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**1. CONCEPT OF THE PROGRAM**

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| **UniversityMission** | Generationofnew competencies, trainingof a leaderwhotran slatesrese archandent repreneurial thinkingandculture |
| **UniversityValues** | • Openness–opentochange, innovationandcooperation. • Creativity – generatesideas, develop sthemand turnsthemin tovalues.• Academicfreedom – freetochoose, developandact.•Partnership – creat estrustand supportin a relationship wherever yonewins.•Socialresponsibility – readyto fulfillo bligations, makedecision sandberesponsib lefortheirresults. |
| **GraduateModel** | •Deepsubjectkno wledge,theirapp licationand conti nuousexpans ioninprofessi onalactivity.•Informationan ddigitalliteracy and mobil ityinrapi dlychanging conditions.• Researchskills, creativityandemotionalintelligence.•Entrepren eurship, independen ceand respon sibilityf ortheiracti vitiesandwell-being.• Global and national citizenship, tolerancetoculturesandlanguages. |
| **The uniqueness of the educational program** | is determined by the preparation of Museum staff to solve the problems of state policy related to the study of the history and culture of Kazakhstan, the assertion in the public consciousness of the value of past generations of historical and cultural experience.The educational program aims to achieve learning outcomes through the organization of educational process using the principles of Bologna process, student-centered learning, accessibility and inclusion. |
| **Academic Integrity and Ethics Policy** | The University has taken measures to maintain academic integrity and academic freedom, protection from any kind of intolerance and discrimination:• Rules of academic integrity (Minutes of the Academic Council No. 3 dated 30.10.2018); • Anti-Corruption Standard (Order No. 373 n/k dated 27.12.2019).• Code of Ethics (Protocol of the Academic Council No. 8 dated 31.01.2022). |
| **Regulatory and legalframework for the development of EP** | 1. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Education";2. Standard rules of activity of educational organizations implementing educational programs of higher and (or) postgraduate education, approved by Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 30, 2018 No. 595 with amendments and additions dated December 29, 2021 No. 6143. State obligatory standards of higher and postgraduate education, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 20.2022 No. 2;4. Rules for organizing the educational process on credit technology of education, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 20, 2011 No. 152;5. Qualification directory of positions of managers, specialists and other employees, approved by order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2020 No. 553.6. Guidelines for the use of ECTS.7. Guidelines for the development of educational programs for higher and postgraduate education, Appendix 1 to the order of the Director of the Center for the Bologna Process and Academic Mobility No. 45 o / d dated June 30, 2021 |
| **Organization of the educational process** | • ImplementationoftheprinciplesoftheBolognaProcess• Student-centeredlearning• Availability• Inclusivity |
| **QualityassuranceoftheEducationalprogram** | • Internalqualityassurancesystem•InvolvementofstakeholdersinthedevelopmentoftheEducationalProgramanditsevaluation• Systematicmonitoring• Actualization of thecontent (updating) |
| **Requirementsforapplicants** | It is established according to the Model Rules for admission to training in educational organizations, implementing educational programs of higher and postgraduate education, Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 600 dated 31.10.2018 |

1. **PASSPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**

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| --- | --- |
| **Purposeofthe EP** | The purpose of the educational program is to train bachelors of humanitarian knowledge, possessing theoretical knowledge in the field of general and national history, archeology and ethnology, practical skills in field expeditions, museums and archives, capable of carrying out research, organizational and managerial, cultural, educational and expert activities |
| **Tasks of the EP** |  - ensuring continuous sustainable educational process taking into account the fundamental theory in the field of scientific and historical direction and applied knowledge, the current and the latest methodology in the field of historical research; - development of students ' personal qualities necessary for professional activity in the field of study of the world historical process; - training of specialists who have basic theoretical knowledge in the field of source studies, historiography, history of historical research, as well as their presentation programs for the study of regional history, computer literacy skills, able to analyze and systematize the information obtained, ready for project and innovation; - integration of students into the professional and scientific environment;  -provision of material and technical base of bachelors training corresponding to the requirements of EP. |
| **Harmonization of EP** | **•** 6th level of the National Qualifications Framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan;• Dublin descriptors of the 6th level of qualification;• 1 cycle of a Framework for Qualification of the European Higher Education Area);• 6th Level of European Qualification Framework for Life long Learning). |
| **Name of the degree awarded** | After the successful completion of this EP, the graduate is awarded "Bachelor of Humanities in the educational program 6B02230 - Archeology and Ethnology". |
| **Connection of the EP with the professional sphere** | Ndustry qualifications framework in the field of culture and art, approved by Protocol № 3 of the meeting of the Industry Commission on social partnership and regulation of social and labor relations of August 25, 2016 |
| **List of qualification s and positions** | Bachelors in the educational program 6B02230 – Archeology and Ethnology can hold the following positions: archaeologist, ethnologist, referent, specialist in education, science and culture; expert, consultant on interethnic and confessional issues, etc. |
| **Field of professional activity** |  The sphere of professional activity is applied museology; state administration for culture, preservation of cultural and historical heritage; Museum and art expertise; tourism business, including international; cultural and educational sphere; auctions for the implementation of historical and artistic values; the system of secondary General education; research and development. Museums of Kazakhstan, departments of culture, committees for the protection of monuments, research centers, educational institutions |
| **Objects of professional activity** |  Objects of professional activity of bachelors are: historical and cultural heritage, their preservation and updating; the emergence, development and functioning of museums and institutions of the  |
| **Subjects of professional activity** | A graduate of this EP is awarded the degree of "bachelor of Humanities in the educational program 6B02230 - Archaeology and Ethnology." Bachelors in the specialty 5B020800 Archeology and Ethnology can hold primary positions of a specialist without presenting requirements for work experience in accordance with the qualification requirements of the Qualification directory of positions of managers, specialists and other employees, approved by the order of the Minister of labor and social protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated may 21, 2012 № 201-o-m. |
| **Types of professional activity** |  - a graduate of the specialty 6B02230 - Archaeology and Ethnology can perform the following professional activities, taking into account the requirements of the labor market: - educational (pedagogical); - research; - organizational and management work in the field of culture, museology grant, program, research and expedition; - Museum and production; - lore; -artistic and expert; -information-communicative; |
| **Learning outcomes** | **LO 1** To use the trinity of languages ​​in a professional environment and in society, using the principles of academic writing and honesty.**LO 2** To demonstrate socio-cultural, professional development, based on the formation of ideological, civic, spiritual and social responsibility, academic honesty and decency,methods of theoretical and experimental research.**LO 3** ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of historical development for the formation of patriotism and citizenship**LO 4**independently carry out research work in the field of historical and cultural paraphernalia, museum exposition and research activities.**LO 5**competently solve professional tasks of archeology ethnography work using modern educational and information technologies.**LO 6** own innovative approaches to achieve specific results of archeology ethnography activities.**LO 7** manage technological processes related to the accounting and preservation of cultural heritage sites and ethnographic materials.**LO 8** possess professional skills to use the search and extract the necessary information in the preparation of ethnographic materials, the definition of archaeological exhibits.**LO 9**Possess the basics of knowledge on the conservation and restoration of archeology objects.**LO 10** carry out marketing research and participate in the creation of projects that increase the efficiency of the use of ethnographic and archaeological materials.**LO 11** Use research, entrepreneurial skills and skills in the face of uncertainty.**LO 12** Work effectively individually and as a member of the team, correctly defend your point of view, adjust your actions and use different methods. |

