

Alikhan Bokeikhan University
Faculty of Humanities
Department of History and Geography

CATALOGUE OF ELECTIVE COURSES

B014 Training of Geography Teachers

6B01510 "Geography-History"

Year revenue – 2024

Full-time 2 years

Semey 2024

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Faculty's Educational and Methodological Council
Protocol № 5. 24.05.2024 y.

Approved at the meeting of the Educational and Methodological Council of the University
Protocol № 5.28.05.2024y.

Awarded degree:

bachelor of education in the educational program " teacher of geography and history»

№ component selection	Name of discipline	Number of credits	Prerequisites	Prerequisites	Brief description indicating the purpose of the study, brief content and expected results of the study (knowledge, skills, competencies)
BASIC DISCIPLINE					
Components optional (KV)					
1	Ancient world history	5	The basis of school	History of the middle ages	<p>Content: The history of the ancient world is one of the first fundamental disciplines from which the knowledge of world history begins, the knowledge of the history of the ancient world in the course of universal history, the peculiarities of the development of Ancient Eastern and ancient civilizations, the main events in the history of the ancient world It examines the transition from the primitive communal system to the slave-owning type of statehood, as well as the genesis of the economic, political and cultural development of human society in Mesopotamia, ancient Egypt, Asian countries and on the territory of the ancient world.</p> <p>To know: the main stages and patterns of development of society in the period of antiquity, the chronological framework of the era of the ancient world, the criteria of scientific periodization of the world historical process, the basic terminology of historical science, the main approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena of antiquity; the main stages of the history of primitiveness, the genesis of economic, political and cultural development of the Ancient East, antiquity; driving forces and patterns the historical process, the most important achievements of the culture of the ancient era; apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, identify a system of complex dependencies and continuity of various types of civilizations, explain the</p>

					<p>mechanisms of formation and development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state-legal institutions;</p> <p>Be able to:</p> <p>analyze historical phenomena and processes in their economic, political, cultural manifestations; analyze the problems of the history of primitiveness, the Ancient East and antiquity; identify cause-and-effect relationships, common features and differences of the compared historical processes and events; be able to select, analyze and interpret historical sources, historical facts, historical information when solving problems in the field of professional activity;</p> <p>Own:</p> <p>the skills of studying and researching the main stages of historical development in the epochs of primitiveness, the Ancient East, antiquity; the skills of identifying common and special in the history of Eastern and Western civilizations; comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; research activities to study the main stages and patterns of development of society of the ancient world.</p>
1	History of antiquity	5	The basis of school	History of the Middle Ages	<p>Content:</p> <p>This discipline studies the historical path of ancient societies(societies of "classical antiquity"), the processes of the origin and development of the Mediterranean Greco-Roman civilization, from its first steps at the turn of the III-II millennium BC, when early state formations appeared on the island of Crete, the Cycladic archipelago and in mainland Greece, to the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476-480 AD, which marked the final</p> <p>To know:</p> <p>the history of ancient societies and the processes of the origin and development of the Mediterranean Greco-Roman civilization from its first steps at the turn of the III–II millennium BC, the formation of an early class society and the state. the main stages and patterns of</p>

				<p>development of society in the period of antiquity, the chronological framework of the era of the ancient world, the criteria of scientific periodization of the world historical process, the basic terminology of historical science, the main approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena of antiquity; the causes of the crisis of the primeval era and the transition of the ancient Eastern population to slave-owning statehood; the main patterns of the origin and development of Eastern civilizations; historical facts, events, the content of socio-political and socio-economic processes; various aspects of the culture of ancient Eastern society; explain the mechanisms of formation and development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state and legal institutions; apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, identify a system of complex dependencies and continuity of various types of Eastern civilizations;</p> <p>Be able to: to identify essential features in the development of culture and society of civilizations, to explain texts in accordance with modern methods of source analysis, to present the results of their activities in the form of written and oral answers, to use an atlas on the history of the ancient world, to use basic and additional literature. Analyze historical phenomena and processes in their economic, political, and cultural manifestations; analyze the problems of the history of the Ancient East, present and critically analyze information about the historical and cultural development of the ancient East and individual countries (regions); apply theoretical knowledge and understanding of the facts of the development of the historical process, be able to select, analyze and interpret historical sources, historical facts, historical information when solving problems in the field of professional activity; identify causal-</p>
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				<p>investigative links, common features and differences of the compared historical processes and events; to carry out a comparative analysis of historical facts, events and phenomena of public life of the ancient Eastern states on the basis of historical sources;</p> <p>Own: apply theoretical knowledge and understand the facts of the development of the historical process, analyze specific historical events, compile chronological and systematic tables, trace cause-and-effect relationships, draw conclusions on individual issues, topics, sections. Possess the categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical disciplines (Oriental studies); the skills of using knowledge on topical issues of the development of the ancient East; the skills of research activities to study the main stages and patterns of development of Eastern societies; skills of identifying common and special in the history of Eastern and Western civilizations; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; ability to critically comprehend events and phenomena of Eastern historical epochs; skills of studying scientific literature and its use in specific studies; ability to critically comprehend events and phenomena of the ancient period of history.</p>
2	Ancient history of Kazakhstan	5	The basis of school	<p>Content: The course of ancient history of Kazakhstan examines the formation and development of primitive society, the origin of the producing economy, changes in social relations, the organization of society, the development of cultural and economic ties of tribes, the action of factors that determined the progress of the Bronze Age, the history of the origin and community of tribes that left an original culture, the origin and development of nomadism, Scythian-Saka culture, the history of early state formations, Turkic states on the territory of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>To know: formation and development of</p>

				<p>archaeological cultures on the territory of ancient Kazakhstan, the origin of the producing economy, changes in social relations, the origin and development of nomadism, Scythian-Saka culture, the history of early state formations and Turkic states on the territory of Kazakhstan; basic terminology of historical science, basic approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena of antiquity; knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, the system of complex dependencies and the continuity of various types of civilizations, explain the mechanisms of formation and development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state and legal institutions; historical facts, events, the content of socio-political and socio-economic processes in the ancient history of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>Be able to: to analyze the problems of the ancient period of the history of Kazakhstan; to analyze and compare the forms of organization and the evolution of the state and social structure at various stages of the ancient period of development of Kazakhstan; to carry out a comparative analysis of historical facts, events and phenomena of public life based on historical sources; apply theoretical knowledge and understanding of the facts of the development of the historical process, be able to select, analyze and interpret historical sources, historical facts, historical information when solving problems in the field of professional activity;</p> <p>Own: categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical disciplines; skills of analysis of the main stages of the historical development of Kazakhstan in the ancient period of history; identification of common and special in the ancient history of Kazakhstan; comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; research skills to study the</p>
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					main stages and patterns of development of society; the study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research work;
2	Ancient civilizations of the East	5	School course of world history	Medieval history of Kazakhstan	<p>Content: The content of the discipline examines the most significant issues: the concept of "Ancient East", its geographical and chronological framework; problems of civilizational and formational affiliation of the countries of the Ancient East; includes a brief outline of source studies and historiography; features of the social organization and state-political structure of Ancient Eastern civilizations; the fundamental features of Eastern cultures and their diversity.</p> <p>To know: the basic structures of the subject of culture of ancient civilizations of the East, options and current problems, to show reflecting the historical development of world culture and civilization; to show the features of the formation of ancient cultures, the origins of legendary, religious, scientific knowledge of its inhabitants; about material values, achievements of fine art, works of architecture; customs, everyday life, beliefs, you will learn about your beliefs. The history of the formation and development of civilizations, the main historical facts, events and processes; key concepts, phenomena characterizing the historical originality of ancient civilizations; the main trends of historical development and the specifics of the historical development of various regions of the world; criteria for scientific periodization of the world historical process, the basic terminology of historical science, the main approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena; to understand the theoretical and methodological foundations of world historical science; the overall picture of the world historical process with its regional and local features in the most ancient period; the driving forces and</p>

					<p>patterns of the historical process; the main facts and phenomena characterizing the integrity of the historical process.</p> <p>Be able to:</p> <p>analyze your opinion about the civilization of the ancient East, improve your attitude to them, carry out the formation of your own personal thoughts; get acquainted with the views, opinions, judgments of scientists who participated in the study of the culture of the ancient East and presented its cultural achievements to the world; show and explain the history of the formation and development of civilizations, historical facts, events and processes that characterize the historical the uniqueness of ancient civilizations; to reveal historical phenomena and processes in their economic, political, and cultural manifestations. to carry out a comparative analysis of historical facts, events and phenomena of public life on the basis of historical sources; to carry out the selection, analysis and interpretation of historical sources, historical facts, historical information in solving problems in the field of professional activity;</p> <p>Own:</p> <p>to analyze the history of the emergence and development of civilizations; the basics of analyzing the main stages of the historical development of ancient civilizations; identifying common and special in the history of Eastern civilizations; comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; primary research skills to study the main stages and patterns of development of society of the ancient world; the study of scientific literature and its use in educational and scientific activities; fundamentals and systematization of scientific research and publications;</p>
3	History of the Middle Ages	5	History of the ancient world	A new history of the countries of the East and West	<p>Content:</p> <p>It gives an idea of the genesis of feudalism in the Middle Ages, its disintegration and information about the development of capitalist relations. The</p>

