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Abstract. *Introduction.* The study of historical personalities, their personal qualities, and life path is a complex area of historical research that requires a scientist to have a sufficiently deep knowledge of psychology, a certain life experience, the ability to put himself in the place of a particular historical personality, and an understanding of the specifics of the historical period under study. *Goals and objectives:* to consider the work of Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan R.B. Suleimenov as a prominent researcher of the issues of historical personalistics, who in his works during the Soviet period managed to highlight, among other things, issues related to the history of Kazakh statehood, national identity and national intellectuals. *Materials and methods.* R.B. Suleimenov aspired to reveal problems that at one time were not disclosed and were prohibited. This article is based on an analysis of publications and statements of scientists about academician R.B. Suleimenov, as well as the historical treatises of the scientist-historian himself. The main methods for studying historical sources are source analysis, problem-chronological, comparative methods, as well as methods of classification and systematization. *Results.* The object of the academician's study was the activities of such



historical figures as Abylai Khan, Ch.Valikhanov, T. Zhurgenov, S. Asfendiyarov and other prominent representatives of the Kazakh people. The scientist's research conducted during the Soviet period does not lose its relevance for the modern historical science of Kazakhstan. *Conclusion.* Analysis of creativity of academician R.B. Suleimenov reveals to the scientific community the prospects for the study of those aspects of the history of Kazakhstan of the Soviet period that are related to national identity, historical memory and historical personalistics.

Keywords: R.B. Suleimenov, historical personalistics, Abylai Khan, national identity, historical memory

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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ТАРИХИ ТҰЛҒАТАНУ МӘСЕЛЕСІ ЖӘНЕ АКАДЕМИК Р.Б. СҮЛЕЙМЕНОВ

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Тарихи тұлғаларды, олардың жеке қасиеттерін және өмір жолын зерттеу – бұл ғалымнан психология туралы жеткілікті терең білімді, белгілі бір өмірлік тәжірибені, өзін белгілі бір тарихи тұлғаның орнына қоя білуді және зерттелетін тарихи кезеңдегі тарихи процестің ерекшелігін түсінуді талап ететін тарихи зерттеулердің күрделі саласы. *Мақсаттары мен міндеттері:* Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық Ғылым академиясының академигі Р.Б. Сүлейменов тарихи персоналистика мәселелерінің көрнекті зерттеушісі ретінде, ол кеңестік кезеңдегі еңбектерінде, басқалармен қатар, қазақ мемлекеттілігінің тарихына, ұлттық бірегейлікке және ұлттық зиялы қауымға қатысты мәселелерді көтере алды. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Р.Б. Сүлейменов өз уақытында ашылмаған және тыйым салынған мәселелерді анықтауға тырысты. Бұл мақала академик Р.Б. Сүлейменов туралы ғалымдардың жарияланымдары мен мәлімдемелерін, сондай-ақ ғалым-тарихшының тарихи еңбектерін талдауға негізделген. Тарихи дереккөздерді зерттеудің негізгі әдістері деректерді талдау, проблемалық-хронологиялық, салыстырмалы әдістер, сондай-ақ жіктеу және жүйелеу әдістері болып табылады. *Нәтижелер.* Академиктің зерттеу



нысаны Абылай хан, Ш. Уәлиханов, Т. Жүргенов, С. Асфендияров және қазақ халқының басқа да көрнекті өкілдері сияқты тарихи тұлғалардың қызметі болды. Кеңестік кезеңде жүргізілген ғалымның зерттеулері Қазақстанның қазіргі заманғы тарих ғылымы үшін өзектілігін жоғалтпайды. *Қорытынды.* Академик Р.Б. Сүлейменов шығармашылығын талдау нәтижесінде ғылыми қауымдастыққа кеңестік кезеңдегі Қазақстан тарихының ұлттық бірегейлік, тарихи жады және тарихи тұлғатану мәселелерінің кейбір аспектілеріне байланысты зерттеу бағыттарының мүмкіншіліктерін ашады.

Түйін сөздер: Р.Б. Сүлейменов, тарихи тұлғатану, Абылай хан, ұлттық бірегейлік, тарихи жады.