**3. GRADUATE COMPETENCIES**

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| **CORE COMPETENCIES (CC)** (SOFTSKILLS). Behavioral skills and personal qualities |
| *Competence in managing your literacy* (CC1) | 1.1 Strive for professional and personal growth throughout life.1.2. Constantly update their knowledge within the chosen trajectory and in the conditions of interdisciplinarity, carry out further training with a high degree of independence and self-regulation.1.3. Be capable of reflection, objective assessment of their achievements, awareness of the need to form new competencies and continue education in the magistracy |
| *Language competence* (CC2) |  2.1. The ability to possess a sufficient level of communication in the professional field in the state, Russian and foreign languages for negotiations and business correspondence.2.2. Ability to possess mediation skills and cross-cultural understanding |
| *Mathematical competence and competence in the field of science* (CC3) | 3.1. The ability to interpret methods of mathematical analysis and modeling for solving applied problems in the studied area.3.2. The ability to plan scientific experiments, integrate and implement the results of scientific research in the professional field.3.3. The ability to analyze and comprehend modern methods of pedagogical and psychological science and apply them in pedagogical activity. |
| .*Digital competence, technological literacy* (СС4) | 4.1. The ability to confidently use modern information and digital technologies, artificial intelligence systems for work, leisure and communication.4.2.Proficiency in the use, recovery, evaluation, storage, production, presentation and exchange of information in a wide range of digital devices.4.3. The ability to confidently use global information resources and apply technological literacy in research and computational and analytical activities. |
| *Personal, social and educational competencies* (CC5) |  5.1. Knowledge of the norms of business ethics, social and ethical values and focus on them in professional activities.5.2. Formation of a personality capable of mobility in the modern world, critical thinking and physical self-improvement.5.3. The ability to work in a team, correctly, clearly and argumentatively defend their position during discussions and make professional decisions.5.4. The ability to adequately navigate in various social spheres of activity and in conditions of uncertainty.5.5. The ability to find compromises, correlate your opinion with the opinion of the team. |
| *Entrepreneurial competence* (СС6)  | 6.1. The manifestation of leadership qualities and the ability to have a positive impact on others, to lead a team.6.2. The ability to create conditions for the development of creative and entrepreneurial skills of the team.6.3. The ability to work in the mode of uncertainty and rapid change of task conditions, make decisions, respond to changes in working conditions, allocate resources and manage your time.6.4. Ability to work with customer requests. |
| *Cultural awareness and ability to express oneself* (CC7) | 7.1. The ability to show ideological, civic and moral positions.7.2. The ability to be tolerant of the traditions and culture of the peoples of the world, to possess high spiritual qualities. |
| **PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE (PC):** (HARDSKILLS) |
| Theoretical knowledge and practical skills specific to this field | *in the field of research* **(PC1)**- the ability to Express and understand concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions in the humanitarian field in written and oral forms (listening, speaking, reading and writing), as well as to interact linguistically and creatively in a variety of social and cultural contexts: during study, at work, at home and at leisure; |
| *in the field of organizational and management activities* **(PC2)**- ability to master basic communication skills in a foreign language - understanding, expressing and interpreting concepts, facts and opinions in the professional field both orally and in writing (listening, speaking, reading, writing) in a range of social and cultural contexts, mediation and intercultural understanding; |
| *in the field of production and technological activity* **(PC3)** - ability to confidently and critically use modern information and digital technologies for work, leisure and communication, skills of use, recovery, evaluation, storage, production, presentation and exchange of information through computer, communication and participation in cooperating networks via the Internet in the field of professional activity; |
|  *in the field of cultural and educational activities* **(PC4)**- the ability to own social and ethical values based on public opinion, traditions, customs, norms and focus on them in their professional activities; to know the cultures of the peoples of Kazakhstan and observe their traditions; to observe the basics of the legal system and legislation of Kazakhstan, including in the field of education; to know the trends of social development of society; to be able to adequately navigate in different social situations; to be able to find compromises, to relate their opinions with the opinion of the team; to own standards of business ethics, ethical and legal norms of behavior; to strive for professional and personal growth; to work in a team, correct to defend their point of view, to offer new solutions; to demonstrate tolerance towards other individuals; |
|  *in the field of project activities* **(РC5)** - the ability to know and understand the goals and methods of state regulation of the economy, the role of the public sector in the economy; possess the basics of economic knowledge; possess the skills of critical thinking, interpretation, creativity analysis, conclusions, evaluation; manage projects to achieve professional objectives, manage staff, demonstrate entrepreneurial skills.training |

**3.1 Matrix of correlation of EP learning outcomes in general with modules formed by competencies**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Р1** | **Р2** | **Р3** | **Р4** | **Р5** | **Р6** | **Р7** | **Р8** | **Р9** | **Р10** | **Р11** | **Р12** |
| CC1 | + | + | + |  |  | + |  | + | + |  |  | + |
| CC 2 |  | + |  | + |  | + |  |  | + |  | + | + |
| CC 3 | + |  | + |  | + | + | + | + |  |  |  |  |
| CC 4 | + | + |  |  |  |  |  | + |  | + |  | + |
| CC 5 |  | + | + |  |  |  |  |  |  | + |  |  |
| CC 6 |  |  |  | + |  | + |  |  |  | + | + |  |
| CC 7 |  | + |  |  |  | + |  |  | + |  |  | + |
| CC 8 |  |  |  |  |  | + |  |  |  |  | + | + |
| PC 1 |  | + |  |  | + | + |  | + |  | + | + |  |
| PC 2 |  |  |  |  | + | + | + |  |  | + | + |  |
| PC 3 |  | + |  |  |  | + | + | + |  |  |  |  |
| РС 4 | + | + | + | + | + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| РС 5 | + |  | + | + |  | + |  |  | + | + |  | + |

