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The History of Independence, Which Became Kazakhs Heart (dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Independence of Kazakhstan)

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Аңдатпа. Мақалада Астана қаласының тарихын зерттеуге қатысты орасан ғылыми маңыздылыққа ие бірқатар өзекті теориялық мәселелер қарастырылған. Қазақстан тарихында тәуелсіздік алып, қазақ елі егеменді мемлекет болып қалыптаса бастаған кезең ерекше мағынаға айналған.

Кілт сөздер: тәуелсіздік, жаңа елорда, әлем өркеніеті, жаңа тарих, Қазақстанның қазіргі заман сәулеті, мемлекет тарихы.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается исследование истории Астаны, приобретающее важное научное значение актуализирующее целый ряд теоретических проблем. В истории Казахстана особое значение имеет период независимости, когда началось становление суверенной казахской государственности.

Ключевые слова: независимость, новая столица, мировая цивилизация, новая история, современная архитектура Казахстана, история государства.

Abstract. The article deals with the study of history of Astana, acquiring an important scientific value is updated a number of theoretical problems. In the history of Kazakhstan it is particular importance during the independence, when the formation of a sovereign Kazakh statehood.

Key Words: independence, the new capital, world civilization, a new history of modern Kazakhstan, architecture, history of state.

After gaining capital status and organization of the special economic zone "Astana - new city", the city implemented a host of modern architectural and urban planning projects. Development of Astana focused on long-term strategic goals. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 17, 2006 approved the strategic plan for sustainable development of the city until 2030, defining the main directions for the establishment and sustainable development of the city as the capital of the state. The development of this plan implemented sustainable development center of the capital.

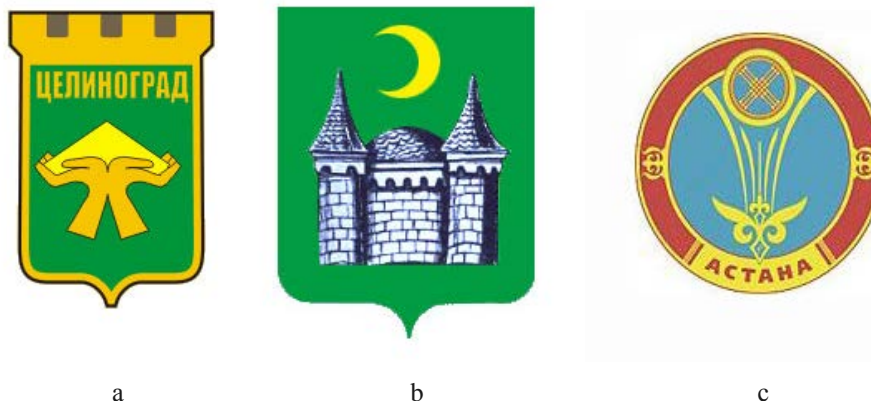


Figure 1: Former names of Astana: a) Akmolinsk from 1830 to 1961;
b) Tselinograd from 1961 to 1992; c) Akmola from 1992 to 1998

In a short time, the provincial city has changed beyond recognition. The city built a modern international airport capable of receiving all types of aircraft. In the beautiful bank of the Yesil built modern buildings: the Presidential Palace, the Parliament building, the hotel "Intercontinental", Congress Hall, Youth Palace, the Presidential Center of Culture, Ministries buildings, residential high-rise buildings. In the city many institutions of higher education, Akmola oblast philharmonic society, museums, theaters and libraries. The city began to develop young cinematography "Bauyrym" (film).

Near the Parliament building can be seen a monument to the three blessed Kazakh biys: Tole bi, Aiteke bi and Kazybek bi - which seemed to accompany the people in the future. A statue of a white leopard, striving upwards, - a symbol of a happy future for the young Kazakhstan in the XXI century. However, the heyday of the capital still to come. In the future, Astana will be one of the famous cities of the Eurasian continent.

