

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>		<p> SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>
Кафедра История Казахстана и социально-общественных дисциплин		

044/60-11

TESTS

"History of Kazakhstan"

Specialties: Medicine.

Course: 1

Credit: 5

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<p> ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<Question > Determine the chronological boundaries of the Neolithic:

<variant> 5-3 thousand years of

<variant> 12-10 thousand years of B.C

<variant> 5-10 thousand years of B.C

<variant> 12-10 thousand years of B.C

. <variant> 2-7 thousand years of B.C

<question> the type of economy that originated in the Neolithic era:

<option> producer

<variant > consumer

<option > natural

<option > complex

<variant > assigning

<question> the Neolithic period covers the period:

<variant> 5-3 thousand years of B.C

<variant> 12-10 thousand

years of N. E.

<variant> 5-10 thousand years of B.C

<variant> 12-10 thousand years of B.C

<variant> 2-7 thousand years of B.C

< ... > The boomerang was invented in the era of:

<variant> mesolithic

<variant> of the Neolithic

< variant> of the Upper Paleolithic

< variant> Lower Paleolithic

<variant > iron age

<Question > The name of the most ancient period of history:

< variant> lower Paleolithic

< variant> middle Paleolithic

<variant> mesolithic

<variant> Neolithic

variant > late Paleolithic

<question > The Late Paleolithic period covered:

<variant> 35-10 thousand chronicle of B.C

<variant> 50-40 thousand chronicle of B.C

<variant > 10-2 thousand chronicle of B.C

<variant> 10-5 thousand chronicle of B.C

<variant> 15-5 thousand chronicle of B.C

< ... > people learned how to grind, drill and saw stone in the Renaissance:

<variant> of the Neolithic

< variant> of the late Paleolithic

<variant> mesolithic

< variant> of the Middle Paleolithic

<variant> of the Eneolite

<question > Chronological framework of the Paleolithic:

<variant> 2.6 million chronicle of B.C – pp. 12-10. chronicle of B.C

<variant > 12-10 thousand lit. BC- 5 thousand copies . chronicle of B.C

<variant > 50-40 thousand deaths-12-10. chronicle of B.C

<variant > 2.6 thousand chronicle of B.C - pp. 12-10. chronicle of B.C

<variant > 15 thousand chronicle of B.C - 5 thousand copies. The chronicle of B.C

<question> Chronological framework of the Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic<variant>:

<variant> 12-5 thousand years BC

<variant> 12-3 thousand years BC

<variant> 5 thousand years BC- 3 thousand years BC

<variant> 12-10 thousand years BC

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<variant> 2-7 thousand years BCE
 <question> In what period of the Stone Age was the modern type of man formed?
 <variant> in the Late Paleolithic
 <variant> in the Mesolithic
 <variant> in the early Paleolithic
 <variant> in the Neolithic
 <variant> in the Middle Paleolithic
 <question> In which part of Kazakhstan were Paleolithic sites discovered?
 <variant> in the area of the Karatau ridge
 <variant> in the Syrdarya river basin
 <variant> in Central Kazakhstan
 <variant> on the Mangyshlak peninsula
 <variant> in the Irtysh river basin
 <question> Science that studies the historical past of mankind from material sources:
 <variant> archaeology
 <variant> anthropology
 <variant> astronomy
 <variant> ethnography
 <variant> ethnology

<question> The most favorable places for the settlement of ancient people in Kazakhstan were the foothills:
 <variant> Karatau
 <variant> Alatau
 <variant> Tien Shan
 <variant> Bayan-aul
 <variant> Mugojars
 <question> Ornament characteristic of Neolithic ceramic products
 <variant> Geometric.
 <variant> Vegetable
 <variant> Floral
 <variant> Point
 <variant> Threadlike
 <question> What are the rock carvings of ancient man called?
 <variant> petroglyphs
 <variant> hieroglyphs
 <variant> frescoes
 <variant> monograms
 <variant> writing
 <question> On what territory of Kazakhstan have more than 30 settlements and more than 150 burial grounds of the Andronovo culture been found?
 <variant> Central Kazakhstan
 <variant> Eastern Semirechye
 <variant> South Kazakhstan
 <variant> Western Kazakhstan
 <variant> East Kazakhstan
 <question> From what material did man make the first tools?
 <variant> stone
 <variant> iron
 <variant> clay
 <variant> bronze
 <variant> tree
 <question> What chronological period covers the Neolithic?

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- <variant> 5 – 3 thousand years BC
- <variant> 12 – 10 thousand years BC
- <variant> 5 – 10 thousand years BC
- <variant> 12 – 10 thousand years BC
- <variant> 2 – 7 thousand years BC

<question>

What chronological period covers the Late Paleolithic period?

- <variant> 35-10 thousand years BC
- <variant> 50-40 thousand years BC
- <variant> 10-2 thousand years BC
- <variant> 10-5 thousand years BC
- <variant> 15-5 thousand years BC

<question> What era do the traces of the first person found on the territory of Kazakhstan belong to?

- <variant> ancient Stone Age
- <variant> bronze age
- <variant> the new stone age
- <variant> iron age
- <variant> middle stone age

<question> What is considered the first social division of labor?

- <variant> separation of cattle breeding from agriculture
- <variant> separation of craft from agriculture
- <variant> separation of trade from agriculture
- <variant> separation of trade from craft
- <variant> separation of art from craft

<question> The longest period of human history:

- <variant> stone age
- <variant> bronze age
- <variant> ice age
- <variant> the copper-stone age
- <variant> iron age

<question> The invention of the bow and arrow took place:

- <variant> in the Mesolithic
- <variant> in the Neolithic
- <variant> in the Upper Paleolithic
- <variant> in the Paleolithic
- <variant> in the late Paleolithic

<question> Rock paintings of ancient people -

- <variant> petroglyphs
- <variant> hieroglyphs
- <variant> frescoes
- <variant> monograms
- <variant> writing

Who was the master of the cult rites and the keeper of the ancient traditions and rituals of the Andronovites?

- <variant> priests
- <variant> leaders
- <variant> warriors
- <variant> community members
- <variant> emirs

<question> In what period of the ancient history of mankind does the paternal family replace the maternal family?

- <variant> bronze age.
- <variant> iron age
- <variant> neolithic
- <variant> Paleolithic

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<variant> mesolithic
 <question> The sun-headed deity of the Andronovites:
 <variant> Mitre
 <variant> Indra
 <variant> Ahura
 <variant> Veritragna
 <variant> Yime
 <question> What is the archaeological symbol of the Andronovo culture?
 <variant> earrings and pendants
 <variant> comb
 <variant> ceramic vessel
 <variant> hammer and sickle
 <variant> mirror with handle
 <question> What type of economy originated in the Neolithic era?
 <variant> producing
 <variant> consuming
 <variant> natural
 <variant> complex
 <variant> assigning
 <question> The boomerang was invented in the era of:
 <variant> mesolithic
 <variant> neolithic
 <variant> of the Upper Paleolithic
 <variant> of the lower Paleolithic
 <variant> of the iron age

<question>

What is the name of the most ancient period of human history?

<variant> lower paleolithic
 <variant> mesolithic
 <variant> middle Paleolithic
 <variant> late Paleolithic
 <variant> neolithic
 <question> The main material that archaeologists find when excavating ancient cities and settlements:
 <variant> ceramic tableware
 <variant> bronze tips
 <variant> stone grain grinders
 <variant> jewelry
 <variant> weapons items

<question> What is the name of the archaeological culture of the Middle Bronze Age in Central Kazakhstan?

<variant> Atasuisкая
 <variant> Nurinskaya
 <variant> Begazy-Dandibayevskaya
 <variant> Tasmolinskaya
 <variant> Median

<question> In the early period of the Andronovo culture, the deceased was burned at the stake, which scientists associate with the cult:

<variant> of fire
 <variant> of the moon
 <variant> of air
 <variant> of the sky
 <variant> of the earth

<question> Who was the master of the cult rites and the keeper of the ancient traditions and rituals of the Andronovites?

<variant> priests
 <variant> leaders

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- <variant> warriors
- <variant> community members
- <variant> emirs
- <question> In the Neolithic period , the ancestral community was:
- <variant> maternal gender
- <variant> mixed community
- <variant> paternal gender
- <variant> neighborhood community
- <variant> a large community
- <question> What kind of economy is characteristic of Paleolithic people?
- <variant> gathering
- <variant> agriculture
- <variant> cattle breeding
- <variant> fishing
- <variant> craft
- <question> Which ornament prevails on ceramic products of the Bronze Age?
- <variant> geometric
- <variant> point
- <variant> floral
- <variant> animal style
- <variant> rounded shape
- <question> What type of burial is characteristic of the Late Bronze Age?
- <variant> burial in a bent form
- <variant> mummification
- <variant> burial in a sitting position
- <variant> cremation
- <variant> burial on the back
- <question> As a result of the alloy of which metals is bronze obtained?
- <variant> copper and tin
- <variant> copper and iron
- <variant> zinc and lead
- <variant> iron and lead
- <variant> lead and tin
- <question> In the Late Paleolithic era, tribal communities began to form. Who ruled the tribal community in primitive society?
- <variant> elders
- <variant> warriors
- <variant> kings
- <variant> priests
- <variant> hunters
- <question> Scientists have called this change the "Neolithic revolution". What type of economy originated in the Neolithic era:
- <variant> producing
- <variant> consuming
- <variant> natural
- <variant> complex
- <variant> assigning
- <question> Choose the archaeological material that gives the main information about the material and spiritual culture of the most ancient man:
- <variant> stone tools
- <variant> pottery
- <variant> bronze products
- <variant> human and animal remains
- <variant> products made from animal bones
- <question> This historical period was the longest in the history of mankind:

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- <variant> stone age
- <variant> the bronze age
- <variant> ice age
- <variant> the copper - stone age
- <variant> the Iron Age
- <question> In the Mustier era, the beginnings of the first religious beliefs began to appear in people. What caused the appearance of such beliefs?
- <variant> the inability of a person to explain the phenomena of nature;
- <variant> the desire to highlight the peculiarity of people;
- <variant> striving to manage the environment;
- <variant> the appearance of primitive art;
- <variant> formation of a tribal community of people
- <question> In the Mesolithic era, the development and further change of intergenerational relations continues. During this period , the tribal community was replaced by:
- <variant> tribal organization;
- <variant> religious community;
- <variant> individual family;
- <variant> state organization;
- <variant> neighborhood community;
- <question> In the Neolithic era, new, revolutionary forms of farming appeared. The development of gathering led to the emergence of:
- <variant> of agriculture;
- <variant> of the exchange;
- <variant> nobility;
- <variant> ceramics;
- <variant> hunting;
- <question> Primitive people in the Mustier era learned to protect themselves from the cold. What did primitive people make the first clothes out of?
- <variant> skins
- <variant> plants
- <variant> cotton
- <variant> silk
- <variant> fabrics
- <question> Starting from the Mesolithic era, primitive people used a bow and arrow. Arrows with ball - shaped tips were used:
- <variant> for hunting small fur-bearing animals;
- <variant> for practicing shooting skills;
- <variant> to scare away enemy warriors;
- <variant> for duck and goose hunting;
- <variant> for signal lights at night;
- <question> The invention of ceramics has become so important that scientists sometimes call this period "the era of clay pots." In what period did people learn to make ceramics?
- <variant> in the Neolithic era
- <variant> in the Paleolithic era
- <variant> in the bronze age
- <variant> in the Eneolithic era
- <variant> in the Mesolithic era

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<question>The common name of the first unions of tribes on the territory of Kazakhstan:
 <variant> saki
 <variant> usuni
 <variant> kangly
 <variant> huns
 <variant> turks
 <question> The oldest written sources on the territory of Kazakhstan:
 <variant>I thousand BC
 <variant>II thousand BC
 <variant>III thousand BC
 <variant>I thousand BC
 <variant>II thousand BC
 <question> The "Great Migration of peoples" occurred:
 <variant> II – V century BC
 <variant> 47 BC
 <variant> I thousand BC - II thousand BC
 <variant> I century BC
 <variant> 552 BC
 <question> The Huns invaded the territory of Kazakhstan:
 <variant> I century BC
 <variant> II – I centuries BC
 . <variant>the second half of the III century BC
 <variant>the second half of the II century BC
 . <variant>II – V centuries AD
 <question> The "Golden Man" was found by archaeologists in:
 <variant>V-IV centuries BC
 <variant>II century BC
 <variant>VII century BC
 <variant>I century BC
 <variant>III century BC
 <question> The number of births was in the Hunnic society:
 <variant> 24
 <variant>25
 <variant>17
 <variant>19
 <variant>30
 <question> In this territory of Kazakhstan in the 1st millennium A.D. there existed and developed a large powerful association – Kangyu:
 <variant>South Kazakhstan
 <variant>Semirechye
 <variant>Mangystau
 <variant>East Kazakhstan
 <variant>Central Kazakhstan
 <question> Darius 1 carried out his campaign against the Saks in:
 <variant> 519-518 BC
 <variant> 330-327 BC
 <variant> 530-522 BC
 <variant> 519-518 BC
 <variant> 540-560 BC
 <question> In this territory of Kazakhstan in the VII - W centuries BC, the Tasmolin archaeological culture was formed:
 <variant>Central Kazakhstan
 <variant>Semirechye

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<variant>Western Kazakhstan
 <variant>South Kazakhstan
 <variant>Interfluve of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya
 <question>the capital of usunei G.Chiguchen was located:
 <variant> on the shore of Issyk-Kul
 <variant> in the Chu River Valley
 <variant>on the Talas River Valley
 <variant> in the Ilian Valley
 <variant> on the border with China
 <question> Alexander of Macedon fought with the Saks in:
 <variant> IV century. B.C
 <variant> VI century. B.C
 <variant> VII century. B.C
 <variant>I century. B.C
 <variant>II century. B.C
 <question> these written sources were called Saks-Scythians:
 <variant> ancient Greek sources
 <variant> Chinese sources
 <variant> Persian sources
 <variant> Russian chronicles
 <variant> Bible
 <question> with him in alliance and against them, the Saki fought in the marathon battle in 490. B.C:
 <variant> with the Persians against the Greeks
 <variant> with the Huns against the Chinese
 <variant> with the Chinese against the Greeks
 <variant> with the Greeks against the Persians
 <variant> with the Chinese against the Huns
 <question>the Saki-issedons settled in:
 <variant> central Kazakhstan
 <variant> Semirechye
 <variant>western Kazakhstan
 <variant>South Kazakhstan
 <variant>Amudarya and Syrdarya Interfluve
 <question> "the Golden Man" is buried on the Issyk mound in:
 <variant>IV B. B.C
 < variant>XX B.C
 <variant>IV in. B.C
 <variant> VII B. B.C
 <variant> VV. B.C
 <question>type of economy in the usuns:
 <variant> nomadic cattle breeding
 <variant>herding
 <variant> agriculture
 <variant>dispossessed animal husbandry
 <variant> hunting
 <question>the division of the powerful Hunnic state into two parts – the southern and Northern occurred in:
 <variant>55 y. B.C
 <variant>30 y. B.C
 <variant> 132 y. B.C
 <variant> 43 y. B.C
 <variant> 60 y. B.C
 <question>In the life of the Xiongnu, the main role was played by:
 <variant> conquering campaigns
 <variant> cattle breeding
 <variant> agriculture

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<variant> craft
 <variant> hunting
 <question> He led the Huns during devastating raids on European countries:
 <variant> Attila
 <variant> Mode
 <variant> Toomyn
 <variant> Zhi-Zhi
 <variant> Skunk
 <question> The rate of the Kangyu ruler:
 <variant> Bityan
 <variant> Yancai
 <variant> Habalok
 <variant> Karakorum
 <variant> Chiguchen
 <question> In the early period of the Andronovo culture, the deceased was burned at the stake, which scientists associate with the cult:
 <variant> of fire
 <variant> of air
 <variant> of the earth
 <variant> of the moon
 <variant> of the sky
 <question> Herodotus calls the most numerous union of related tribes of the Saks:
 <variant> massagets
 <variant> argypei
 <variant> when
 <variant> paradaraya
 <variant> haomovarga
 <question> The title of the leader of the Usuns:
 <variant> gunmo
 <variant> jabgu
 <variant> yabgu
 <variant> tsar
 <variant> elteber
 <question> The basis of the Huns ' troops was:
 <variant> cavalry
 <variant> archers
 <variant> infantry
 <variant> chariots
 <variant> mercenaries
 <question> Asian Scythians are called tribes:
 <variant> Saks
 <variant> kipchakov
 <variant> mongols
 <variant> turkov
 <variant> usunei
 <question> The Saka society was divided into three groups:
 <variant> warriors, priests, community members
 <variant> leaders, beks, community members
 <variant> kings, emirs, community members
 <variant> leaders, peasants, community members
 <variant> kings, priestesses, community members
 <question> In the Saka society , women used:
 <variant> equal rights with men
 <variant> separate rights for the upbringing of children
 <variant> restricted rights

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<variant> had no rights
 <variant> stood higher in their position than men
 <question>The objects found in the Saka mounds are executed on:
 <variant> animal style
 <variant> geometric style
 <variant> floral ornament
 <variant> sogdian style
 <variant> persian style

<question>These Sakas are called "wearing pointed hats":
 <variant> tigrhaud Sakas
 <variant> saks parasogda
 <variant> sakov haomovarga
 <variant> sakov arimaspov
 <variant> sakov massagetov
 <question>An ancient written source testifying to the Sakas:
 <variant> Avesta
 <variant> Sanskrit
 <variant> Runic
 <variant> Cabe
 <variant> Bhagavad Gita

<question>The state that usuni had extensive diplomatic and family ties:
 <variant> with China
 <variant> with Mussel
 <variant>with Byzantium
 <variant> with Parthia
 <variant> with rome

<question> The main trend of Kangyu's policy throughout the entire period of its existence, the factor was:
 <variant> control of the section of the Silk Road along the Syr Darya
 <variant> wars of conquest
 <variant> war with the governor of Kashgar Ban Chao
 <variant> coinage

<variant> close economic and political ties with the Han Dynasty

<question> The main material that archaeologists find during the excavations of ancient cities and settlements:
 <variant> ceramic tableware
 <variant> bronze arrowheads
 <variant> jewelry
 <variant> stone grain grinders
 <variant> weapons items

<question>Palace buildings are characteristic of the early state on the territory of Kazakhstan:
 <variant> Kangyu
 <variant> Usuni
 <variant> Hunnu

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<variant> Bactria
 <variant> Ferghana
 <question>In the mythology of the Saks, the image of a horse was associated with the image:
 <variant> of the sun
 <variant> of the sky
 <variant> of the earth
 <variant> birds
 <variant> models of the world
 <question>Head of the Hong society:
 <variant> shanyu
 <variant> temnik
 <variant> gunmo
 <variant> yabgu
 <variant> shad
 <question>Attributes of warriors and kings of the Saks:
 <variant> bow with arrows
 <variant> chariots
 <variant> a sacrificial bowl and a special headdress
 <variant> altars-lamps
 <variant> combat horses
 <question>The ancient name of the city of Tashkent:
 <variant> Shash
 <variant> Taraz
 <variant> Suyab
 <variant> Atlas
 <variant> Ming-bulak
 <question>Ancient Turkic writing:
 <variant> runic
 <variant> sogdian
 <variant> scythian writings
 <variant> sanskrit
 <variant> hieroglyphic
 <question>Medieval City Center:
 <variant> citadel
 <variant> bazaar
 <variant> shahristan
 <variant> village
 <variant> rabad
 <question>Part of the medieval city where merchants and officials lived:
 <variant> shahristan
 <variant> bazaar
 <variant> rabad
 <variant> village
 <variant> citadel
 <question>Part of a medieval town where artisans and common people lived:
 <variant> rabad
 <variant> bazaar
 <variant> shahristan
 <variant> village
 <variant> citadel
 <question>The economic center of the ancient city:
 <variant> bazaar
 <variant> rabad
 <variant> shahristan
 <variant> village

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<variant> citadel

<question>The word "jabgu" means:

<variant> ruler of the state

<variant> clergyman

<variant> military commander

<variant> tax collector

<variant> the leader of the tribe

<question> Ancient people lived in collectives. What was the name of the collective of the oldest people of the ancient Paleolithic era?