**4. MATRIX OF THE INFLUENCE OF DISCIPLINES ON THE FORMATION OF LEARNING OUTCOMES AND INFORMATION ON LABOR INTENSITY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Module name** | **Cycle** | **HSC / EC** | **Component Name** | **Brief course description** | **Number of credits** | **Formed RО (codes)** |
| **LO 1** | **LО2** | **LО3** | **LО4** | **LО5** | **LО6** | **LО7** | **LО8** | **LО9** | **LО10** | **LО11** | **LО12** |
|  | Module of Socio-Political Knowledge |  GED | OC  | History of Kazakhstan  |  **Purpose**: Formation of an objective idea of the history of Kazakhstan based on a deep understanding and scientific analysis of the main stages, patterns, originality of the historical development of Kazakhstan.**Contents:** Ancient people and the formation of a nomadic civilization. Turkic civilization and the great steppe. Kazakh Khanate. Kazakhstan in the era of modern times. Kazakhstan as part of the Soviet administrative-command system.Declaration of the independence of Kazakhstan. State system, socio-political development, foreign policy and international relations. Methods and techniques of historical description for the analysis of the causes and consequences of events in the history of Kazakhstan. | **5** | **ѵ** | **ѵ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  GED | OC  | Philosophy  | **Purpose:** Formation of a holistic understanding of philosophy as a special form of knowledge of the world, its main sections, problems and methods of studying them in the context of future professional activity. Formation of students' philosophical reflection, skills of introspection and moral self-regulation.**Contents:** The emergence of a culture of thinking. The subject and method of philosophy. Fundamentals of philosophical understanding of the world: questions of consciousness, spirit and language. Being. Ontology and metaphysics. Knowledge and creativity. Education, science, engineering and technology. Philosophy of man and the world of values. Ethics. Philosophy of values. The subject of aesthetics as a field of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy of freedom. Philosophy of art. Society and culture. Philosophy of history. Philosophy of religion. "Mangilik El" and "Modernization of public consciousness" is a new Kazakh philosophy. | **5** | **ѵ** | **ѵ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Module of Socio-Ethnic Development |  GED | OC | Social and Political Science  | **Purpose**: formation of knowledge about socio-political activity, explanation of socio-political processes and phenomena.**Content:**Consideration of the socio-ethical values of societies. Understanding the features of social, political, cultural, psychological institutions in the context of their role in the modernization of Kazakhstani society. Decision making to resolve conflict situations in society, including in professional society. Research on political institutions and processes, methods for analyzing and interpreting ideas about politics, authorities, the state and civil society, understanding and applying the methods and techniques of sociological, comparative analysis, understanding the essence and the content of the political situation in the modern world. Analysis and classification of the main political institutions.. | **4** | **v** | **ѵ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | v |  |  |
|  |  | GED | OC | Cultural Studies and Psychology  | **Purpose**: the formation of scientific knowledge of history, modern trends, current problems and methods for the development of culture and psychology, the skills of a systematic analysis of psychological phenomena.**Contents**: Morphology, language, semiotics, anatomy of culture. Culture of nomads, proto-Turks, Turks. Medieval culture of Central Asia. Kazakh culture at the turn of the XVIII - XIX centuries, XX century. Cultural policy of Kazakhstan. State Program "Cultural Heritage". National consciousness, motivation. Emotions, intellect. The will of man, the psychology of self-regulation. Individual typological features. Values, interests, norms are the spiritual basis. The meaning of life, professional self-determination, health. Communication of the individual and groups. Socio-psychological conflict. Models of behavior in conflict. | **4** | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GED | HSC | Ecosystem and law | **Purpose**: Formation of integrated knowledge in the field of economics, law, anti-corruption culture, ecology and life safety, entrepreneurship, scientific research methods.**Contents**: Fundamentals of safe interaction between man and nature, productivity of ecosystems and the biosphere. Entrepreneurial activity in conditions of limited resources, increasing the competitiveness of business and the national economy. Regulation of relations in the field of ecology and safety of human life. Knowledge and observance of Kazakh law, obligations and guarantees of subjects, state regulation of public relations to ensure social progress.of scientific research methods. | 5 |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |
|  |  | BD | EC | Mukhtar studies  | **Purpose:** Formation of a historical, literary understanding of the work of M. Auezov in the context of the history of literature, patriotism and cultural and spiritual position. Development of artistic thinking, skills of independent research activity.The content of the discipline Life and career of M. Auezov Semipalatinsk, Tashkent, St. Petersburg periods. The activities of M. Auezov in the magazines "Sholpan", "Abai". Publicism M. Auezov. An artistic review of the stories "Korgansyzdyn kүni", "Kyr suretteri", "Oқyғan azamat", "Kokserek", the play Enlik-Kebek and the stories "Kyly zaman", epics "Abay Zholy". | **3** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |
|  |  | BD | EC | Abaytanu  |  Abai is a classic of Kazakh literature. **Purpose** Goal: Preservation of the "national code" in the project "Kazakhtan" based on the work of A. Kunanbaev**Contents:** historical review of the history of Kazakhstan and Kazakh literature of the 19th-20th centuries. Studies of the heritage of Abai in the XX-XXI centuries. Chronology of Abai's creativity. Abai is a great poet, ethnographer, founder of Kazakh written literature. Abay is the compiler of the Code of Laws "The Regulations of Karamola", social significance. Abai is a thinker, religious scholar, philosopher. The role of Abai in education and science, the concept of the "Whole Man". “Words of Edification” by Abai, epic novel by M. Auezov “The Way of Abai”. K. Tokaev "Abai and Kazakhstan in the XXI century", role, significance | **3** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |
|  | Module of communication and physical culture | BD | EC | Actual Problems and Modernization of Pablic Consciousness |  The purpose of the discipline: Restoration of spirituality, deformed during the periods of tsarist and Soviet reality, the formation of a creative personality based on the modernization of the public consciousness of young people.**Contents**: Spiritual modernization: origin and background. Modern national identity. Pragmatism and competitiveness. National identity and national code. Experience and prospects of evolutionary development. The triumph of knowledge and openness of consciousness. Alphabet Reform: Experience and Priorities. The fatherland is the basis of the state. Education through national sacred places and history. Modern Kazakh culture is the cornerstone of spiritual revival. New humanitarian education and the future national intelligentsia. Abai Kunanbaev and Kazakh society. | **3** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |
|  | GED |  OC | (Russian) language  | **Purpose:** the formation of communicative competence using the Kazakh (Russian) language in the socio-cultural, professional sphere and public life, improving the ability to write academic texts.**Content**: Levels A1, A2, B1, B2-1, B2-2 (B2, C1 Russian) are presented in the form of cognitive - linguocultural complexes, consisting of spheres, topics, subtopics and typical situations of communication of the international standard: social, domestic, social -cultural, educational and professional, modeled forms: oral and written communication, written speech works, listening. Demonstration of understanding of the language material in texts on the educational program, knowledge of terminology and development of critical thinking. | 3 | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |
|  |  GED |  OC | Foreign Language  | **Purpose**: the formation of intercultural and communicative competence of students in the process of foreign language education at a sufficient level of A2 and a level of basic sufficiency B1. The student reaches the level B2 of the common European competence if the language level at the start is higher than the level B1 of the common European competence**Content:** Levels A1, A2, B1, B2 are presented in the form of cognitive - linguoculturological complexes, consisting of spheres, topics, subtopics and typical situations of communication of the international standard: social, social, cultural, educational and professional, modeled forms: oral and written communication, written speech works, listening. Demonstration of understanding of the language material in texts on the educational program, knowledge of terminology and development of critical thinking. | 3 | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |
|  | GED | OC | Physical training/  | **Purpose:** formation of social and personal competencies and the ability to purposefully use the means and methods of physical culture, ensuring the preservation, strengthening of health in order to prepare for professional activities; to the persistent transfer of physical exertion, neuropsychic stress and adverse factors in future work.**Contents:** Implementation of health-improving and training programs. A complex of general developmental and special exercises. Sports (gymnastics, sports and outdoor games, athletics, etc.). Control and self-control in the process of training, insurance and self-insurance. Competition judging. Means of professional-applied physical training. Modern health systems: the respiratory system according to A. Strelnikova, K. Buteyko, K. Dineika, articular gymnastics according to Bubnovsky. | 8 | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |
|  | BD | HSC |  Professional Kazakh (Russian) Language  |  **Purpose**: to provide professionally oriented language training for a specialist who is able to adequately build communication in professionally significant situations and who knows the norms of the language for special purposes.**Contents**: Professional language and its components. Professional terminology as the main feature of the scientific style. Scientific vocabulary and scientific constructions in educational and professional and scientific and professional fields. Algorithm of work on the analysis and production of scientific texts in the specialty. Production of scientific and professional texts. Fundamentals of business communication and documentation in the framework of future professional activities.. | 3 | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD | HSC | Professionally Oriented Foreign Language  | **Purpose:** Learning a foreign language in integration with special disciplines of the educational program and developing communication skills and abilities in all types of speech activity based on educational and methodological kits for learning a professionally oriented foreign language.**Content.** The study of methods for the development of scientific and professional speech. Acquaintance with the content of scientific speech and the language of the specialty. Teaching to the structural and semantic division of the text. Formation of reading and translation skills of a scientific text. Communicative tasks of the text to improve the language. Formation of the ability to conduct a dialogue in English in the field of professional activity. | 3 | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GED | OS | Information and Communication Technologies (in English)  | **Purpose**: formation of the ability to critically evaluate and analyze processes, methods of searching, storing and processing information, methods of collecting and transmitting information through digital technologies. Development of new "digital" thinking, acquisition of knowledge and skills in the use of modern information and communication technologies in various activities**Contents:** Introduction and architecture of computer systems. Software. OS. Human interaction with computers. Database systems. Database management. Networks and telecommunications. Cyber protection. Internet technologies. Cloud and mobile technologies. multimedia technologies. Smart technologies. Electronic technologies. Electronic business. Electronic control. | 5 |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |
