socio-historical, memorative and aesthetic essence of monuments, functions of monuments. Historical and cultural monuments and their habitat. The role of monuments in shaping the image of the city and the self-consciousness of residents. Architectural and landscape environment of monuments. Creating security zones. Formation and development of the scientific direction of "monument studies".

Topic 13: Classification of natural, historical and cultural monuments.

Principles of classification of historical and cultural monuments. Movable and immovable monuments. Monuments of archeology. Historical monuments. Cultural monuments. Monuments of urban planning and architecture. Monuments of art. Monuments of science and technology, documenting human knowledge about the world and the formation and development of science and scientific and technical knowledge. Documentary monuments. Natural monuments. Non-objective forms of historical and cultural heritage. Main categories: "heritage", "historical and cultural heritage", "monument".

Topic 14: International cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of monument protection.

Kazakhstan's membership in UNESCO, ICOM, ICOMOS. The cultural heritage of Kazakhstan is on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Development of international relations.

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Main:

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