<variant> herds

<variant> community

<variant> genus

<variant> tribe

<variant> village

<question> The ancient inhabitants of Kazakhstan Andronovites buried the dead in stone boxes, the deceased was surrounded by richly ornamented vessels, ornaments of bronze and gold. The reason that caused such funeral rites:

<variant> belief in the afterlife

<variant> ancestor spirit worship

<variant> belief in the sacredness of jewelry

<variant> the birth of private property

<variant> formation of a tribal community

The Huns moved westward, invading the borders of the Roman Empire, Transcaucasia and Mesopotamia. Why did the Huns manage to conquer many states?

<variant> military-administrative principle

<variant> numerical advantage

<variant> superiority in armament

<variant> combat experience

<variant> good knowledge of the area

<question> A new political system has been formed in the Karakhanid state. What event is this system associated with?

<variant> the proclamation of Islam as the state religion

<variant> the collapse of the ancient Turkic khaganate

<variant> vassal independence to the Seljuk sultan

<variant> internecine wars between Ali Arslan and Bogra khan

<variant> unification of the Turkic peoples

<question> In 1728 there was a battle of the Kazakh army with the Dzungars, which ended with the defeat of the latter. In which river did the battle take place?

<variant> Boulantes

<variant> Emba

<variant> Kulanotpes

<variant> or

<variant> Chu

<question> Defeated in the campaign of 1236-1242. Volga Bulgaria, Russian principalities, having emptied Poland, Hungary, Wallachia and other European regions, Batu returned to the lower reaches of the Volga. Here he founded the state:

<variant> Golden Horde

<variant> Mogolistan

<variant> Nogai Ulus

<variant> Siberian Khanate

<variant> Ak Horde

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<question> The Huns made a series of devastating campaigns on the territory of the Eastern Roman Empire and Iran. The leader of the Hun tribe:

- <variant> Attila
- <variant> Abacus
- <variant> Tomiris
- <variant> Fashion
- <variant> Darius

<question> In Kazakh society (Middle Ages<variant>, a widow could remarry only with one of the family members of her late husband. What was the name of the marriage custom?

- <variant> amenhery
- <variant> joktau
- <variant> betashar
- <variant> sororat
- <variant> barymta

<question> 529 BC. the queen of the Massagets, completely defeated the Persian king Cyrus. She is credited with the words "You came here for blood, now drink your fill of it." What kind of queen are we talking about?

- <variant> Tomiris
- <variant> Hapshepsut
- <variant> Sarina
- <variant> cleopatra
- <variant> Tamara

<question> A stone slab installed on the grave at the head of the deceased. The inscriptions contain the full name of the person.

- <variant> kulpytas
- <variant> about
- <variant> zirat
- <variant> sarcophagus
- <variant> which

<question> He was the founder of the Turkic Khaganate in 552:

- <variant> Bumyn-kagan
- <variant> Mukan-kagan
- <variant> Jegui-kagan
- <variant> Tok-jabgu-kagan
- <variant> Uch-elik-kagan.

<question> In 551-563 , the Turks concluded an alliance with this state against the Ephthalites:

- <variant> with Iran
- <variant> with Byzantium
- <variant> with China
- <variant> c Urartu
- <variant> with Rome.

<question> The Turkic khaganate was formed in:

- <variant> 552.
- <variant> 553
- <variant> 318
- <variant> 556
- <variant> 468

<question>The Western Turkic Khaganate collapsed :

- <variant> at the beginning of the VIII century
- <variant> the beginning of the VI century
- <variant> end of the IX century
- <variant> middle of the VIII century

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<variant> the beginning of the IX century

<question>Chronological framework of the existence of the Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> 552-603.

<variant> 652-700.

<variant> 429-504.

<variant> 441-562.

<variant> 550-605.

<question> Chronological framework of the existence of the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> 603- 704.

<variant> 652-700.

<variant> 429-504.

<variant> 441-562.

<variant> 550-605.

<question> Has the Great Silk Road ceased to function?

<variant> XIV-XV centuries.

<variant>XVII-XVIII centuries.

<variant> III-V centuries.

<variant> VI-VII centuries.

<variant> IX-Xp centuries.

<question> This city was a major political, economic and cultural center of Semirechye in the 1st-12th centuries. :

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Otrar

<variant> Yangikent

<variant> Sygnak

<variant> Penchul.

<question> The beginning of the spread of Islam in Kazakhstan:

<variant> VIII century.

<variant> XV century.

<variant> III-V centuries.

<variant> V1-VII centuries.

<variant> X in.

<question> mavzolej hodži Ahmet Yassauy in Turkestane by postroen:

<variant> on rubes XIV-XV VV.

<variant> on Rube XII-XIII VV.

<variant > on rubes XVI-XVII VV.

< variant> on rubes IX - X VV.

< variant> on Rube V-VI VV.

<question > in this year's Prekratil sučestvovanie Karlukskiy Khaganate:

<variant > 940

<variant > 556

< variant > 928

< variant > 974

< variant> 1054

<question> Then the Karakhanid state was divided into two parts: the Western Khanate with the center in Bukhara and the Eastern Khanate with the center in Balasagun:

<variant> late 30s X1 century

<variant> 380-385 AD

<variant> 990-992

<variant> 998-1000 AD

<variant> 1298-1396

<question> Chronological framework of the existence of the Karakhanid state:

<variant> 942-1210.

<variant> 1002- 1278

<variant> 905-1290.

<variant> 940- 980.

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<variant> 980 – 1212.

<question > in this year's edition of the book of Khaganate:

< variant > 756 G.

< variant > 752 G.

< variant> 757 G.

< variant > 760 G.

< variant > 753 G.

<question> Call Date vtorzhenya Arabov on the territory of Kazakhstan:

< variant> half of the eighth century

< variant> seredina VI century

< variant> half of the seventh century

<variant > half of the seventh century

< variant> seredina VIII century

<question>show chronology of Ramki sušestvovaniya Türgeshskogo Khaganate:

<variant>704-756 GG.

<variant> 748-851 GG.

< variant> 693-699 GG.

<variant> 670-770 GG.

<variant> 698-765 GG.

<question > in this year's kitayсы razgromili item türgeshskego Khaganate Суяб:

< variant>748 G.

< variant > 752 G.

< variant > 756 G.

< variant> 757 G.

< variant > 760 G.

122. Zdesъ V pismennih istnikah roяvlyayтся первые поменения О kereitah:

< variant > beginning of the century.

< variant> seredina H1 century

<variant> end of the century

< variant> VI century

< variant> VIII century

<question> Chronologicheskые Ramki suščestvovaniya Kimakskogo Khaganate:

<variant > IH – nač. XI VV.

<variant > thread H1-nač. HV VV.

<variant> how. Xi-endec XIII VV.

< variant> seredina XIII - 1219 G.

< variant> H1 - 1467 GG.

<question>The beginning of the spread of Islam in Kazakhstan:

<variant>VIII century.

<variant> XV century

. <variant> III-V centuries.

<variant> VI-VII centuries.

<variant> X in.

<question>Determine the type of state in the VI-X centuries in Kazakhstan:

<variant> early feudal

<variant> centralized

<variant> developing

<variant> tribal

<variant> primitive communal

<question>Name the center of the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> Semirechye (Zhetysu)

<variant> Transoxiana

<variant> The right bank of the Arystandy River

<variant> On the Orkhon River

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<variant> The interfluve of the Urals and Volga.

<question>There was a kagan's headquarters in the Western Turkic Kaganate:

<variant> Suyab

<variant> Measure

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Tashkent

<variant> Sygnak.

<question>This large city of the Western Turkic Khaganate was a major center of trade and crafts:

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Tashkent

<variant> Measure

<variant> Kulan

<variant> Sygnak.

<question>The Turkic Khaganate was interested in direct trade relations with this state:

<variant>with Byzantium

<variant> with Russia

<variant> with China

<variant> with Afghanistan

<variant> with Egypt.

<question>Supreme ruler and military commander of the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant>kagan

<variant> subashi

<variant> jabgu

<variant> elteber

<variant> khan.

<question>The supreme ruler of the Western Turkic Khaganate, the kagan, was appointed from the natives of this dynasty:

<variant>nushibi

<variant> yagma

<variant> kimakov

<variant> kypchakov

<variant> Oguzov.

<question>Name the summer residence of the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> Ming-bulak

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Suyab

<variant> Atlas

<variant> Shash.

<question>Capital of the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> Suyab

<variant> Aktobe

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Atlas

<variant> Shash.

<question>Such areas were the main center of the economy and culture of Kazakhstan in the VI - VII centuries :

<variant> Semirechye and Southern Kazakhstan

<variant> Transoxiana

<variant> Mangystau and Western Kazakhstan

<variant> Kashgaria and East Kazakhstan

<variant> Sary-Arch.

<question>This was the name of the center of the medieval city:

<variant> citadel.

<variant> rabad

<variant> bazaar

<variant> shahristan

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<variant> village

<question>This was the name of the part of the medieval city where merchants and officials lived:

<variant>shahristan

<variant> rabad

<variant> bazaar

<variant> village

<variant> citadel.

<question>This was the name of the part of the medieval city where artisans and common people lived:

<variant> rabad

<variant> bazaar

<variant> shahristan

<variant> village

<variant> citadel.

<question>He read the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions for the first time:

<variant>In. Thomsen

<variant> N.Rychkov

<variant> E.Bekmakhanov

<variant> V.Villaminov-Zernov

<variant> P. Makovetsky.

<question>The city where Al-Farabi was born:

<variant> Otyrar

<variant> Sygnak

<variant> Suyab

<variant> Taraz

<variant> Shash

<question>This was the name of the ruler of the Karluks before 840:

<variant>jabgu

<variant> elteber

<variant> khan

<variant> kagan

<variant> sultan.

<question>This title was worn by the leaders of the Karluk tribes:

<variant>elteber

<variant> khan

<variant> kagan

<variant> sultan

<variant> jabgu.

<question> The word "jabgu" means:

<variant>ruler of the state

<variant> clergyman

<variant> military commander

<variant> tax collector

<variant> the leader of the tribe.

<question>From the dynasty ... The rulers of the Turkic khaganate were appointed.

<variant>ashina

<variant> dudu

<variant> yagma

<variant> chigil

<variant> naiman

<question>This religion was declared the state religion in the Karakhanid state:

<variant> islam

<variant> buddhism

<variant> manichaeism

<variant> christianity

<variant> tengrianism

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<question>During its heyday, it occupied a common territory from the Korean Peninsula in the east, to the Crimean Peninsula in the west, from the upper reaches of the Yenisei in the north, to the upper reaches of the Amu Darya in the south, the main type of tribal economy in the Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> nomadic cattle breeding

<variant> sedentary agriculture

<variant> subsistence farming

<variant> semi-sedentary farming

<variant> trade, craft

<question>The Western Turkic Khaganate was a state with a developed urban and agricultural culture, flourishing trade along the Great Silk Road, and it performed judicial functions in the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> buyuruki

<variant> yabgu

<variant> jabgu

<variant> elteber

<variant> khan

<question>The Turkic steppe tribes consolidated under the rule of one leader, one clan, one dynasty and in their hands was the highest judicial power in the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> tarkhan

<variant> yabgu

<variant> elteber

<variant> tudun

<variant> khan

<question>Subjugating rival tribes, the Turks made countries and peoples dependent on themselves with diverse types of economic activity with a developed statehood, and he made up the majority of the population of the Western Turkic Khaganate:

<variant> karabudun

<variant> tarkhans

<variant> eltebery

<variant> tulenguts

<variant> tuduns

<question>The state of Central Asia in which Islam dominated the Middle Ages , among which Transoxiana was located:

<variant> in the meddurechye of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya

<variant> in Semirechye

<variant> in Central Asia

<variant> in the valley of the Chu and Talas rivers

<variant> in the foothills of Alatau

<question>About the attempt to convert the Turkic kagan to Islam, an Arab missionary arrived at Suluk's headquarters , having received an audience from the kagan, and at the same time the kagan's Turgesh headquarters was moved from Suyab to Taraz:

<variant> Suluk

<variant> Mukan

<variant> Bumyn

<variant> Uch-elik

<variant> Sakal.

<question>The Western Turkic Khaganate was a state with a developed urban and agricultural culture, flourishing trade, and the Turks became the masters of the trade Silk Road to the Mediterranean countries:

<variant> after the conquest of Central Asia

<variant> after defeating the avars

<variant> with the accession of East Turkestan

<variant> after the conquest of the Khitan in Manchuria

<variant> after the conquest of the Yenisei Kirghiz

<question>H. Valikhanov considered the legend of Korkut to be one of the pivotal moments of the Kazakh mentality, it is a syncretic synthesis of pre-Islamic beliefs and Islam, in his opinion Korkut was:

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<variant>famous zhyrau

<variant> famous scientist

<variant> the founder of Islam

<variant> khan of the Golden Horde

<variant> by the Turkic khagan

<question>In the ancient Turkic written monuments about the beginning of the Turkic and its first kagans, the first Turkic chronicler Yolyk–Tegin sat over the people with such a letter, texts were written in honor of Bilge-kagan and Kul-tegin:

<variant>runic

<variant> sogdian

<variant> uyghur

<variant> arabic

<variant> in Latin

<question>They made up several main groups of tribes , in Russia they were called Polovtsy , in Europe – Komans , they played an important role in the development of some states in the Middle Ages, they became a noticeable component of the ethnogenesis of Kazakhs and other Turkic–speaking ethnic groups, they pushed the Oguz from the shores of the Syr Darya, the Aral and Caspian Seas:

<variant> kipchaks

<variant> karluki

<variant> karakhanids

<variant> kimaki

<variant> karakitai

<question> Before conquering the Golden Horde, Emir Timur decided to conquer:

<variant> The White Horde

<variant> Khanate of Abulkhair

<variant> Transoxiana

<variant> Siberian Khanate

<variant> Nogai Horde

<question> The Golden Horde became independent from the Mongol Empire during the reign of the Khan:

<variant> Mengu-Temira

<variant> Berke

<variant> Tokhty

<variant> Batu

<variant> Tokhtamysh

<question> Taking advantage of Mamai's defeat at Kulikovo Field, he seized power in the Golden Horde in 1380:

<variant> Tokhtamysh khan

<variant> Uzbek khan

<variant> Urus khan

<variant> Abulkhair khan

<variant> Tokhty khan

<question> The reason for the "Otrar catastrophe":

<variant> Cairo Khan destroyed Genghis Khan's caravan

<variant> Genghis Khan was enthroned

<variant> Genghis Khan attacked China

<variant> Death of Monke khan

<variant> Berke Khan strengthened ties with Egypt

The rulers of Mogulistan were representatives of the dynasty:

<variant> Chagataidov

<variant> Shaibanidov

<variant> Timuridov

<variant> The Horde of Edgens

<variant> Juchidov

The Nogai Horde occupied the territory between:

<variant> Volga and Ural

<variant> Syr Darya and Amu Darya

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<variant> Chu and Talas
 <variant> Irtysh and Volga
 <variant> Tobol and Balkhash
 <question> In 1235 , the decision was made at the All - Mongolian Kurultai:
 <variant> About going West
 <variant> The conquest of Southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia
 <variant> On the declaration of Islam as the state religion
 <variant> Termination of the military campaign
 <variant> On the establishment of diplomatic relations with Byzantium
 <question> The ruler of Mogulistan, who received the sultans of Kerey and Zhanibek
 <variant> Yesen-Bug
 <variant> Togluk-Timur
 <variant> Ilyas-Khoja
 <variant> Uais
 <variant> Junus
 <question> In 1207-1208, the eldest son of Genghis Khan captured the Yenisei Kyrgyz and Siberian nationalities:
 <variant> Jochi
 <variant> Tului
 <variant> Batu
 <variant> Chagatai
 <variant> Ogedei
 <question> Capital of the Mongol Empire:
 <variant> Karakorum
 <variant> Sarai-Batu
 <variant> Balasaguni
 <variant> Sygnak
 <variant> Orda -balyk
 <question> The laws of Genghis Khan were called:
 <variant> Great Yasa
 <variant> Jargon tokens
 <variant> The precepts of the ancestors
 <variant> Truth
 <variant> Sudebnik
 <question> The White Horde was significantly strengthened under the ruling in the 60-70 years of the 14th century
 ∴
 <variant> Urus khan
 <variant> Tokhtamysh khan
 <variant> Ibak khan
 <variant> Horde of Hedgehogs
 <variant> Mubarak khan
 <question> Islam was declared the state religion of the Golden Horde under the Khan:
 <variant> Uzbek
 <variant> Tokhty
 <variant> Zhanybek
 <variant> Batye
 <variant> Mengu-Temire
 <question> As a result of the collapse of the White Horde in the steppe territory of Kazakhstan ∴
 <variant> khanate of Abulkhair
 <variant> kazakh khanate
 <variant> Timurid state
 <variant> Nogai Horde
 <variant> West Siberian Khanate
 <question> The Mangyt Yurt was called:
 <variant> Nogai Horde
 <variant> Moghulistan

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- <variant> The White Horde
- <variant> Khanate of Abulkhair
- <variant> Siberian Khanate
- <question> The capital of the state of nomadic Uzbeks:
- <variant> Sygnak
- <variant> Taraz
- <variant> Almalyk
- <variant> Sauran
- <variant> Shed
- <question> In 1370, Emir Timur seized power in:
- <variant> Transoxiana
- <variant> of Mongolia
- <variant> East Turkestan
- <variant> Semirechye
- <variant> Eastern Desht-i-Kipchak
- <question> The military-feudal state of Genghis Khan arose:
- <variant> At the beginning of the 13th century.
- <variant> At the beginning of the 12th century.
- <variant> At the end of the 11th century.
- <variant> At the end of the 10th century.
- <variant> At the end of the 13th century.
- <question> The main language in the Golden Horde:
- <variant> Kipchak
- <variant> Oguz
- <variant> Chagatai
- <variant> Mongolian
- <variant> Persian
- <question> The State founded by Edige-biy:
- <variant> Nogai Horde
- <variant> Astrakhan Khanate
- <variant> Siberian Khanate
- <variant> Mogolistan
- <variant> Kazakh Khanate
- <question> The basis of the Mongols ' economy was
- < variant > nomadic cattle breeding
- <variant> arable farming
- <variant> sedentary cattle breeding
- <variant> fishing
- <variant> semi-nomadic cattle breeding
- <question> The Dzungarian Khanate was created by:
- <variant> Batur-khontaishi
- <variant> Tsevan-Rabdan
- <variant> Kangxi
- <variant> Bagatur-hontaishi
- <variant> Amursanoy
- <question> At the beginning of the 18th century, the population of Dzungaria was about:
- <variant> 1 million people
- <variant> 2 million people.
- <variant> 3 million people
- <variant> 1.5 million people
- <variant> 2.5 million people.
- <question> "Aktaban shubyryndy, Alakol sulama":
- <variant> 1723-1727
- <variant> 1723-1726
- <variant> 1722-1727

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<variant> 1723-1725

<variant> 1725-1728

<question> The production of guns at Dzungara was headed by:

<variant> swede johann gustav renat

<variant> russian Nikolay Konshin

<variant> german georg johann gottlieb

<variant> german miller gerard friedrich

<variant> russian V.I.Botov

<question> Ak Horde significantly strengthened under the ruling in the 60-70s of the XIV century.:

<variant> Urus Khan;

<variant> Zhanibek;

<variant> Kasym Khan;

<variant> Tokhtamysh;

<variant> The Horde of Eugene.