|  | Topical issues of domestic and world Нistory and Аrcheology | BD  | ES |  Ancient and Medieval KazakhstanКазахстана | **Purpose:** The study of the ancient and medieval history of Kazakhstan as an integral part of world history and the determination of the significance of the historical and cultural heritage of the Kazakh people in world history, the formation of skills in working with historical sources.**Contents:** Kazakhstan is a zone of ancient human settlement in the territory of Eurasia. The problem of linguistic, ethnic affiliation of the ancient inhabitants of Kazakhstan. The era of early nomads: the genesis of nomadism, early state formations on the territory of Kazakhstan, large nomadic empires. Turkic stage in the ethnopolitical and cultural history of Eurasia. States of the Late Middle Ages. Problems of studying continuity in ethnic culture from the ancient inhabitants of the Great Steppe to the present | 5 |  |  |  | v |  |  | v |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Historiography and source studies of the history of Kazakhstan / | **Purpose:** To study the history of the development of Kazakhstani historical science and source studies, the formation of skills in working with historical sources.**Contents**: Stages of development of national historiography. Formation and development of historical knowledge in the era of antiquity, the Middle Ages and modern times. Features of the development of historical science during the Soviet totalitarian system and the development of historical science in Kazakhstan at the present stage. Sources of the ancient and medieval period of Kazakhstan. The problem of classification of historical sources. Sources on the history of Kazakhstan of the new period (XVІІІ beginning of the XX century) Sources on the history of Kazakhstan of the newest period. | 5 |  |  |  | v |  |  | v |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Prehistoric Evolution of Mankind  | **Purpose:** Formation of an objective historical understanding of the patterns of development of human society at the earliest stages of development and the skills of analytical thinking.**Contents**: Source study and historiography of the primitive history of mankind. Problems of anthropogenesis. Completion of the process of anthropogenesis and the emergence of man. The emergence of human society. Theoretical problems of the formation of human society. Economy. material culture. Family and marriage. Spiritual culture. The collapse of primitive society. The era of class formation. Primitive society and civilization | 5 |  |  |  | v | v |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Historical anthropology | **Purpose:** Study of various concepts of historical anthropology as a tool for cognition and understanding of social and cultural processes, development of analytical thinking skills.**Content:** The emergence and development of anthropological science as one of the most influential areas in modern research. Methods of study and direction of historical anthropology. The concepts of microhistory, the history of everyday life, new cultural history, etc. Questions of the emergence of mankind and the stages of its development in historical anthropology. | 5 |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | World History | **Purpose:** Study of the main issues and problems of world history from ancient times to the present day, development of analytical thinking skills.**Contents**: World history as a science. The main stages, the most important events and phenomena in the history of mankind, the mechanisms of the formation of modern civilization. Primitive era of mankind. States of the Ancient East. ancient states. Formation and development of medieval European civilization. Muslim civilization of the East. The era of modern and contemporary times. The main trends in world development at the present stage. Global problems of the present. | 4 |  |  | **v** |  **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | The history of the emergence and development of art in Kazakhstan | **Purpose**: Formation of scientific ideas about the origin and development of art in Kazakhstan in the context of world culture, the acquisition of research skills using modern technologies.**Contents:** The main types of art. The emergence and development of traditional types of Kazakh folk applied art: felting, weaving, embroidery, making jewelry from bronze, silver and gold, artistic processing of wood, metal, leather and bone. Ancient art of Kazakhstan. Unique works of art of the Saka, Sarmatian, Kangyui and Usun cultures. Development of pottery. The greatest achievements of the Kazakh people in the field of musical art and oral literature. The development of art in the XX century. Fine arts, music, cinema, etc. |  |  |  |  | **v** | v |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Introduction to Archeology | P**urpose**: Formation of basic knowledge in the field of archaeological science and motivation for learning and research activities.**Contents**: Formation and development of archeology, its main achievements, current trends in the development of science. The place of archeology in the system of historical knowledge and connection with other sciences, its significance as a historical science. Archaeological periodization and chronology. The main types of archaeological sites. Features of methods of archaeological research. Archaeological cultures on the territory of Kazakhstan | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Theoretical foundations of archeology | **Purpose**: Formation of basic knowledge in the field of ethnological science and motivation for learning and scientific activity.**Content:** The significance of ethnology as a science that studies the patterns of emergence, functioning and interaction of ethnic systems, features of the material and spiritual cultures of the peoples of the world, ethnic and interethnic processes. The place of ethnology in the system of the humanities. Sources and methods of ethnological research. Principles of classification of the peoples of the world.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Basics of academic writing/ | **Purpose:** Formation of basic knowledge of theoretical ethnology and skills in working with ethnographic sources.**Contents:** Fundamental concepts of ethnological science. The place and significance of theory in ethnological research, the mechanism of its action and structure. Theoretical schemes in ethnological research. Basic ethnological theories and scientific directions. The theory of ethnos and ethnogenesis. Theory of ethnic culture. Traditional culture and modernity. Interethnic communications. Problems of ethnogenesis and ethnic history, economy, material and spiritual culture, family life of the peoples of the world. Ethnocultural and ethnopolitical | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES |  Modern directions of world archeology | **Purpose:** Formation of a holistic view of foreign archeology based on a deep analysis of the theoretical and methodological concepts of various scientific schools, development of analytical thinking skills.**Contents:** Formation and development of archaeological science abroad. Archeology of the Old World. American archeology. Basic principles and methods of archaeological research. Modern trends and trends in the development of foreign archeology. New archeology. Process archeology. post-procedural archeology. Archaeological monuments and cultures of Europe. Archeology of foreign Asia, Africa and America | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Introduction to Ethnology | **Purpose:** Formation of knowledge about the history of the origin and development of foreign archeology, development of analytical thinking skills.**Contents:** Questions of the history of the accumulation of theoretical and practical knowledge about the past of mankind. The history of the development of basic scientific principles, methods and directions of archaeological science. Analysis of field archaeological and theoretical and methodological studies of outstanding foreign scientists. Modern directions and trends in the development of world archeology: landscape archeology, ethnoarchaeology, interdisciplinary research, etc. | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Fundamentals of theoretical ethnology | **Purpose**: Formation of a scientific understanding of the emergence, development and decline of the first state formations in the East, Greece and Rome, development of skills in analyzing data from historical sources.**Contents**: The Ancient East is one of the most ancient centers of civilizations in the world. The formation of the first centralized states of the East and their flourishing The emergence of various sciences, literature, philosophical thought, fine arts, writing. Crete-Mycenaean civilization, the formation of the polis system and the folding of the Greek state. The era of Hellenism in the history of Greece. The era of the Roman Empire. The heyday of ancient culture, its conditions and causes. | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Foreign Archeology | **Purpose**: Studying the patterns and main stages in the development of the ancient states of the East, Greece and Rome, developing skills in analyzing data from historical sources.**Contents**: The formation and development of the slave-owning states of the ancient East, Greece and Rome to understand the evolution of human society and the development of the historical process. The main stages and patterns of development of ancient civilizations (economics, politics, society and culture) and their relationships. Ancient Mesopotamia. India in antiquity. Chinese civilization. Greece and Rome. | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | Historiography of foreign archeology XX century | **Purpose**: Study of the most important processes and patterns of development of medieval society and medieval civilization, development of analytical thinking skills.**Contents**: Periodization of the Middle Ages in Europe. Historical place of Western European feudalism and civilizational features of the region. The main stages of the historical development of the Asian-African region in the Middle Ages. The concept of "feudalism" and "Middle Ages" in relation to the countries of the East. social institutions. Community and patrimony. State, law and church. The emergence of capitalist relations in the countries of Western Europe. Asian and African countries in the late Middle Ages | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | History of the ancient world / | **Purpose:** Studying the most important processes of development of the medieval society of the countries of the West and the East, development of analytical thinking skills.**Contents**: The most important theoretical issues of medieval studies. Specific features of the economic, social, political, legal, cultural development of the countries of the West and East. Structural features and ideological and political foundations of modernization models implemented in the countries of the West and East. The specificity of the use of modern methods of scientific knowledge in the study of the historical development of the countries of the East and West. | 5 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | History of the Ancient East, Greece and Rome  | **Purpose:** Consolidation of theoretical knowledge and acquisition of practical skills in the field of archaeological and ethnological research to improve professional competencies.**Contents**: Mastering the methodology of archaeological excavations and ethnological research. Participation in the processing of ethnographic and archaeological materials in the field. Mastering the methodology for preparing scientific documentation: graphic fixation of the excavation process, photographic fixation of archaeological objects, rules for keeping a field diary. Acquisition of research, personal communication, organizational and analytical skills. | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES |  History of the Middle Ages | **Purpose**: Study of the historical processes of modern and recent times in Kazakhstan in the context of world history, the formation of critical thinking skills.**Contents**: Historiography and sources of research on the history of Kazakhstan of modern and modern times and their features. Kazakhstan is part of the Russian Empire. The aggravation of the struggle between the Kazakh rulers for supreme power. Culture of Kazakhstan in the XVIII-XIX centuries. Colonial Kazakhstan at the beginning of the 20th century. The process of formation, formation and collapse of the Soviet system in Kazakhstan. The independent Republic of Kazakhstan and its place in the world community. | 4 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | ES | The history of the Middle Ages of the East and West | **Purpose:** Studying the history of the Kazakh Khanate as an integral part of the history of Kazakhstan, the formation of critical thinking skills.**Contents**: The appearance of the Kazakh Khanate in the historical arena in the mid-60s. XV century. The wars of the Kazakhs with the Shaybanids for political domination in the 16th-17th centuries. Kazakh-Dzungarian wars. Aggressive policy of the Russian Empire towards the Kazakh steppe. Aggravation of discord and struggle between the Kazakh rulers for the throne. Weakening and crisis of the Khan's power. Acceptance of Russian citizenship by Abylkhair and his supporters. Abylai Khan's policy between Russia and China. Domestic policy of Abylai Khan. | 4 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD | HSC | (Teaching (аrchaeological and ethnographic) practice | **Purpose**: Formation of theoretical ideas about the ancient period of the history of Kazakhstan and practical skills in working with various historical sources.**Contents:** Historiography, sources and research methods. The main problems of archeology of the Stone Age. Periodization and chronology, archaeological cultures and monuments. The problem of anthropogenesis and sociogenesis. Technique for making stone and bone tools and their typology, methods for their description and comparative analysis. Paleogeographical conditions of Kazakhstan in the Stone Age. General patterns and main stages in the development of the material and spiritual culture of the primitive population of Kazakhstan | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** |
|  | Казахстана/Archeology of Kazakhstan | BD  | EC | Stone Age of Kazakhstan  | **Purpose:** Formation of knowledge on the historiography of the archeology of the Stone Age of Kazakhstan and practical skills of critical thinking.**Contents:** The emergence and development of the archeology of the Stone Age of Kazakhstan. Activities of joint foreign expeditions on the territory of Kazakhstan. Problems and methodological issues in the study of the Stone Age. Issues of typology of archaeological sites and cultures. Studies of the Mesolithic and Neolithic of Kazakhstan. Fundamental works of outstanding scientists on the problems of archeology of the Stone Age of Kazakhstan. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC |  Historiography of the stone age of Kazakhstan / | **Purpose:** To study the general patterns and main stages in the development of the material and spiritual culture of the population in the Bronze Age, the formation of practical skills in working with sources.**Contents**: Sources and historiography of the study. Settlements, burial grounds, traces of metallurgical production. Ceramics as a historical source. The main problems of archeology of the Bronze Age and modern schools for the study of the Bronze Age. Problems of periodization and chronology of archaeological cultures and monuments. Issues of religious beliefs, anthropological appearance and language of the population of the Bronze Age. The economy and life of the tribes of the Bronze Age. Mining and metallurgy in the Bronze Age | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Bronze age of Kazakhstan  | **Purpose**: To study the general patterns and main stages of the development of Eurasia in the Bronze Age, the formation of skills in working with sources.**Content**s: The history of the study of the monuments of the Bronze Age of the Eurasian steppes. Archaeological sites and cultures. Settlements, burial grounds, places of ancient workings and metallurgical production, rock carvings. Local and chronological features of the monuments of the Bronze Age. General and special in the archaeological cultures of the Bronze Age of Eurasia. Andronovo cultural community and its characteristics. Economy, life and religion of the Andronovites. Proto-cities on the territory of the Eurasian steppes. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | The Bronze Age of Eurasia | **Purpose**: to give a complex of theoretical knowledge on the history of the early nomads of Kazakhstan and to form skills in working with various sources.