				<p>course "History of the Middle Ages" examines the political development, social system and culture of states from the 5th to the 17th centuries. The history of the Middle Ages forms an understanding of the laws of the historical process and the cause-and-effect relations of the genesis of feudal society and the state after the collapse of the Roman Empire in 476. and the formation of national European states, which went through the stages of feudal fragmentation, centralization, class monarchy and absolute monarchy from the 5th to the 17th centuries.</p> <p>To know: the periodization of the history of the Middle Ages and the main directions of the development of medieval studies; the terminological apparatus used by medieval studies; the main types of medieval historical sources; to understand the specifics of working with them; the main facts of the history of the Middle Ages, the processes of the origin, formation, flowering and decomposition of feudal relations, the emergence of nationalities and nations, states of modern Europe, the genesis of capitalism and the preparation of the modernization process, formation of the basis of Christian doctrine and organization of Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant churches; the most important achievements of medieval history; names and biographical information about outstanding historical figures; the main trends of the processes that took place in society, political institutions, economy, religion, culture, the development of structures of everyday life; to understand the historical and cultural originality of medieval civilization to represent its place and significance in the general historical process, the influence of the Middle Ages on modern socio-political realities; the main methodological concepts and research schools in the history of the Middle Ages.</p> <p>Be able to:</p>
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				<p>to orient oneself in the main, most significant, modern methodological approaches to medieval history; to describe historical events, cultural monuments, comment on the main content of individual factors and phenomena of the history of the Middle Ages; to analyze, explain, evaluate historical facts and phenomena in the history of the Western European Middle Ages, to work with chronology;- work with a historical map; independently pose a research problem; demonstrate the ability and willingness to work with various types of historical sources, educational, methodological and scientific literature on the problems of the course, the performance of educational and research tasks, independent search, processing and use of various types of information.</p> <p>Own: possess the categorical and conceptual apparatus of the historical discipline; competently reproduce scientific information about the subject of study, trace the cause-and-effect relationships of historical events and processes, identify the main trends of social development, determine their specifics, give an objective assessment taking into account the latest achievements of historical science; the basics of systematization of scientific research and publications; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; the basics of research activities for the study of the main stages and patterns of development of medieval society, the selection and study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities;</p>
3	History of Asia and Africa in the middle ages	5	History of the ancient world	<p>Content: The history of the medieval East is an integral part of world history. The medieval history of the countries of Asia and Africa examines the issues of economic, social, political, cultural and religious development during the period of feudalism. Although humanity has long passed the feudal stage of development, some features of</p>

				<p>feudalism were so stable that they characterize modern Asian and African societies even now. Therefore, the study of the history of the medieval East is of not only educational, but also practical interest for students.</p> <p>To know: the history of the countries of Asia and Africa in the Middle Ages, the history of the development of the leading countries of the East during the early Middle Ages, developed and late feudalism ser.V – XVII centuries . The main periods of European medieval history; the main facts and phenomena characterizing the integrity of the historical process, the driving forces and patterns of the historical process in Europe in the Middle Ages; the content of the evolution of Western European civilization in the Middle Ages based on the use of achievements of modern historical knowledge; the place of medieval man in the historical process, the most important parameters of his spiritual culture and value system formed during historical development; to understand the significance of the spiritual heritage of medieval civilization.</p> <p>Be able to: explain the existence of alternative points of view on debatable topical issues of Asia and Africa, be able to characterize the main historical events; navigate the issues of periodization and chronology of the Middle Ages, economic, social and political history; analyze historical events, establish cause-and-effect relationships; identify common features and differences of historical phenomena and processes being compared; draw lessons from historical to formulate and justify their position on the key problems of the development of world civilizations in the Middle Ages; navigate in the specialized literature on the profile, competently refer the educational and scientific literature on the subject; apply the knowledge gained in solving pedagogical, educational,</p>
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				<p>methodological and scientific tasks;</p> <p>Own: to identify essential features in the development of society of medieval Eastern civilizations, to present the results of their activities in the form of written and oral responses. To identify the civilizational features of the development of Western Europe in the V–XV centuries; to comprehend the place and role of the medieval civilization of Western Europe in the history of mankind; to possess a system of knowledge about the main stages of development and the most important events of world history in the Middle Ages; to be aware of the place and role in the world history of Western European civilization, to understand the general and special in their development, the main complexes of historical sources on the history of individual countries and regions in the Middle Ages; the basics of systematization of scientific research and publications; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; the basics of research activities to study the main stages and patterns of development of medieval society, selection and study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities;</p>
4	Medieval history of Kazakhstan	5	Ancient history of Kazakhstan	<p>New history of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Content: It highlights the main periods and features of the historical process of the Middle Ages, shows the indissoluble connection between the ethno-political development of Kazakhstan in the late Medieval period with the previous Turkic period, with the process of Kazakhstan's entry into the Mongolian statehood, the formation of post-Mongolian state formations, shows the historical paths of the Kazakh people, its place in the world and Eurasian historical and cultural integration processes, features of the national culture of the Kazakhs.</p> <p>To know: the main stages and patterns of development of society in the medieval</p>

				<p>period of Kazakhstan, the chronological framework of the Middle Ages, to know the basic terminology of historical science, the main approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena of medieval history of Kazakhstan; the overall picture of the world historical process with its regional and local features during the Middle Ages; apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, identify a system of complex dependencies and continuity of various types of civilizations, explain the mechanisms of formation and development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state-legal institutions, settled and nomadic civilizations; the processes of Kazakhstan's entry into the Mongolian statehood, the history of post-Mongolian state formations, the problems of the ethnogenesis of Kazakhs and the peculiarities of the formation of the Kazakh nationality and statehood, its place in the world and Eurasian historical and cultural integration processes, the specific features of the formation of the national culture of the Kazakh people;</p> <p>Be able to: to show the inextricable link between the ethnopolitical development of Kazakhstan in the late medieval period with the preceding Turkic period; to have a scientific understanding of this period of historical development, to analyze the historical past on the basis of the principle of historicism; to have an idea of the sources on the medieval history of Kazakhstan; to put into practice the knowledge gained on the socio-economic, political and cultural development of medieval Kazakhstan; to apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the medieval historical process, to identify a system of complex dependencies and continuity of various types of civilizations, to explain the mechanisms of formation and</p>
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				<p>development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state-legal institutions, settled and nomadic civilizations; to select, analyze and interpret historical sources, historical facts, historical information when solving problems in the field of professional activity;</p> <p>Own: skills of applying the scientific categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical science; skills of identifying common and special in the history and development of nomadic civilizations; methods of historical description and analysis of causes and consequences of events in the history of medieval Kazakhstan, methods of historical analysis of the main stages and patterns of development of society during the Middle Ages; fundamentals of analysis of historical sources and documents, fundamentals of systematization of scientific research and publications; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; the basics of research activity on the study of the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh society, selection and study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities;</p>
4	The history of traditional society	5	Ancient history of Kazakhstan	<p>New history of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Contents: Studying the formation and development of the traditional Kazakh society, the formation, evolution, and nature of the Khan Institute of government, the system of social relations, especially the tribal structure of the Kazakhs of Mature blood Institute and genealogical kinship, the place of man in the group structure of society, the characteristics of cultural identity in the Kazakh subcivilization, features distinctive culture, of the holders and custodians of traditional models of Outlook and Outlook on the specifics of the mentality of nomadic Kazakhs.</p> <p>To know: stages and events of the historical process on the territory of Kazakhstan,</p>

				<p>to distinguish the main content of the spiritual and material culture of the Kazakh people. The main stages and patterns of development in the history of the Kazakh Khanate, in the context of new conceptual approaches, the stages of the formation of the Kazakh nation, socio-economic, political, cultural processes, the political history of the Kazakh Khanate, the role and place of the Kazakh people in the system of nomadic civilization; the processes of the colonization movement of Russia, the results of colonization, its consequences; the evolution of the spiritual world of nomads and their contribution to the civilization of the Eurasian world; apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, explain the mechanisms of formation and development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state and legal institutions.</p> <p>Be able to: to analyze the historical and cultural past of the ancient period of the history of the spiritual culture of the people, to apply the principle of historicism; to discuss the processes of development and flourishing of the spiritual culture of the medieval Turks, the processes of development of the spiritual culture of Kazakhstan in the post-Mongol period, to reveal the cultural diversity and spiritual heritage of the Turkic peoples, to assess the role and place of cultural achievements in world history. Analyze the historical past on the basis of the principle of historicism, apply in practice the knowledge gained on the socio-economic, political and cultural development of Kazakhstan, identify cause-and-effect relationships of events; carry out a comparative analysis of historical facts, events and phenomena of public life based on historical sources; navigate in modern historical literature, characterize the principles and guidelines of new methodological approaches; to carry out the selection, analysis and interpretation of historical</p>
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				<p>sources, historical facts, historical information when solving problems in the field of professional activity; to compare and analyze historical facts in their connection with the world-historical process.</p> <p>Own: to reveal on a broad historical material the true goals of various theoretical approaches in understanding the place and role of the traditional Kazakh society; skills in applying the scientific categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical science; skills in identifying common and special in the history and development of nomadic civilizations; methods of historical description and analysis of the causes and consequences of the events of the history of the Kazakh Khanate, methods of historical analysis of the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh societies; fundamentals of analysis of historical sources and documents, fundamentals of systematization of scientific research and publications; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; fundamentals of research activities to study the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh society, selection and study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities; skills of independent and research activities using the latest theoretical and conceptual and methodological approaches;</p>
5	Cartography with the basics of topography	4	Fundamentals of geographical knowledge acquired in secondary school	<p>Physical geography of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Content: The discipline studies methods of displaying and studying the spatial placement, combination and interaction of natural and social phenomena through figurative and symbolic models – geographical maps, as well as other cartographic works. The process of teaching cartography with the basics of topography involves the wide use of a variety of cartographic works: general geographic (topographic and survey) and thematic maps, atlases, map series, etc., including modern school maps and atlases.</p> <p>To know:</p>