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ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕРСОНАЛИСТИКА КАЗАХСТАНА И АКАДЕМИК Р.Б. СУЛЕЙМЕНОВ

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Аннотация. *Введение.* Изучение исторических личностей, их личностных качеств и жизненного пути – сложная область исторических исследований, требующая от ученого достаточно глубоких знаний психологии, определенного жизненного опыта, умения поставить себя на место конкретной исторической личности и понимания специфики исторического процесса в изучаемый исторический период. *Цели и задачи:* рассмотреть работу академика Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан Р.Б. Сулейменова как выдающегося исследователя вопросов исторической персоналистики, которому в своих работах в советский период удалось осветить, среди прочего, вопросы, связанные с историей казахской государственности, национальной идентичностью и национальной интеллигенцией. *Материалы и методы.* Р.Б. Сулейменов стремился выявить проблемы, которые в свое время не были раскрыты и были запрещены. Данная статья основана на анализе публикаций и высказываний ученых об академике Р.Б. Сулейменове, а также исторических трактатах самого ученого-историка. Основными методами изучения исторических источников являются



источниковедческий анализ, проблемно-хронологический, сравнительный методы, а также методы классификации и систематизации. *Результаты.* Объектом изучения академика стала деятельность таких исторических личностей, как Абылай хан, Ч. Валиханов, Т. Жургуенов, С. Асфендияров и других выдающихся представителей казахского народа. Исследования ученого, проведенные в советский период, не теряют своей актуальности для современной исторической науки Казахстана. *Вывод.* Анализ творчества академика Р.Б. Сулейменова раскрывает научному сообществу перспективы изучения тех аспектов истории Казахстана советского периода, которые связаны с национальной идентичностью, исторической памятью и исторической персоналистикой. **Ключевые слова:** Р.Б. Сулейменов, исторический персонализм, Абылай хан, национальная идентичность, историческая память.

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Introduction. A person's life path is filled with various biographical events, which in turn determine epochs in his life. Systematizing and summarizing the theoretical principles and real results of the school of life of researchers, we can say the following: the life path of an individual is associated with its constant development, movement and change; the life path as an individual history of a person is created by him/herself; the uniqueness and originality of life's path is determined by a person's individuality (Rysbekov, 2017: 6).

Ramazan Bimashuly Suleimenov is a Kazakh historian, cultural researcher, orientalist, organiser of Oriental Studies Institute, which till the present day bears his name, the first commissioner of cultural history of Kazakhstan at the Shokan Ualikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography. He belongs to the third generation of Kazakh historians of the XXth century. As is known, in 1930s the totalitarian regime destroyed prominent representatives of the first generation of researchers, such as A. Bokeikhanov, S. Asfendiyarov, T. Ryskulov, Kh. Dosmukhamedov, M. Tynyshpaev and others. The second generation of professional historians grew up in the late 1930s and mid-1940s.

A certain impetus to the development of Kazakh historical science was given by the opening of the Kazakhstan base of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which was established on May 29, 1932 in Alma-Ata (AGO. F.1. I.1. C.13. P.3). The Kazakh base (since 1938 - the Kazakh Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences) existed until 1946. Many scholars worked as part of the Branch, such as S. Asfendiyarov, S. Seifullin, M. Tulepov and others. The first chairman was the famous orientalist Turkologist Academician A. Samoilovich, members of the presidium of the base were Academician B.A. Keller, S.D. Asfendiyarov and M. Tulepov (ARAS. F.188. I.1 (1931-1935). C.20. P.58).

In fact, the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR was founded on June 1, 1946, although the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the organization of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR" was published on October 26, 1945 (RGACH. F.8. I.33. C.175. P.16).

The second generation of Kazakh historians was represented by A. Margulan, E. Bekmakanov, V.F. Shakhmatov, A. Tursynbaev who wrote fundamental research. Later A. Nusupbekov, S. Beisenbaev, G.F. Dakhshleyger, T. Eleuov, K. Akyshev, A.S. Yelagin made their contribution. In the middle 1950s, the historical science of the republic was replenished with new young forces, such as R. Suleimenov, M. Kozybaev, M. Asylbekov, K. Nurpeisov, O. Ismagulov, M. Mukanov, E. Masanov. It was the years of creative flourishing of the third generation of historians that brought All-Soviet Union recognition of national historical school.