**Contents**: Information from written sources about the early nomads. Archaeological, anthropological and other sources of study. Problems of studying the early Iron Age: periodization of monuments, identification of historical ethnic groups and their localization, ethnic attribution of archaeological cultures associated with ancient ethnic groups. Formation and flourishing of nomadic pastoralism. The emergence of horsemanship and innovation in material culture, the formation of the phenomenon of supreme leadership. Military-political associations of nomadic tribes. The political and ideological center of Saka society. Large nomadic empires: Xiongnu-Xiongnu, Kangyui. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Early Iron Age of Kazakhstan  |  **Purpose**: to give a complex of theoretical knowledge on the archeology of the Iron Age of Eurasia and to form skills in working with archaeological sources.**Contents**: Historical and cultural content of the Iron Age. Natural conditions and economic zones. Formation and development of economic and cultural types. Archaeological monuments of Kazakhstan and adjacent cultural and historical regions. Typology of mounds. Funeral rite. Cult architecture. material culture. Ceramic production. Weapons and horse harness. Scythian-Siberian animal style. Products made of bone, stone and metal. Clothing and jewelry household, social organization. Religious beliefs | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Archeology of the Iron Age of Eurasia | **Purpose**: The study of medieval archeology of Kazakhstan and the formation of practical skills in working with archaeological sources.**Contents**: The emergence and development of the Kazakh scientific school in the field of medieval archeology. The main problems of studying the urbanization of Kazakhstan. Distribution area of sedentary, semi-sedentary and urban culture on the territory of Kazakhstan. Cultural traditions in fortification, house building, pottery and applied arts. Socio-economic and socio-political development of cities. Interaction of pastoral and agricultural societies. The role of urban culture in the ethnogenesis of the Kazakh people and the development of its statehood. | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  | **v** |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Medieval archeology of Kazakhstan  | **Purpose**: Formation of deep theoretical knowledge on the archeology of ancient Kazakhstan and the development of practical skills for conducting research.**Contents:** Theoretical and methodological problems of ancient archeology of Kazakhstan and the importance of archaeological research in the historical reconstruction of the past. Fundamental problems of the Bronze Age. New approaches to chronology and definition of cultural identity. Problems of intellectual development of space and time by the population. Questions of the relationship between the development of material and spiritual culture. The study of religious beliefs and worldview according to the data of funerary monuments | 4 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Ancient archeology of Kazakhstan | **Purpose**: To study the main features of the traditional material culture of the Kazakhs and form the skills of analytical thinking.**Contents**: Characteristics of traditional types of settlements and dwellings, outbuildings at different historical stages. Features of the national complex of clothing and jewelry. Development of traditional and modern food system and utensils. The most important rituals and customs with the main elements of traditional material culture. Traditional cultural values as factors of the country's movement along the path of progress. | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Visual anthropology  | **Purpose**: A comprehensive study of the spiritual culture of the Kazakhs and the formation of skills in working with archaeological ethnographic sources of research.**Contents**: Sources for the study of the spiritual culture of the Kazakhs. Reflection of the history of the spiritual culture of the Kazakh people in folklore, philosophy, religion, art, etc. Mythology. Folklore. Epos as a poetic history of the people. Traditional musical culture Arts and crafts and fine arts. Spiritual culture as a system of means of knowledge production. The role of spiritual culture in the preservation of ethnic parameters of culture.. | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | HSC | I Teaching practice I | **Purpose**: Formation of theoretical knowledge on the history of the study of the local region and practical skills for conducting research.**Contents**: Specific features of historical local history as a complex discipline of the historical cycle. Formation and development of historical local lore. Potential possibilities of historical local lore in identifying, preserving and using historical and cultural heritage. General scientific methods and interdisciplinary approaches to the study of local history issues. | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |
|  | Historical and cultural heritage of the Kazakh people  | BD  | EC | Traditional culture of Cossacks | **Purpose:** Formation of basic knowledge in the field of museology and research.**Content:** Museum studies as a science that studies the patterns of the genesis and functioning of the museum, its interaction with the heritage and society. The main directions of the work of museums. Typology of museum institutions. The role of the museum in modern culture. Norms of professional ethics. The ability to use regulatory legal documents in their activities, to have the skills to search for the necessary information in electronic catalogs and online resources.  | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | History of spiritual culture of the Kazakh people | **Purpose:** To give a scientific understanding of the history of the steppe civilization and form analytical thinking.**Contents:** The concept of "Steppe civilization". The emergence of the proto-urban civilization of Kazakhstan in the contact zones of settlement and nomadism. Formation and development of nomadic culture. Interaction of settled civilizations and nomadic cultures in antiquity and the Middle Ages on the basis of archaeological data, written and numismatic sources. The contribution of the autochthonous tribes and peoples of Eurasia to the evolution of material and spiritual civilization in the world | 4 |  |  |  | **v** |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Historical Study of Local Lore  | **Purpose:** To give a scientific understanding of the history of Sufism in Central Asia and form analytical thinking.**Contents:** Conditions for the emergence of Sufism in Central Asia. The origin and spread of Sufism in Central Asia. The influence of Sufism on the preservation of many rituals, religious ritual activities. Sufism as a translator of basic traditions, values, worldview guidelines, modified under the influence of the dominant factors of Islamic culture - the Arabic language and religion. Missionary and apologetic functions of Sufism. The influence of Sufism on the preservation of ethnic memory. | 4 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC |  Museology | **Purpose:** To form theoretical knowledge about the processes of emergence, functioning and development of world religions, practical skills of research and analytical work.**Contents:** The emergence and development of religion, its theory, relationships with other areas of society. Early forms of religious consciousness and religion as a phenomenon of culture. Classification of religions: main groups. Archaic, ethnic and national religions. Zoroastrianism. Buddhism. Hinduism. Judaism as a national religion. The history of the formation of early Christianity. The main directions in Christianity - Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Protestantism The history of the formation of Islam. | 4 |  |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |
|  | BD  | EC | Steppe civilization in the world's historical space |  **Purpose**: To form holistic ideas about the relationship between culture and religion, practical skills in research and analytical work.**Content:** The role and place of religious culture in the content of education. The use of the values of religious culture in the educational process of youth and ways of implementation. The relationship of culture and religion, its morphology and functions, the mechanisms of the historical dynamics of socio-cultural processes, the features of the formation of national self-consciousness and cultural identity in the context of religious specificity. Principles of Intercultural and Interfaith Dialogue | 6 |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | History of Sufism in Central Asia | **Purpose:** Studying the history of world culture and developing skills in working with archaeological ethnographic research sources.**Contents**: Stages and features of the cultural process in different countries in different eras. The main achievements of culture, characteristic of different eras and peoples. The role of the classics for the spiritual development of modern man. The most ancient roots of culture, art and spirituality of the Kazakh people. The place and role of the culture of Kazakhstan in world civilization. | 6 |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  ChD | EC | The history of world religion | **Purpose**: To give an idea of the basic laws of the world civilizational process and the features of the development of individual civilizations, to develop practical skills of analysis and generalization.**Contents:** The concept of "civilization". The theory of civilization by O. Spengler, A. Toynbee and others. Economic prerequisites for the emergence of the first civilizations. Civilization of the Ancient East. The influence of the achievements of the nomadic peoples of Eurasia on the course of the social, economic and cultural development of the world of that time. Ancient civilization. Medieval Western European Civilization. Medieval Eastern Civilizations. Civilizations of modern times and the history of modern civilizations. | 7 |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  ChD | EC | Religion in the culture of peoples | **Purpose:** Formation of a holistic view of foreign ethnology based on a deep analysis of the theoretical and methodological concepts of various scientific schools, development of analytical thinking skills.**Contents**: Formation and development of ethnological science abroad. The main directions of ethnological schools. Russian ethnological school Sociobiological and evolutionary-historical directions of the theory of ethnos. Theory of ethnic culture. Theories of ethno-cultural interaction Traditional culture and modernity. Interethnic communications | 7 |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC | History of world cultures  | **Purpose:** Formation of a holistic view of migration and the interaction of peoples associated with it as a significant and permanent factor in ethnogenesis, development of analytical thinking skills.**Contents**: Methodological problems of the study of migration processes. Migration processes in antiquity and the Middle Ages. Migrations in the era of modern times. Migration processes in the XX century. - the beginning of the XXI century. Influence of migration on ethnic and ethno-social processes. The state of the modern ethnic picture of the world and the determining factors of its development | 5 |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  ChD | EC | History of the world civilization | **Purpose:** Formation of theoretical knowledge in the field of protection of historical and cultural heritage and applied skills of organizational work and management. **Contents:** Basic legal documents on the protection and use of objects of historical and cultural heritage. Priorities for the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage in accordance with the directions of cultural policy and traditions, socio-economic conditions and trends in the development of national culture. Types of measures for the protection of monuments. The role and importance of the protection of historical and cultural monuments on a national and global scale. Basic methods of protection and use of historical and cultural heritage. | 5 |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  ChD | EC | Foreign Ethnology |  **Purpose**: Formation of theoretical knowledge of the methodology for processing archaeological and ethnographic collections, basic skills for their application in scientific research.**Contents**: Fundamentals of the formation of archaeological and ethnographic collections in museums. Requirements for accounting and storage of collections. Methods of processing archaeological artifacts: classification and systematization of materials, description, photographic fixation. Basic rules and general approaches to the conservation and restoration of archaeological and ethnographic objects. Methods of processing ethnographic collections, their classification and systematization. Requirements for the design and storage of audio and video materials. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  ChD | EC | Migration as a factor of ethnogenesis | **Purpose**: To give theoretical knowledge about the main ethnic groups and peoples of the world, practical skills of analytical thinking.Contents: History and theory of ethnos, theoretical aspects of ethnogenesis and ethnic history, culture, concepts of interethnic communications. **Comparative** historical method, ethnosociological and ethnopsychological research. Principles of classification of the peoples of the world. Ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the peoples of the world. Peoples of Australia and Oceania. Peoples of Foreign Asia. The peoples of Africa. The peoples of Europe. Peoples of the Caucasus. Peoples of Central Asia and Siberia.. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Methods of archeological and ethnographic research | BD  |  EC | Ethnography of the peoples of the world (Ethnography of the peoples of Eurasia, Ethnography of the peoples of Australia, Africa and America)  | **Purpose:** An in-depth study of ethno-cultural processes on the territory of Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present day, to form the skills of analytical thinking.**Contents**: Ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Kazakhs. Historical anthropology of the Kazakh people. The traditional economy of the Kazakhs. Life and traditional material culture. The traditional worldview of the Kazakh people. Mythology of the Kazakhs. Pre-Islamic religions and beliefs. Art of the Kazakh people. Modern ethnic processes. The number and ethnic composition of the population. Intercultural interaction of peoples. | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  |  EC |  Ethnography of the peoples of Kazakhstan  | **Purpose:** Studying the methods of field ethnographic research and developing skills in working with ethnographic sources in the field.