<question> Ak Orda state weakened as a result of:

<variant> The raids of Emir Timur;

<variant> The raids of the Dzungars;

<variant> Internecine wars;

<variant> of the economic crisis;

<variant> Raids of the khans of the Golden Horde

<question> How did the lands of Ak-Orda become called since the XV century?

<variant> Uzbek ulus

<variant> Moghulistan

<variant> Nogai Horde

<variant> Astrakhan Khanate

<variant> Kyrgyz ulus

<question> The Mongol army moved to conquer Eastern Europe:

<variant> 1237

<variant> 1219

<variant> 1224

<variant> 1206

<variant> 1218

<question> A

descendant of Genghis Khan, who conquered Eastern Europe:

<variant> Batu

<variant> Chagatai

<variant> Jochi

<variant> Tului

<variant> Ogedei

<question> After the invasion of this country, the Mongolian army used battering, flamethrower weapons:

<variant> China

<variant> Russia

<variant> Semirechye

<variant> India

<variant> Maverennahr

<question> Officials who were responsible in the Mongol Empire for collecting tribute and keeping order on the territory of the state:

<variant> baskaki

<variant> uluses

<variant> khans

<variant> becky

<variant> tarkhans

<question> Note the negative consequences of the Mongol conquests:

<variant> economic ruin of regions

<variant> creating a regular mail service

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<variant> dissemination of foreign language learning
 <variant> transition to nomadic cattle breeding
 <variant> spreading Islam among nomads
 <question> The termination of the existence of the urban and settled agricultural culture of Semirechye, frozen in the region for 450 years (up to the middle of the XIX century), occurred as a result of:
 <variant> Timur 's Raids
 <variant> Invasion of the Dzungars
 <variant> of the collapse of Mogolistan
 <variant> Civil strife in the Kazakh Khanate
 <variant> of the Mongol invasion
 <question> The rapid and massive Turkification of the Mongol tribes as part of the Jochi and Chagatai uluses occurred due to:
 <variant> Greater development of the Turkic language, especially in terms of political terminology
 <variant> Settlement of Mongols on the territory of the Turks
 <variant> The small number of the Mongolian population in the Turkic environment
 <variant> Mongols' adoption of the Turkic type of nomadism
 <variant> Purposeful policy of the Mongol khans
 <question> COVID-19 in the history of mankind is considered ... a pandemic.
 <variant> the eighteenth
 <variant> eleventh
 <variant> first
 <variant> eighth
 <variant>twentieth
 <question> In the history of mankind , pandemics have included
 <variant>plague of Anthony, plague of Justinian, bubonic plague "black death", "Spanish flu", covid-19.
 <variant> stroke, cholera, laryngitis, swine flu, vitiligo.
 <variant> drug addiction, smallpox virus, sleeping sickness, allergy, vampire syndrome.
 <variant> bubonic plague "black death", hypertrichosis, diabetes mellitus, neurosis.
 <variant> glaucoma, meningitis, stomatitis, rickets, cystitis
 <question> In 2019, the coronavirus outbreak began in ...
 <variant> in the Chinese city of Wuhan.
 <variant> in the US state of Kentucky.
 <variant> in the Italian city of Palermo.
 <variant> in the Indian city of Calcutta.
 <variant> in the African city of Annaba.
 <question>The World Health Organization called this virus.....
 <variant> "2019-nCoV".
 <variant> «2019-Delta».
 <variant> «2020-Gamma».
 <variant> "2015-AIDS".
 <variant> "2003-Cholera".
 <question>The World Health Organization was founded in
 <variant> in 1946 in the Swiss city of Geneva.
 <variant> in 1846 in the American city of Miami.
 <variant> in 1945 in Kazakhstan, the city of Almaty.
 <variant> in 1985 in the Russian city of Leningrad.
 <variant> in 2000 in Tokyo, Japan.

 <question>The Year of "National Unity and National History":
 <variant>1998.
 <variant>1995.
 <variant>1993.
 <variant>1997.

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>2000.

<question>A series of sites of primitive man of the Ancient Stone Age in Southern Kazakhstan in 1958 was discovered by an archaeologist:

<variant>Alpysbayev

<variant>Margulan

<variant>Andrianov

<variant>Gryaznov

<variant>Akishev

<question>The historical past of mankind according to material historical sources is studied by science:

<variant>archeology

<variant>ethnography

<variant>paleontology

<variant>geophysics

<variant>histor

<question>The longest historical period:

<variant>stone age

<variant>bronze age

<variant>iron age

<variant>ice age

<variant>golden age

<question>The concept of "national identity" has been introduced into scientific circulation since...

<variant>60s of the twentieth century

<variant>50s of the twentieth century

<variant>70s of the twentieth century

<variant>of the 80s of the twentieth century

<variant>60s of the XIX century

<question>Historically formed form of community of people:

<variant>nation

<variant>subethnos

<variant>superethnos

<variant>ethnicity

<variant>tribe

<question>A social group from which it is impossible to "exclude" an individual:

<variant>ethnicity

<variant>political party

<variant>religious organization

<variant>professional associations

<variant>informal associations

<question>Performers of the heroic epic:

<variant>zhyrau

<variant>bucks

<variant>kuishi

<variant>akyn

<variant>singers

<question>Healers, experts in rituals:

<variant>bucks

<variant>zhyrau

<variant>kuishi

<variant>akyn

<variant>singers

<question>The main themes in the work of zhyrau:

<variant>power and heroism

<variant>nature and the elements

<variant>power and nature

<variant>kindness and justice

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>diligence and mercy

<question>The conductor of the ideas of intergenerational, national unity and harmony:

<variant>zhyrau

<variant>bucks

<variant>kuishi

<variant>akyn

<variant>singers

<question>One of the first representatives of Kazakh philosophical thought:

<variant>Asan Kaiga

<variant>Ahmed Yassawi

<variant>Yusuf Balasaguni

<variant>Korkyt-ata

<variant>Haidar Dulati

<question>Author of the work "Initial guide to teaching Kazakhs the Russian language":

<variant>And.Altynsarin

<variant>Sh.Valikhanov

<variant>A.Kunanbayev

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<question>Author of the work "Sharia-ul-Islam":

<variant>S.Altynsarin

<variant>Ahmed Yassawi

<variant>Yusuf Balasaguni

<variant>Korkyt ata

<variant>Haidar Dulati

<question>Author of the work "Genealogy of the Turks, Kirghiz, Kazakhs and Khan dynasties":

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>S.Altynsarin

<variant>Sh.Valikhanov

<variant>A.Kunanbayev

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<question>The battle was crucial for the liberation of Semirechye from the Kokand yoke:

<variant>under Uzunagach

<variant>near Syr Darya

<variant>near Turkestan

<variant>near Shymkent

<variant>near Bukhara

<question>Jadidism is...

<variant>newfangled schools

<variant>kazakh-russian schools

<variant>old-fashioned schools

<variant>vocational schools

<variant>cadet schools

<question>In 1900, the first school formed by the method of I.Gasprinsky was opened in:

<variant>Turkestan

<variant>Kazan

<variant>Orenburg

<variant>Orske

<variant>Omsk

<question>The number of workers in the largest enterprises at the beginning of the twentieth century:

<variant>300-400 people.

<variant>200-300 people.

<variant>100-200 people.

<variant>220-290 people.

<p> ОНТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>150-250 people.

<question>The number of lands taken from the Kazakhs in 1906-1907 .:

<variant>17 million tithes

<variant>15 million tithes

<variant>16 million tithes

<variant>14 million tithes

<variant>40 million tithes

<question>The author of the reform of the tsarist government at the beginning of the XX century:

<variant>Stolypin

<variant>Nicholas I

<variant>Kolpakovsky

<variant>Kuropatkin

<variant>Kerensky

<question>The number of peasants moving to Kazakhstan under Stolypin's agrarian reform in 1907-1912:

<variant>2 million 400 thousand.

<variant>1 million

<variant>1 million 500 thousand.

<variant>3 million 100 thousand.

<variant>2 million.

<question>The main premise of the revolutionary actions of the workers of Kazakhstan in 1905-1907:

<variant>The colonial agrarian policy of Tsarism

<variant>The plight of Kazakh villages

<variant>Resettlement of peasants from the central provinces of Russia to Kazakhstan

<variant>Shortage of agricultural equipment

<variant>Deterioration of the situation of migrants

<question>Organizer of the anti-government rally in Karkaralinsk in May 1905:

<variant>Mirzhakyp Dulatov

<variant>Alikhan Bokeikhanov

<variant>Akhmet Baitursynov

<variant>Mukhametzhany Tynyshpaev

<variant>Alibi Dzhangildin

<question>The attitude of the Kazakh national democratic intelligentsia to the Tsarist manifesto of October 17, 1905:

<variant>The main provisions of the manifesto were criticized

<variant>The manifesto was greeted with delight

<variant>They opposed the "royal mercy"

<variant>Supported the tsarist government

<variant>Opinions were divided

<question>To pacify a political strike ... in the city of Semipalatinsk, the governor of the region Galkin summoned a military column from Karkaralinsk.

<variant> postal and telegraph employees

<variant> railwaymen

<variant>mine workers

<variant> artisanal workshop workers

<variant>of the local intelligentsia

<question>On November 21, 1905, soldiers of the garrison of the city protested against the anti-national actions of the tsarist authorities...

<variant>Zharkenta

<variant>Petropavlovsk

<variant>Perovsk

<variant>True

<variant>Aulie-Ata

<question>Minister of Internal Affairs Durnov ... He used force to suppress peasant unrest in Kazakhstan.

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>January 10, 1906
 <variant>December 15, 1905
 <variant>January 5, 1907.
 <variant>January 9, 1908.
 <variant>December 10, 1909
 <question>Deputy of the 2nd State Duma from the "native" part of the population of Semirechye:
 <variant>M.Tynyshpaev
 <variant>Sh. Koshygulov
 <variant>M.Shock
 <variant>A.Beremzhanov
 <variant>A.Baitursynov
 <question>Deputy of the 2nd State Duma from the "native" part of the population of the Turgay region:
 <variant>A.Beremzhanov
 <variant>M.Tynyshpaev
 <variant>Sh. Koshygulov
 <variant>M.Shock
 <variant>A.Baitursynov
 <question>The deputy of the State Duma from the Semipalatinsk region, who refused election promises:
 <variant>N.Konshin
 <variant>A.Beremzhanov
 <variant>M.Laptev
 <variant>Sh. Kosshigulov
 <variant>M.Shock
 <question>Deputy of the 2nd State Duma from the indigenous residents of the Akmola region:
 <variant>Sh.Koshygulov
 <variant>d. Vinogradov
 <variant>Topornin
 <variant>A.Beremzhanov
 <variant>M.Bekmetov
 <question>The period of a new rise of the democratic movement in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the twentieth century:
 <variant> In 1912
 <variant>In 1911
 <variant> In 1910
 <variant> In 1914
 <variant>In 1913
 <question>The years of the 1st World War:
 <variant>1914-18.
 <variant>1914-17.
 <variant>1915-20.
 <variant> 1916-18.
 <variant>1915-19.

 <question>The daily average wage in Kazakhstan during the First World War was ...:
 <variant>20 kopecks
 <variant>50 kopecks
 <variant>1 ruble 50 kopecks
 <variant>2 rubles
 <variant>3 rubles
 <question>... it strengthened the importance of Russian raw material colonies, including Kazakhstan in 1915-1918.
 <variant>World War I
 <variant>Expansion of colonial expansion
 <variant>A new period of revolutionary rise
 <variant>Aggravation of contradictions between Russia and Germany

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
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<variant>Economic downturn in the center of Russia

<question>The First World War began in:

<variant>1914.

<variant>1913.

<variant>1916.

<variant>1912.

<variant>1915.

<question>The reason for the beginning of the uprising of 1916 in Kazakhstan was the decree of the tsar from:

<variant>June 25, 1916

. <variant>July 12, 1916.

<variant>July 10, 1916

<variant>July 18, 1916.

<variant>June 12, 1916

<question>A representative of the Kazakh people who advocated armed resistance during the national liberation uprising of 1916:

<variant>Turar Ryskulov

<variant>Alikhan Bukeikhanov

<variant>Akhmet Baitursynov

<variant>Mukhamedzhan Tynyshpaev

<variant>Mirzhakyp Dulatov

<question>The language of interethnic communication in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

<variant> russian

<variant>kazakh

<variant>english

<variant>arabic

<variant>uzbek

<question> T.Aubakirov flew into space.

<variant>In 1991 in October

<variant> In 1995 in November

<variant> In 1996 in December

<variant> In 2000 in March

<variant> In 1999 in May

<question>Commissioner of the Provisional Government in the Zhetysu region:

<variant>M.Tynyshbayev

<variant>B. Ashekeev

<variant>K.Akhmetov

<variant>A.Imanov

<variant>About.Akbayev

<question>The "Union of Laborers" created in 1917 was headed by:

<variant>J.Babayev

<variant>A.Imanov

<variant>K.Akhmetov

<variant>B.Ashekeev

<variant>About.Akbayev

<question>The party created at the congress of Turkestan and Kazakh Muslims in September 1917:

<variant>Ittifok-i-muslimi

<variant>Alash

<variant>Ush Zhuz

<variant>Turkestan federalists

<variant>Azat

<question> Name the period of functioning of the USSR:

<variant>1922-1991.

<variant>1920-1999.

<variant>1918-1995.

<variant>1900-1990.

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant> 1915-1996.
 <question>Cherkasy defense was in:
 <variant>Zhetysu
 <variant>Northern Kazakhstan
 <variant>Western Kazakhstan
 <variant>South Kazakhstan
 <variant>Central Kazakhstan
 <question>During the uprising of 1916, B.Ashekeev was elected Khan ...
 <variant>Vernensky district
 <variant>Turgai county
 <variant>of Irgiz county
 <variant>of Karkaraly county
 <variant>Atbasar district
 <question>Deputy of the Second State Duma from Akmola region:
 <variant>Sh.Koshygulov
 <variant>K.Akhmetov
 <variant>With.Seifullin
 <variant>M.Chokai
 <variant>D.Ashirov
 <question>The region of Kazakhstan, which housed 22 thousand prisoners of war during the 1st World War:
 <variant>Akmola
 <variant>Semipalatinsk
 <variant>Omsk
 <variant>Uralsk
 <variant>Turgay
 <question>The position of the Muslim clergy of Kazakhstan in relation to the Decree of the tsar of June 25, 1916:
 <variant>Exempt Muslim clergy from military recruitment
 <variant>Be sure to participate in the fight against infidels
 <variant>Let those who wish fight
 <variant>To fight with the tsarist troops, but not to go to the front
 <variant>Don't give the horsemen in any way
 <question>In the cities of Kazakhstan ... there were unrest, called the "revolt of soldiers."
 <variant>In the autumn of 1916
 <variant>In the autumn of 1915
 <variant>Autumn 1914
 <variant>In the spring of 1917
 <variant>In the autumn of 1918
 <question>Camp for prisoners of war during the First World War, between Chelyabinsk and Kostanay:
 <variant>"Camp of the dead"
 <variant>Camp for displaced persons
 <variant>ALGERIA
 <variant>Steplag
 <variant>"Camp of Lost hopes"
 <question>The main reason for the National liberation uprisings of 1916:
 <variant>Strengthening of Tsarist colonial policy
 <variant>World War I
 <variant>Forcible implementation of administrative reform
 <variant>A sharp reduction in the number of livestock
 <variant>The call of Kazakhs to front-line work
 <question>The number of horsemen who planned to mobilize from Turkestan and the steppe region:
 <variant>500. 000
 <variant>100. 000
 <variant>200. 000
 <variant>300. 000

<p> ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>700. 000

<question>All able-bodied population under the age of up to was subject to recruitment for rear work by the tsar's Decree... years:

<variant>19-43

<variant>23-70

<variant>16-50

<variant>18-63

<variant>20-50

<question>The number of rebel detachments in the Turgai hearth of the uprising of 1916:

<variant>50 thousand people.

<variant>25 thousand people.

<variant>15 thousand people.

<variant>35 thousand people.

<variant>40 thousand people.

<question>The number of Kazakhs and Kirghiz in 1916, persecuted by the tsarist authorities, were forced to flee from Semirechye to China:

<variant>300 thousand people

<variant>270 thousand people

<variant>150 thousand people

<variant>200 thousand people

<variant>180 thousand people

<question>... part of the intelligentsia joined the uprising of 1916.

<variant>Revolutionary-democratic

<variant>Liberal

<variant>Conservative

<variant>The Russian intelligentsia

<variant>The center-right wing

<question>... he was elected Sardarbek during the uprising of 1916 .

<variant>A.Imanov

<variant>A.Dzhangildin

<variant>T.Ryskulov

<variant>T. Bokin

<variant> B. Ashekeev

<question>T.Bokin was the head of ... the area of the uprising of 1916 .

<variant>Semirechinskaya

<variant>Torgayskaya

<variant>Syrdarya

<variant>Ural

<variant>Semipalatinsk

<question>Military governor of Semirechye during the 1916 uprising in Kazakhstan:

<variant>Folbaum

<variant>Kuropatkin

<variant>Geke

<variant>Kirilov

<variant>Kolpakovsky

<question> The program has enabled students of Kazakhstani universities to study in educational institutions of the USA and Western Europe since 1995:

<variant> "Bolashak"

<variant> "Serpin"

<variant> "Keleshek"

<variant> "Lady"

<variant> "Strategy-2050"

<question> ... The party originated in Kazakhstan on the basis of the former Communist Party.