Astana - political, administrative, economic and cultural center of our country, the bulwark of national unity, a symbol of statehood. Baiterek Tower showing the main symbol of the city. The history of Astana is meaningful and rich enough to get through it to form the younger generation about the history of his native land, to bring a sense of patriotism and respect for the history of the fatherland.

Scientific interest in the history of the capital due to the political and administrative importance of the city in the history of Kazakhstan. At the initial stage of Akmola - administrative center of the outer districts, in the second half of the XIX century - Akmola district, in the 20-ies. XX century - Akmola district, at the end of 30-ies of the XX century - Akmola region in the first half of the 60-ies of the XX century - Virgin

Territory and, finally, the city became the capital of independent Kazakhstan in the mid 90-ies of XX century. Multifaceted history of the city reflects the peculiarities of the region. Astana, the young capital of Kazakhstan, has become a symbol of Kazakh statehood revival at the turn of the third millennium. Therefore, the study of the modern history of the state involves an appeal to the history of Astana.

Cities play a crucial role in the history of world civilization, speaking its basic characteristic, along with the state and culture. It is in the cities, there was an accumulation of innovations, and they were transformed into the nodal points linking local settlements system economically and administratively.

"... It is not important to historians' dispute, when and where there was the first city in the world. The main thing is that the cities were and will be the place where were played the most dramatic, cheerful and bitter pages of human history, nations and civilizations"- wrote the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev.

In Kazakhstan, historical urbanism dominates trend exaggeration of the role and importance of historical and public buildings, as the main component of the formation of the city, and the underestimation of factors such as the population of hail, scientific, educational and cultural complex of the city. Such an approach cannot show fully and objectively the multidimensional nature of core processes. Therefore, one of the most important problems of modern Kazakh historical urbanism is to study the city as an integral and complex socio-cultural education.

You can analyze the County houses of 15-16 centuries. One of the unique places on the avenue Kenesary at the corner of the Old Town Square - three county-level houses: In the foreground - Silin's house, now the Embassy of Belarus. Behind it is shopping arcade of partnership "Kubrin & Co" (1906-07) and Kubrin's house, now the Embassy of Ukraine (fig.2).

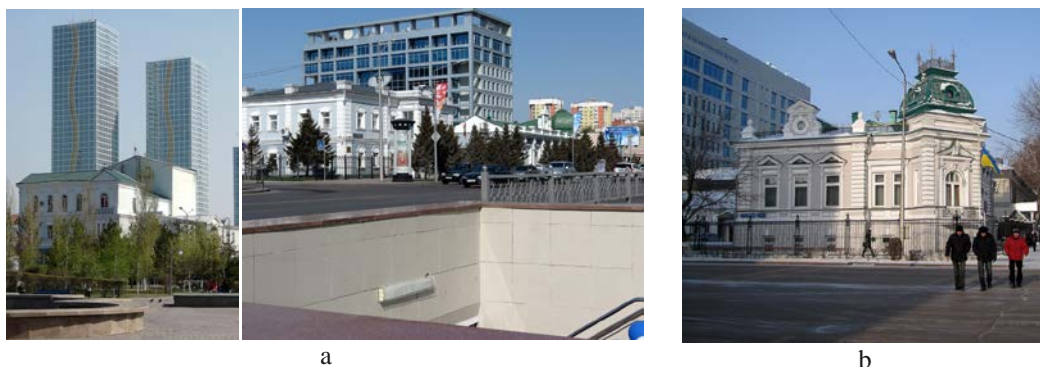


Figure 2: a) Embassy of Belarus; b) "Kubrinsk" Shopping malls - one of the three largest buildings of Akmola county



Figure 3: a) The former women's gymnasium (1899), which was rebuilt in 1959 in the Russian Drama Theater named after Gorky; b) The former county government (1888)