					<p>the theoretical foundations of cartography and the basic technologies for the use of plans and maps. Cartography with the basics of topography, master the methods of visualization and research of spatial location, combination and interaction of phenomena of nature and society with the help of geographical maps, figurative and symbolic models, as well as other cartographic works.</p> <p>Be able to: to describe maps, measure linear objects and areas, use the language of the map; be able to find the necessary maps on the Internet; · have the skills to compile map fragments, including using modern methods. Widely use various cartographic works: general geographic (topographic and survey) and thematic maps, atlases, series of maps, including modern school maps and atlases.</p> <p>To possess: to understand the formation of general geographical knowledge, the development of modern school maps and atlases. Software maps, to understand the sources, to understand the essence of the mapped phenomena and, of course, to know the technique of the case</p>
5	History of cartography	4	Fundamentals of geographical knowledge acquired in secondary school	History of nature research in Kazakhstan	<p>Content: Historical geography is a branch of historical science that studies the main characteristic features of the geographical, spatial side of the historical process. It concretizes our ideas about historical events and phenomena, connects them with certain territories, studies the geography of the historical past of humanity, including in terms of interaction and mutual influence of nature and society. In other words, historical geography is the geography of a certain territory at a certain stage of the historical development of its population</p> <p>To know: the history of cartography, the stages of cartography development, the emergence of the first geographical maps.</p>

					<p>Be able to: distinguish the stages of development, the history of origin, the history of creation and geographical maps as a special way of the first geographical maps, to study the methods and processes of their creation and use, to illuminate the image and recognition of phenomena of nature and society using maps; to possess information about the industry that produces cartographic products (maps, atlases, globes, etc.);</p> <p>To possess: to use knowledge about mapping processes, spatial location, phenomena of nature and society, assimilation of interrelation.</p>
6	The New History of Kazakhstan	6	Medieval history of Kazakhstan	The modern history of Kazakhstan	<p>Content: Studies the process of transformation of the Kazakh Khanate into a colonial appendage of the Russian Empire, highlights the most important problems of socio-political development in the new period of history, class stratification, the economy of Kazakh society, the development of spiritual culture, historical events that took place on the territory of Kazakhstan in the relationship and interaction with the history of the peoples of Eurasia, determines the place of Kazakhstan in the system of international relations of the XIII-XIX centuries</p> <p>To know: the main stages and patterns of development of the Kazakh society in the period of modern history, the chronological framework of the historical era, the criteria of scientific periodization of the world historical process; the overall picture of the world historical process with its regional and local features in the new period of history; problems socially – political development of Kazakhstan in a new period of history, class stratification, economy of Kazakh society, the development of spiritual culture, the processes of transformation of the Kazakh Khanate into a colonial appendage of the Russian Empire, historical events that took place on the</p>

				<p>territory of Kazakhstan in interrelation and interaction with the history of the peoples of Eurasia, the place of Kazakhstan in the system of international relations of the XIII-XIX centuries, the main facts and phenomena, characterizing the integrity of the historical process, the driving forces and patterns of the historical process on the territory of Kazakhstan in the new period of history;</p> <p>Be able to: analyze and explain historical phenomena and processes on the territory of Kazakhstan in their economic, political, cultural manifestations in a new period of history; carry out a comparative analysis of historical facts, events and phenomena of public life based on historical sources; carry out selection, analysis and interpretation of historical sources, historical facts, historical information when solving problems in the field of professional activity; apply at a basic level knowledge of the theory and methodology of historical science in professional activities; be able to analyze the historical past on the basis of the principle of historicism;</p> <p>Own: the skills of applying the scientific categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical science; identifying the common and special in the history and development of Kazakhstan of the new period; methods of historical description and analysis of causes and consequences of events, methods of historical analysis of the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh societies; the basics of analysis of historical sources and documents, the basics of systematization of scientific research and publications; skills of comparative and system analysis of the historical process; the basics of research activity on the study of the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakhstan, the selection and study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities;</p>
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6	Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the new time	6	Medieval history of Kazakhstan	The Republic of Kazakhstan in the world community	<p>Content: Studies the history of the Central Asian khanates before the era of the Russian conquest, the conquest of the Trans-Caspian region, the entry into Russia, the results of the accession of the Kazakh zhuzes, Central Asia in the internal policy of the tsarist government, legal changes in the status of the Central Asian general-governorates since the middle of the XIX century, the history of the creation of legal and administrative structures for the steppe region, changes in the economy, culture of Central Asian society</p> <p>To know: the history of socio-political systems of the Central Asian region, the diversity of political regimes and models of economic development in it, issues of a political and ideological nature that determine the situation of countries and peoples in modern times, changes in the ethnic composition and territory of residence of the peoples of Central Asia; the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh society in a new period of history, basic terminology historical science, the main approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena; actual problems in the study of the history of Kazakhstan of modern times, the integrity of the historical process within the territory of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan's entry into the world stream of Modern history; a range of priority problems: the mentality of Kazakhs, the evolution of traditions, morals, the transformation of law, law, and power, Kazakh society in Modern times; the transformation of Kazakhstan into a continental colony, to know. how did Kazakhstan, the Kazakh people lose their state independence; apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, identify the system of complex dependencies and the continuity of civilization, explain the mechanisms of formation,</p>
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					<p>development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state-legal institutions, nomadic civilizations;</p> <p>Be able to: analyze ways and methods of solving the security problem in the region, evaluate the facts of the modern history of Central Asia; analyze the historical past based on the principle of historicism, scientific; analyze and explain historical phenomena and processes in their economic, political, cultural manifestations; carry out a comparative analysis of historical facts, events and phenomena of public life based on historical sources; to identify current problems and concepts in the field of national history of the new period, to carry out the selection, analysis and interpretation of historical sources, historical facts, historical information in solving problems in the field of professional activity;</p> <p>Own: the ability to understand, critically analyze and present basic historical information about the history of Central Asia; the basics of research activities to study the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh society in a new period of history; the skills of selecting and studying scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities; the basics of analyzing historical sources and documents, the basics and systematization of scientific research and publications; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process in a new period of time;</p>
7	New history of the countries of East and West	5	History of the Middle Ages	Recent history of the countries of the East and West	<p>Content: The discipline shows the features of the historical development of the countries of the West and East in Modern times, the dynamics of specific facts and qualitative changes that took place in the socio-cultural, political, and economic spheres of the life of states. Students gain knowledge about the most prominent historical figures of Modern times, who influenced historical events.</p> <p>To know:</p>

				<p>the main stages of the historical development of the East and the West, its place in world history; patterns of the historical path of the East and the West; the genesis of the countries of the East and the West in the period from the end of the 17th century to the beginning of the First World War; key problems in the history of the West and the East in modern times; historical causes and prerequisites of the crisis of feudal relations and the formation of capitalist relations in Western and Eastern societies, features of the development of the capitalist order in the economies of the East and West, the essence and patterns of evolution of the most important political institutions and state institutions, types and methods of colonial expansion; the main processes of social development of the West and East in the period of modern times; ideological and spiritual and moral foundations of social models that have developed in the course of historical development in the countries of the West and East in modern times, historical prerequisites for their further evolution;</p> <p>Be able to:</p> <p>to characterize the basic concepts, scientific categories, nodal plots of the history of foreign countries of modern times; to analyze individual problems, identify typological features and features of similar phenomena of the historical process, to distinguish the actions of objective and subjective factors; to take into account and compare different points of view on the key problems of the historical development of the countries of the West and East in modern times; to reveal the connection of actual problems the history of the countries of the West and the East in modern times and trends in the evolution of the modern world; analyze historical problems, establish cause-and-effect relationships; characterize the politics, economy and culture of the countries of the West and East in modern times and</p>
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				<p>the main trends of its development; use the totality of available historical sources, educational and scientific literature, electronic resources for the reconstruction of the new history of foreign countries;</p> <p>Own: identify common features and differences of historical processes and events being compared; work with information (information complexes, sources) to solve educational, professional and social problems; skills in analyzing socially significant processes and problems using basic material on the new history of the East and West; culture of historical thinking, the ability to generalize, analyze, and perceive information methods of historical description and analysis of causes and consequences of events, methods of historical analysis of the main stages and patterns of development of the countries of the East and West.</p>
7	History of international relations in the new period	5	History of the Middle Ages	<p>Recent history of the countries of the East and West</p> <p>Contents: The history of international relations in the recent period covers the period from the end of the First World War to the present. The discipline examines the historical events when the processes of stabilization of the international situation took place after the First World War. To do this, the winning countries tried to lead in all areas, including international politics. The discipline considers the creation of the UN as a result of the experience of the Second World War, thanks to which in the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, a security system based on the principles of international law is preserved.</p> <p>To know: The main theoretical directions in the study of the history of international relations; the basic principles and characteristics of the formation and development of the system of international relations; socio-economic processes that determine the foreign</p>