<variant> Socialist

<variant>Peasant

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>Working
 <variant>Patriotic
 <variant>Oppositional
 <question>The beginning of the uprising in Suzak:
 <variant>1927
 <variant>1937
 <variant>1945
 <variant>1955
 <variant>1969
 <question>The work of the writer Sabit Mukanov, which reflects the uprising of 1916:
 <variant>"Botagoz"
 <variant>"Kartkozha"
 <variant>"Kili zaman"
 <variant>"Kulager"
 <variant>"Kuralai Sulu"
 <question>The work of M.Auyezov about the uprising of 1916:
 <variant>Kily zaman
 <variant>Thorny path
 <variant>Kartkozha
 <variant>Botagoz
 <variant>Nomads
 <question>Civil War:
 <variant>1918-1920
 <variant>1914-1918
 <variant>1917-1919
 <variant>1919-1921
 <variant>1920-1922
 <question>The author of the words: "The very existence of the Kazakh nation has become an acute problem":
 <variant>Akhmet Baitursynov
 <variant>Turar Ryskulov
 <variant>Mirzhakyp Dulatov
 <variant>Saken Seifullin
 <variant>Alikhan Bukeikhanov
 <question>The printed organ, the published program of the Alash party:
 <variant>Kazakh Newspaper
 <variant>Aikap Magazine
 <variant>Newspaper "Akzhol"
 <variant>Newspaper "Enbekshi Kazakh"
 <variant>Pravda newspaper
 <question>The Soviet government began the fight against the Alash Horde in the spring of 1918 with:
 <variant>closure of the newspaper "Kazakh"
 <variant>armed struggle
 <variant>closing of the "Icap" magazine
 <variant>submission of the Alash Horde to the Soviets
 <variant>elimination of Alash-Ordinsky leaders

 <question>The time frame of the policy of "war communism":
 <variant>1919-1921
 <variant>1916-1918
 <variant>1917-1924
 <variant>1918-1922
 <variant>1919-1925
 <question>As a result of the famine in 1921-1922 , the borders of the republic left:
 <variant>700 thousand
 <variant>1 million 500 thousand

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
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<variant>1 million 900 thousand

<variant>1 million 100 thousand

<variant>1 million 400 thousand

<question>The decree "On the formation of the Autonomous Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Soviet Socialist Republic" was issued:

<variant>august 26, 1920

<variant>August 26, 1922

<variant>October 4, 1924

<variant>December 17, 1925

<variant>February 1, 1927

<question>Ataman, who captured in November 1918. Orenburg:

<variant>Dutov

<variant>Tolstoy

<variant>Kalmyks

<variant>Grigoriev

<variant>Semenov

<question>Commander of the Ural Front during the Civil War:

<variant>M.Frunze

<variant>M.Karataev

<variant>A.Dzhangeldin

<variant>In.Kuibyshev

<variant>B.Almatov

<question>The Union of "Kazakh Youth" was headed by:

<variant>T.Ryskulov

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>A.Bokeikhanov

<variant>M.Shock

<variant>M.Dulatov

<question>The Alash Party was founded in:

<variant>1917.

<variant>1916.

<variant>1907.

<variant>1912.

<variant>1918.

<question>Educationkazassr:

<variant>1920.

<variant>1925.

<variant>1922.

<variant>1928.

<variant> 1924.

<question>He headed the government of the Alash Autonomy:

<variant>A.Bokeikhanov

<variant>T. Ryskulov

<variant>M. Shock

<variant>K. Akhmetov

<variant>X. Dosmukhambetov

<question>The peasants ' uprising in 1929-1931 was distinguished by the greatest perseverance and skillful organization:

<variant>Suzakskoe

<variant>Cherkasskoye

<variant>Irgizskoe

<variant>Sarysuiskoe

<variant>Abraminovskoe

<question>The first Soviet power was established in the city:

<variant>Perovsk

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>Turkestan

<variant>True

<variant>Orenburg

<variant>Uralsk

<question>Author of the poem "Kalkaman-Mamyr":

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>K.Akhmetov

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>M.Chokai

<variant>A.Bokeikhanov

<question>Public figure, Dungan people:

<variant>A.Rozybakiev

<variant>M.Tatimov

<variant>K. Akhmetov

<variant>T.Aliev

<variant>O.Zhandosov

<question>A form of organization of gratuitous labor of workers and peasants, common in the Soviet state:

<variant>subbotnik

<variant>corvee

<variant>working out

<variant>duty

<variant>competitions

<question>The first editor of the weekly newspaper "Kazakh":

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>M.Zhumabaev

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>K. Akhmetov

<variant>With.Seifullin

<question>The establishment of Soviet power on the night of March 2 to 3 , 1918 as a result of an armed uprising took place in the city:

<variant>True

<variant>Semipalatinsk

<variant>Petropavlovsk

<variant>Aulie-Ata

<variant>Orenburg

<question>During the Civil War, he led an international expedition that delivered weapons to the Aktobe front:

<variant>A.Dzhangildin

<variant>A.Imanov

<variant>T.Bokin

<variant>T.Rozybakiev

<variant>T.Ryskulov

<question>In 1921, for starving children, the following were created:

<option>orphanages

<option>children's committees

<variant>kindergartens

<variant>schools

<variant>Children's canteens

<question>Akhmet Baitursynov - leader of the national democratic intelligentsia, lived in Orenburg:

<variant>1910-1917.

<variant>1910-1914.

<variant>1907-1910.

<variant>1912-1918.

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>1911-1915

<question>The leading ideologist of the magazine "Aikap":

<variant>M.Seralin

<variant>S.Altynsarin

<variant>A.Kunanbayev

<variant>And.Gasprinsky

<variant>With.Asfendiyarov

<question>The first printing center at the beginning of the XX century, promoting enlightenment:

<variant>"Icap"

<variant>"Sary-Arka"

<variant>"Regional vedomosti"

<variant>Siberian Telegraph

<variant>"Siberian life"

<question>The printed organ, the published program of the Alash party:

<variant>Kazakh Newspaper

<variant>Aikap Magazine

<variant>Newspaper "Akzhol"

<variant>Newspaper "Enbekshi Kazakh"

<variant>Pravda Newspaper

<question>The books of Sh . Kudaiberdiyev and A.Baitursynov were published for the first time:

<variant>During the revolution of 1905-1907.

<variant>After the Revolution of 1905-1907

<variant>During the First World War.

<variant>During the February Revolution.

<variant>During the October Revolution

<question>The work of Sh .Kudayberdyuly:

<variant> "Conditions of Islam"

<variant>"Kamar sulu"

<variant>"Adaskandar"

<variant>"Millionaire"

<variant>"Botagoz"

<question>Editor of the newspaper "Kazakh" in 1913-1917.

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>With.Toraighyrov

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>A.Bokeikhanov

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<question>The work of M.Dulatov, published in 1915:

<variant>"Terme"

<variant>"Unfortunate Jamal"

<variant>"Oyan, the Cossack"

<variant>"Azamat"

<variant>"Kamarsulu"

<question>Author of the collection of works "Masa", published in 1911 in Orenburg:

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>With.Toraighyrov

<variant>A. Kunanbayev

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>With.Donentaev

<question>The most talented student of the great Abai:

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A.Bukeikhanov

<variant>With.Toraighyrov

<variant>M.Dulatov

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>With.Donentaev

<question>A magazine that promoted the ideas of enlightenment and education among Kazakhs:

<variant>"Icap"

<variant>"Siberian life"

<variant>Siberian Telegraph

<variant>"Sary-Arka"

<variant>"Regional vedomosti"

<question>Editor-in-Chief of Aikap magazine:

<variant>Seralin M.

<variant>Baitursynov A.

<variant>Bokeikhanov A.

<variant>Donentaev S.

<variant>Dulatov M.

<question>The author of the novel "The Unfortunate Jamal", published in 1910.

<variant>DulatovM.

<variant>Aimauytovzh.

<variant>Bukeikhanov.

<variant>BaitursynovA.

<variant>kudaiberdievsh.

<question>The author of the poem "Oyan, Kazak":

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>With.Seifullin

<variant>And.Zhansugurov

<variant>With.Toraighyrov

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<question>The number of subscribers of the newspaper "Kazakh" by the beginning of 1917:

<variant>8,000 people.

<variant>3,000 people.

<variant>10,000 people.

<variant>5,000 people.

<variant>15,000 people.

<question>Composition of Governments during the period of Dual power:

<variant>Provisional Government and Soviets of workers and soldiers' deputies

<variant>The dictatorship of the proletariat and the monarchical government

<variant>Monarchical Government and Provisional Government

<variant>The dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie and the Provisional Government

<variant>Soviets and monarchical government

<question>Headed the Provisional Government in Russia:

<variant>Kerensky

<variant>Lenin

<variant>Bokeikhanov

<variant>Trotsky

<variant>Denikin

<question>Commissars of the Provisional Government:

<variant>A. Bokeikhanov, M.Tynyshpaev

<variant>In.Trotsky, T. Ryskulov

<variant>M. Chokai, A.Toraighyrov

<variant>With.Seifullin, S.Mendeshov

<variant>M. Dulatov, A.Kerensky

<question>Kazakh, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Russian Cadet Party:

<variant>A. Bokeikhanov

<variant>T.Ryskulov

<variant>M.Chokai

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<variant>With.Seifullin
 <variant>M.Dulatov
 <question> Chairman of the Central Shuro of Turkestan in April 1917:
 <variant>M. Shock
 <variant>M. Tynyshpaev
 <variant>A. Toraighyrov
 <variant>A. Bokeikhanov
 <variant>M. Dulatov
 <question>Leader of the Shuro-i-Ulema Party:
 <variant>Serali Lapin
 <variant>Mukhamedzhan Tynyshpaev
 <variant>Alibi Zhangeldin
 <variant>Alikhan Bokeikhanov
 <variant>Myrzakyp Dulatov
 <question>The leader of the Ush-Zhuz party:
 <variant>K.Togusov
 <variant>A.Dzhangildin
 <variant>A.Imanov
 <variant>T.Ryskulov
 <variant>T.Bokin
 <question>The year of the creation of the Ittifok-i-Muslimin party, which put forward the idea of territorial autonomy:
 <variant>1917
 <variant>1918.
 <variant>1919
 <variant>1920
 <variant>1921
 <question>The slogan of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, which ensured success in the Soviets of the Turkestan Region by the summer of 1917:
 <variant> "The land should be transferred to those who cultivate it"
 <variant>"Factories and plants - nationalize"
 <variant>"All power to the Soviets"
 <variant>"Declare banks state property"
 <variant>"Long live the union with the Kazakhs!"
 <question>Soviets of workers' deputies in Petropavlovsk, Uralsk, Semipalatinsk ... an 8-hour working day was introduced.
 <variant>in the summer of 1917
 <variant>in the spring of 1918
 <variant>in the winter of 1919
 <variant>in the autumn of 1919
 <variant>In January 1918
 <question>The leader of the Alash movement, a doctor, one of the leaders of the Vilsky Olyat:
 <variant>Dosmukhamedov Halel
 <variant>Akbaev Zhakyp
 <variant>Dulatov Myrzakyp
 <variant>Babaev Yusup
 <variant>Asylbekov Abdolla
 <question>The First All-Kazakh Congress was held ...
 <variant>July21-26, 1917 in Orenburg
 <variant>July21-26, 1918 in Tashkent
 <variant>August 1-6, 1919 in Uralsk
 <variant>November 19-24, 1921 in Turgay
 <variant>June 5-13, 1920 in Verny
 <question>The First All-Russian Congress of Muslims was held in ...
 <variant>May 1917.

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>March 1916.
 <variant>february 1915.
 <variant>August 1914.
 <variant>July 1913.
 <question>A supporter of the autonomy of Turkestan, who wrote a number of works criticizing Stalinism and the Soviet system:
 <variant>Shokai Mustafa
 <variant>Tynyshpaev Mukhamedzhan
 <variant>Ermekov Alimzhan
 <variant>Babaev Yusup
 <variant>Dosmukhamedov Jahansha
 <question>Regions of Kazakhstan that became part of the Turkestan Autonomy in November 1917:
 <variant>Syrdarya and Semirechenskaya
 <variant>Syrdarya and Semipalatinsk
 <variant>Syrdarya and Petropavlovsk
 <variant>Syrdarya and Zharkent
 <variant>Syrdarya and Pavlodar
 <question>The autonomy that officially declared Islam the state religion:
 <variant>Turkestan(Kokand) Autonomy
 <variant>Autonomy of Kazakh-Kyrgyz regions "Alash"
 <variant>Kyrgyz ASSR
 <variant>Territorial-national autonomy of the Bukeyevskaya Horde
 <variant>Turkestan ASSR
 <question>The city of Kokand was stormed and destroyed by the decision of the Tashkent Council:
 <variant> In February 1918.
 <variant> In January 1919
 <variant> In March 1920
 <variant> In April 1921
 <variant> In May 1919
 <question>He headed the Turkestan (Kokand) Autonomy after the departure of M.Tynyshpaeva resigns:
 <variant>M.Shock
 <variant>With.Argancheev
 <variant>With.Mendeshev
 <variant>A.Rozybakiev
 <variant>T.Bokin
 <question>The country where M. Shokai lived during the years of emigration:
 <variant>France
 <variant>United Kingdom
 <variant>USA
 <variant>Argentina
 <variant>Poland
 <question>Number of seats granted in the Alashord People's Council to Russians living among Kazakhs:
 <variant>15
 <variant>30
 <variant>25
 <variant>33
 <variant>20
 <question>The elections held in Kazakhstan in November 1917 - January 1918 showed:
 <variant>The absolute majority of Kazakh workers support the Alash party
 <variant>The absolute majority of the working people support the Mensheviks
 <variant>The absolute majority of workers support the Bolsheviks
 <variant>The absolute majority of workers support social revolutionaries
 <variant>The absolute majority of workers support the cadets
 <question>Soviet power was established in Kazakhstan for:
 <variant>4 months

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>8 months

<variant>9 months

<variant>7 months

<variant>5 months

<question>The city of Kazakhstan, which on January 8, 1918, power passed into the hands of the Soviets:

<variant>Aktyubinsk

<variant>Orenburg

<variant>Semipalatinsk

<variant>Petropavlovsk

<variant>True

<question>Soviet power was established on the night of March 2 to 3, 1918 in:

<variant>True

<variant>Petropavlovsk

<variant>Orenburg

<variant>Semipalatinsk

<variant>Aulie-Ata

<question>The power of the Soviets was established in Tashkent:

<variant>November 1, 1917

<variant>October 25, 1919.

<variant>December 10, 1920.

<variant>January 18, 1921.

<variant>January 15, 1918

<question>Decree signed by Lenin on the nationalization of large industrial enterprises in Kazakhstan:

<variant>In the spring of 1918

<variant>In the autumn of 1919

<variant>In the winter of 1916

<variant>In October 1920

<variant>In June 1919

<question>Akmola Department of Public Education after the October revolution headed:

<variant>With.Seifullin

<variant>With.Argancheev

<variant>With.Mendeshev

<variant>A.Rozybakiev

<variant>T.Bokin

<question>The plant in Kazakhstan, which produced 40% of the all-Union lead production, was put into operation by 1923:

<variant>Riddersky

<variant>Shymkent

<variant>Ust-Kamenogorsk

<variant>Zhezkazgan

<variant>Karsakpai

<question>A government document that strengthened the importance of commodity exchange and turnover during the NEP years:

<variant>Decree "On Exchange" of May 24, 1921

<variant>Decree "On natural meat tax" of June 14, 1921

<variant>The decision of the X Party Congress on the transition to the NEP - March 1921

<variant>Decree "On the return of lands to the Kazakh labor people ..." - April 19, 1921

<variant>Decree "On the introduction of office work in the Kazakh language" - November 22, 1923

<question>The leader of the Alash Horde, who led the transition to the side of the Soviet government with his supporters:

<variant>A. Baitursynov

<variant>X.Tokhtamyshev

<variant>A.Ermekov

<variant>X.Dosmukhamedov

<variant>J.Dosmukhamedov

<p> ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<question>A figure who did not participate in the establishment of Soviet power in Semirechye:
 <variant>With.Seifullin
 <variant>A.Rozybakiev
 <variant>L.Emelev
 <variant>T.Bokin
 <variant>p.Vinogradov
 <question>In May 1920 , the Committee of Labor and Defense of the RSFSR conscripted non - Russian nationalities between the ages of 19 and 35 in the number of:
 <variant>25. 000 workers
 <variant>15. 000 workers
 <variant>20,000 workers
 <variant>10. 000 workers
 <variant>7 .000 workers
 <question>He led an expedition that delivered weapons to the Aktobe Front during the Civil War:
 <variant>Alibi Dzhangildin
 <variant>Amangeldy Imanov
 <variant>Tokash Bokin
 <variant>A.Rozybakiev
 <variant> Turar Ryskulov
 <question>During the Civil War died:
 <variant> 8 million people
 <variant>5 million people
 <variant>6 million people
 <variant> 2 million people
 <variant>1 million people
 <question>During the Civil War, the prodrazverstka was introduced:
 <variant>1919.
 <variant>1922.
 <variant>1924.
 <variant>1926
 <variant>1927
 <question>Railway line connecting the Ural-Embensky oil region with Central Russia:
 <variant>Alexandrov Guy-Emba
 <variant>Orenburg-Tashkent
 <variant>Trans - Siberian
 <variant>Petrovsk-Kokchetav
 <variant>Turksib
 <question>Making decisions on the liquidation of the Government of Alashorda:
 <variant>1920.
 <variant>1919.
 <variant>1918
 <variant>1917
 <variant>1916
 <question>In. Radus-Zenkovich held a position in the government of the Kazakh ASSR:
 <variant> Chairman of the SNK
 <variant>People's Commissar of Internal Affairs
 <variant>People's Commissar of Trade
 <variant> People's Commissar of Education
 <variant>People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs
 <question>Mediator between A.Baitursynov and A.Dzhangildin on the transition of the Alashordins to the side of the Soviet government:
 <variant>Almanov Baymen
 <variant>Torekulov Nazir
 <variant>Ryskulov Turar
 <variant>Sultan Khojanov

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>Kerensky A.F.

<question>Collectivization in Kazakhstan was planned to be completed by:

<variant>autumn 1932

<variant>autumn 1934

<variant>in the spring of 1937

<variant>autumn 1940

<variant>in the spring of 1927

<question>The construction of Turksib began in:

<variant>1927.

<variant>1920

<variant>1925

<variant>1924

<variant>1930

<question>Speeches against forced collectivization in Kazakhstan were held:

<variant>1929-1931

<variant>1925-1930

<variant>1929-1937

<variant>1927-1929

<variant>1927-1929

<question>Considered criminal cases against collectivization:

<variant>troika organization

<variant>local courts

<variant>biyev and kaziyeu courts

<variant>Supreme Court of the Republic

<variant>tribunals

<question>Alma-Ata became the capital of Kazakhstan in:

<variant>1929

<variant>1925

<variant>1936

<variant>1924

<variant>1944

<question>In 1931, observation villages were established in ... the region.