Ramazan Bimashuly Suleimenov was born on February 7, 1931 in Akmola (now Astana). His father, Bimash Suleimenov (1897-1952) was a very energetic man and who was peasant by origin. He worked for over 30 years in Soviet economic organizations. In 1959, Ramazan Suleimenov wrote in his biography that during the revolution his father was a member of the youth organization “Zhas Kazakh”, and during the years of Soviet power he was in the service of the state and party, worked in economic and scientific-research institutions. His mother, Mariyam Suleimenova (Baimagambetova) (born in 1900), was a housewife and was a disabled person of group II. And although she did not have a professional education, she was an intelligent and energetic woman (Abzhanov, 2011; AGO. F.11. I.1. C.372. P.3).

His childhood was spent in Shymkent and Sairam district. Ramazan’s father, Bimash was repressed in the 1930s, as he knew Saken Seifullin, who at specified time nominated Bimash for the party. Besides Ramazan, Bimash had sons Nurken, Sultan, Timur, Sovet and daughters Gauhar, Khadisha, Rauza and Bakytzhan. His eldest sons Suleimenov Nurken (1918-1942) and Bimashev Sultan (1922-1944) voluntarily went to the front during the Great Patriotic War. One died at Stalingrad, and the second in Western Belarus.

Ramazan’s intermediate school years fell during the difficult war years, so he graduated from secondary school late, in 1943-1944. Bimash Suleimenov was the head of the agricultural experimental station in Zhuryn village of the Aktobe region. After the end of the Great Patriotic War, the Suleimenov family moved to Almaty. Ramazan Bimashuly's career began in 1948 after graduating from the 8-th grade. This was due to the fact that his father's health deteriorated and Ramazan took over the care of his younger siblings. While studying in high school, due to post-war everyday difficulties, the future academician was forced to begin his career early, first as a worker and then as an archivist. When the family situation improved, R. Suleimenov began to combine study with work. In Almaty Ramazan graduated from a 10-year school and entered the first course of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Kirov Kazakh State University. However, realizing that he can not gain deep knowledge studying by correspondence, in September 1952 R.B. Suleimenov is transferred to the full-time department of the university.

In addition to excellent studies at the university Ramazan Bimashuly was closely involved in public activity. At the university he was a member of the Komsomol committee, secretary of the Komsomol organization of the course, and served as a young lecturer. Ramazan, as the head of the Komsomol organization, went through the school of organizing various contests, competitions, debates, literary evenings among students, etc., and became a leader in his environment. Ramazan Bimashuly not only loved art, but also had the talent to perform opera arias.

In 1954, the philosophy department at the university was closed, and Ramazan was transferred to the history department. During student years, he showed an inclination towards research work. As a student, R.B. Suleimenov became the author of three reviews, which were published in the newspapers “Kazakhstanskaya pravda” and “Leninskaya smena” in the 1950s.

The topic of Ramazan Bimashuly’s diploma work under the scientific guidance of professor A.A. Aliyev was “Historical views of G.V. Plekhanov”. The diploma work was defended with honors and was recognized the best graduation paper of the year. By the decision of the state examination commission of June 29, 1956, student R.B. Suleimenov received a diploma with honors (registration No. 594) and was awarded with the qualification of a history teacher at school, historian. By decision of the Academic Council of the Kazakh State University dated July 12, 1956, a promising young specialist was given a referral to post-graduate course. He didn't miss his chance. On October 15, 1956, having successfully passed the exams, he was accepted into the post-graduate course at the department of history



of socialist construction of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. The order was signed by the director of the institute A. Nusupbekov, approved by the president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, academician K.I. Satpayev. Of course, at that time the young graduate student did not know that his entire subsequent life would be inextricably linked with the research institute, with the Academy of Sciences. Excellence in studies, social activity, and research abilities of R.B. Suleimenov were reflected in the characteristics issued on July 26, 1956. The description was signed by the dean of the Faculty of History, associate professor A.A. Goryacheva and party bureau secretary S. Zhakypbekov (AGO. F. 2. I. 1. C. 586. P. 29-30).