				<p>policy of the leading countries of the world; socio-political processes and factors that influenced the foreign policy activities of states in the context of international relations; the main trends in the development of systems of international relations; significant facts, events and biographies of historical figures from the history of international politics; the main theoretical directions in the study of the history of international relations; the basic principles and characteristics of the formation and development of the system of international relations; socio-economic processes that determine the foreign policy of the leading countries of the world; socio-political processes that influenced the foreign policy activities of actors in international relations; the main trends in the development of systems of international relations; significant facts, events and biographies of historical figures from the history of international politics; • conceptual apparatus;</p> <p>Be able to:</p> <p>To use the acquired knowledge for processing, analysis, synthesis of information; to apply the acquired knowledge in determining the category of the world, local and regional level in the development of the history of international relations; to master the conceptual categories of the history of international relations; to analyze and interpret the main events in the history of international relations; to compare and contrast historical facts: to apply the acquired knowledge for processing, analysis, synthesis of information; apply the acquired knowledge in determining the category of the world, local, regional level in the development of the history of international relations; master the conceptual language of the history of international relations; analyze and interpret the main events in the history of international relations; compare and contrast historical facts, draw reasoned conclusions based on the logical procedures of formal and dialectical</p>
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					<p>logic.</p> <p>Own: working with information from various sources to solve professional problems; the main methods, methods and means of obtaining, storing, processing information; basic theoretical, political knowledge, the basics of world and national history, their impact on international relations; methods of applying scientific knowledge in research; the ability to use the knowledge gained in practice; methods of object research; educational, scientific, popular science literature.</p>
8	Criteria assessment and learning technologies	5	Methods of teaching history	FSA	<p>Content: Studies the content of education on the technology of criteria-based assessment, the models and the essence of criteria-based assessment; assimilation and implementation of the system of criteria-based assessment of students educational achievements, highlights the methodological foundations of criteria-based assessment, technologies of criteria-based learning, reveals the features of the assessment system in personality-based learning, the functions of pedagogical assessment, types of assessment and design technologies for evaluating students' educational achievements, forms the skills of developing methodological support for criteria-based assessment, planning, development and use of assessment forms in history teaching, evaluating the effectiveness of the educational technologies used.</p> <p>To know: along with updating the content of education, the introduction of a system of criteria-based assessment requires an increase in the effectiveness of the use of various methods and means of teaching; studies the content of education on the technology of criteria-based assessment, assessment models and the essence of; reveals the methodological foundations and technologies of criterion-based learning, the development and implementation of the evaluation system of students'</p>

				<p>academic achievements, reveals the features of the evaluation system in personality-oriented learning, pedagogical evaluation functions, types of evaluation and project technology, forms the skills of developing methodological support for criteria-based evaluation</p> <p>Be able to: can determine the level of preparation of each student in each part of the lesson; can fulfill educational goals in accordance with the program; can track the successful development of an individual student; can identify errors and gaps in the student's learning process; differentiate the effectiveness of the curriculum; apply various teaching methods that increase cognitive abilities and the level of thinking;</p> <p>Own: the skills of critical thinking, free play, demonstration of their knowledge; provide feedback between the student and the teacher and parents about the process of the lesson and the assimilation of knowledge.</p>
8	Digital technologies in the educational process	5	Methods of teaching geography, Methods of teaching history	<p>FSA</p> <p>Content: Studies the educational information environment of an educational institution, its components: informatization of education, information technologies of training, traditional and modern pedagogical technologies, reveals the essence and varieties of information and communication technologies, their place in the educational activities of a modern educational organization, the role of ICT in creating conditions for students to achieve educational goals, the conditions for technologizing the process of teaching history, the study, description of innovative experience in teaching history, the use of digital technologies.</p> <p>To know: the educational information environment of an educational institution, its components: informatization of education,</p>

				<p>information technologies of training, traditional and modern pedagogical technologies, considers the essence and types of information and communication technologies.</p> <p>Be able to: the educational information environment of an educational institution, its components: informatization of education, information technologies of education, traditional and modern pedagogical technologies, the essence and types of information and communication technologies, their place in the educational activities of modern educational organizations, the role of ICT in creating conditions for students to achieve educational goals, conditions for the technologization of the learning process of history, study, description innovative experience in teaching history, the use of digital technologies.</p> <p>Own: as a result of mastering the discipline, the student must know: information about the development of intelligence maps or infographics, as well as the organization of independent work of students in social networks; present the results of their activities in the form of a written and oral response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - independently uses teaching methods and techniques that contribute to the development of self-regulation of students, methods of self-assessment and mutual evaluation of educational achievements; - principles and methods of organizing educational activities taking into account the individual characteristics of students; - theories and technologies of evaluation of educational achievements;
9	The recent history of Kazakhstan	5	The New History of Kazakhstan	<p>FSA</p> <p>Content: Studies historical processes, events of the XX-beginning.XXIbv. in the context of modern methodological approaches of historical science; the processes of development and crisis of the Soviet system in Kazakhstan, reveals a complex and contradictory,</p>

				<p>but unified and inseparable in the historical movement of the process of independence, the formation of an independent Kazakhstan, its place in the world community, the main directions of political modernization, the evolution of the political system, the leading directions of socio-economic and cultural policy.</p> <p>To know: the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh society in the modern period of history, the main approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena; the general picture of the world historical process with its regional and local features in the modern period; the main facts and phenomena characterizing the integrity of the historical process, the driving forces and patterns of the historical process in the modern period of the history of Kazakhstan; historical events of the XX- beginning.XX1bv. in the context of modern methodological approaches of historical science, the processes of development and crisis of the Soviet system in Kazakhstan, the formation of an independent Republic of Kazakhstan, the main directions of political modernization, the evolution of the political system, the leading directions of socio-economic and cultural policy of a sovereign state;</p> <p>Be able to: analyze and explain historical phenomena and processes in their economic, political, cultural manifestations in the recent period of the history of Kazakhstan, apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, explain the mechanisms of formation and development of independent statehood, the evolution of state-legal institutions, identify cause-and-effect relationships, common features and differences of the compared historical processes and events; to carry out the selection, analysis and interpretation of historical</p>
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					<p>sources, historical facts, historical information in solving problems in the field of professional activity; to carry out a comparative analysis of historical facts, events and phenomena of public life on the basis of historical sources;</p> <p>Own: categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical discipline; methods of historical analysis of the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakh society; fundamentals of analysis of historical sources and documents, fundamentals and systematization of scientific research and publications; skills to identify common and special in the history and development of Kazakhstan in the recent period of history; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; fundamentals of research activities on to study the main stages and patterns of development of Kazakhstan society; skills of selection and study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities;</p>
9	The Republic of Kazakhstan in the world community	5	New history of Kazakhstan	FSA	<p>Content: The academic discipline examines the main directions of state policy, on the basis of which Kazakhstan determines its place in the world society during the period of sovereignty. Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has been developing a domestic and foreign policy of the state, so that the country occupies a worthy place in the world community due to its stability, peace-loving policy and good-neighborly relations with other states. The discipline studies the main problems of Kazakhstan's development in the context of its role and participation in the world community.</p> <p>To know: the main patterns and trends in the formation and development of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main trends in the development of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the modern period; directions of the foreign policy</p>

				<p>of the Republic of Kazakhstan with neighboring states, in interrelation and mutual influence; stages of Kazakhstan's entry into the world community, mechanisms for the formation of foreign policy and the creation of a foreign policy concept, features of the geopolitical, geo-economic and geostrategic position of Kazakhstan, problems diversity and originality of forms and methods of cooperation between Kazakhstan and individual countries; issues of regional cooperation, international and regional security; the importance for Kazakhstan's foreign policy of expanding cooperation with international organizations, the position of Kazakhstan in the UN; theoretical and applied, instrumental components of world politics, their role and functions in the preparation and provision of political decisions;</p> <p>Be able to: to be guided in the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan; to understand both general and specific problems of the discipline studied; to use the knowledge gained in analyzing the current situation of the Republic of Kazakhstan; to analyze the peculiarities of the development of the foreign policy course of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the leading trends in the development of cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with individual countries; to have a systematic idea of the main forms and methods of cooperation with individual countries, so it is with international organizations; be able to understand international political life, the geopolitical situation in Kazakhstan, the place and status of Kazakhstan in the modern world;</p> <p>Own: the categorical and conceptual apparatus of the historical discipline; methods of historical analysis of the main stages of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the basics of analyzing historical sources and documents, the basics and systematization of scientific</p>
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					research and publications; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process; skills of selecting and studying scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities;
10	The Newest History of the Countries of the East and the West	5	A new history of the countries of the East and West	FSA	<p>Contents: The modern history of the countries of the East and the West as an academic discipline studies in the context of world development the main events that occurred in the countries of the West and the East in the period from 1945 to the beginning of the XXI century. The discipline forms students ' knowledge of the main socio-economic and political processes that took place in this period, as well as an objective view of the development of international relations in this historical period of time</p> <p>To know: the driving forces and patterns of the historical process; the place of man in the historical process, the state, socio-economic and military-political organization of the world of the XX – beginning of the XXI century; the diversity of cultures and civilizations of the East and West in their interaction; the nature of the struggle around the problems of historical choice and the reasons for the victory of certain forces in a particular period of history; the most important social processes, trends of their development in the world community; the main cultural and historical achievements in the world; the main stages, events of social development of countries in modern times; - the specifics of social processes in the countries of the West and East in modern times;</p> <p>Be able to: conduct a comparative analysis of the facts and phenomena of public life based on the historical material of the countries of the East and West; determine the features of the public organization and culture of different countries; analyze historical information about countries, compare, analyze and design models of the historical</p>