<variant>Karaganda

<variant>Semipalatinsk

<variant>Aktyubinskaya

<variant>Kustanayskaya

<variant>Pavlodar

<question>April 28, 1930. the northern and southern sections of the Turksib closed at the station:

<variant>Ainabulak

<variant>Akbulak

<variant>Chemolgan

<variant>Uzunagash

<variant>Kazalinsk

<question>Decision-making on the inclusion of Orenburg in Kazakhstan:

<variant>1919

<variant>1927.

<variant>1925.

<variant>1922

<variant>1930

<question>Orenburg was the first capital of the Kazakh ASSR in the years:

<variant>1920-1924

<variant>1918-1923

<variant>1924-1929

<variant>1923-1928

<variant>1925-1929

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<question>Proposed to transform the TASSR into a "Turkic Republic":

<variant>Ryskulov T.

<variant>Khodzhanov S.

<variant>Torekulov N.

<variant>Sadvakasov S.

<variant>Bokeikhanov A.

<question>Kazakh who was the ambassador (permanent representative) of the USSR in the Kingdom of Hejaz (Saudi Arabia) in the 30s:

<variant>Nazir Torekulov

<variant>Sultanbek Khodzhanov

<variant>Turar Ryskulov

<variant>Saken Sadvakasov

<variant>Alikhan Bokeikhanov

<question>The first editor of the newspaper "Ak Zhol":

<variant>Sultanbek Kozhanov

<variant>Myrzakyp Dulatov

<variant>Turar Ryskulov

<variant>Saken Sadvakasov

<variant>Alikhan Bokeikhanov

<question>The motto is "Do not allow kinks - do not leave artiodactyls" during the years of collectivization, it belonged... to the overbillers.

<variant>turgaysky

<variant>semipalatinsk

<variant>semirechensk

<variant>uralic

<variant>peter and paul

<question>The exact name Kazakhs, Kazakhstan was adopted by the Resolution of the CEC KazASSR:

<variant>1936

<variant>1922

<variant>1924.

<variant>1930.

<variant>1920

<question>Years of life of the Komsomol organizer in Kazakhstan and Turkestan Gani Muratbayeva:

<variant>1902-1924.

<variant>1907 -1935

<variant>1910-1940.

<variant>1912-1938.

<variant>1905-1926.

<question>Decree of the CEC of Kazakhstan "On the introduction of office work in the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) language:

<variant> In November 1923

<variant> In November 1920

<variant>In November 1919

<variant>In November 1918

<variant>In November 1917

<question>Decree of the SNK of the Kazakh ASSR "On the order of use of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) and Russian languages":

<variant> In January 1921

<variant> In January 1927

<variant>In January 1929 .

<variant>In January 1931 .

<variant>In January 1935.

<question>The first five - year plan:

<variant>1928-1932.

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>1925-1929.

<variant>1930-1934.

<variant>1921-1925.

<variant>1920-1924.

<question> F.I.Goloshchekin was the first secretary of the Kazkraikom of the party in the years:

<variant>1925-1933.

<variant>1929-1940.

<variant>1937 -1939

<variant>1935 -1936

<variant>1935-1940.

<question>The first secretary of the Kazkraikom of the party, the author of the idea "Small October":

<variant>F.Goloshchekin

<variant>J.Mynbayev

<variant>A.Sadvakasov

<variant>With.Mendeshev

<variant>And.Kuramysov

<question>Belong to the words: "Comrade Goloshchekin! I think that the policy outlined in this note is the only correct one..."?

<variant> to I. V. Stalin

<variant>M. V.Frunze

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<variant>Ya.Sverdlovsk

<variant>A.To Andreev

<question>Those who opposed the course of "Small October":

<variant>S.Sadvakasov and Zh .Mynbayev

<variant>And.Kuramysov and N. Bukharin

<variant>T.Ryskulov and Z.Trotsky

<variant>M.Nurmakov and D. Omarov

<variant>M.Kurnakov and I.Sverdlov

<question>The opposition defended the idea of a "Small October" course:

<variant>Bringing industry closer to the sources of raw materials

<variant>Construction of small and medium-sized enterprises

<variant>Use of agricultural production results

<variant>The planting of factories and plants in the steppe is "supernatural"

<variant>The transition from "camel to socialism" is not possible

<question>The expedition of I.M.Gubkin's Academy on the eve of industrialization studied:

<variant>Ural-Embensky district

<variant>Mineral resources of Central Kazakhstan

<variant>Zhezkazgan copper

<variant>Mineral fertilizer resources of Zhambyl region

<variant>Availability of iron ore reserves of Northern Kazakhstan

<question>The number of workers on the construction of Turksib:

<variant>100 thousand

<variant>500 thousand

<variant>300 thousand

<variant>450 thousand

<variant>250 thousand

<question>Turksib Railway connected...

<variant>Central Asia with Siberia

<variant>Central Asia with the Urals

<variant>Orenburg with Tashkent

<variant>Caucasus with Central Asia

<variant>Semirechye with Orenburg

<question>A builder who has gone from an ordinary builder to the head of the Turksib:

<variant>d.Lobsters

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<variant>In.Shatov
 <variant>N.Nurmakov
 <variant>T.Kazybekov
 <variant>T.Kuzembayev
 <question>During the years of industrialization, an oil base was created in Kazakhstan, called the "second Baku".
 <variant>Oil Emba
 <variant>Munaily
 <variant>New Uzen
 <variant>Tengiz oil
 <variant>Kashagan
 <question>The number of livestock in the republic by 1929:
 <variant>40.5 million heads
 <variant>30 million heads
 <variant>10 million heads
 <variant>22.5 million heads
 <variant>20 million heads
 <question>Completion of the settling process of nomadic farms in Kazakhstan was proposed:
 <variant>By 1933
 <variant>By 1940
 <variant>By 1937
 <variant>By 1939
 <variant>By 1938
 <question>Armed protest against forced collectivization in Kazakhstan occurred:
 <variant>In 1929-1931.
 <variant>In 1921-1922.
 <variant>In 1933-1936.
 <variant>In 1937-1938.
 <variant>In 1938-1939.
 <question>During the years of collectivization ... the peasants were brought to justice.
 <variant>More than 56 thousand
 <variant>More than 40 thousand
 <variant>More than 30 thousand
 <variant>More than 45 thousand
 <variant>More than 25 thousand
 <question>The "Letter of Five", written by the leaders of the republic in 1932, was addressed to:
 <variant>F. Goloshchekin
 <variant>And. To Stalin
 <variant>And. Kuramysov
 <variant>With. Mendeshev
 <variant>M.Kalinin
 <question>I wrote to Stalin about the scale of the catastrophe that arose as a result of collectivization:
 <variant>T. Ryskulov
 <variant>With. Sadvakasov
 <variant>And. Kuramysov
 <variant>E. Altynbekov
 <variant>K.Kuanyshev
 <question>1931-33 in the republic of 6.2 million people died of hunger:
 <variant>2.1 million
 <variant>1.0 million
 <variant>1.9 million
 <variant>1.2million
 <variant>0.5million.
 <question>1931-33. besides Kazakhs, other representatives of nations died of hunger:
 <variant>0.4million
 <variant>1.5 million

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<variant>0.9 million

<variant>0.7million

<variant>1.2 million

<question>As a result of collectivization , on the first of January 1933 , the republic had only cattle:

<variant>4.5 million

<variant>10.5 million

<variant>7.5 million

<variant>8 million

<variant>12 million

<question>The main form in livestock areas during the years of collectivization should be:

<variant>Partnership for joint cultivation of land and mowing

<variant>Commune

<variant>Trading post

<variant>Artel

<variant>Sole Proprietors

<question>The first machine and tractor stations were created in Kazakhstan (MT<variant>:

<variant> In 1929.

<variant> In 1939

. <variant>In 1932

. <variant>B 1935.

<variant> In 1937

<question>A rebellious district, numbering 5,000 rebels, dissatisfied with the policy of collectivization:

<variant>Karakums

<variant>Moyunkums

<variant>Suzak

<variant>Shemonaiha

<variant>Katon-Karagaysky district

<question>Criminal cases of "gangs of uprisings" against collectivization in Kazakhstan considered:

<variant>Non-judicial body - "troika"

<variant>Tribunals

<variant>Local courts

<variant>biyev and kaziyeve courts

<variant>Supreme Court of the Republic

<question>The number of uprisings and mass unrest in Kazakhstan during the years of collectivization:

<variant>372

<variant>395

<variant>450

<variant>472

<variant>550

<question>In the "conspiracy" of the builders of the "Red Capital" (Kzyl-Orda, 1928) were accused:

<variant>p.Buddhasi, S.Goldgor, M.Tynyshpaev

<variant>J.Aimautov, A.Ermekov, H.Dosmukhamsdov

<variant>N.Duisenbinov, L.Mirzoyan, V.Lanarsen

<variant>N.Nurmakov, M.Tatimov

<variant>d.Sadvakasov, I.Kabulov

<question>In Kazakhstan, the mass movement of women for mastering male professions has begun:

<variant>In 1940

<variant>In 1935

. <variant>In 1918.

<variant> In 1925

<variant>In 1920

<question>On the eve of the Second World War in the USSR , Kazakhstan occupied the place of lead production:

<variant>First

<variant>Second

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<variant>Third

<variant>Fifth

<variant>Last

<question>In the 40s of the XX century, a canal was built in Western Kazakhstan:

<variant>Ural-Kushumsky

<variant>White Sea-Baltic

<variant>Volga-Don

<variant>Karakum

<variant>Volga-Moscow

<question>Universal compulsory education of the population aged 15 to 50 years was introduced:

<variant> In 1931

. <variant>In 1938

. <variant>In 1936.

<variant>In 1941.

<variant>In 1940

<question>In Kazakhstan, attempts to introduce self-financing have been made:

<variant>Mid-60s

<variant>The second half of the 50s

<variant>The first half of the 50s

<variant>Mid-40s

<variant>Mid-30s

<question>The famous Veteran of Labor, who received a record harvest of millet during the Second World War:

<variant>Sh.Bersiev

<variant>J.Kuanyshbayev

<variant>N.Aldabergenov

<variant>Sh.Kuzembayev

<variant>K. Akhmetov

<question>The first Constitution in the Kazakh SSR was adopted in:

<variant>1937

<variant>1995

<variant>1924

<variant>1977

<variant>1993

<question>Education of the Kazakh SSR:

<variant>1936

<variant>1934

<variant>1940

<variant>1929

<variant>1925

<question>The basis of the store:

<variant>1934

<variant>1923

<variant>1939

<variant>1940

<variant>1953

<question>Pilot, shot down 37 enemy planes during the Second World War:

<variant>With.Lugansk

<variant>T. Amosov

<variant>E. Petrov

<variant>Sh. Dougalov

<variant>And.Pavlov

<question>For the first time he released a collection of Kazakh songs and kuys:

<variant>A.Zataevich

<variant>L.Hamidi

<variant>Azhubanov

<p> ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>E.Brusilovsky
 <variant>K.Bayseitova
 <question>Kazakhstanis received the Order of Glory of three degrees ... a person.
 <variant>142
 <variant>540
 <variant>50
 <variant>235
 <variant>320
 <question>After the Second World War, the card system for food and industrial goods was canceled:
 <variant> in December 1947
 <variant>in June 1958
 <variant>in December 1955
 <variant>in March 1950
 <variant>in December 1949
 <question>The first Uighur musical drama theater was organized in Alma-Ata:
 <variant> In 1933
 . <variant>In 1922.
 <variant> In 1929
 <variant>In 1930.
 <variant>In 1920.
 <question>A musical drama that had success on the stage of the Korean theater in 1937 in Kyzyl–Orda:
 <variant>"Chuphin-don"
 <variant>"Shansarmold"
 <variant>"Anarkhan"
 <variant>"Enlik - Kebek"
 <variant>"Abai"
 <question>The Kazakh State Musical Opera and Ballet Theater was opened:
 <variant> In 1934
 . <variant>In 1920.
 <variant>In 1928
 <variant>In 1930.
 <variant>In 1922.
 <question>The performance on the stage of the Kazakh Opera and Ballet Theater in 1934 was shown more than 100 times:
 <variant>"Ayman-Sholpan"
 <variant>"Eugene Onegin"
 <variant>"Don quixote"
 <variant>"Othello"
 <variant>"Aldar kos"
 <question>Composer, who headed the Kurmangazy Kazakh State Orchestra in 1934:
 <variant>A.Zhubanov
 <variant>Sh.Kaldayakov
 <variant>E.Brusilovsky
 <variant>M.Tolebaev
 <variant>J.Asimov
 <question>The Decade of Kazakh art in Moscow was held:
 <variant>In 1938
 <variant>In 1920
 <variant>In 1930
 <variant>In 1932
 <variant>In 1924
 <question>One of the main signs of the existence of a nation is...
 <variant>historical memory
 <variant>religion
 <variant>legal state

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
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<variant>priority of private property
 <variant>priority of democratic values
 <question>The transfer of national traditions from one generation to another performs...
 <variant>adaptive function of national identity
 <variant>the protective function of national identity
 <variant>cognitive function of national identity
 <variant>socializing function of national identity
 <variant>acculturation
 <question>The creation of barriers that prevent the violation of the principles of equality and justice, the manifestation of national snobbery, vanity and prejudice performs...
 <variant>the function of self-control of national identity
 <variant>adaptive function of national identity
 <variant>the protective function of national identity
 <variant>cognitive function of national identity
 <variant>socializing function of national identity
 <question>The factor that at the beginning of the twentieth century led to the growth of the national consciousness of the Kazakh people:
 <variant>Strengthening of national-colonial oppression
 <variant>The financial policy of tsarism
 <variant>Improving the welfare of the people
 <variant>Opening of primary schools
 <variant>Getting an education in higher educational institutions of Kazakhstan
 <question>The settlers had a huge impact on the life of Kazakhs and contributed to:
 <variant>the transition of the population of Kazakhstan to settlement
 <variant>industrial development
 <variant>trade development
 <variant>introduction of new technology
 <variant>the development of a new culture
 <question>The main goals of Stolypin's agrarian reform are:
 <variant>reduction of small land, creation of a prosperous stratum in the countryside, reduction of revolutionary activity of peasants
 <variant>increasing yields, reducing the revolutionary activity of peasants, increasing land cultivation
 <variant>increasing the cultivation of the land
 <variant>providing peasants with land in the center of Russia
 <variant>livestock increase
 <question>Cities of continuous literacy in Kazakhstan in 1939:
 <variant>Aulie-Ata, Shymkent, Ridder
 <variant>Pavlodar, Petropavlovsk
 <variant>Semipalatinsk, Shymkent
 <variant>Ust-Kamenogorsk, Turgay
 <variant>Kokchetav, Alma-Ata
 <question>Higher education institution, opened first in Kazakhstan:
 <variant>Kazakh Pedagogical Institute
 <variant>Kazakh State University
 <variant>Almaty State Medical Institute
 <variant>Almaty Veterinary Institute
 <variant>Kazakh Agricultural Institute
 <question>In the late 40s-early 50s, the merger of small collective farms into larger ones was carried out in order to:
 <variant>Increase in production
 <variant>A large collective farm is another step towards communism
 <variant>In order to reduce the management apparatus
 <variant>In order to make better use of agricultural machinery
 <variant>In order to improve the welfare of collective farmers
 <question>In 1949, the State Prize was awarded for the epic novel:
 <variant>Mukhtar Auezov and his novel "Abai"

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<variant>Sabit Mukanov and his novel "Syr Darya"
 <variant>Tair Zharokov and his book "Favorites"
 <variant>Saken Seifullin and his novel "The Thorny Path"
 <variant>Gabit Mustafin and his work "The Millionaire"
 <question>In order to improve education, boarding schools were established, in which in 1953 students studied:
 <variant>40 thousand students
 <variant>25 thousand students
 <variant>20 thousand students
 <variant>5 thousand students
 <variant>17 thousand students
 <question>In 1949-1954. Zhumabai Shayakhmetov held the position of:
 <variant>First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan
 <variant>The best miner of Karaganda and all the newspapers of the republic wrote about him
 <variant>A noble shepherd
 <variant>An outstanding cultural figure
 <variant>Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU
 <question>First President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR:
 <variant>Satpayev Kanysh
 <variant>Suleimenov Olzhas
 <variant>Sadvakasov Saken
 <variant>Tynyshbayev Mukhamedzhan
 <variant>Bekmakhanov Ermukhan

 <question>The transfer of the USSR economy to the rails of peaceful construction has begun:
 <variant>Transfer of military enterprises (conversion) to the production of peaceful products
 <variant>Military equipment of the USSR was exchanged for goods of foreign countries
 <variant>With the liquidation of collective farms
 <variant>The economy of the defeated Germany was used for the needs of the USSR
 <variant>The USA provided economic and technological assistance
 <question>According to the People 's Commissariat of State Security of the USSR , as of October 1946 , there was a special settlement in Kazakhstan:
 <variant>About 900 thousand people
 <variant>Over 700 thousand people
 <variant>About 500 thousand people
 <variant>About 300 thousand people
 <variant>Over 100 thousand thousand people
 <question>The main task of the post-war five- year plan for 1946-1950:
 <variant>Restoration and further development of the national economy
 <variant>Intensive development of transport and communications
 <variant>Assistance to the countries of socialism
 <variant>Catch up and overtake the USA in some economic indicators
 <variant>Intensive development of the natural resources of the Far North
 <question>In 1947, the lead-zinc plant gave its first products:
 <variant>Ust - Kamenogorsk
 <variant>Leninogorsk
 <variant>Dzhambulsky
 <variant>Dzhezkazgan
 <variant>Karsakpai
 <question>On August 1, 1958, unrest and riots occurred in Temirtau:
 <variant>Due to low standard of living
 <variant>Due to a shortage of building materials
 <variant>On the basis of interethnic conflicts
 <variant>Because of the attitude of the management to the workers
 <variant>Due to lack of places in the hostel
 <question>The number of universities operated in Kazakhstan on the eve of the Second World War:

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<variant>20

<variant>10

<variant>5

<variant>15

<variant>3

<question>Two sectors that operated as part of the Kazakh base of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1932:

<variant>Zoological and botanical

<variant>Archaeological and ethnographic

<variant>Mathematical and astronomical

<variant>Physico-technical and linguistic

<variant>Literary and linguistic

<question>Exciting songs and poems were created on the eve of the Great Patriotic War by Kazakh akyns:

<variant>N. Baiganin, I. Baizakov

<variant>Bukhara, Korkyt

<variant>Sherniyaz, Shozhe

<variant>Shortanbai, Kaztugan

<variant>Sh.Kaldayakov, L.Hamidi

<question>From the Kazakh intelligentsia proved to be a skilled translator:

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>A.Bukeikhanov

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>J. Aimouts

<variant>With.Toraighyrov

<question>A.V.Zataevich in the 20s-30s of the XX century was called a "pearl seeker":

<variant> Collected songs and kui of the people

<variant>Studied natural resources

<variant>Studied the fauna and flora of the region

<variant>Studied customs, traditions

<variant>Studied the techniques of applied art

<question>Author of the work "1000 Kazakh songs":

<variant>A. Zataevich

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>L.Sobolev

<variant>B.Myleene

<variant>And.Kotsyk

<question>The work was arranged by E.Brusilovsky to music (operas<variant> and staged at the decade of Kazakh art in 1938 in Moscow:

<variant>"Kyz-Zhibek"

<variant>"Swan Lake"

<variant>"Rigoletto"

<variant>"Kulshe-kyz"

<variant>"Makpal-kyz"

<question>The Kazakh State Philharmonic named after Zhambyl was opened:

<variant>In 1936

. <variant>In 1918.

