

Y. Shaltay\* , K. Zhanpeisova , A. Kakharman 

Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilev, Astana, Kazakhstan

\*e-mail: yerkebulan08shaltay@gmail.com

## THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR STUDYING HISTORICAL MEMORY IN THE POLITICAL ASPECT

The study of historical memory is an essential aspect of political science. This is due to the case that the role of historical memory is substantial in ensuring the internal stability and development of the state, the identity of the people. Therefore, the policy of historical memory of Kazakhstan is not to demonstrate superiority over others or criticize our history for its difficulties. It is in order to determine our true identity based on our historical memory through an objective study of the history. The national consciousness will be wide due to the enormous inner spiritual connection of our society, the wealth of the historical memory fund and its influence on historical consciousness. Cultural continuity and national-civic identity are realized on the basis of historical memory. Therefore, historical memory, which has not yet been studied from the point of view of political science, is an urgent problem as an important factor in ensuring political stability and economic development of the country. We should study this issue in theoretical and conceptual terms due to the dispersion and lack of systematization of research necessitates. The purpose of the study is to give a political definition by analyzing the conclusions concerning historical memory, analyze it in order to determine its types and directions and make a conclusion. In the article, the conclusions of foreign and domestic scientists are systematized and classified according to their content. On the basis of general scientific methods such as systematization, classification, and annology, the interdisciplinary nature of historical memory is determined. We proposed an integrated approach to solving the problem. The concepts of historical memory, social memory, collective memory, cultural memory are analyzed and their content is highlighted. The concept of forgetting, which goes hand in hand with the concept of historical memory, is analyzed. The reasons for forgetting aspects of the past are shown and its influence on the country's policy is determined.

**Key words:** memory, historical memory, national idea, cultural memory, national identity, national code.

Е. Шалтай\*, Қ. Жанпейісова, А.Қахарман

А.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана қ., Қазақстан

\*e-mail: yerkebulan08shaltay@gmail.com

### Саяси аспектіде тарихи жадыны зерттеудің теориялық-әдіснамалық негізі

Тарихи жадыны зерттеу саяси ғылымның маңызды аспектісі. Себебі, мемлекеттің ішкі тұрақтылығы мен дамуы мен халықтың бірегейлігін қамтамасыз ету барысында тарихи жад рөлі маңызды. Демек, Қазақстанның тарихи жады саясаты басқаларға артықшылығын көрсету, немесе қиын тұстарына қатысты басқаны кіналау емес, өзінің тарихын объективті зерттеу арқылы тарихи жадына сүйене отырып, өзінің шынайы болмысын анықтау. Қоғамымыздың орасан зор ішкі рухани байланысы, байлығы тарихи жадының қоры және оның тарихи санаға ықпалы арқылы ұлттық бірегейліктің өрісі кең болады. Тарихи жады негізінде мәдени сабақтастық және ұлттық-азаматтық бірегейлік жүзеге асады. Сондықтан саяси ғылым тұрғысынан әлі зерттелмей отырған тарихи жад елдің саяси тұрақтылығы мен экономикалық дамуын қамтамасыз етуде ішкі бірегейлікті жүзеге асырушы маңызды фактор ретінде өзекті мәселе. Зерттеулердің шашыраңқы болуы, жүйеленбеуі бұл мәселені зерттеуді теориялық, концептуалдық сипатта жүзеге асыруды қажет етеді. Зерттеудің мақсаты тарихи жадына қатысты тұжырымдарды талдау арқылы саясаттанулық анықтама беріп, оның түрлерін, бағыттарын анықтау үшін талдау жасалып, қорытынды алу. Мақалада шетелдік, отандық ғалымдардың тұжырымдары жүйеленіп, мазмұны бойынша классификацияланды. Жүйелік, классификация, аннология сияқты жалпығылыми әдістерге сүйене отырып, тарихи жадының пәнаралық сипаты анықталып, мәселеге комплексті қарау ұсынылды. Тарихи жад, әлеуметтік жад, ұжымдық жад, мәдени жад ұғымдары талданып, мазмұны ажыратылды. Тарихи жад ұғымымен қатар жүретін ұмыту ұғымы талданды. Өткеннің аспектілерін ұмытудың себептері көрсетіліп, оның елдің саясатына ықпалы анықталды.