**Contents:** Basic methods of field ethnographic research: planning and organization of ethnographic research; methods of fixation and storage of field materials; methods of analysis, evaluation and interpretation of ethnographic information; interpretation of research results. Rules and techniques for applying the methods of interviewing, keeping a diary, designing working drawings and photography. | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **Purpose:** Study of ethnoarchaeology as a new scientific direction, using interdisciplinary research methods at the intersection of archeology and ethnography, the formation of skills in working with archaeological and ethnographic sources.**Contents:** The main directions of complex archaeological and ethnographic research. Methods of ethnoarchaeological research. The range of problems associated with the study of ethnic and cultural history at different stages of the development of human society. Cultural and anthropological methods of observing participants, searching for behavioral data in ethnohistorical and ethnographic records, as well as in oral history. Ethnogenetic reconstructions in archeology and ethnology. Synchronic and diachronic methods in ethnology. The use of anthropological materials in the problems of ethnogenesis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Excavation methods of archeology | **Purpose**: An in-depth study of ethnic and ethno-cultural processes on the territory of Kazakhstan, the formation of analytical thinking skills.**Contents:** Theoretical problems of ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Kazakh people. Historical prerequisites for the formation of the Kazakh people. Classification and principles of grouping peoples. Typology of historical and ethnographic groups, kinship of peoples and issues of reconstruction of ethnogenesis. Ethnogenetic interpretations of ethnic processes and ethnic identity of the Kazakh people. Specific features of ethnic and ethno-cultural processes on the territory of Kazakhstan, as well as the historical formation of the Kazakh ethnic group in other regions. Interaction between ethnic groups.. | 4 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  |  EC | Ethnoarcheology | **Purpose:** To study the specifics of the ethnic picture of Kazakhstan and the formation of analytical thinking skills. **Contents**: The main stages of the formation of a multi-ethnic society in Kazakhstan. Formation of ethno-local, ethno-confessional groups and ethnoterritorial communities in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. Deportation of peoples during the Second World War and its impact on the number and distribution of ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. Evacuation of the population of the European part of the USSR to Kazakhstan. The main factors affecting the number and territorial distribution of ethnic groups in Kazakhstan at the present time. The current migration situation. | 4 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  | EC | Ethno genesis and ethnic history of Kazakhs | **Purpose:** An in-depth study of the methods of archaeological research and the formation of skills in working with archaeological sources.**Contents:** Methods of field archaeological research. Archaeological exploration. Archaeological excavations. Field restoration and conservation. Restoration of ceramic, bone, metal, glass and other items in the laboratory. Laboratory analysis. Description and processing of archaeological material. Typological, technical-morphological, experimental-trasological and other research methods. Interpretation of archaeological data and reconstruction of historical phenomena and events. | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  |  EC | Ethnography of Kazakhstan  | **Purpose:** To give students basic knowledge of the basic methods of natural sciences and form practical skills in their application.**Contents**: Geophysical methods in field archeology. The role of natural scientific methods in solving questions of the structure and origin of things. Metallography and petrography in archeology. The concepts of "human paleoecology" and "bioarchaeology". Methods for analyzing data from archeology, archeozoology, paleoclimatology and physical anthropology. Methods of anthropological analysis of mass graves. Reconstruction of social events in ancient societies based on anthropological data | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BD  |  EC | Methods of archaeological and ethnological research | Goal: Formation of research, personal communication, organizational and analytical skills to improve professional competencies.**Content:** Participation in the work of field archaeological and ethnological expeditions. Mastering the skills of applying traditional and modern methods of archeology and ethnology. Methods of archaeological excavations, recording data from field studies, processing materials in the field, collecting ethnographic materials, restoration and conservation. | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |
|  | BD  |  EC | Natural-scientific methods in archeology | **Purpose:** An in-depth study of the methods of ethnological research and the formation of skills in working with ethnological sources.**Content:** Search and collection of materials using modern digital technologies, systematize and analyze data. Field research method. General scientific methods in ethnology: historical, sociological, comparative, anthropological, cultural and others. The study of written sources, archaeological materials, the method of comparative linguistics. Methods of sociological research: surveys, questionnaires, interviews, observation, testing, scaling, sampling, etc. | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |
|  | BD  |  EC | Methods of ethnographic field research  |  **Purpose**: To form theoretical ideas about visual anthropology and practical skills in conducting research.**Contents**: Sources and methods of visual anthropology research. R. Flaherty, K. Haider, J. Roush, J. Marshall, R. Gerdner. Directions in modern visual anthropology: anthropological study of images, ethnographic photography, ethnographic cinema. The value of the methods of visual anthropology for the study of spiritual, domestic, natural, historical and other aspects of culture.. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |  | **v** |  |  |  |
|  | BD  |  EC | Content and Language Integrated Learning | Formation and development of competencies related to understanding the functioning of technology of subject-language learning; familiarization with the theoretical and methodological aspects of integrated learning.Formation and development of technology of subject-language integrated learning within the framework of the competence approach to language teaching. Model of the situation of using a foreign language as a tool for solving a professional problem.  | 5 | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC | Fundamentals of conservation and restoration in archeology | **Purpose:** To study the main methods of conservation and restoration, to develop skills in working with archaeological and ethnological materials. **Contents:** Fundamentals of international and national law in the field of conservation and restoration. Types of conservation and restoration of monuments. Archaeological and conservation and restoration work on the monument of history and culture. Basic rules and general approaches to the conservation of archaeological objects. Conservation and restoration of organic and inorganic substances. The latest methods of conservation and restoration. | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC | Methods of processing archaeological and ethnographic collections | **Purpose:** To study the main methods of conservation and restoration of museum items, the formation of skills in working with archaeological and ethnological materials.**Contents**: The history of the formation of methods of conservation and restoration. Features of restoration activity, development of its theory and practice, methodology and methods of restoration and conservation of museum items. Issues of legislation and restoration ethics, methods of restoration and conservation of cultural heritage sites. Preventive conservation of museum collections. Problems of the physical safety of museum items. Conservation of objects from organic materials. Methods for optimizing the museum microclimate.To study the main methods of conservation and restoration of museum items, the formation of skills in working with archaeological and ethnological materials.Contents: The history of the formation of methods of conservation and restoration. Features of restoration activity, development of its theory and practice, methodology and methods of restoration and conservation of museum items. Issues of legislation and restoration ethics, methods of restoration and conservation of cultural heritage sites. Preventive conservation of museum collections. Problems of the physical safety of museum items. Conservation of objects from organic materials. Methods for optimizing the museum microclimate. | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | History of world civilizations  | ChD | EC | Historiography of Kazakhstan Archeology  | **Purpose:** An in-depth study of the historiography of the archeology of Kazakhstan and the formation of analytical thinking skills.**Contents:** The formation of the archaeological science of Kazakhstan and the stages of its development. Organization of Kazakh archaeological expeditions. Formation of the Kazakh archaeological school. The development of archeology in the era of Independence. The main trends in the development of world and domestic archeology. Fundamental problems of modern archeology of Kazakhstan. Research on the paleoeconomics of ancient and medieval Kazakhstan. Problems of studying the steppe civilization. Problems of urbanization | 7 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC |  Historiography of Russian archeology of the ХХth century  | **Purpose:** Formation of basic knowledge about new methods used in archaeological research, development of practical skills in working with sources.**Contents**: New methods of dating monuments. The latest methods of studying the technique and technology of ancient industries. Experimental and traceological research methods. Electron microscopic and x-ray studies of ceramics. Paleoanthropological, paleozoological and paleobotanical methods in archeology. New sources and possibilities of their interpretation. Theoretical archeology as an important tool for obtaining information by searching and analyzing patterns in empirical data. The place and significance of theory in archaeological research, the mechanism of its action and structure. | 7 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC | New methods of documentation in field archeology/ | **Purpose:** Formation of basic knowledge about new documentation methods used in field research, development of practical skills in working with sources.**Contents**: New methods in field archaeological research. Methods of archaeological exploration. New ways of fixing archaeological objects in the field. The latest methods of dating archaeological sites: dendrochronological method, radiometric methods (radiocarbon, potassium-argon, argon-argon, uranium series method, etc.). Information technologies and computer programs in archaeological science, theoretical and methodological foundations of innovative technologies in education. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC | New methods of archeology | **Purpose:** Formation of knowledge about modern development trends in world archeology and analytical thinking skills.**Contents:** Origin and development of archaeological science: essence, methodology, forms of organization. Analysis of various aspects of archaeological activity: the history of the most important field discoveries and excavations, the history of the movement of archaeological thought, the history of institutions and organizations that played a significant role in the development of archaeological science, biographical information about outstanding scientists of the past. Modern areas of archeology: social archeology, ethnoarchaeology, the study of molecular genetics of social groups and tribes, the study of ancient technologies, environmental archeology, archeology and society, etc. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC |  History of ancient manufactures of Central Asia and Kazakhstan | **Purpose**: Study of the history of ancient industries in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the formation of skills in working with archaeological and ethnographic sources.**Contents**: The main types of ceramic materials and products. Technology for the production of ceramic vessels. Technical and morphological features of stone age ceramics. Technique of shaping and ornamentation of ceramics of the Bronze Age. Ceramic production of the Middle Ages. ancient metallurgy. Reconstruction of the most ancient technologies for obtaining metals. Melting furnaces of antiquity. Forms for metal smelting. Manufacturing technology of ancient and medieval metal tools, jewelry and other items. | 4 |  |  | **v** | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ChD | EC | Directions of world archeology in the twentieth century | This is an additional educational program, the disciplines of which form additional competencies. interdisciplinarity and expansion of horizons of competencies; the disciplines studied within the "Minor" are included in the diploma, so this is assessed by employers; forms a special worldview (“not for school, but learning for life!”). | 4 |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Module for acquiring new professional competencies | BD  | EC | Minor program |  It is envisaged to consolidate theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities obtained in the process of studying at the university and in previous types of practices, deepening, expanding, systematizing and consolidating theoretical knowledge, research work. Conducting searches for sources and literature, systematization and collection of materials for the completion of the thesis. Participation in research work for writing a final qualification work | 12 |  | **v** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |  |
|  | Мodule of Final certification  | ChD | HSC | Predegree practice/  | It provides for verification (final control) of knowledge of a fundamental-theoretical and applied nature, received by the graduate for the entire period of study, as well as the skills and abilities that have been formed, indicating his professional readiness | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** | **v** | **v** | **v** |
|  |  |  |  | Writing and defence of degree work (project) or preparing and passing a graded exam/  | Work with information in global computer networks; creation of texts and documents used in the social sphere, literary editing, the ability to discuss professional problems, defend one's point of view, explain the essence of phenomena, events, processes, draw conclusions, give reasoned answers; conducting independent work and applying methods of research and experimentation in solving problems and questions developed in the thesis (qualification) work. | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **v** |