<variant>In 1920.

<variant>In 1922.

<variant>In 1930.

<question>World War II:

<variant>1939

. <variant>1940.

<variant>1941.

<variant>1942.

<variant>1943

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<question>The Great Patriotic War has begun:

<variant>1941

<variant>1940

<variant>1939

<variant>1938

<variant>1937

<question>The Second World War is over:

<variant>September 2, 1945

<variant>May 9, 1945

<variant>August 1, 1945

<variant>May 2, 1945

<variant>October 1, 1945

<question>Number of Kazakhstanis awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union:

<variant> 497 people

<variant> 280 people

<variant> 350 people

<variant> 450 people

<variant> 370 people

<question>Hero of the Soviet Union Nurken Abdirov was:

<variant>As a pilot

<variant>An artilleryman

<variant>Tankman

<variant>An infantryman

<variant>Scout

<question>Kazakhstanis fought in the ranks of the Red Army during the Second World War:

<variant>1 million 200 thousand.

<variant>800 thousand.

<variant>1 million

<variant>500 thousand.

<variant>900 thousand.

<question>A film that was shot during the war in Alma-Ata:

<variant> "Two fighters"

<variant> "Alexander Nevsky"

<variant> "Victory"

<variant> "Belorussky railway station"

<variant> "17 moments of spring"

<question>Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union:

<variant> And.Kozhedub

<variant> With.Lugansk

<variant> L.Trouble

<variant> T.Bigeldinov

<variant> T.Toktarov

<question>Major General I.V. Panfilov commanded:

<variant>316th Infantry Division

<variant>8th guards division

<variant>238th infantry division

<variant>30th guards rifle division

<variant>73rd guards rifle division

<question>The name of the son of the Kazakh national hero who died near the village of Voronino near Serpukhov during the Second World War:

<variant>p.Amangeldiev

<variant>A.Mukhamedyarov

<variant>T.Tokhtarov

<variant>K.Turdiev

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<variant>X.Kubekov

<question>Aliya Moldagulova was at the front:

<variant>A sniper

<variant>Machine gunner

<variant>Radio operator

<variant>A scout

<variant>Nurse

<question>The author of the poem "Leningraders, my children!", written in 1941:

<variant>Zhambyl Zhabaev

<variant>Sabit Mukanov

<variant>Saken Seifullin

<variant>Mirzhakypdulatov

<variant>Sultanmakmud Toraighyrov

<question>During the Second World War, martial law was imposed in the Caspian basin by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

<variant>In the autumn of 1942

<variant>Letom1943.

<variant>In the autumn of 1944

<variant>Winter1944.

<variant>In the spring of 1945

<question>The son of the poet Zhambyl - Algadai commanded the calculation in the 19th Guards regiment and died heroically near:

<variant>Cities of Sinelnikov

<variant>Cities of Moscow

<variant>Cities of Odessa

<variant>Cities of Stalingrad

<variant>Cities of Leningrad

<question>Kazakhstan sent him to military schools during the Second World War ... thousands of young men.

<variant>45000

<variant>20 000

<variant>35 000

<variant>30 000

<variant>25 000

<question>The number of plants and factories relocated to Kazakhstan in 1941-1942:

<variant>220

<variant>150

<variant>100

<variant>200

<variant>180

<question>Fascist Germany hoped to defeat the USSR for ...

<variant> 3-4 months

<variant> 1 month

<variant>40 days

<variant> 1 year

<variant> 1.5 years

<question>The essence of Hitler's "Barbarossa Plan":

<variant>To provide "living space" in the East by destroying the USSR

<variant>Assert its dominance in the Pacific Basin

<variant>Include the Scandinavian Peninsula states in the Reich

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<variant>To subordinate the economic resources of Romania to the interests of the Reich
 <variant>Destroy Great Britain as one of the rivals to world domination
 <question>According to the plan of the fascists, Kazakhstan was supposed to enter a colonial country:
 <variant>"Greater Turkestan"
 <variant>"Moskovia"
 <variant>"Ostland"
 <variant>"Caucasus"
 <variant>"Idel - Ural"
 <question>"Since there is no one from the family to send to the front, there is neither brother nor sister, so I will ask myself!". The author of the line of this letter:
 <variant>Manshuk Mametova
 <variant>Maria Rogozin
 <variant>Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya
 <variant>Aliya Moldagulova
 <variant>Pasha Angelina
 <question>Before the Second World War, Manshuk Mametova was a student at the university of ... Alma-Ata.
 <variant>AGMI
 <variant>KazPI
 <variant>KazGU
 <variant>zhenpi
 <variant>SKSU
 <question>An unforgettable feat was performed by Manshuk Mametova in the battle for the city ...
 <variant>Nevel
 <variant>Leningrad
 <variant>Berlin
 <variant>Stalingrad
 <variant>Moscow
 <question>27 military educational institutions evacuated to Kazakhstan, prepared during the Second World War... officers:
 <variant>16 thousand.
 <variant>10 thousand.
 <variant>5 thousand.
 <variant>3 thousand.
 <variant>8 thousand.
 <question>Defender of the Pavlov House in Stalingrad, a native of Southern Kazakhstan:
 <variant>Tolybai Murzaev
 <variant>Alexander Matrosov
 <variant>Kasym Amanzholov
 <variant>Gani Safiullin
 <variant>Ramazan Amangeldiev
 <question>A Kazakhstani soldier who closed the enemy bunker with his chest during the Second World War:
 <variant>Tastemir Rustemov
 <variant>Kairat Kaysenov
 <variant>Alexander Vasiliev
 <variant>Baurzhan Momynuly
 <variant>Sabyr Rakhimov
 <question>In the battles for the Dnieper, the youngest Hero of the Soviet Union from the Kazakhs was an 18-year - old:
 <variant>J.Eleusizov
 <variant>N.Syanov
 <variant>X.Kaidaulov
 <variant>With.Nurmagambetov
 <variant>Z.Turarbekov
 <question>Kazakh soldiers hoisted the banner of the 1008th Infantry Regiment on the roof of the Berlin Town Hall:

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<variant>K.Madenov and R.Karamanov
 <variant>A.Sharipov and K.Kaisenov
 <variant>d.Abdraimov and G.Akhmedyarov
 <variant>A.Eremeev and N.Shelikhov
 <variant>F.Ozmitel and Zh .Savelyev
 <question>Kazakhstanis are Heroes of the Soviet Union, members of the resistance movement of foreign countries:
 <variant>A.Egorov and Z.Khusainov
 <variant>And.Pavlov and S. Lugansky
 <variant>K.Spataev and L.Bede
 <variant>p.Koshkarbayev and G.Bulatov
 <variant>T.Dzhumabaev and A.Eremeev
 <question>Kazakh pilot who repeated Gastello's feat on August 10, 1945:
 <variant>M.Yanko
 <variant>With.Lugansk
 <variant>N.Abdirov
 <variant>And.Kozhedub
 <variant>L.Trouble
 <question>Kazakhstanis awarded with Orders of Glory of three degrees:
 <variant>142
 <variant>120
 <variant>100
 <variant>75
 <variant>10
 <question>The number of poets and writers who fought on the fronts of the Second World War:
 <variant>About 90
 <variant>About 70
 <variant>About 40
 <variant>About 60
 <variant>About 20
 <question>K.Satpayev received the State Prize for Labor during the Second World War ...
 <variant> exploration of the Dzhezkazgan copper deposit
 <variant> large monetary assistance provided to the front
 <variant> development of a new type of weapon
 <variant> management of the work of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR
 <variant> writing a monograph
 <question>Deportation:
 <variant>Exile, link
 <variant>Temporary relocation
 <variant>Repartition
 <variant>Migration
 <variant>Immigration
 <question>Losses of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War:
 <variant>27 million people
 <variant>5 million people
 <variant>20 million people
 <variant>10 million people
 <variant>15 million people
 <question>Time to inform the public about nuclear weapons tests:
 <variant>1953
 <variant>1950
 <variant>1951
 <variant>1949
 <variant>1946
 <question>The first test of a nuclear bomb in the USSR:
 <variant>1949 August 29

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<variant>1952 July 30
 <variant>1955 august 28
 <variant>1961. September 31
 <variant>1973 October 15
 <question>Participant of the December events, who received the title of Halyk Kakharmany:
 <variant>K. Ryskulbekov
 <variant>L. Asanova
 <variant>T.Aubakirov
 <variant>G. Muratbayev
 <variant>J.Zholdybaev
 <question>The policy pursued in the USSR in 1985-1991 was called:
 <variant>perestroika
 <variant>new course
 <variant>new economic policy
 <variant>reconstruction
 <variant>restoration
 <question>Author of the book "Asia":
 <variant>About. Suleimenov
 <variant>And. Yesenberlin
 <variant>K. Kadyrbekov
 <variant>N. Kukhamenov
 <variant>A. Beck
 <question>Shepherd of Zhambyl region, known at international karakul auctions in Delhi, New York, Poznan in the 50s of the twentieth century:
 <variant>Kuanyshpaev Zh .
 <variant>Zhalairov A.
 <variant>Sharipovm.
 <variant>Aliaskarov M.
 <variant>Tulebayevm.
 <question>In July 1953, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU withdrew from the Central Committee and excluded from the ranks of the CPSU:
 <variant>Beria L.
 <variant>Malenkov G.
 <variant>Khrushchev N.
 <variant>Abakumov V.
 <variant>Voroshilov K.
 <question>Regions included in the concept of "virgin land":
 <variant>Southern Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Urals, the Volga region, the North Caucasus
 <variant>Turkmenistan, North Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Far East
 <variant>Ukraine, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Northern Uzbekistan
 <variant>The Volga region, Kazakhstan, the Urals, the Non-Chernozem region of Russia
 <variant>Northern Tajikistan, Southern Siberia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine
 <question>The XIX Congress of the CPSU put forward and supported the thesis:
 <variant>Replacement of commodity-money relations by direct product exchange
 <variant>Expansion of the peasant's subsidiary economy
 <variant>Catch up and overtake the USA in the production of basic types of products
 <variant>Further strengthening of the class struggle as we move towards communism
 <variant>No mercy for Trotskyism
 <question>The principle of economic policy dominating in the post-war period:
 <variant>Disproportionately accelerated development of heavy industry
 <variant>Satisfaction of the material needs of the population
 <variant>Intensification in the development of the energy base
 <variant>Accelerated development of maritime transport
 <variant>Accelerated development of agriculture
 <question>The city not destroyed by fascist invaders:

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<variant>Novorossiysk

<variant>Kiev

<variant>Stalingrad

<variant>Leningrad

<variant>Minsk

<question>Measures of the Government of Kazakhstan to overcome the shortage of specialists after the Second World War:

<variant>Schools and colleges of labor reserves are being created

<variant>Foreign workers are invited

<variant>Forcible recruitment of peasants to work at enterprises

<variant>Attracting intellectuals to work at industrial enterprises

<variant>Using the labor of students and high school students

<question>The number of tractors sent from Kazakhstan to Ukraine, which suffered from the Nazis in 1945:

<variant>500

<variant>400

<variant>350

<variant>300

<variant>150

<question>The number of light and food industry enterprises in Kazakhstan in the 50s of the XX century:

<variant>65

<variant>60

<variant>52

<variant>45

<variant>40

<question>The reason for the reduction of collective farms from 1945 to 1952:

<variant>There was a process of consolidation of collective farms

<variant>People left collective farms for the city

<variant>Many people died in the war

<variant>There was not enough equipment

<variant>Collective farms were transformed into MTS

<question>The year of the monetary reform after the Second World War:

<variant>In 1947

<variant>In 1948.

<variant>In 1949.

<variant>In 1954.

<variant>In 1950

<question>After the Second World War, an unjustified price reduction was carried out:

<variant>Due to the sharp deterioration of life in auls and villages

<variant>Due to foreign investments

<variant>Due to the increase in oil prices

<variant>By reducing the management staff

<variant>By increasing duties on imported goods

<question>M. Auezov completed the second book of his epic novel "Abai":

<variant> In 1947.

<variant> In 1953

<variant>In 1955.

<variant>In 1957.

<variant>In 1960

<question>The views of the historian who discovered the archaeological site - Begazy, were declared pseudoscientific:

<variant>Margulan

<variant>Alpysbayev

<variant>Masson

<variant>Bekmakhanov

<variant>Orazbayev

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<question>"The History of the Kazakh SSR", one of the authors of which was E.Bekmakhanov, was published:

<variant> In 1943

<variant>In 1948.

<variant>In 1947

<variant>In 1949

<variant>In 1950

<question>E.Bekmakhanov is sentenced by the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR for 25 years:

<variant>In 1952

<variant> In 1937

. <variant>In 1950.

<variant>In 1945.

<variant> In 1938.

<question>The case of E.Bekmakhanov was reviewed and he returned to Kazakhstan:

<variant>In 1954

<variant>In 1970.

<variant>In 1958

<variant>B 1966

<variant>In 1967

<question>The number of research institutions operating in the system of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan by the end of 1950:

<variant>55

<variant>45

<variant>50

<variant>37

<variant>30

<question>The historical significance of the XX Congress of the CPSU:

<variant>The cult of personality of I. V. Stalin was exposed

<variant>He outlined a course for building communism

<variant>A reform program has been adopted

<variant>The next program of the party has been adopted

<variant>The issue of the demographic situation in the country was discussed

<question>N. Khrushchev announced the offensive of the "expanded construction of communist society" on:

<variant>XXI Congress of the CPSU

<variant>XX Congress of the CPSU

<variant>XIX Congress of the CPSU

<variant> The XIII Congress of the CPSU

<variant> The XII Congress of the CPSU

<question>By August 1954 , it was plowed in Kazakhstan ... virgin lands.

<variant>6.5 million ha

. <variant>13.4 million ha

. <variant>18 million ha

. <variant>25 million ha

. <variant>9.5 million ha.

<question>650 thousand people arrived in Northern Kazakhstan in 1954-1955 to develop virgin lands. In reality , it was required:

<variant>130 thousand

<variant>100 thousand

<variant>70 thousand

<variant>80 thousand

<variant>40 thousand

<question>The negative consequences of the development of virgin and fallow lands do not include:

<variant>Kazakhstan has become a grain-growing republic

<variant>The ecological balance is disturbed

<variant>Led to a reduction in hay and pasture lands

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>Land was seized for the development of settlements
 <variant>Soil erosion developed
 <question>The number of cattle in Kazakhstan by 1960:
 <variant>36.4 million heads
 <variant>20 million heads
 <variant>26.4 million heads
 <variant>10 million heads
 <variant>14 million heads
 <question>In 1957-1958 , cattle began to be seized from the villagers in order to:
 <variant>Increase of collective farm and state farm livestock
 <variant>Increase in meat supplies to Eastern European countries
 <variant>Increase in meat delivery to the state
 <variant>In connection with the death of a personal subsidiary farm
 <variant>In order to provide free time for the leisure of peasants
 <question>In the 50s of the XX century, Kazakhstan expanded international relations with the countries of the East:
 <variant>India, Indonesia, Burma, Nepal, China
 <variant>Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong
 <variant>Philippines, Malaysia, Burma, Nepal
 <variant>China, Thailand, Pakistan, Germany
 <variant>Pakistan, South Korea, Singapore, USA
 <question>Consequences of the "Treaty banning Nuclear tests in the Atmosphere, space and under water" between the USSR and the USA of August 5, 1963:
 <variant>Transition to underground testing at the Semipalatinsk test site
 <variant>Tests at the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site have been stopped
 <variant>Temporary moratorium on all tests at the Semipalatinsk test site
 <variant>The reconstruction of the landfill has begun
 <variant>A decision was made to close the Semipalatinsk landfill
 <question>The first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin launched from the Kazakh land:
 <variant>April 12, 1961
 <variant>April 12, 1956
 <variant>April 12, 1950
 <variant>April 12, 1959
 <variant>April 12, 1945
 <question>Part of the population of Kazakhstan, which were Kazakhs in 1962:
 <variant>29 %
 <variant>86%
 <variant>77%
 <variant>65%
 <variant>95%
 <question>At the Congress of the LKSM of Kazakhstan in 1962 , it was decided:
 <variant>Patronage of animal husbandry
 <variant>Dissemination of the best practices of Komsomol innovators
 <variant>Patronage of construction sites
 <variant>Involvement of young people in cultural and mass work
 <variant>Protection of public order
 <question>A mass organization of workers aiming to improve the living and working conditions of its members:
 <variant>Trade unions
 <variant>Collective farms
 <variant>Party
 <variant>Recommendations
 <variant>Komsomol
 <question>The world's first human spaceflight brought the country's economy to the need to begin the transition:
 <variant>For scientific and industrial production
 <variant>Towards a well-thought-out environmental policy

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>To the strictest resource saving mode
 <variant>To involve new labor force in industrial production
 <variant>Towards the development of new natural resources
 <question>One of the main directions of scientific and technological progress of the country in the 60s of the XX century:
 <variant>Electrification of production
 <variant>Labor mechanization
 <variant>Production automation
 <variant>Production robotization
 <variant>Land reclamation
 <question>In 1965, the field gave its first oil:
 <variant>Narrow
 <variant>Munaily
 <variant>Tengiz
 <variant>Karachaganak
 <variant>Aktyubinskoye field
 <question>Branches of the republic's economy that acquired all-Union significance by 1970:
 <variant>Oil and chemical industry
 <variant>Mechanical engineering and metallurgy
 <variant>Light and nutritious
 <variant>Meat and dairy
 <variant>Forest
 <question>The world's first nuclear water desalination plant was built in Kazakhstan:
 <variant>On the shore of the Caspian Sea
 <variant>On the shore of the Aral Sea
 <variant>On the shore of Lake Balkhash
 <variant>On the shore of Lake Alakol
 <variant>On the shore of Lake Zaisan
 <question>The dam to protect Alma-Ata from mudflows was created in 1966 by the method of...
 <variant> Directional explosion
 <variant>Reinforcement
 <variant>Concreting
 <variant>Bulk
 <variant>Underground explosion
 <question>Kazakh soldiers died in the Afghan war:
 <variant>780 people.
 <variant>530 people.
 <variant>280 people.
 <variant>620 people.
 <variant>450 people.
 <question>The last Soviet Constitution was adopted in Kazakhstan:
 <variant> in April 1978.
 <variant> in March 1985
 <variant>in January 1999
 . <variant>in October 1991.
 <variant>in August 1988
 <question>The youth of Tselinograd (Akmol<variant> opposed the creation of German autonomy on the territory of Kazakhstan:
 <variant>in June 1979
 <variant>in December 1986.
 <variant>in June 1949
 <variant>in June 1960
 <variant>in June 1951
 <question>Of the industries listed below in Kazakhstan in the 80s of the twentieth century, it was predominant in exports:

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<variant>Raw materials

<variant>Mechanical engineering

<variant>Timber processing

<variant>Instrumental

<variant>Automotive

<question>The cost of one atomic experimental device and its underground testing (vzry<variant> at the Semipalatinsk test site:

<variant>30 million rubles

<variant>20 million rubles

<variant>25 million rubles

<variant>15 million rubles

<variant>million rubles

<question>Medical examinations of people exposed to radiation have begun in Kazakhstan:

<variant>Since 1962

<variant>Since 1980.