					<p>development of European and Eastern countries, identify the features of the development of countries in modern times</p> <p>Own: skills of analysis of political, socio-economic processes and problems of the countries of the East and West in modern times, the basics of research activities to study the main stages and patterns of development of the countries of the East and West in the modern period of history; skills of selection and study of scientific literature and its use in educational and research activities; the basics of analysis of historical sources and documents, the basics of and systematization of scientific research and publications; skills of comparative and systematic analysis of the historical process in the recent period of time;</p>
10	The history of international relations in the newest period	5	The history of international relations in the new period	FSA	<p>Content: The history of international relations in the recent period covers the period from the end of the First World War to the present. The discipline examines the historical events when the processes of stabilization of the international situation took place after the First World War. To do this, the winning countries tried to lead in all areas, including international politics. The discipline considers the creation of the UN as a result of the experience of the Second World War, thanks to which in the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, a security system based on the principles of international law is preserved.</p> <p>To know: Knowledge and understanding of the logic of global processes and the development of the global political system of international relations in their historical, economic and legal conditionality of modernity.</p> <p>Be able to: Analyze socially significant problems and processes; master the conceptual</p>

					<p>language of the history of international relations; analyze and interpret the main events in the history of international relations in the XX-XXI centuries.</p> <p>Own: Working with information from various sources to solve professional problems; basic methods, methods and means of obtaining, storing, processing information; basic theoretical, political knowledge, fundamentals of world and national history, methods of applying scientific knowledge in research; the ability to use the knowledge gained in practice; methods of object research; educational, scientific, scientific and popular literature.</p>
11	Physical geography of Kazakhstan	5	Fundamentals of geographical knowledge acquired in secondary school	FSA	<p>Content: Study of the physical and geographical situation on the territory of Kazakhstan. Studies the features of the geological structure of the territory, topography, climate, internal waters, soil and vegetation cover, wildlife and natural zones of Kazakhstan, the influence of the intracontinental position of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the differentiation of native complexes of different taxonomic rank.</p> <p>To know: physical and geographical differentiation and the influence of anthropogenic factors on natural complexes.</p> <p>Be able to: analyze the physical and geographical situation on the territory of Kazakhstan, know the geological structure of the territory, relief, climate, inland waters, soil and vegetation cover, wildlife and natural areas of Kazakhstan. To form patterns of spatial economic structures and territorial forms of organization of society's life at the local, regional level</p> <p>Own: to describe the influence of the intercontinental position of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the differentiation of native complexes of different taxonomic rank.</p>
11	National	5		History of	Content:

	reserves of Kazakhstan		Fundamentals of geographical knowledge acquired in secondary school	geographical discoveries	<p>Studies the basic concepts and principles of the organization of specially protected areas in Kazakhstan, gives a description of the country's nature reserves. Study of the theoretical foundations of the organization of specially protected areas; gives a physical and geographical description of the reserves of the Republic of Kazakhstan; provides physical and geographical characteristics of the national parks of the Republic of Kazakhstan; gives a description of natural monuments, nature reserves, reserves; studies practical recommendations for improving nature conservation in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>To know: features and patterns of formation of natural conditions of the territory of Kazakhstan; geographical patterns of their formation in general and in individual regions.</p> <p>Be able to: characterize the geological structure, relief, climate, inland waters, soil and vegetation cover, wildlife and natural zones on the territory of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Own: to determine the ways of physical and geographical zoning of the territory of Kazakhstan; To know the methodology of historical research of the nature of Kazakhstan; Compare models of geographical and historical development of Kazakhstan.</p>
12	Economic and social geography of Kazakhstan	6	Fundamentals of geographical knowledge acquired in secondary school	The use of innovative technologies in geography lessons	<p>Content: Studies the location of the population and economy, i.e. the territorial organization of society, concepts, theories, and research methods. The discipline examines the socio-economic situation of Kazakhstan. Studies the composition of the population, the demographic situation and their distribution, the production sectors of Kazakhstan and their development</p> <p>To know: the features of the space that surrounds us, nature, culture, past and present of your country; the key problems of the development of the main areas of the</p>

				<p>country; to find ways of rational use of natural resources;</p> <p>Be able to: apply the theoretical and methodological foundations of the studied science in solving specific problems arising in various sectors of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan; - give an economic and geographical analysis and identify - plan and manage the natural resource potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan. acquire practical skills in the development of geographical, ecological, economic, geopolitical thinking based on the study of the economy, nature, culture, past and present of your country; try to be involved in solving complex social, economic and environmental problems of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Own:geographical, ecological, economic, geopolitical thinking based on the study of the economy, nature, culture, past and present of your country; navigate the space that surrounds it</p>
12	Political and social geography of Kazakhstan	6	<p>Fundamentals of geographical knowledge acquired in secondary school</p> <p>Geoeconomics and fundamentals of political geography</p>	<p>Content: The basis of the content of teaching students economic and geographical disciplines is the social, sectoral, political, economic and regional structure of the state, its parts or individual regions. Studies the socio-political situation of Kazakhstan. Studies the composition of the population, the demographic situation and their distribution, the production sectors of Kazakhstan and their development</p> <p>To know: the composition of the population, the demographic situation and their distribution and the industries of Kazakhstan and their development.</p> <p>Be able to: integrate existing and new social knowledge for setting scientific tasks and solving problems arising in society; solve applied and professional problems, problems of managerial activity and information retrieval in</p>

					<p>complex and unpredictable situations of training and work; be ready to develop their own trajectory of educational programs and self-education, as well as participate in the professional development of others and etc .</p> <p>Own: The potential of planning and management of the natural resource of the Republic of Kazakhstan. acquire practical skills in developing geographical, ecological, economic, and geopolitical thinking based on the study of the economy, nature, culture, past and present of your country; navigate the space that surrounds</p>
13	Historic geography	5	General Earth science	The use of innovative technologies in geography lessons	<p>Content: Historical geography is a branch of historical science that studies the main characteristic features of the geographical, spatial side of the historical process. It concretizes our ideas about historical events and phenomena, connects them with certain territories, studies the geography of the historical past of humanity, including in terms of interaction and mutual influence of nature and society. In other words, historical geography is the geography of a certain territory at a certain stage of the historical development of its population</p> <p>To know: specific data on historical geography, geographical characteristics of individual historical places. the true role of the geographical environment in the development of society, a branch of historical science that studies the main characteristic features of the geographical, spatial side of the historical process.</p> <p>Be able to: apply conceptual apparatus, geography data in historical science and interdisciplinary research. To identify and apply theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of history in geography. To concretize our ideas about historical events and phenomena, connects them with certain territories, studies the geography of the</p>

					<p>historical past of mankind, including in terms of interaction and mutual influence of nature and society. In other words, historical geography is the geography of a certain territory at a certain stage of the historical development of its population</p> <p>Own: on the application of geographical knowledge in research; be competent in the use of acquired knowledge in research and teaching activities.</p>
13	History of geographical discoveries	5	History of nature research in Kazakhstan	The use of innovative technologies in geography lessons	<p>Content: This discipline examines the sequence of expanding the boundaries of the world around us as the continents, their individual parts and regions are discovered, introduces students to the chronology of discoveries, biographies of the most prominent and famous travelers, with the goals, objectives and routes of individual major expeditions, shows the significance of round-the-world expeditions for the development of geography as a science, the expansion of trade and economic relations between countries, the emergence of shopping centers.</p> <p>To know: the chronology of geographical discoveries and give a full description to their purpose of the task. About the research of the first travelers. to know the idea of modern geographical discoveries related to scientific and technological progress, with space photography; to have an idea of the problems of the history of discoveries of former times; the creation of modern maps.</p> <p>Be able to: indicate on the world map the route movements of the great travelers of the round-the-world trip. Distinguish between the studies of Spanish and Portuguese travelers. have an idea of modern research processes, are familiar with the general stages of the discovery and study of the territory of the country, the stages of the formation of geological history and the development of organic life.</p>