**5.** **SUMMARY TABLE REFLECTING THE VOLUME ASSIMILATED CREDITS OF EDUCATION PROGRAM MODULES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Course of Study | Semester | The number of mastered modules | The number of studied disciplines | Number of KZ credits | Total hours | Total KZ credits | The number of |
| OK | VK | Quarter | Theoretical training | Physical culture | Educational practice | Industrial practice | Final examination | exam | diff.offset |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 2 |  |  |  | 900 | 30 | 6 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 900 | 30 | 5 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 28 | 2 |  |  |  | 900 | 30 | 6 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 |  | 1 | 5 | 23 | 2 |  | 5 |  | 900 | 30 | 5 | 2 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 | 30 |  |  |  |  | 900 | 30 | 6 |  |
| 6 | 5 |  | 2 | 3 | 24 |  |  | 6 |  | 900 | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 7 | 2 |  | 2 | 4 | 20 |  |  |  |  | 600 | 20 | 5 |  |
| 8 | 2 |  | 1 | 4 | 20 |  |  |  |  | 600 | 20 | 5 |  |
|  | 9 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 600 | 20 |  | 1 |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 200 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 7200 | 240 | 41 | 10 |

**6. LEARNING STRATEGIES AND METHODS, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Learning strategies** | **Learning strategies Student–centered learning:** the student is the center of teaching/learning and an active participant in the learning and decision-making process.**Practice-oriented training:** orientation to the development of practical skills. |
| **Teaching methods** | **Conducting lectures, seminars, various types of practices:**• using innovative technologies:• problem-based learning;• case study;• work in a group and creative groups;• discussions and dialogues, intellectual games, olympiads, quizzes;• Bloom's taxonomies;• presentations;• rational and creative use of information sources:• multimedia training programs;• electronic textbooks;• digital resources.Organization of independent work of students, individual consultations.. |
| **Monitoring and evaluation of the achievability of learning outcomes** | Current control on each topic of the discipline, control of knowledge in classroom and extracurricular classes (according to syllabus). Assessment forms:• survey in the classroom;• testing on the topics of the discipline;• control works;• protection of independent work;• discussions;• trainings;• colloquiums;• essays, etc.Boundary control at least twice during one academic period within the framework of one academic discipline.Intermediate certification is carried out in accordance with the working curriculum, academic calendar.Forms of conducting:• exam in the form of testing;• oral examination;• written exam;• combined exam;• project protection;• protection of practice reports.Final state certification. |