Figure 4: a) House of merchant Moses (1914); b) House of merchant Yegorov

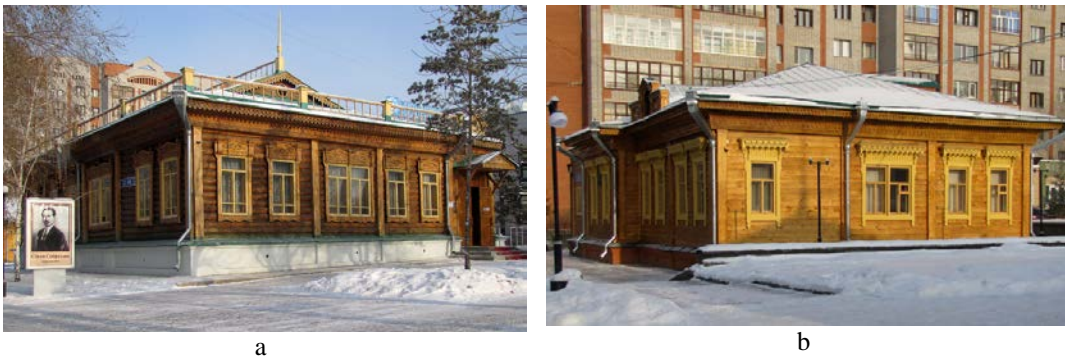
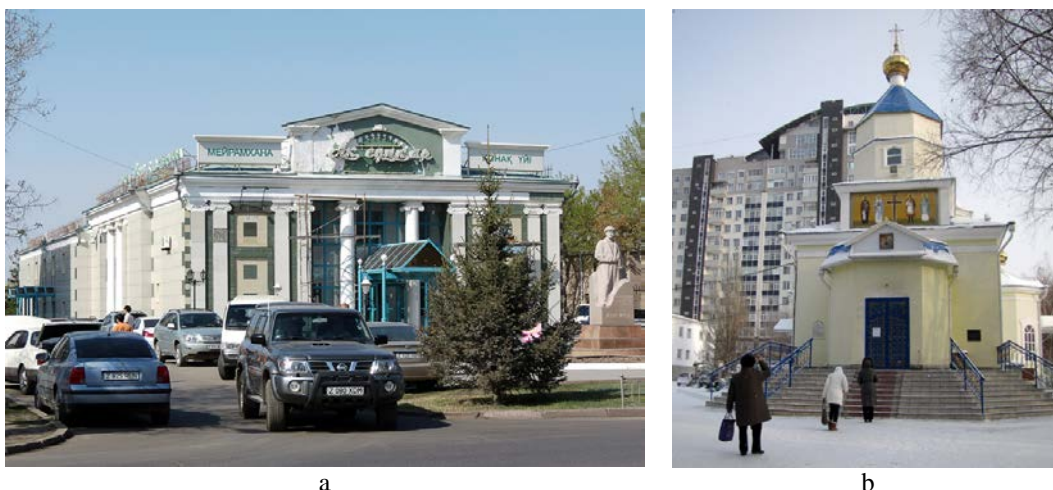


Figure 5: a) House Museum of S.Seifullin (Kazakh Soviet writer 1920-30-ies) /Merchant House 1846;
b) House of the doctor Blagoveshchenskiy of 19-20 centuries



a
b

Figure 6: a) The building of pre-revolutionary time – cinema "October" converted into a hotel Akmol;
b) Constantine and Helen Church been in the village of in 1854 and built in the current as in 1900-02 yy.