					<p>Own: methods of generalization and analysis of disparate factual material; great travelers of geographical knowledge in research work; be competent in the use of acquired knowledge in research and teaching activities. Possess the use of geographical knowledge and skills in everyday life and in the process of preparing for future professional activity; in ensuring vital activity and adaptation to environmental conditions.</p>
14	Fundamentals of scientific research	5	Archaeology	FSA	<p>Contents: The discipline "Fundamentals of Scientific Research" involves familiarizing students with the specifics of research work, understanding the logic of the research process, mastering the methods of research work, and developing skills in working with scientific literature. The discipline forms the students' system of theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for use in the process of scientific research.</p> <p>To know: the basic principles of the organization of research work, the methodology of scientific research, to possess the technologies of preparation and registration of scientific and analytical review, scientific report, theses of the report, scientific article and thesis necessary for independent work - mastering</p> <p>Be able to: apply the acquired knowledge for independent work on historical research and research on the methodology of historical research.</p> <p>Own: to use the acquired professional knowledge for the development of research abilities, the development of intellectual and creative abilities.</p>
14	Theory and Methodology of Scientific Research	5	Archaeology	FSA	<p>Content: The discipline is one of the components of the philosophy of science, examines the problems of the methodology of scientific knowledge, including the classification of methods and methods that are specific to science and</p>

					<p>distinguish it from other ways of cognition, comprehension of the real world; covers the methods of analysis of existing knowledge and methods of scientific research.</p> <p>To know: the basic concepts of the theory and methodology of scientific research and the formation of scientific knowledge, patterns of formation and development of scientific disciplines; to operate with the basic models, models and principles of the organization and functioning of science;</p> <p>Be able to: to choose theoretical research methods, to create new methods, improving them, arising in research activities and requiring deep professional knowledge; to conduct an examination of the mutual effectiveness of modern theory and practice based on the theory and methodology of scientific research, methodology of natural science, socio-humanitarian and technical knowledge;</p> <p>Own: write scientific theses, formulate your thoughts at conferences, round tables, discussions and exchanges of opinions, conduct scientific research and engage in scientific and pedagogical activities that require basic knowledge in the field of theory and methodology of scientific research.</p>
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Main subject

Components optional (KV)

1	Fundamentals of geology and geomorphology	4	General Earth science	Physical geography of continents and oceans	<p>Content: Studies the emergence and development of the Earth as a planet. The Earth as a cosmic body. Physical parameters of the Earth: shape, size, mass, density. The Earth's geosphere and its internal structure - the Earth's crust, mantle, and core. Characteristics of physical and chemical features and parameters of the Earth's shells. Types of the earth's crust: continental and oceanic. It can determine the appearance and development of the Earth as a planet, the physical and chemical processes on Earth. It provides information about the structure, origin and development of the earth's surface</p>
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				<p>topography, modern exogenous processes, anthropogenic factors that change the topography, and analysis of the main stages of orogeny (mountain formation). They teach endogenous and exogenous processes on the surface of the planet Earth, the definition of the geological structure of the relief, the influence of exogenous and endogenous factors.</p> <p>To know: basic terms and concepts of geology and geomorphology; internal structure, origin, conditions of development and modern structure of the Earth, conditions of formation and evolution of the Earth's crust, its structure and composition in interaction with external shells: hydrosphere and atmosphere; morphological and genetic types of relief; geochronological scale; endogenous and exogenous processes of formation of the Earth's crust and relief; classification of rocks and minerals; have an idea of other areas of practical application of geological knowledge; on the values of the relief and matter of the lithosphere in human settlement and economic activity.</p> <p>Be able to: identify the most common rocks and minerals in the lithosphere; compile orohydrographic characteristics of the territory from maps and photographs; build geological and geomorphological profiles based on drilling wells; identify and characterize the selected genetic types of relief and the main relief-forming processes and, on this basis, forecast the development of the relief of the territory and the functioning of geosystems in various ways of its economic use</p> <p>Own: on the use of methods and techniques of research and practical work in the field of geology: describe the morphology of the relief, possess the skills to determine the genesis and relative age of the relief, describe the most common rocks, minerals, understand the principles of analyzing the influence of the morpholithogenic basis on the</p>
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					distribution, structure and functioning of geosystems and their components, as well as on settlement and economic activity.
1	Paleogeography	4	General Earth science	Auxiliary historical disciplines	<p>Content: Paleography refers to auxiliary historical disciplines that contribute to a comprehensive study of the historical source; examines the external signs (characteristic "signs") of ancient and modern handwritten texts; knowledge of paleography gives the necessary reliability to the process of cognition, makes it possible to read handwritten texts, determine the place and time of their creation, helps to adequately understand the information provided by the document, to find out the degree of its originality and authenticity.</p> <p>To know: the main stages of the evolution of the lithosphere, biosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere modern trends in the science of the lithosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, their terminology, optimal complex methods of restoration of the geographical shell; To know the formation of ideas about the natural conditions of the Pleistocene and Holocene in all their diversity and complex interaction, causes, general patterns and regional features of their temporal development;</p> <p>Be able to: apply the acquired knowledge in solving scientific, economic, scientific and pedagogical tasks; analyze paleogeographic observations, make calculations, make paleogeographic maps; analyze and summarize the results obtained and compile complex paleogeographic characteristics; gain knowledge about the appearance and evolution of man, his global initial settlement, the development of material cultures, the coevolution of man and the environment and their relationships at different stages of human evolution and human society;</p> <p>Own: observe, analyze and explain current trends in nature; understand and analyze special documentation; the ability to</p>

					compare climatic changes in the geological past and in the present; acquiring practical skills in working with paleogeographic materials (maps, diagrams, diagrams), handling material evidence of natural conditions of past eras
2	Physical geography of continents and oceans	5	General Earth science Undamentals of geology and geomorphology	FSA	<p>Content: Studies the importance of regional physical and geographical courses for the study of economic and social geography. Continents and oceans are the largest natural objects. Parts of the world. Study of the physical and geographical position of continents and oceans. It examines the process of the appearance of continents and oceans, the theory of rhythm, the location and movement of the earth's plates, internal waters, climate and soil and vegetation cover. Study of regional physical and geographical courses for the study of economic and social geography.</p> <p>To know: priority landscape-forming factors determining the diversity of landscapes of continents and oceans; natural resource potential of large regions of the land and the World Ocean, its modern development, protection and prospects of use.</p> <p>Be able to: identify the interdependence of the components of the natural environment, the zonal-belt and sector structure of natural complexes of continents, consisting of interconnected and hierarchically subordinated integral natural anthropogenic systems.</p> <p>Own: demonstrate acquired competencies in the process of learning, research activities and apply them in a new problem situation, use the conceptual and categorical apparatus of geographical sciences; knowledge about global and regional patterns of formation, development and differentiation of natural and natural-anthropogenic geosystems;</p>
2	Meteorology with the basics of climatology	5	General Earth science	Geocological monitoring	<p>Content: The course provides insight into the physical processes and geographical</p>

					<p>factors that shape the Earth's weather and climate, including those caused by human activity. In the course "Meteorology with the basics of climatology", the global climate is considered as a statistical set of states that the system "atmosphere - ocean - land - cryosphere - biosphere" passes over many years.</p> <p>To know: Climate-forming factors and their characteristics, moisture turnover and atmospheric circulation. Geographical factors of climate, the influence of geographical climate. The thermal balance of the Earth-atmosphere system. The difference in the thermal regime of soil and reservoirs. The annual amplitude of air temperature and the continental climate. Types of annual air temperature course. Full information about the current problems: the penetration of the ozone layer, the "greenhouse effect", the factors provoking global climate warming, and the measures taken against it. Know the concept of meteorology and climatology, weather and climate. The position of science in the system of Earth sciences.</p> <p>Be able to: Determine optical phenomena in clouds. To detect outflows of precipitation coming out of clouds. Measure the amount of precipitation by the Tretyakov sedimentation meter. Determine the intensity of precipitation by the pluviograph tape. along with knowledge of the means and technologies of meteorology research, predict by its results. Defining methods of meteorology and climatology. To find the main stages of the development of meteorology and climatology.</p> <p>Own: the main elements of weather and climate and the patterns of their interaction with each other. Observation and experiments of statistical analysis. Solving problems</p>
3	Archaeology		History of the ancient world, Ancient history of Kazakhstan	Fundamentals of scientific research	<p>Content: The course of archeology as an academic discipline considers the concept of the subject and the methodology of studying the historical past of mankind from material sources. Students study a</p>

				<p>complex of material sources, which in archaeology include tools of production and material goods created with their help: buildings, weapons, household items, various jewelry and works of art - everything that is the result of human labor activity.</p> <p>To know: the main stages and patterns of development of society in the ancient and medieval historical periods, chronological framework of historical epochs, criteria for scientific periodization of the world historical process; basic terminology of historical science, basic approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena; the history of the formation and development, tasks and methods of archaeology as a science, the place of archaeology in the system of historical sciences, archaeological periodization of history, typology of archaeological monuments, the main stages of archaeological research, methods of study and research of archaeological monuments;</p> <p>Be able to: analyze and explain meaningfully historical phenomena and processes in their economic, political, cultural manifestations; apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process, identify a system of complex dependencies and continuity of various types of civilizations, explain the mechanisms of formation and development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state-legal institutions, sedentary and nomadic civilizations; apply knowledge of theoretical aspects of archaeology in the process of educational archaeological practice, methods of field research, identify and recognize archaeological monuments, draw up field documentation, date archaeological monuments;</p> <p>Own: possess the categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical disciplines;</p>
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					<p>methods of historical analysis of the main stages and patterns of development of society in different historical periods; fundamentals of analysis of historical sources and documents, possess the basics and systematization of scientific research and publications; terminology of archaeological science, excavation research techniques, skills of working with tools, field camp arrangement, collection and processing, preservation archaeological finds, measurement and mapping of archaeological monuments, reconstruction of the past.</p>
3	Archeology of Kazakhstan	5	Ancient history of Kazakhstan	Theory and methodology of scientific research	<p>Content: The discipline examines the formation and development of the archeology of Kazakhstan, which was founded by V. V. Barthold, V. V. Radlov, Ch. Ch. Valikhanov, who made a scientific contribution to the study of Kazakh archaeological sites. The article also considers the Kazakh archeology in the Soviet period, when A. H. Margulan was the head of the Department of Archeology in the system of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. The modern Kazakh archaeological school is characterized by the results of its research in the context of the history of the material culture of the Great Steppe.</p> <p>To know: to know the main stages and patterns of development of society in the most ancient period of the history of Kazakhstan, the chronological framework of historical epochs, criteria for scientific periodization of the world historical process; basic terminology of historical science, basic approaches to understanding the essence of historical processes and phenomena; the history of formation and development, tasks and methods of archeology as a science, the place of archeology of Kazakhstan in the system of historical sciences, the history of the study of archaeological monuments of Kazakhstan, archaeological periodization of the history of ancient and medieval Kazakhstan, to know the typology of archaeological monuments in</p>