**EDUCATIONAL AND RESOURCE SUPPORT OF THE PLO**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Educational Information Center** | Thestructure of the Educational Information Centerincludes 6 subscriptions, 16 readingrooms, 2 electronic resourcecenters (ERC). Thebasisofthenetworkinfrastructureofthe Educationaland Information Centeris 180 computerswith Internetaccess, 110 workstations, 6 interactive whiteboards, 2 videodoubles, 1 videocon ferencing system, 3 A-4 formatscanners, JIC software - AIBS "IRBIS-64" under MS Windows (basicsetof 6 modules), stand-aloneserverforuninterruptedoperationinthe IRBIS system.Theli brary fundis reflect edinthe electronic cataloga vailabletouser sonthesite http://lib.ukgu.kz on-line 24 hours 7 days a week.Thematic database so fth eirowngeneration: «Almamater», «Proceedingsof SKSU scientists», «Electronicarchive» havebeencreated.Onlineaccessfromanydevice 24/7 viatheexternallink<http://articles.ukgu.kz/ru/pps>.Catalog sareprocesse delectronically. EC consistsof 9 databases: «Books», «Articles», «Periodicals», «Proceedingsoftheteachingstaffof SKSU», «RareBooks», «ElectronicFund», «SKGU inPrint», «Readers»and «SKU».The EI Cprovidesit suserswith 3 option sforaccessin gitsownelect ronicinform ationresources: fromthe «ElectronicCatalog» terminalsinthecataloghallandinthe EIC subdivisions; throughthe information net work of theuniversityforfacultiesanddepartments; remotelyonthelibrarywebsite<http://lib.ukgu.kz/>.Openaccesstointernationalandrepublicanresources: «SpringerLink», «Polpred», «WebofScience», «EBSCO», «Epigraph», toelectronicversionsofscientificjournalsinthepublicdomain, “Zan", "RMEB", "Adebiet", Digitallibrary "Aknurpress", "Smart-kіtаr", "Kitаr.кz", etc.Forpe oplewith specialne edsanddisa bilities, thelibrary web sitehasbeena dapt edtoth eworkofvisuallyimpairedusers |
| **Material and technical base** | The department has the following classrooms with a total area of 274 m2:The office of the head of the department-331 (building No. 7, Baitursynov St.).Teachers' office-306 (building No. 7, Baitursynova str.).Computer class - 333 ,335 (building No. 7, Baitursynova str.).Classrooms - 332,333 (building No. 7, Baitursynova str.).The department is equipped with the following equipment: computers (Core 2 Quad, Intel Core 2 Duo), printer, scanner, local system, etc. There are 13 computers in two computer classes of the department, 3-in-1 MFPs (copier, printer, scanner). In the computer room (335, 333), computers are connected to a network system.The department has an educational, scientific and production complex (UNPC) on the basis of the municipal state institution (KSU) "Historical and Cultural Complex of Shymkent" of the Department of Culture, Development of Languages and Archives of the city of Shymkent, the State Committee of the Turkestan Regional Museum of Local Lore of the Department of Culture of the Turkestan region |

**AGREEMENT SHEET**

by Education Program code «6В02230 - Archeology and ethnology »

Director of DAA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Naukenova A.S.

Director of DASc \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nazarbek U.B.

Director of DE&C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Bazhirov T.S.