**Түйін сөздер:** жады, тарихи жады, ұлттық идея, мәдени жады, ұлттық бірегейлік, ұлттық код.

Е. Шалтай\*, К. Жанпеисова, А. Кахарман

Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, г. Астана, Казахстан

\*e-mail: yerkebulan08shaltay@gmail.com

### **Теоретико-методологическая основа изучения исторического наследия в политическом аспекте**

Изучение исторического наследия является важным аспектом политической науки. Это связано с тем, что в обеспечении внутренней стабильности и развития государства, а также идентичности народа важна роль исторических событий. Следовательно, политика исторического наследия Казахстана заключается не в том, чтобы продемонстрировать превосходство над другими, или затруднять отношения с другими в трудные моменты, а в том, чтобы определять свою истинную личность, опираясь на исторические события путем объективного изучения ее истории. Благодаря огромной внутренней духовной связи нашего общества, богатству, запасу исторического наследия и ее влияния на историческое сознание, наша национальная идентичность становится обширной. На основе исторического наследия реализуется культурная преемственность и национально-гражданская идентичность. Поэтому историческая память, которая еще не изучена с точки зрения политической науки, является актуальной проблемой как важного фактора, обеспечивающего внутреннюю идентичность, а также политическую стабильность экономического развития страны. Отсутствие теоретических и концептуальных научных трудов, а также их систематизации по данной проблеме, обуславливает необходимость проведения научных исследований. Цель исследования – предоставить концептуальную политологическую работу, путем анализа выводов, относящихся к историческому наследию, дать анализ и получить информацию для определения ее видов, направлений. В статье систематизированы и классифицированы выводы зарубежных, отечественных ученых по содержанию. На основе таких общенаучных методов, как системность, классификация, аналогия, был определен междисциплинарный характер исторического наследия и предложен комплексный подход к проблеме. Проанализированы определения историческая память, социальная память, коллективная память, культурная память, выделено их содержание. Проанализировано понятие забвения, которое идет рука об руку с понятием исторической памяти. Были указаны причины забвения аспектов прошлого, определено его влияние на политику страны.

**Ключевые слова:** память, историческая память, национальная идея, культурная память, национальная идентичность, национальный код.

## **Introduction**

The political transformation of Kazakhstan at the end of the 20th century and the 21st century had a significant impact on the mass consciousness and historical memory. Since the history of the Kazakh people has been misinterpreted due to the political regime they lived in, and it has not been properly studied in a scientific sense, evaluating political events in terms of the political science and making a research on them is becoming an urgent issue of the agenda. The structure of today's historically formed society is connected with the main factor of development which is increasing importance of social development of Kazakhstan in the multi-ethnic environment in order to preserve integrity. The main factor of political and social consolidation is a person's responsibility for the past and respect for it. For an individual, forgetting one's past life means losing one's personality, and when a nation forgets its past it means it loses its national identity. Therefore, attempts to falsify or destroy historical memory caused by the interests of existing political regimes are very dangerous. Preservation of histori-

cal memory is the complex responsibility of several social sciences. Political science has a great contribution to that.

The article analyzes the theoretical methodological study of historical memory in the political context. This is because there are no studies related to this issue from the point of view of political science. The relevance of this topic is determined by the fact that historical events still have not been evaluated based on actual research from the point of view of political science. First of all, it is necessary to determine the scientific understanding of this problem through fundamental research, conceptual justification, and the analysis of the level of methodological research. The article is performed as a theoretical-methodological study of historical memory from the point of view of political science.

Political development and stability, the geopolitical strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in modern conditions of global development are closely linked to the country's past history. It is necessary to study and systematize the preservation of events in the memory of the people, as a tool that gives spiritual strength to the continuity of history in the

unification of the country. Therefore, it is possible to pay attention to the applied aspect of this challenge through a theoretical and methodological study of the case of historical memory from the side of political science.