					<p>Kazakhstan, the main stages of archaeological research, methods of study and research of archaeological monuments;</p> <p>Be able to: analyze and explain meaningfully historical phenomena and processes in their economic, political, cultural manifestations; apply knowledge and understanding of the civilizational approach to the study of the historical process on the territory of Kazakhstan, identify a system of complex dependencies and continuity of various types of civilizations on the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, explain the mechanisms of formation and development of historical forms of statehood, the evolution of state-legal institutions, settled and nomadic civilizations; apply knowledge of theoretical aspects of archaeology in the process of educational archaeological practice, methods of field and laboratory research, identify and recognize archaeological monuments, draw up field documentation, date archaeological monuments of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>Own: possess the categorical and conceptual apparatus of historical disciplines; methods of historical analysis of the main stages and patterns of development of society in the ancient and medieval periods of Kazakhstan; fundamentals of analysis of historical sources and documents, possess the basics and systematization of scientific research and publications; the terminology of archaeological science, the technique of excavation research, the skills of working with tools, arranging a field camp, collecting and processing, preserving archaeological finds, measuring and mapping archaeological monuments on the territory of Kazakhstan, reconstructing the past;</p>
4	Fundamentals of tourism and Local history	4	Cartography with the basics of topography	The use of innovative technologies in geography lessons	<p>Content: Fundamentals of tourism and local history – a means of learning the region, physical and spiritual development, health improvement, instilling</p>

					<p>independence, labor and applied skills. The "Fundamentals of Tourism and Local History" is of great importance in improving the scientific level of education. Local lore, as a folk knowledge of their native places, originated in the distant past. All the peoples of the world, at all times, had people who knew the surrounding area well, its nature, past and modern life. Thus, the study of the discipline "Local History and tourism" is an urgent task.</p> <p>To know: the main methods of tourist and local history work; to use the main sources of local lore; the basis of organizations of tourist and local lore work and the use of objects of local lore and sources of local lore; Classification of hikes, the concept of types of tourism, and their features and development prospects.</p> <p>Be able to: to organize tourist and local history work; to observe objects and processes of nature; to use both objects of local history and sources of local history. Build a route, and characterize its developments. Organize a non-categorical hiking trip. Distribute the duties of a tourist. Organize personal, group, special tourist equipment.</p> <p>Own: demonstrate knowledge about the multifaceted aspects of tourism and local history work, on the regulation of tourism and local history work. Summing up a hiking trip. Give a report about the campaign. The basics of training and briefing for tourists</p>
4	National reserves of Kazakhstan	4	History of nature research in Kazakhstan	Environmental protection	<p>Content: Studies the basic concepts and principles of the organization of specially protected areas in Kazakhstan, gives a description of the country's nature reserves. Study of the theoretical foundations of the organization of specially protected areas; gives a physical and geographical description of the reserves of the Republic of Kazakhstan; provides physical and geographical characteristics of the national parks of the Republic of Kazakhstan; gives a description of natural</p>

					<p>monuments, nature reserves, reserves; studies practical recommendations for improving nature conservation in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>To know: the state reserves of Kazakhstan, the basic concepts and principles of the organization of specially protected areas in Kazakhstan, the main characteristics of the reserves of the country, the theoretical foundations of the organization of specially protected natural areas; physical and geographical characteristics of the reserves of the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Be able to: give a physical and geographical description of the national parks of the Republic of Kazakhstan; characterize the theoretical basis of the organization of specially protected natural territories.</p> <p>Own: to master practical recommendations for improving nature conservation in Kazakhstan for conducting training at geographical and biological hospitals, representing the standards of untouched nature - in state reserves, in order to be able to compare natural processes with those that occur under the influence of human activity.</p>
5	Auxiliary historical disciplines	5	Archaeology	FSA	<p>Content: Auxiliary historical disciplines combine sciences that contribute to a comprehensive study of the historical source, extracting maximum information about its origin. Each has its own field of research and develops specific methods and techniques in order to solve the problems of mainly external criticism of a certain type of source. At the same time, THEY have an independent significance in the study of the historical process.</p> <p>To know: the history of the emergence and development of special historical disciplines, the stages of their formation and modern state; the basic concepts of the studied disciplines, their specifics and application in the learning process; the subject of research of each special historical discipline, the features of the</p>

					<p>disciplinary structure of modern historical science and the place of special historical disciplines in it ;</p> <p>Be able to:</p> <p>apply the basic research methods of special historical disciplines in the process of working on</p> <p>to analyze the information obtained in the study of special historical disciplines and link them with</p> <p>the real historical process, analyze historical problems, establish cause-and-effect relationships; identify common features and differences of compared historical processes and events; historical sources, establish cause-and-effect relationships; work with paleographic, metrological and chronological material.</p> <p>Own:</p> <p>general professional knowledge of the theory and methods of historical research; the ability to understand, critically analyze and present basic historical information;</p> <p>skills of working with educational and methodical literature, with historical sources (material and written); necessary theoretical knowledge for passing archaeological, archival and museum practices; principles and methods of selection and systematization of archival documents;</p>
5	Source studies and historiography	5	Archaeology	FSA	<p>Content:</p> <p>The discipline is focused on a comprehensive study of historical sources as a science of historical sources, its place and role in the structure of the discipline is historiography, knowledge about the development of human social sciences, historians, concepts, their justification and development of historical knowledge, the organization of scientific research and its development</p> <p>To know:</p> <p>fundamentals of the theory and methodology of historical science, systematization of historical sources, the main directions of the method of research of historical sources, the formation and stages of development of historical science, knowledge in different periods of history, the development of modern historiography, the features of their development, the problems of historical science at different stages of its development and source studies in the development of historical science, source studies, ideas about working with historical sources, of history and related fields of social and human sciences and source studies schools and directions;</p>

					<p>Be able to: to identify, classify and systematize historiographical problem, to determine the place of historiography in historical science, to identify and analyze social determinants, to evaluate the development of historiography; to determine the ratio of internal and external thoughts; to determine and trace the relationship between the development of historical knowledge in the science of source and historiographical analysis in respect to the concepts of the course;</p> <p>Own: skills of internal and external criticism of historiographical facts, skills of identifying and assessing certain historical processes in historiography, analysis of historiographical languages, skills of historical science, to possess the acquired activities of historical science.</p>
6	Political, economic and social geography of the world	5	Cartography with the basics of topography	The use of innovative technologies in geography lessons	<p>Content: Considers the political and geographical position of specific states on the political map of the world. Regions of political tension. Study of the socio-economic development of the countries of the world. Studies the ethno-religious composition, demographic situation and economic development of the countries of the world. It reveals the picture of the state of the economy and the life of the population in different countries, helps to better understand the current stage of their development, and to concretely imagine the world.</p> <p>To know: the essence of the concept of "world economy", its various interpretations and theories explaining its origin; geographical patterns of development and location of territorial organizations of socio-economic systems; general characteristics of the leading branches of the world economy; - modern typology of the countries of the world, as well as the political map of the world; - global problems of humanity and ways to solve them.</p> <p>Be able to: to show the role of the international division of labor in the formation of the regional structure of the world economy, as well as its impact on the socio-economic development of the countries</p>

					<p>of the world; to analyze geographical patterns of development of territorial socio-economic systems; to identify modern demographic, ethnic and geopolitical problems;</p> <p>Possess: analyze the geographical specifics of local, regional and global problems of our time; conduct research and use various methods for the development of scientific creativity;</p>
6	<p>Geoeconomics and fundamentals of political geography</p>	5	<p>History of cartography</p>	<p>Urbanecology</p>	<p>Content: Geoeconomics considers economic reality in its relation to space. This discipline studies the interaction between homo economicus and space: the influence of spatial factors on the sphere of production and distribution of goods, the use of space for the deployment of economic activities. Geoeconomics presents the economic reality as it can and should be in accordance with the characteristics of the space and what methods to achieve it. Political geography is a socio-geographical science that studies the territorial differentiation of political phenomena and processes. Political geography is located at the intersection of different disciplines, closely connected with many social sciences, primarily with political science, history, sociology, international and state law, which makes it quite integrated into public life.</p> <p>To know: the basic terms of economic geography; the essence of global problems and their increasing relevance; characteristics of geo-economic space.</p> <p>Be able to: work with the political map of the world; use cartos and diagrams; use and apply media and Internet data, competently make presentations and reports; monitor the changes taking place on the political map of the world in recent years.</p> <p>Possess: the latest data on the ethno-religious composition, demographic situation and economic development of the countries of the world.</p>