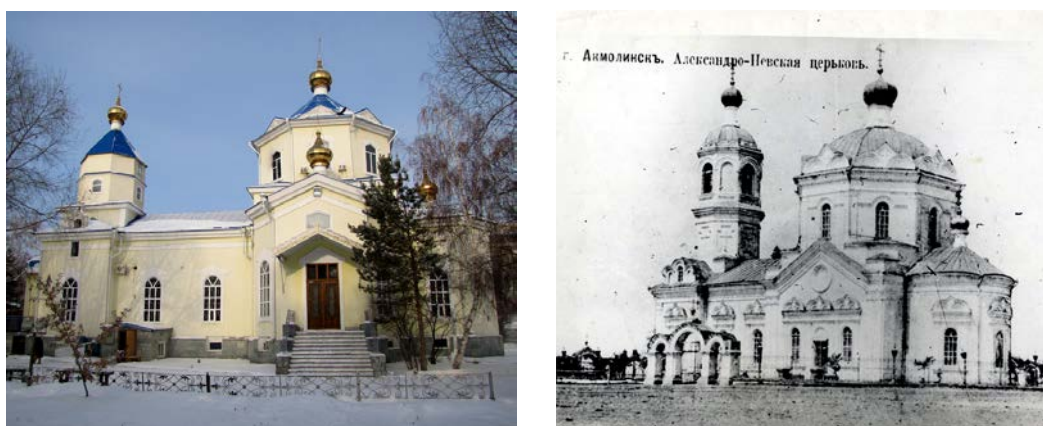


Figure 7: The city's cathedral Alexander Nevsky, built in 1891-93 yy.

Analysis of external and intrinsic parameters of development of the city in all its phases suggests that the level of socio-economic development of the city, an urban population of maturity, the implementation of urban development plans have been caused by the fact that in different periods of history, the city served as the administrative functions of various levels. The higher the administrative status of the city, the deeper and were colossal changes of its economy, the architectural environment, social and cultural spheres.

Retrospective analysis of urban development in Astana shows that for decades the formation and development of the city its structure does not remain static, it was subject to constant change. History of Akmol Urban Development - Akmolinsk - Tselinograd

was first implementation imperial, colonial in nature plans, and then the Soviet political projects that are not related to national traditions in urban planning.



Figure 8: a) From the district of Akmolinsk go in Soviet Akmola - Tselinograd because it was only in 1961 so the entire Stalinist architecture here again Akmola, they can be like Stalin, and even county;
b) Samples of Stalinist architecture there appeared a little later - in the late 1950s, on the threshold of becoming Akmolinsk in Tselinograd. For example the Old Square ensemble akimatom1970's and Stalin on the other hand



Figure 9: a) Architecture Tselinograd; b) Stalinka - a Pioneer Palace



Figure 10: a) Hotel "Ishim" (1958), now "Grand Park Esil"; b) Old city council



a



b

Figure 11: a) Stalin period building, now occupied by the United Nations Mission;
b) Palace of Culture Railway (1954), now the Kazakh Opera Theatre
named after Kulyash Baiseitova



a



b

Figure 12: a) "Oriental" facade on Avenue of the Republic, after reconstruction and restoration;
b) In 1992 Tselinograd was renamed again to Akmola.
The most striking of his monument – an old mosque

The spatial structure of the city has received a huge development with the transfer of the capital. Underlying the architecture of the city of the Japanese architect's design reflects the strategy for integrating the national space in the global cultural context. The architectural appearance of Astana, as the interaction of prior periods and historical heritage reflects all the stages of the city development.

Interest in the history of the city is enhanced by a modern process, related to changes in the socio-political and economic life of the state. There is a growing theoretical and practical significance of the transfer of the capital of Kazakhstan from Almaty to Astana. Kazakhstan's experience gained worldwide recognition, being studied by historians, political scientists, sociologists, philosophers.

The pattern of transfer, the success of the Project by the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev on the capital relocation can be understood if to recreate the historical stages of development of the city, to qualify for the second half of the XIX century, the role of the administrative center of the steppe region.

Relocation of the capital of Kazakhstan in Astana opened a new page in the history of the city, it became a symbol of rebirth and renewal of independent Kazakhstan at the turn of the third millennium. "Creation of the capital - is the creation of a new text of national history" - says President of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev, in his book "In the Heart of Eurasia". Therefore, the study of the history of the city becomes not only scientific, but also social and political significance.