### Research methodology

To achieve the goal of the research, general scientific methods were used as the theoretical and methodological basis of the research: historical, dialectical, systemic analysis. In particular, historical, systematization, classification (grouping) methods were used in the analysis of the formation process of scientific conclusions.

### Conceptualization of the problem

In order to discuss historical memory in the political context, first of all, we need to distinguish between the concepts of historical memory and social memory and determine its function in the direction of state policy. Because despite having their own definitions, they are related concepts. Depending on the scientific features of each of them, we will focus on the concept and content of historical memory, classify them, and determine their political interpretation.

The concept of historical memory has been of interest to researchers at all stages of social devel-

opment. The problem of historical memory is of interest to many thinkers in antiquity and the Middle Ages, and is defined in the political thoughts of Plato, Aristotle, Plotinus, Augustine, and others. The problem of historical memory has attracted the attention of many thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Plotinus, Augustine and others in antiquity and the Middle Ages and is defined in their political thoughts. However, it should be noted that during that period, scientists paid more attention to personal memory.

Researchers who consider historical memory as a collective (social) memory that preserves experience accumulated in the process of human development and transmits cultural values from generation to generation have introduced the concept of social memory as a separate field of scientific interest since the 17th century. Bacon, Descartes, Hume created a universal method and aimed to open a way to recognize the phenomenon of memory through social memory. In the stages of formation and development of the concept of historical memory, its theoretical scientific basis has been clarified and the scope of its research has expanded. The researchers comprehensively analyzed the concept of historical memory, clarified its complexity and content specificity, and determined the scientific priority direction based on their conclusions. The conclusions of the concepts given by the researchers are shown in the table below.

Figure 1

Author	Concept	Approach
M. Halbwachs	Historical memory	Preservation and manifestations of historical events in modern society
E. Durkheim M. Bloch	Collective memory	Collective memory is a group view of a person's past and how one uses it in the present
A. Warburg	Social memory	A system of sociocultural methods and institutions that control and transform important social knowledge in the present to pass accumulated social experience to new generations.
A. Moles	World memory	Protection of the World Documentary Heritage
G. Schumann G. Scott	The collective memory of the generation	The collective memory of the past history and present group expression of the generations
P. Burke	Socio-historical memory	Socio-historical memory is interconnected with the processes of social inheritance and reproduction of culture.
J. Goff J. Assman	Cultural-historical memory	Formation of cultural continuity and national-citizen identity based on historical memory. A new paradigm of cultural sciences regarding the concept of memory is being created: various phenomena and spheres of culture – art and literature, politics and society, religion and law – can be considered in a new interrelation.

The above table shows the directions related to the types of historical memory, and also gives the concepts of the authors.

As for the content of the conclusions, the proponents of the concept of social memory proceed from the fact that historical memory has a transpersonal character as a mechanism for storing socially significant information and transmitting the experience of generations. In essence, this determines the social character of historical memory. French sociologist E. Durkheim (1991, p. 84) considers social memory as a collective one. A. Mole (1973, p. 261) introduced the concept of “world memory”, and the American sociologists G. Shuman and J. Scott (1992, p. 49) introduced the definition of “Generations and Collective Memory”. The term “collective memory” was used by the French scientist M. Blok (1986, p. 154). At the same time, P. Burke (1996, p. 56-60), A. Bürgier (1996, p. 43-45), J. Goff (1992, p. 507), L. Fevre (1991, p. 630), R. Chartier (1996, p. 47-49), R. Sprandel (1996, p. 49-53) and etc. Scientists used the concepts of “collective memory”, “historical memory”, “socio-historical memory”, “cultural-historical memory” in their works. Also in P. Hutton’s fundamental study “history as the art of memory” (1993), the idea is given that historical memory contributes to a deep and comprehensive comparative understanding of the definition of socio-cultural processes. A comparative analysis of the works devoted to the problem under consideration allows us to conclude that the social aspect of historical memory is determined. From the above concepts, it should be noted that in relation to various groups in society, the socio-political nature of the problem is determined from the point of view of assessing the place of historical memory in the structure of mass consciousness and the influence of cultural institutions on it.