7	Geoecological monitoring	3	Political, social and economic geography of the world	FSA	<p>Content: Geoecological monitoring is a complex system of regular long-term observations in space and time, assessment and forecast of the state of the environment under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors. This is a system of regular observations of the ecological processes of various components of natural systems (lithological composition, i.e. sedimentary rocks, their composition, structure, level of occurrence of soils, chemical composition and aggressiveness of groundwater, etc.) and engineering objects in the process of their interaction.</p> <p>To know: principles, methods and rules for collecting, processing and statistical analysis of observation results; methods of ground-based chemical, physical and biological analysis of the state of the environment, as well as remote monitoring methods; various types and systems of geoecological monitoring, its levels, purpose, content, structure and problems of organization; methods of ground-based chemical, physical and biological analysis environmental conditions, as well as remote monitoring research methods; principles, methods and rules for collecting, processing and statistical analysis of observation results; education of a responsible attitude to nature and readiness for active actions to protect it.</p> <p>Be able to: identify various types and systems of geo-ecological monitoring, its levels, purpose, content, structure and problems of the organization;</p> <p>Own: analyze the system of constant monitoring of environmental processes; demonstrate a responsible attitude to nature and readiness for active actions to protect it: about the state of the environment and its changes; about the cause of the observed and probable changes in the state (i.e., about the sources and factors of impact); about the permissible loads on individual components and the environment as a</p>
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					whole; about the existing reserves of the biosphere.
7	Urban ecology	3	Fundamentals of Geoeconomics and political geography	FSA	<p>Content: The course provides insight into the consideration of creating favorable natural, psychological, and social conditions for urban residents. The study of the ecological situation of cities in the world, the knowledge of the complication of the social situation of urban residents in connection with the growth of the economic level, changes in the environmental situation and ways of recovery.</p> <p>To know: the causes and patterns of formation of urbanized territories; the causes of urban growth; the impact of the urban environment on humans; demographic problems of urbanization; environmental problems of cities; the impact of cities on natural biocenoses; the emergence of urban and anthropocenoses; negative changes in the urban environment; socio-economic problems of cities; vulnerability of cities in man-made disasters and the main ways to reduce environmental hazards in urbanized areas</p> <p>Be able to: analyze negative changes in the urban environment; socio-economic problems of cities: systematize full-scale and remote observations of monitoring objects; systematize production works (types of work, requirements for their implementation, during environmental monitoring); systematize scientific and methodological developments (complex techniques necessary for planning and conducting observations, analyzing the results of observations and their evaluation, and forecasting and issuing decisions); systematize technical support (laboratory equipment, equipment for collecting information, computers, technical means, transport, communications, etc.); systematize software for analyzing the results of observations, as well as modeling and forecasting changes in the state of the</p>

					OS. Own: assessments of the economic and geographical position of cities and urban settlement systems; diversity of internal and external relations, dynamism of states, ability to self-regulate, hierarchy;
8	Application of innovative technologies in teaching	3	Methods of teaching geography Criteria-based assessment and learning technologies	FSA	Content: The discipline shapes modern understandings of educational process technologies, presents the structure of innovative activities for geography and history educators, covers theoretical and methodological aspects of applying innovative teaching methods in geography and history, systematizes and reveals essential characteristics and opportunities for their application. It examines the methodology of using facilitating technologies as a means to develop personal potential and motivate students to activate cognitive activities. Artificial intelligence technology is used for analyzing student learning, personalizing the learning process, proctoring, and assessing knowledge levels. To know: o be able to get acquainted with the phenomena and patterns, various processes in the conditions of nature in the discipline of Geography; to develop the creative potential of the student with the help of an electronic textbook, to instill skills, self-education; Be able to: mastering the combination of modern technologies in the lesson that allow to summarize all information, set favorable deadlines, determine the sufficiency of resources; increase consistency in accordance with the strategic orientation of training, increase the amount of information transmitted, improve and accelerate control; Own: Formation of business, search, research and differentiated skills.

8	Methodology for using digital resources in teaching	3	<p>Methods of teaching geography</p> <p>Digital technologies in the educational process</p>	FSA	<p>Content: The aim of mastering this discipline is to develop professional competencies related to understanding the main directions. The discipline focuses on fostering students' professional competence by shaping their understanding of the role of digital technologies in the educational environment and pedagogical activities. It aims to teach the use and application of digital resources in professional practice, methods for designing geography and history lessons based on information technologies, and activating students' cognitive activities through digital technological programs such as JOYTEKA, GIMKIT, LUMIO, GENIALLY, KAHOOT, and ITEST.</p> <p>Know: The use of digital educational resources in geography lessons allows you to prepare an object lesson, present educational materials in various ways, and use various innovative technologies in teaching geography. It is also a way to diagnose students' learning opportunities, a source of learning and information, a means of monitoring and evaluating the quality of learning. Geography teachers organize a lesson and combine technologies using a variety of technologies in any lesson. In the application of information technologies, digital educational resources not only quickly master educational materials, but also open up new opportunities for the development of students' creativity.</p> <p>Be able to: The use of information technologies in teaching geography not only increases the effectiveness of education, but also contributes to the improvement of methods and forms of teaching in the classroom, in-depth assimilation of program material and improvement of communicative competencies, comprehensive study and assimilation of geographical knowledge.</p> <p>Own: a set of digital resources are presented in digital form photographs, video clips, static and dynamic models, virtual reality and interactive modeling of objects, cartographic materials, sound</p>
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					recordings, symbolic objects and business graphics, educational and methodological documents and other educational materials necessary for the organization of the educational process;
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SCROLL
Elective courses for the educational program
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Elective courses for the educational program
on 6B01510 "GEOGRAPHY - HISTORY"

№	Name of Discipline	Discipline Code	Credits	Semester
2. Basic disciplines				
1	Component of choice 1			
	Ancient world history	AWH 1214	5	1
	History of antiquity	HA 1214		
2	Component of choice 2			
	Ancient History of Kazakhstan	AHK 1215	5	1
	Civilizations of the Ancient East	CAE 1215		
3	Component of choice 3			
	Cartography with basic topography	KBT 1216	4	1
	History of cartography	HK1216		
4	Component of choice 4			
	Physical geography of Kazakhstan	PhGK 1217	5	1
	History of nature research in Kazakhstan	HNRK 1217		
5	Component of choice 5			
	History of the Middle Ages	HMA 1218	5	2
	History of Asia and Africa in the Middle Ages	HAAMA1218		
6	Component of choice 6			
	Medieval History of Kazakhstan	MHK 1219	5	2
	History of traditional society	HTS1219		
7	Component of choice 7			
	Economic and social geography of the Kazakhstan	ESGK 1220	6	2
	Political and social geography of Kazakhstan	PSGK 1220		
8	Component of choice 8			
	Historical geography	HG 1221	5	2
	History of geographical discoveries	HGD1221		

9	Component of choice 9			
	The New History of Kazakhstan	NHK 2222	6	3
	Central Asia and Kazakhstan in modern times	CAKNV 2222		
10	Component of choice 10			
	A new history of the countries of East and West	NHCEW2223	5	3
	The history of international relations in modern times	HIRMT 2223		
11	Component of choice 11			
	Criteria assessment and learning technologies	CALT 2224	5	3
	Digital technologies in the educational process	DTEP 2224		
12	Component of choice 12			
	Fundamentals of Scientific Research	FSR2225	5	3
	Theory and methodology of scientific research	TMSR2225		
13	Component of choice 13			
	The newest history of Kazakhstan	NHK 2226	5	4
	Republic of Kazakhstan in the world community	RKWC2226		
14	Component of choice 14			
	The recent history of the countries of East and West	RHCEW 2227	5	4
	The history of international relations in the newest period	HIRNP 2227		
3. Profile discipline				
1	Component of choice 1			
	Archeology	Arh 1305	5	2
	Archeology of Kazakhstan	AK 1305		
2	Component of choice 2			
	Fundamentals of Geology and Geomorphology	FGG2306	4	3
	Paleogeography	Pg 2306		
3	Component of choice 3			
	Physical geography of continents and oceans	PhGCO2307	5	3
	Meteorology with the basics of climatology	MBC2307		
4	Component of choice 4			
	Basics of tourism and local history	BTLH2308	4	3
	National reserves of Kazakhstan	NRK2308		
5	Component of choice 5			
	Ancillary Historical Disciplines	AHD 2309	5	4
	Source studies and historiography	SSH 2309		
6	Component of choice 6			

	Political, economic and social geography of the world	PESGW2310	5	4
	Geoeconomics and Foundations of Political Geography	GFPG2310		
7	Component of choice 7			
	Geocological monitoring	GM2311	3	4
	Urboecology	Urb2311		
8	Component of choice 8			
	The use of innovative technologies in geography lessons	TITGL2312	3	4
	Methods of using digital resources in geography lessons	MUDRGL2312		