<variant>Since 1950.

<variant>Since 1970.

<variant>Since 1960.

<question>A clash of Soviet and Chinese troops took place near Lake Zhalanashkol in Semipalatinsk region:

<variant>August 13, 1969

<variant>August 13, 1959

<variant>August 13, 1949

<variant>August 13, 1960

<variant>August 13, 1955

<question>A meeting of the leaders at the Beijing airport on September 11, 1969 prevented a nuclear conflict:

<variant>Kosygin and Zhou Enlai

<variant>Brezhnev and Mao Zedong

<variant>Chernenko and Deng Xiaoping

<variant>Andropov and Deng Xiaoping

<variant>Suslov and Mao Zedong

<question>A

large territorial and industrial complex that developed in Kazakhstan in the 70s of the 20th century:

<variant>Mangystau

<variant>Zhambylsky

<variant>Petropavlovsk

<variant>Zhetygensky

<variant>Kokshetau

<question>Intensive use of water resources of the Aral basin. Enter the wrong answer.

<variant>The Aral Sea has become even fuller

<variant>Sea salinity has increased

<variant>Increased removal of salts and dust from the drained bottom

<variant>The Aral Sea began to lose its fishing significance

<variant>The area of the seabed was exposed by 27,000 sq.km.

<question>It became a brake on the development of agriculture in Kazakhstan in the 70s of the twentieth century:

<variant>State planned purchases of agricultural products

<variant>Lack of thoughtful planning

<variant>Lack of capital investment

<variant>Collective farms and state farms have lost their own working capital

<variant>Robbery of collective farms and state farms by service organizations

<question>The 70s of the twentieth century proposed an effective methodology for the development of agriculture, but was put on trial and died in prison:

<variant>Khudenko I.

<variant>Musanov S.

<variant>Golovatsky I.

<variant>Kim N.

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<variant>Kadyrov A.

<question>The nature of the event on December 16-18, 1986 in Alma-Ata:

<variant>Political

<variant>Democratic

<variant>Nationalistic

<variant>National Liberation <variant>Social

<question>Public figure of Kazakhstan, who headed the Committee on the Problems of Balkhash and the Aral Sea:

<variant>Shakhanov M.

<variant>Suleimenov O.

<variant>Ospanov M.

<variant>Tereshchenko A.

<variant>Kozhakhmetov H.

<question>The movement for the protection of ecology, created under the leadership of O. Suleimenov in the 80s of the XX century:

<variant>"Nevada - Semipalatinsk"

<variant>Committee on the Problems of Balkhash and the Aral Sea

<variant>"Adilet"

<variant>"Azat"

<variant>"Zheltoksan"

<question>The National Flag and the Coat of Arms of the Republic were approved:

<variant>In June 1992

. <variant>In June 1999.

<variant>In June 1995

<variant>In June 1997.

<variant>In June 1994

<question>The form of government in the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

<variant>Presidential

<variant>Parliamentary

<variant>Mixed

<variant>Theocratic

<variant>Monarchical

<question>The only source of state power in Kazakhstan in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic is:

<variant>People

<variant>Government

<variant>President

<variant>Senate

<variant>Majilis

<question>In Kazakhstan, according to the Constitution, there are forms of ownership:

<variant>Private and public

<variant>Cooperative and state

<variant>State and joint- stock

<variant>State and property of public organizations

<variant>Rental and state

<question>The solemn presentation of the new capital of Kazakhstan-Astana took place:

<variant>In June 1998

<variant>In June 1991

<variant>In June 1996

<variant> In June 1995

<variant>In December 1994

<question>According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan , the head of state is:

<variant>President

<variant>President of the Senate

<variant>Chairman of the Mazhilis

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>Prime Minister
 <variant>Chairman of the Constitutional Council
 <question>Authors of the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Kazakhstan:
 <variant>J.Malibekov, Sh.Ualikhanov
 <variant>K.Alimbayev, Zh.Malibekov
 <variant>Sh.Niyazbekov, H.Nauryzbayev
 <variant>Sh.Ualikhanov, Sh.Niyazbekov
 <variant>K.Alimbayev, Sh.Niyazbekov
 <question>Author of the Flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan:
 <variant>Sh.Niyazbekov
 <variant>Sh.Ualikhanov
 <variant>J.Malibekov
 <variant>X.Nauryzbayev
 <variant>K.Alimbayev
 <question>The text of the first Anthem of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted:
 <variant>December 1992
 <variant>August 1997
 <variant>October 1994
 <variant>November 1999
 <variant>December 1995
 <question>The symbol and guarantor of the unity of the people and state power, the inviolability of the Constitution in the Republic of Kazakhstan is:
 <variant>President
 <variant>Majilis
 <variant>Senate
 <variant>Prime Minister
 <variant>Constitutional Council
 <question>Local executive authority in the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the Constitution:
 <variant>Akimat
 <variant>Maslikhat
 <variant>Majilis
 <variant>Senate
 <variant>Department
 <question>The first Kazakh cosmonaut:
 <variant>Aubakirov T.
 <variant>Musabaev T.
 <variant>Aimbetov A.
 <variant>Dzhanibekov V.
 <variant>Soliev S.
 <question>"The strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" includes priorities:
 <variant>7
 <variant>18
 <variant>29
 <variant>10
 <variant>21
 <question>The Law on State Independence was adopted in:
 <variant>December 16, 1991
 <variant>October 25, 1990
 <variant>January 28, 1993
 <variant>August 30, 1995
 <variant>December 10, 1992
 <question>The collapse of the USSR occurred in ... year.
 <variant>1991
 <variant>1992
 <variant>1985

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>1987

<variant>1988

<question>The highest legislative power is:

<variant>Parliament

<variant>President

<variant>Cabinet of Ministers

<variant>Supreme Court

<variant>Akimat

<question>The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan consists of... articles.

<variant>98

<variant>100

<variant>75

<variant>89

<variant>101

<question>The Declaration of State Sovereignty was adopted in ... year.

<variant>1990

<variant>1994

<variant>1992

<variant>1993

<variant>1986

<question>The current Constitution was adopted in.. year.

<variant>1995

<variant>1997

<variant>1998

<variant>2001

<variant>2005

<question>The transfer of the capital of the republic from Almaty to Akmola occurred:

<variant>December 10, 1997

<variant>December 5-9, 1992

<variant>May 19, 1994

<variant>November 23, 2000

<variant>May 15, 1999

<question>The law "On Languages" defines the status of the Kazakh language:

<variant>State language

<variant>Required language

<variant>of the official language

<variant>of the international language

<variant>of the international language

<question>According to the President's message "Kazakhstan-2030", the first strategic priority in the development of the republic is:

<variant>National security

<variant>Economic growth

<variant>Professional State

<variant>Health and education

<variant>Domestic political stability

<question>The idea of creating a Eurasian Union of States was proposed by:

<variant>N.Nazarbayev

<variant>A.Akaev

<variant>Boris Yeltsin

<variant>And.Karimov

<variant>G.Aliev

<question>The Republic of Kazakhstan in the form of the state structure according to the Constitution is:

<variant>Unitary

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>Mixed

<variant>Confederate

<variant>Authoritarian

<variant>Federal

<question>The text of the new oath for military personnel was approved by the President of the Republic:

<variant> In August 1992

<variant>In September 1990

<variant>In October 1986

<variant>In May 2000

<variant>In June 1995

<question>A sector of the economy that does not apply to the protection of foreign investment and the possibility of repatriation of profits:

<variant>development of natural resources

<variant>infrastructure

<variant>communication

<variant>information

<variant>electrification

<question>Products must be effectively used as energy resources of Kazakhstan:

<variant>Oil and gas

<variant>Gold

<variant>of Coal

<variant>Non-ferrous metals

<variant>of animal raw materials

<question>A long-term program for the economic development of the country until 2015 has been adopted:

<variant>Industrial and innovative

<variant>Agricultural and food

<variant>Agricultural and industrial

<variant>Mortgage lending

<variant>Cultural heritage

<question>Areas of entrepreneurial activity that will be provided with state support:

<variant>Small and medium

<variant>Large and medium

<variant>Small and large

<variant>Private and public

<variant>Consumer

<question>The decision of the heads of 11 former republics of the USSR at a meeting on December 21, 1991 in Alma-Ata is:

<variant>creation of the CIS

<variant>dissolution of the Communist Party

<variant>creating a GKCHP

<variant>creation of the SCO

<variant>creation of the EurAsEC

<question>The period of functioning of the USSR:

<variant>1922-1991

<variant>1917-1990

<variant>1922-1985.

<variant>1920-1990

<variant>1922-1989.

<question>The international scholarship "Bolashak" was established:

<variant>November 5, 1993

<variant>November 5, 2015

<variant>November 5, 1997

<variant>November 5, 1999

<variant>November 5, 2000

<question>Instead of the Communist Party , a party was formed:

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>Socialist
 <variant>Democratic
 <variant>People 's
 <variant>Social Democratic
 <variant>Monarchical
 <question>The dissolution of the USSR and the creation of the CIS was announced in the city:
 <variant>Almaty
 <variant>Minsk
 <variant>Ashgabat
 <variant>Kiev
 <variant>Moscow
 <question>Headed the State Emergency Committee:
 <variant>Yanaev G.
 <variant>Pavlov V.
 <variant>Yazov D.
 <variant>Lukyanov A.
 <variant>Pugo B.
 <question>The decision to rename the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic to the Republic of Kazakhstan was made:
 <variant>on December 10, 1991.
 <variant>October 25, 1991
 <variant>November 15, 1990.
 <variant>December 16, 1990.
 <variant>December 1, 1991
 <question>In 1989-1992, work began on renaming cities. The name was returned to Shevchenko:
 <variant>Aktau
 <variant>Atyrau
 <variant>Akmola
 <variant>Priural
 <variant>Rudny
 <question>Illegally repressed persons were rehabilitated:
 <variant>more than 17 thousand citizens
 <variant>more than 5 thousand citizens
 <variant>more than 13 thousand citizens
 <variant>more than 2 thousand citizens
 <variant>more than 10 thousand citizens
 <question>The anti-nuclear movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" was formed:
 <variant>1989.
 <variant>1988.
 <variant>1987.
 <variant>1986
 <variant>1985
 <question>In 1996, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted:
 <variant> about political parties
 <variant> about science
 <variant> about the state enterprise
 <variant> about education
 <variant> about environmental protection
 <question>In Kazakhstan, a party emerged on the basis of the former Communist Party:
 <variant>Socialist
 <variant>Social Democratic
 <variant>Democratic
 <variant>People 's
 <variant> Communist
 <question>In 1989-1991, the social movement (organization) had the greatest support and influence in Kazakhstan:
 <variant>Movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk"

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>Kazak Tili Society
 <variant>Azat movement
 <variant>The party "Zheltoksan"
 <variant>The Alash Party
 <question>The course of perestroika in the USSR has begun:
 <variant>1985
 <variant>1986.
 <variant>1987.
 <variant>1988.
 <variant>1991
 <question>The first Minister of Defense of independent Kazakhstan was appointed Lieutenant General:
 <variant>S.Nurmagambetov
 <variant>A.Kekilbayev
 <variant>With.Abdildin
 <variant>About.Suleimenov
 <variant>M.Shakhanov
 <question>The day of December 16, 1991 in the Republic of Kazakhstan is called:
 <variant>Independence Day of Kazakhstan
 <variant>The day of signing the Almaty Declaration
 <variant>Constitution Day of Kazakhstan
 <variant>The day of the election of the first president
 <variant>Day of Kazakhstan's admission to the UN
 <question>In the early 2000s, the parties "Ak Zhol", "Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan" and the Communist Party before the elections to the Majilis of the Parliament:
 <variant>They made up the opposition wing
 <variant>Agreed to join the Government
 <variant>Took a neutral position
 <variant>Refused to participate in the elections
 <variant>Supported the President
 <question>The country of the Great Transformed Steppe (Uly Dala Eli) is...
 <variant>Kazakhstan
 <variant>Mongolia
 <variant>China
 <variant>Kyrgyzstan
 <variant>Turkmenistan
 <question>The work of Mahmoud Kashgari:
 <variant>Divani lugat at-turk
 <variant>Divani Hikmet
 <variant>A book about the meaning of philosophy
 <variant>Kutadgu Bilig
 <variant>A word about Igor 's regiment
 <question>The Law "On Science" was adopted:
 <variant>2011
 <variant>2003
 <variant>1999
 <variant>2004
 <variant>1997
 <question>Turkey was the first to recognize the independence of sovereign Kazakhstan:
 <variant>
 <variant>Russia
 <variant>China
 <variant>USA
 <variant>United Kingdom
 <question>The Republic of Kazakhstan has become a full member of the United Nations:
 <variant>March 2, 1992

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>August 10, 1999.
 <variant>April 6, 1994.
 <variant>November 15, 1995.
 <variant>June 8, 1996.
 <question>The city hosted the 2nd World Kurultai of Kazakhs:
 <variant>Turkestan
 <variant>Almaty
 <variant>Astana
 <variant>Shymkent
 <variant>Karaganda
 <question>Flight of the second Kazakh cosmonaut, flight engineer of Soyuz TM-19 korobl Talgat Musabayev into space:
 <variant>In July 1994
 <variant>In September 1976
 <variant>In August 1987
 <variant>In October 1991
 <variant>In July 1990
 <question>The city of Akmola was renamed the city of Astana:
 <variant>1998.
 <variant>1994.
 <variant>1996.
 <variant>1995
 <variant>1991
 <question>Year of organization Assembly of People of Kazakhstan:
 <variant>March 1, 1995
 <variant>July 22, 1992
 <variant>March 13, 1991
 <variant>April 20, 1993
 <variant>January 27, 1994
 <question>The Customs Union was formed in ...
 <variant>2010
 <variant>2005
 <variant>2008
 <variant>2001
 <variant>2000
 <question>The troika of the Customs Union includes the following states:
 <variant>Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus
 <variant>Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia
 <variant>Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan
 <variant>Kazakhstan, Poland, Russia
 <variant>Kazakhstan, Belarus, Poland
 <question>According to the Constitution of 1995 , the legislative body of the Republic of Kazakhstan is:
 <variant>Parliament
 <variant>Referendum
 <variant>Constitutional Council
 <variant>Maslikhat
 <variant>Supreme Council
 <question>The concept of "Formation of historical consciousness in the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted in:
 <variant>1995.
 <variant>1997.
 <variant>1991.
 <variant>1993.
 <variant>1998.
 <question>It was declared the "Year of Culture Support" in Kazakhstan:
 <variant>1999

<p>ОҢТҰСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
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<variant>1997.
 <variant>1995.
 <variant>1991
 <variant>1996
 <question>Anniversary of the great scientist of the Kazakh people ... it was noted in 1999
 by <variant>Kanysh Satpayev
 <variant>Mukhtara Auezova
 <variant>Zhambyl Zhabaeva
 <variant>Alcea Margulana
 <variant>Abilkhana Kasteeva
 <question>Anniversary celebrations - Mukhtar Auevov's 100th birthday was celebrated:
 <variant>1997.
 <variant>1990.
 <variant>1985.
 <variant>1980
 <variant>1975
 <question>The anniversary celebration was celebrated in 1996:
 <variant>the 150th anniversary of Zhambyl Zhabayev
 <variant>1500th anniversary of Turkestan
 <variant>2000th anniversary of Taraz
 <variant>1000th anniversary of Almaty
 <variant>the 200th anniversary of Makhambet Utemisov
 <question>In 2000, the ancient city celebrated its anniversary:
 <variant>Turkestan
 <variant>Families
 <variant>Kyzylorda
 <variant>Taraz
 <variant>Shymkent
 <question>the 100th anniversary of a prominent figure ... were held in 2004 .
 <variant>Alcea Margulana
 <variant>Abylaikhan
 <variant>Toleby
 <variant>Kenesary Kasymova
 <variant>Makhambeta Utemisova
 <question>The Law "On Science" was adopted:
 <variant>2011
 <variant>2003
 <variant>1999
 <variant>2004
 <variant>1997
 <question>The work of Al-Farabi:
 <variant>A book about the meaning of philosophy
 <variant>Divani Hikmet
 <variant>Divani lugat at-turk
 <variant>Kutadgu Bilig
 <variant>A word about Igor 's regiment
 <question>The work of Zhushup Balasaguni:
 <variant>Kutadgu Bilig
 <variant>Divani Hikmet
 <variant>A book about the meaning of philosophy
 <variant>Divani lugat at-turk
 <variant>A word about Igor 's regiment
 <question>The work of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi:
 <variant>Divani Hikmet
 <variant>Divani lugat at-turk

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>A book about the meaning of philosophy

<variant>Kutadgu Bilig

<variant>A word about Igor 's regiment

<question>The thinker who translated the word "psychology" as "the secret of the soul":

<variant>Kudayberdyuly Sh.

<variant>Nazarbayev N.A.

<variant>Kunanbayev N.A.

<variant>Dulatov M.

<variant>Altynsarin Y.

<question>The

founder of Sufism:

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

<variant>A.N.Al-Farabi

<variant>N. Ganjevi

<variant>A.Navoi

<variant>Yu.Balasaguni

<question>The Path to an ideal society, H.A.Yassawi saw through the communion of people:

<variant>to the religion of Islam

<variant>the spiritual heritage of the ancestors

<variant>in harmony with nature

<variant>principles of democracy

<variant>world ethical values

<question>A.N.Al-Farabi, Y.Balasaguni are representatives of political thought:

<variant>of the Turkic-speaking peoples

<variant>karakhanid states

<variant>of the kazakh khanate

<variant>oguz states

<variant>of the Saka-Sarmatian tribes

<question>A.N.Al-Farabi believed that the state arose as a result of:

<variant>voluntary association of people

<variant>violent wars of conquest

<variant>population growth

<variant>the emergence of private property

<variant>of property inequality

<question>A.N.Al-Farabi believed that a virtuous state should be ruled by a ruler:

<variant>philosopher

<variant>monarch

<variant>emir

<variant>sultan

<variant>the emperor

<question>Yu.Balasaguni believed that the state should be ruled by... the sovereign.