If we define the functions of historical memory in modern society, the goals of future development are formed in the course of solving the problems existing today. For its implementation, two important social functions are formed, which are interrelated as a way of actualising the past: identification and legalisation.

Charlotte Lind in her work “Working with the Past: Narrative and Institutional Memory”, says that “the identification service is used to create a sustainable narrative of public identity, allowing us to show that our present corresponds to what we were before” (Linde, 2009:264). As far as this understanding is concerned, historical memory is defined as a function of identity that determines the cultural continuity of generations and national-civic identity, which

are orientated in historical time and social space. And the legitimate function shows politicians using historical memory to justify their rights to power, domestic and foreign policy actions. The methods used by the authorities in making political decisions are historical analogies, prototypes or models of real events. Justifies a certain political order by referring to the past. Therefore, the above-mentioned functions of historical memory are closely related to the political activity of the state. Consequently, the processes of memory and forgetting play an important role in the realisation of strategies of social transformation in society. Especially in countries that have experienced a period of mass violence and crimes against humanity, the role of political activity of historical memory in reuniting the disintegrated society to ensure civil harmony and political stability is great.

As we know from the life of mankind, in some cases in different groups the historical memory of the same events acquires opposite recollections. Consequently, it has a two-sided character. It is considered not only as a factor of stability and integration of society, but also as an instrument of social change. It can be a driving force in the processes of social change and transformation. Moral and value interpretation of historical events plays an important role in this.

The study of contemporary historical memory is becoming increasingly difficult due to the intensification of the global information flow. In the strong wave of information, it is becoming increasingly difficult to disseminate and inform genuine historical events as factors identifying the state. Therefore, the challenges for contemporary researchers are also increasing.

Thus, on the basis of different concepts of researchers of historical memory we can create a common understanding. That is, social memory is the ability of people in society to preserve and understand their experience, the experience of previous generations, and the preservation and comprehension of historical experience is historical consciousness. The listed findings constitute collective memory. Historical memory describes the impact and perspectives of past events on political life today. Therefore, the concept of historical memory is directly related to historical politics. It is a set of methods used by ruling political forces to exercise their domination or power over a certain interpretation of historical events using the administrative and financial resources of the state.

Generalising and defining the study of the concept of historical memory, we can conclude that

historical memory has a huge potential power of preserving in the mass consciousness of members of society the assessment of past events, which become value guidelines that determine people's activities. It can be concluded that the influence of stereotypes of historical memory on the consciousness and behaviour of people groups the society, but in case of distortion of historical memory can have the opposite effect.

### Discussion

The issue of ensuring effective development is being resolved by preserving socio-historical values, historical situations and events of historical significance. It is due to the fact that they directly affect the development of the country, personality, knowledge, behavior patterns, elements of folk art and transferring them to next generations. We should highlight that this process is widely discussed in the world. At the practical level, historical memory is considered as one of the optimal methods and technologies for preserving and transmitting national values and sociocultural experience. Preserving historical memory is a national problem, the solution of which is related to the level of state policy.

Currently, it is necessary to create a new concept and methodology for studying the historical memory, its trends in the modern situation from the point of view of social sciences, especially from the point of view of political science. The research methodology becomes especially relevant during periods of radical changes in the life of society. These changes relate to the systematisation of the object of research and determination of time, which allow us to register and study the changes taking place and propose ways of optimization.

When studying historical memory, it is substantial to pay attention to the significance of the interpretation of historical events and to directly connect the historical narrative with globalization. Under the influence of the phenomenon of globalization, historical memory, traditionally carried out at the level of nation states, is considered in a national, regional and global context. In the global historical and discursive space, each nation, jointly with other nations, creates an image of its past in the global context. This permits researchers to consider historical memory in global space as a fundamental possibility of collective memory. Today's research capabilities make it possible to conduct research into the correspondence of national values to the world level through new technologies, the Internet, global communication and the media. The close connection

between historical memory and the phenomena of globalization characterizes mobile development and the future (Assmann, Conrad, 2010:249). Historical memory is capable of creating new value-oriented possibilities for a future that is generally global in nature, providing a discursive context for national values and attitudes.