The study of history of Astana at the present stage is characterized by a number of new high-quality moments: growing interest in the phenomenon of the city as an object of historical knowledge, the scientific community interested in the historical past of the city, the emergence of new genres and trends in the national urban planning.

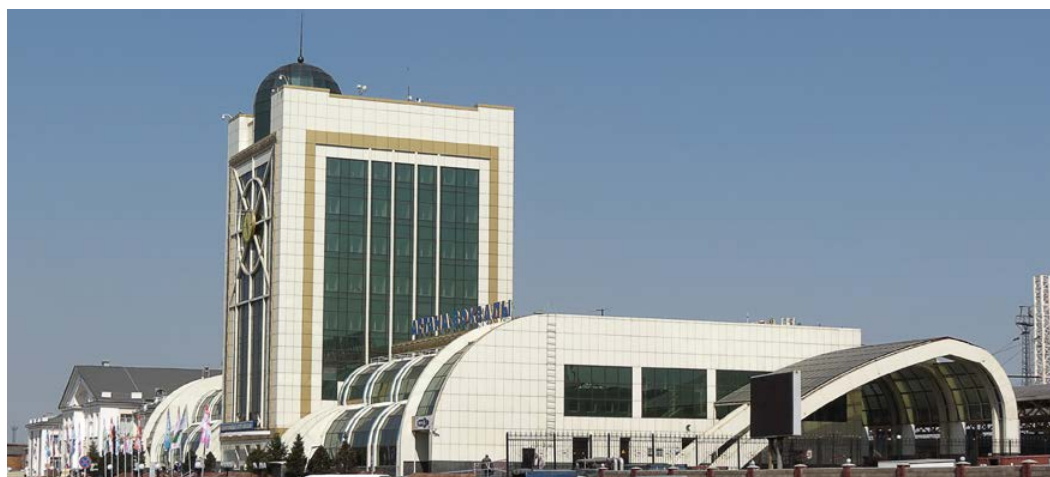


Figure 13: Another area of the Stalinist Akmolinsk - near the rail station

In 1997, the year in connection with the political, economic and international circumstances of the capital was moved to the heart of the Kazakh steppes Akmola (now Astana). Despite the difficult economic situation of young Kazakhstan took this difficult decision. Since December 10, 1997 Astana became the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This is the third city in the country in number of population after Almaty and Shymkent.

Astana (especially in the old part) in principle, not so much "typical" buildings with a bright personality. One may well wonder whether the capital recognizable among other Kazakhstan cities?

The concept of the general plan of development of Astana developers laid the idea of the city of the XXI century. It dominates the principle expressed in the renewal, environmental protection and urban balance moods, and the symbiosis of the historical part of the new districts on the left bank. According to experts, this idea is implemented consistently significantly alter the appearance of the city.

The historic core of the city, whatever it may be compact in Astana, the capital requires impart gloss and urban sophistication. Excessive seal inner-areas to the detriment of architecture and design and construction standards, and fire safety, all this gradually happening now.

Certainly, on the streets of the design concept and the neighborhoods of the capital, as well as entrances to the city, there are references to sections of the main town planning document - the general plan. Is it a dogma - a question? It may require some particular changes that do not violate the conceptual foundations. For all that, the Kazakh capital should reflect its character meaning steppe culture and unity of the multinational Kazakhstan society. The smallest details, from the color to the solution of the facades, or the glazing character selection roof tiles.

25-year-old anniversary of Independence - is a vivid symbol of large-scale historical achievements of people of Kazakhstan, who created the first time in its history, the state of the modern type.

Independent Kazakhstan with its recent history has proved that can rightly be called a successful state and the leader of the entire Central Asian region. The country is steadily moving into the top 30 world leaders, consistently implementing the strategy Kazakhstan-2050.

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