<variant>happy and truthful

<variant>strong and fair

<variant>wise and merciful

<variant>evil and despicable

<variant>smart and kind

<question>Yu.Balasaguni believed that the state should be ruled by a sovereign based on:

<variant>solid laws

<variant>good laws

<variant>norms of the koran

<variant>adat norms

<variant>morality and ethics

<question>The political history of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate was first described by:

<variant>M.H.Dulati

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>A.N.Al-Farabi

<variant>Yu.Balasaguni

<variant>N. Ganjevi

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

<question>A historical document dealing with the problem of a centralized state:

<variant>Zhety Jargy

<variant>Kasym khannyn kaska zholy

<variant>Yesim hannyn eski zholy

<variant>Kutty Bilik

<variant>Tarihi Rashidi

<question>According to "Zhety Jargy" the supreme power should belong to:

<variant>Khan

<variant>kagan

<variant>to sultan

<variant>biyam

<variant>kurultayu

<question>A new political institution, according to Zhety Jargy:

<variant>kurultai

<variant>advice

<variant>collection

<variant>mosque

<variant>collection

<question>Ch.Valikhanov, A.Kunanbayev, Y.Altynsarin –are prominent representatives of the political thought of Kazakhstan:

<variant>of the XIX century

<variant>of the XX century

<variant>of the XXI century

<variant>of the XVIII century

<variant>of the XVII century

<question>Ch.Valikhanov, A.Kunanbayev, Y.Altynsarin are great ... of the Kazakh people.

<variant>educators

<variant>fighters for independence

<variant>revolutionaries

<variant>reformers

<variant>cultural figures

<question>The future of the Kazakh people Ch .Valikhanov saw in:

<variant> enlightenment and the introduction of the people to Russian culture

<variant>liberation from colonial oppression

<variant>building an economically developed state

<variant>building a democratic state

<variant>in preserving the traditional system of power

<question>Ch.Valikhanov stood for ... the form of training.

<variant>secular

<variant>religious

<variant>traditional

<variant>mixed

<variant>folk

<question>Turkey was the first to recognize the independence of sovereign Kazakhstan:

<variant>

<variant>Russia

<variant>China

<variant>USA

<variant>United Kingdom

<question>The Republic of Kazakhstan has become a full member of the United Nations:

<variant>March 2, 1992

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 <variant>Karaganda
 <question>Flight of the second Kazakh cosmonaut, flight engineer of Soyuz TM-19 korobl Talgat Musabayev into space:
 <variant>In July 1994
 <variant>In September 1976
 <variant>In August 1987
 <variant>In October 1991
 <variant>In July 1990
 <question>The city of Akmola was renamed the city of Astana:
 <variant>1998.
 <variant>1994.
 <variant>1996.
 <variant>1995
 <variant>1991
 <question>The most numerous delegations in the work of the 1st Kurultai of the World Kazakhs:
 <variant>Uzbekistan and Russia
 <variant>Russia and China
 <variant>Kyrgyzstan and China
 <variant>China and Turkey
 <variant>Uzbekistan and China
 <question>Republican referendum on the extension of the terms of office of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev:
 <variant>April 29, 1995
 <variant>December 4, 1994
 <variant>February 10, 1993
 <variant>March 30, 1992
 <variant>September 15, 1991
 <question>The Embassy of the country in which it played the role of an "outpost of Kazakh politics in the countries of Eastern Europe":
 <variant>Hungary
 <variant>Germany
 <variant>Czech Republic
 <variant>Romania
 <variant>Poland
 <question>President of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev came up with the idea of forming the Eurasian Union of States:
 <variant>1994.
 <variant>1993.
 <variant>1992.
 <variant>1990.
 <variant>1991
 <question>The city is the only UNESCO representative office in Central Asia:
 <variant>Almaty
 <variant>Tashkent
 <variant>Astana
 <variant>Bishkek

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>Dushanbe

<question>Kazakhstan was admitted to the International Exhibition Bureau EXPO:

<variant>in 1997

<variant>1996

<variant>1995

<variant>1990

<variant>1991

<question>The city that participated in the competition for the International Exhibition EXPO with the city of Astana:

<variant>The city of Liege in Belgium

<variant>The city of Lille in France

<variant>Shanghai City in China

<variant>The city of London in the United Kingdom

<variant>The city of Edmonton in Canada

<question>The following states opposed the holding of the EXPO-2017 International Exhibition in Astana:

<variant>44

<variant>35

<variant>13

<variant>7

<variant>9

<question>The main objectives of the Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy

<variant>Join the 30 developed countries

<variant>Transformation of Kazakhstan into an agrarian state

<variant>Development of economic relations with foreign countries -----

< variant>Improve relations with other states

<variant>Join the most 50 developed countries

<question>The first World Kurultai of Kazakhs in Almaty:

<variant>1992

<variant>1991

<variant>1990

<variant>1985

<variant>1980

<question>The Second World Kurultai of Kazakhs in Turkestan took place:

<variant>October 23, 2002

<variant>November 25, 1991

<variant>December 10, 2000

<variant>February 17, 1999

<variant>September 13, 1995

<question>Year of organization Assembly of People of Kazakhstan:

<variant>March 1, 1995

<variant>July 22, 1992

<variant>March 13, 1991

<variant>April 20, 1993

<variant>January 27, 1994

<question>The Customs Union was formed in ...

<variant>2010

<variant>2005

<variant>2008

<variant>2001

<variant>2000

<question>The troika of the Customs Union includes the following states:

<variant>Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus

<variant>Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia

<variant>Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan

<variant>Kazakhstan, Poland, Russia

<p>ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>	<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>	
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<variant>Kazakhstan, Belarus, Poland

<question>World Cultural Heritage sites of Kazakhstan in UNESCO:

<variant>3

<variant>15

<variant>7

<variant>12

<variant>9

<question>Kazakhstan joined the Organization for European Security Cooperation (OBC<variant>:

<variant> on January 30, 1992

<variant>February 17, 1980

<variant>August 30, 1991

<variant>January 28, 1990

<variant>June 10, 1987

<question>Event organized in the capital Astana from December 1 to December 2, 2010:

<variant>Summit of the Organization for European Security and Cooperation (OBS<variant> <variant>Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit(SHO<variant>

<variant>Astana Economic Forum Summit

<variant>Summit of the Congress of Religious Clergy (WED<variant>

<variant>Summit of Cooperation of the Islamic Organization (SIO)

<question> Number of OSCE participating States participating in the Astana Summit:

<variant>56 States

<variant>45 states

<variant>36 states

<variant>27 states

<variant>15 states

<question>According to the Constitution of 1995 , the legislative body of the Republic of Kazakhstan is:

<variant>Parliament

<variant>Referendum

<variant>Constitutional Council

<variant>Maslikhat

<variant>Supreme Council

<question>In the history of the VII Asian Winter Games presented ... types of medals.

<variant>69

<variant>10

<variant>54

<variant>25

<variant>39

<question>The number of participating States-athletes who participated in the VII Asian Winter Games:

<variant>27

<variant>16

<variant>22

<variant>19

<variant>10

<question>The main purpose of the exhibition "EXPO-2017":

<variant>Saving energy resources, switching to "green" energy

<variant>Joining the 50 developed countries and ensuring urban development

<variant>Development of international and ecological tourism

<variant>Presentation of Kazakhstan to foreign countries

<variant>Financial and economic development and strengthening of positions

<question>Kazakhstan joined the Agreement on the Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Testing in ...

<variant>1996.

<variant>1995

<variant>1991

<variant>1990

<p> ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ </p>	<p>  SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия» </p>	
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<variant>1992

<question>From Kazakhstan was at a conference of Japan in 1957 on the issue of closing Semipalatinsk nuclear test site:

<variant>Auyezov M.

<variant>Suleimenov O.

<variant>Nazarbayev N.

<variant>Akhmetov D.

<variant>Konaev D.

<question>Non-CIS member State:

<variant>Lithuania

<variant>Kazakhstan

<variant>Russia

<variant>Kyrgyzstan

<variant>Uzbekistan

<question> "The Muslims of the Russian Empire are in decline, which can be corrected only with the acquisition of a new kind of knowledge and the renewal of culture on the European model." What kind of Muslim movement are we talking about?

<variant>Jadidism

<variant>Harijism

<variant>Shuro-i-Ulemi

<variant>Shura-i-islami

<variant>Hanifism

<question>The most educated part of the Kazakh intelligentsia at the beginning of the twentieth century was influenced by the party of Russian liberals. What was the name of this party?

<variant>"Cadet"

<variant>"Octobrists"

<variant>"Social Revolutionaries"

<variant>"Ush zhuz"

<variant>"Working youth"

<question>The most important decisions of the Provisional Government are the recall of punitive detachments from the Turgai region, the amnesty of participants in the uprising, the return to the steppe of "requisitioned" for rear work, the abolition of restrictions on the rights of Russian citizens of different faiths and nationalities. What significance did these decisions have for the Kazakh people?

<variant>awakening of national consciousness

<variant>improving the welfare of the Kazakh people

<variant>stabilization of the social life of the village

<variant>transition to settlement

<variant>social stratification of the village

<question>The leaders of the Alash party declared that all nations should be represented proportionally in all institutions of the autonomy. In the extreme conditions of civil confrontation, the most important decisions were made, which required explanations to ordinary members of the party and the people. What leadership style did they demonstrate?

<variant>democratic

<variant>liberal

<variant>conservative

<variant>authoritarian

<variant>totalitarian

<question>The tragedy of the Alashordins was that they were drawn into the maelstrom of events of this war, without being their initiators. What kind of war are we talking about?

<variant>civil

<variant>aggressive

<variant>domestic

<variant>imperialist

<variant>counterrevolutionary

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<question>Market reforms were carried out with a combination of two systems: planning and distribution and market, with massive attraction of foreign investment, greater economic independence of enterprises. Name the country that has embarked on market reforms.

<variant>China

<variant>Mongolia

<variant>Yugoslavia

<variant>Vietnam

<variant>Cube

<question>1 million 30 thousand migrated outside the republic. Of these, 616 thousand irretrievably returned to the region - 414 thousand people. What period of history is described?

<variant>Collectivization

<variant>Industrialization

<variant>War Communism

<variant>NEP

<variant>Educational program

<question>According to the American researcher Martha Brill Olcott, in the 20s of the twentieth century, the Soviet government could not control the nomads who migrated, not wanting to follow the instructions of local authorities. Identify the main feature of collectivization in Kazakhstan.

<variant>thoughtlessness

<variant>versatility

<variant>scientific

<variant>regularity

<variant>legality

<question>Stalinist camps were created in Kazakhstan – Steplag, Karlag, Algeria, etc. Terror has become widespread, ubiquitous. During this time, 110 thousand people were subjected to political repression. What period of history are we talking about?

<variant>1937-1938

<variant>1931-1933

<variant>1920-1921

<variant>1917-1918

<variant>1949-1950

<question>The number of those deported to Kazakhstan in the pre-war and war years reached 1 million 200 thousand. For what reason did the Stalinist leadership forcibly relocate peoples to Kazakhstan?

<variant>Distrust

<variant>chauvinism

<variant>nationalism

<variant>nazism

<variant>racism

<question>Since the beginning of the war, 220 enterprises and workshops have been relocated to Kazakhstan from the occupied areas. Mark the region where the evacuated factories are mostly located.

<variant>Northern Kazakhstan

<variant>South Kazakhstan

<variant>Western Kazakhstan

<variant>East Kazakhstan

<variant>Semirechye

<question>In 1941-1945, new scientific institutes were opened in Kazakhstan - astrophysics, chemistry, energy, soil science, botany, history, archeology and ethnography, language and literature. Name the reasons that stimulated the development of education, science and culture during the war.

<variant>evacuation

<variant>emigration

<variant>urbanization

<variant>deportation

<variant>migration

<question>In Kazakhstan, in the post-war years, the state seized 56% of the gross grain harvest in support of the population of starving areas. To which countries was the seized equipment sent?

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<variant>USSR

<variant>Baltic States

<variant>GDR

<variant>Poland

<variant>Yugoslavia

<question>In the early 50s of the twentieth century, the country was experiencing an acute food crisis. What path has the country's leadership chosen to get out of the crisis?

<variant>a course for extensive development

<variant>a radical change in the system of industrial relations

<variant>reorientation to market relations

<variant>diversity of property and material stimulation

<variant>intensive development course

<question>In 1954, there was a change of leadership in Kazakhstan. P.K. Ponomarenko was appointed the new head of the government. Why were these personnel changes necessary?

<variant>virgin land development

<variant>strengthening the defense capability

<variant>striving for world domination

<variant>striving for space superiority

<variant>NTP acceleration

<question>"It was a center for our ancestors, it is located in the heart of Kazakhstan. The militia from all three Zhuzes gathered here against the Dzungars. The battle that took place in the southeastern part of the mountain range ended with the defeat of the Dzungarian army." What mountain range is the Head of State talking about?

<variant>Ulytau

<variant>Saryarka

<variant>Dzungarian Alatau

<variant>Altai

<variant>Ordabasy

<question>In Belovezhskaya Pushcha on December 8, 1991, the heads of state of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine announced the denunciation of the Union Treaty of 1922 and the termination of the existence of the USSR. Name the reasons for the collapse of the USSR.

<variant>Unresolved national issues

<variant>Exit of the Baltic States from the USSR

<variant>Exit of 3 Slavic republics

<variant>Conflicts in the Caucasus

<variant>December events

On December 13, 1991, the first leaders of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan gathered in Ashgabat. Under what conditions did the leaders of the five Central Asian republics agree to join the Commonwealth of Independent States?

<variant>to become equal founders of the CIS

<variant>join NATO

<variant>enter the European Union

<variant>join the ASEAN union

<variant>join the OPEC union

<question>At the IV Extraordinary All-Turkestan Congress in Kokand in November 1917, he declared Turkestan territorially autonomous as part of the Russian Republic. Name the author of the idea?

<variant>M.Shock

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>A.Bukeikhanov

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>X.Dosmukhammedov

<question> "If you believe the legends, there was really a genius of his kind, and in the chronicles of the Cossacks he must stand alongside the Solomons and Lycurgi." Which khan are we talking about?

<variant>Tauke

<variant>Kerey

<variant>Zhanibek

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<variant>Haknazar

<variant>Abylai

<question>"This was a natural result of ethno-political processes, the unification of all the lands of the region in one political structure, the unity of all Kazakh clans and tribes, the completion of a long process of nation building."

What historical event are we talking about?

<variant>Formation of the Kazakh Khanate

<variant>Formation of the Golden Horde

<variant>Formation of Ak Horde

<variant>Education of Mogolstan

<variant>Formation of the Khanate of Abulkhair

<question>A group of high school students approached the administration of the secondary school with a proposal to organize a children's religious association "Iman" at the school. The goal is to introduce the school's students to Muslim values. What provision of the Constitution does this contradict?

<variant>Kazakhstan is a secular state

<variant>Kazakhstan is a welfare state

<variant>Kazakhstan is a democratic state

<variant>Kazakhstan is a legal state

<variant>Kazakhstan is a unitary state

<question>During the period 2004-2006, 15 scientific expeditions to foreign countries were organized and 51 historical and cultural monuments were revived. What program are we talking about?

<variant> "Cultural heritage"

<variant> "Bolashak"

<variant> "Serpik -2050"

<variant> "Intellectual Nation 2020"

<variant> "With a diploma – to the village"

<question>"In December 1986, two forces collided – a young democracy that had not had time to get stronger and a totalitarian system," M. Shakhonov said at the rally. And as a result, the totalitarian system collapsed. What event are we talking about?

<variant>december events

<variant>independence day

<variant>october revolution

<variant>february revolution

<variant>august putsch

<question>"The October hurricane swept past the Kazakh village like a whirlwind, touching it a little." Who said this about Kazakhstan and what policy followed?

<variant>Goloshchekin, "Small October"

<variant>Gorbachev, "perestroika"

<variant> Lenin, "war communism"

<variant> Radus-Zenkovich, NEP

<variant> Stalin, industrialization

<question>At the beginning of December 1941, the rolling shop of the Podolsk lead-rolling plant was located on the territory of the plant. What kind of plant are we talking about?

<variant>Shymkent Lead Plant

<variant>Balkhash Copper Smelter

<variant> Petropavlovsk Chrome Plant

<variant>Small-capacity engine plant in Petropavlovsk

<variant>North Kazakhstan Mechanical Plant

<question>The cause of the famine was not only a natural disaster. In the productive Semipalatinsk and Akmola provinces, up to 80% of the surplus was seized by food detachments, including more than 4 million pounds of bread and 24.5 thousand pounds of butter were collected under the food tax. The seized products went to Moscow, Petrograd, Samara, Kazan. What period are we talking about?

<variant>famine in 1921-1922

<variant>famine of 1931-1933

<variant> collectivization 1928-1932

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<variant> industrialization 1925-1937

<variant> land and water reform of 1921

<question>"From now on, your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions are declared free and inviolable. Arrange your national life freely and unhindered." To whom was the appeal of the Council of People's Commissars addressed?

<variant>Muslims of Russia

<variant>bolsheviks

<variant>cadets

<variant>christians of Kazakhstan

<variant>social revolutionaries

<question>The leader of the labor faction in the State Duma, A. F. Kerensky, described the situation in Turkestan and the Steppe Region as a shameful page in Russian history: "... when publishing and implementing ... the supreme command on June 25, all the basic and non-basic laws of the Russian Empire were violated." What event are we talking about?

<variant>The Uprising of 1916

<variant>of the February Revolution

<variant>of the October Revolution

<variant>of Collectivization

<variant>Industrialization

<question>"At first, it is necessary to finally and universally ban the advertising of alcohol and tobacco. Smoking should be gradually forced out of public places: thoughtfully and without excesses." From which document are the quotes taken?

<variant>Strategy 2030

<variant>Strategy 2050

<variant>Nurly zhol

<variant>Nurly kosh

<variant>One hundred steps

<question>The subject of "Modern history of Kazakhstan" studies:

<variant>historical events

<variant>sociological research

<variant>eurocentric views

<variant>philosophical questions

<variant>geographical names

<question>The purpose of the Modern history of Kazakhstan is:

<variant>assimilation of objective historical knowledge

<variant>creation of scientific terminology

<variant>filling philosophical knowledge

<variant>systematization of chronology

<variant>reveal the principles of dialectics

<question>Preserving the memory of significant events of the past in the public consciousness is:

<variant>"comment"

<variant>"commerce"

<variant>"historiography"

<variant>"modernization"

<variant>"transformation"

<question>The special program of historical research "The people in the flow of history" was adopted in:

<variant>2014.

<variant>2016.

<variant>2018.

<variant>2007.


<variant>2005.

<question>The concept of "Formation of historical consciousness in the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted in:

<variant>1995.

<variant>1997.


<variant>1991.


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<variant>1993.

<variant>1998.

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