The study of historical memory in Kazakhstan is associated with the political transformation of society associated with the independence of the country and the modernization of all structures. If we stress the reason for the need to study the Kazakh historical memory and justify its relevance, then it, first of all, is in accordance with the need for social identity in order to ensure the development of the state as a sovereign country. One of the means of realizing national identity is knowledge of historical values in the national consciousness of the people, their objective perception and assessment of their value based on information stored in historical memory. Unfortunately, in a number of cases, due to the political regime and system in the country, the historical truth is distorted and forgotten from historical memory. This is the sacrifice of historical memory on the part of political authorities for the sake of implementing their policies. This sad situation happened to the Kazakh people. By erasing history, political authorities are able to create new policies using ideology to advance their interests. Therefore, along with the effective use of historical memory, there are technologies such as forgetting from memory. Since the article is theoretical in nature, the concepts of historical consciousness and forgetting from historical memory are considered in relation to the concept of historical memory.

Oblivion of the concept of historical memory and events related to the fate of the nation is the bitter reality of the Kazakh people. The Kazakh people experienced famine, political persecution and war. Due to the influence of the prevailing political regime, we could not speak our native language and had difficulty practicing our religion. The duty of science is to achieve independence, analyze the past, study historical memory, evaluate it from the point of view of science, pay attention to the importance of each event and carry it into the future. We went through a lot of difficulties on the way to independence and lost our members of the intelligentsia. Therefore, through the study of historical memory, it is possible to find solutions to key state problems that have arisen today. The consequences of these historical events are the serious issues facing the country today, especially the case that the Kazakh language

is still not developing freely in government, business and service delivery, as well as obstacles related to religious beliefs. The study of historical memory in a political context provides great opportunities for the political development of the state and the formation of social identity.

Preservation and understanding of historical experience gives the concept of historical consciousness. It can be a means of implementing state policy and creating collective memory. Forgetting or forcing people to forget a certain event in order to highlight the importance of others for political purposes is a situation that occurs in both world history and national history. Thanks to the political situation, society allows us to understand the implementation of politics and the determination of its place in history by removing individual cases and events from collective memory. The forgetting of aspects of the past has occurred for various reasons.

First. Many forgotten events include the history of the undeveloped period of written manuscripts. The history of tribes and peoples on the way to the level of modern national statehood has been proven by the enormous power of scientific research. Through scientific hypotheses, predictions and logical constructions, the historical values of the early period are restored. Currently, the early history of the Kazakh land has fragmentary information about essential events and personalities who contributed to our development. Similar examples are typical for all countries of the world. It is necessary to strengthen systematic research into our past. Not studying the past, ignoring it, leads to the oblivion of history. This phenomenon can be called “lost in history”. Forgetting history does not mean the absence of the past, but the loss of memory of it. The role of history in strengthening the unity of the people for the purpose of its development as an independent country is high. The ancient history of the Kazakhs says that the owner of this vast land is the Kazakh people. Therefore, it is the ancient history and historical memory of the Kazakh country that serve as evidence of today’s geopolitical questions that answer various provocative thoughts.

Second. In the study of historical memory, it was established that the loss of memory of the past is a natural phenomenon and is associated with certain conditions. Oblivion can sometimes be a means of self-preservation. Just as a person cannot remember all the details, so events in history are selected. Over time, only information that is considered important to people, deliberately selected, can be preserved and passed on to future generations. Historical memory of a social nature depended on the type and level of

social development of the group. A common sign of forgetting is recognizing the importance of recorded historical events and phenomena and neglecting a number of other, less important facts. These events and phenomena are among the forgotten events. In most cases, forgotten events can return to political life, even if they are erased by the influence of the political regime or political system and representatives of that era. Revived ancient history becomes an object of political consciousness and historical memory.

Third. Deliberate oblivion of public opinion can be politically or ideologically motivated. For example, the history of the Motherland is clear and lamentable evidence of the violent destruction of historical memory. According to the ideology used by the political regime of the Soviet system, in the 20th century historical science tried to erase and forget the facts of repression, famine, forced collectivization, humiliation and destruction of people and entire social groups. The tasks of “deconstructing” memory can be different. By not talking about negative historical facts, not teaching, prohibiting research, imposing strict censorship, the political system tried to strengthen the collective consciousness and pride in its interests. Political events, including false information about major wars, lead to negative public opinion. Problems of history, language, national values and culture and religion, which are key parts of state identity, are still relevant as a result of colonial policies, which they tried to erase from the historical memory of the Kazakh people. Science and education play a major role in restoring historical memory. Therefore, a comprehensive study of this issue from the social and social sciences is necessary. Political science must deal with the issue of restoring the history and historical memory of a nation that has been subjected to severe pressure under the influence of political ideology as well as conduct a research and teaching.

There are several reasons to provide a scientific foundation for the theoretical study of historical memory:

First, an objective understanding of history is crucial for fostering national historical consciousness, Kazakhstan’s identity, and the renewal of public consciousness. Thus, the issue of historical memory policy in Kazakhstan must be objective, historically substantiated, and scientific. President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev has emphasized his opposition to any form of historical falsification.

Second, it is essential that historical memory remains independent of political interests to support the policies of peace and harmony. An objective

view of history prevents selective and opportunistic interpretations of historical events.

Third, in contemporary Kazakhstan, the ability to compete globally is linked to the modernization of public consciousness, which relies on preserving historical memory and forming new values. This involves revitalizing historical consciousness through education and the media, providing the younger generation with a sense of pride in their history.

Despite the necessity of a political and theoretical investigation of historical memory as both a phenomenon and a process in the public mind, this area is still under-researched. There is a need to define and clarify the fundamental concepts and categories of historical memory theory, as well as to develop criteria and indicators for its assessment. Without a theoretical foundation, political studies in this field will lack coherence, reducing their explanatory, heuristic, and predictive value.

### Conclusion

It is vital for Kazakhstan to develop freely as an independent nation, maintaining internal political stability, economic growth, and a constructive geopolitical stance. Shared values that unite the population and establish new developmental prerequisites are essential. Historical memory is a key factor in unifying the Kazakhstan's identity, yet there is a scarcity of research on this topic, with almost no scientific work from a political science perspective.

Kazakhstan's history is rich in significant events, but the diverse political views and assessments highlight the lack of a unified perspective and a concrete political-ideological understanding of our history. Researching historical memory to develop a common national ideology and state unity is crucial for achieving stable political development.

Alongside economic and social progress, political development is also of great importance for the country's growth. Just as economic development requires job creation and industrial expansion, political development must also focus on strengthening its vectors, including ideology. Raising ideology to the level of a national value necessitates systematic efforts. Our deep-rooted history, which is significant and meaningful to all citizens, can provide a foundation for unifying the nation around common interests.

To politically evaluate history and elevate it to an ideology that unites the people, it is necessary to

study historical memory and analyze citizens' views and perceptions. Initially, this involves systematizing theoretical research and conclusions about historical memory to transition to practical application. Therefore, this article aims to conceptually base and systematize the theoretical content of historical memory, including its definition, significance, types, and importance.

The study leads to the following conclusions:

- The distortion and attempts to erase the multifaceted history of the Kazakh nation from its collective memory are historical facts. These efforts were aimed at dispersing the population. After gaining independence, scientific research gained autonomy. By objectively studying our history, we can restore nearly forgotten historical events and enhance the public's knowledge of our national history, fostering national unity. Achieving these goals requires a theoretical political analysis of historical memory as both a phenomenon and a process.

- Objectivity is crucial in identifying the true attitudes of the public, social groups, and ethnicities towards history and key stages of societal development. Precision helps us identify critical factors for our historical ideology.

- The flexibility and adaptability of historical memory contribute to the country's stable development. By forgetting past grievances and remembering all positive events in our shared history, we can foster peaceful development. Kazakhstan's history is filled with praiseworthy and widely celebrated positive aspects, forming the foundation of our proud nation.

- Enhancing theoretical research in political science related to forming and developing historical memory, education, historical monuments, and cultural preservation is essential. The spiritual values and wealth of the people are paramount.

Pride in the past, a pragmatic evaluation of the present, and a positive outlook for the future are guarantees of our nation's dynamic development.

*The article (IRN BR21882266) was carried out with the financial support of the Scientific Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the coordination of the Republican State Enterprise on the Right of Economic Use "Scientific Institute for the Study of Zhoshy Ulysy" within the framework of the program "Research of the historical memory of the people during the years of independence and the policy of national construction in Kazakhstan".*

## References

- Durkheim E. Division of social labor. Sociology of method. – M.: Nauka, 1991, – P. 84.
- Mole A. Culture of sociodynamics. – M., Nauka, 1973. – P. 261.
- Schumann G., Scott J. Collective memory of the second generation Sociological research. – 1992, No. 2. – P. 49.
- Blok M. History of apology or history of craft. – M.: Nauka, 1986. – P. 154.
- Burke P. The history of mental strength and weakness // History of mentalities. Historical anthropology. – M.: Publishing house of the Russian State University for the Humanities, 1996. P. 56-60.
- Burger A. The concept of mental™ in Blok and Febvre: two points of view, two paths // History of mentalities. Historical anthropology. – M.: Publishing house of the Russian State University for the Humanities, 1996. P. 43-45.
- Goff J. Civilization in the medieval West. – M.: Mir, 1992. – P. 507.
- February L. In short. – M.: Nauka, 1991. – P. 630.
- Chartier R. Intellectual history and mental history // History of mentalities. Historical anthropology. – M.: Publishing house of the Russian State University for the Humanities, 1996. P. 47-49.
- Sprandel R. My experiences in the field of mental history // History of mentalities. Historical anthropology. – M.: Publishing house of the Russian State University for the Humanities, 1996. P. 49-53.
- Linde, Ch. Working with the past: narrative and institutional memory / Ch. Linda. – New York: Oxford University. Press, 2009. – P. 264.
- Memory in a global era: discourses, practices and trajectories / Ed. A. Assmann, S. Conrad. – New York, 2010. – P. 249.
- Restoring historical justice is the basis of national consciousness./Kazakhstanskaya Pravda. – June 2, 2020 // <https://kazpravda.kz/n/vosstanovlenie-istoricheskoy-spravedlivosti-osnova-natsionalnogo-samosoznaniya/>

### **Information about authors:**

*Shaltay Yerkebulan Altynbekuly* – doctoral student of the Department of «Political Science» of the ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov (Kazakhstan, Astana, e-mail: [yerkebulan08shaltay@gmail.com](mailto:yerkebulan08shaltay@gmail.com));

*Zhanpeisova Kargash* – Associate Professor of the Department of Political Science at ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov, Candidate of Political Sciences (Kazakhstan, Astana, e-mail: [zhanpeisova73@mail.ru](mailto:zhanpeisova73@mail.ru));

*Kaharman Aisana Kuatkyzy* – doctoral student of the Department of «Political Science» of the ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov (Kazakhstan, Astana, e-mail: [iceana@mail.ru](mailto:iceana@mail.ru)).

### **Авторлар туралы мәлімет:**

*Шалтай Еркебұлан Алтынбекұлы* – Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, саясаттану кафедрасының докторанты (Қазақстан, Астана қ., e-mail: [yerkebulan08shaltay@gmail.com](mailto:yerkebulan08shaltay@gmail.com));

*Жанпейісова Қарғаш* – Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, саясаттану кафедрасының доценті, саяси ғылымдарының кандидаты (Қазақстан, Астана қ., e-mail: [zhanpeisova73@mail.ru](mailto:zhanpeisova73@mail.ru));

*Қахарман Айсана Қуатқызы* – Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, саясаттану кафедрасының докторанты (Қазақстан, Астана қ., e-mail: [iceana@mail.ru](mailto:iceana@mail.ru)).

Поступила 20 мая 2024

Принята 20 июня 2024