The scientific supervisor of the young and inquisitive specialist, who from a young age loved to study and understand historical and cultural processes, is the greatest scientist, a classic of Kazakh literature, Mukhtar Omarkhanovich Auezov. Graduate student R.B. Suleimenov was offered the topic “Cultural construction in Kazakhstan during the second and third five-year industrial plans (1933-1940)” for his Candidate’s dissertation (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 104).

The year 1956 occupies a special place in the life of R.B. Suleimenov: he received a university diploma of a special type, started a family with Nurkamal Nygmetovna Kambarova, with whom he studied in the same course, and embarked on the path of big science. Nurkamal Nygmetovna worked for many years at the Abai Kazakh Pedagogical Institute, she is a Candidate of Philosophy, associate professor. They raised two children: son Yerkin (b. 1957) and daughter Leila (b. 1970). Yerkin Ramazanuly graduated from the Faculty of Mathematics of the Kazakh State University, and Leila Ramazankyzy graduated from the Faculty of Sociology of the above-mentioned University.

Upon completion of post-graduate course, by order of the director of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, Nusupbekov A.N. on October 15, 1959, Ramazan Bimashuly was appointed to the position of junior research fellow (salary was 1125 rubles) of the department of socialist construction (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 9)

In April 1961, R.B. Suleimenov successfully defended his candidate's thesis on the topic “Cultural construction in Kazakhstan during the second and third five-year industrial plans (1933-1940)”, carried out under the guidance of academician M.O. Auezov. The dissertation consisted of four chapters: Chapter I – “Development of public education in Kazakhstan during the second and third five-year industrial plans”, Chapter II – “Cultural and political educational work among the workers of the Kazakh SSR”, Chapter III – “History of the development of higher education and science in Kazakhstan during the years of the second and third five-year industrial plans,” Chapter IV – “Development of literature and art in Kazakhstan during the years of the second and third five-year industrial plans.” Thus, the work covered several spheres of culture and for the first time in national historiography the achievements and shortcomings of cultural construction in Kazakhstan in 1933-1940 were comprehensively analyzed. The main results of the dissertation were published in 16 articles and reviews by the author (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. Pp. 15-16). By order of the director of the Institute A.N. Nusupbekov dated April 29, 1961, gratitude was expressed to R.B. Suleimenov for his fruitful work and successful defense of his Candidate’s dissertation (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 75).

In 1962, R.B. Suleimenov was appointed senior researcher at the department of socialist construction at the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography. The subject of his further research work is the historical experience of cultural development in the republic. Chapters of the academic publication “History of the Kazakh SSR. The epoch of Socialism”, dedicated to the history of the cultural construction of Kazakhstan, were written by R.B. Suleimenov. He again summarized and comprehended the experience of cultural



construction of 1933-1941, 1945-1963. Thus, through an academic publication, for the first time, conclusions about the formation of the intelligentsia, life and culture of the auyll-rural population were presented to the general public (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 15).

In 1974-1979, Ramazan Bimashuly was the head of this department. From the first days of his work, he collected, analyzed, scientifically argued and displayed printed materials, archival documents and data covering the history of cultural construction implemented in the republic, its achievements and defects. In accordance with the research plan of the institute, researchers involved in the history of culture were attracted to the department: Candidate of History Kh.I. Bisenov, historians Sh.K. Bitkenbaeva, Zh.K. Kozhasbaev, Sh. Nurakhmetova (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 1118. P. 5).

The activities of the department were also successful. R.B. Suleimenov and Kh.I. Bisenov wrote chapters on the history of culture in the five-volume edition of "History of the Kazakh SSR". Chapters I, VII of the first part of the publication and Chapter I of the second part were born from the pen of Ramazan Bimashuly. He joined the editorial board of the publication. He also did not stand aside from the scientific life of the Union republics. R. Suleimenov and Kh. Bisenov were involved in writing a collective monograph "The experience of cultural development of Central Asia and Kazakhstan under socialism." Employees and postgraduate students of the department Sh. Bitkenbaeva, R. Balgozina, S. Abubakirov, K. Asanov and others defended their Candidate's dissertations (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 1052. P. 1).

On May 25, 1972, R.B. Suleimenov defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Lenin's ideas of the cultural revolution and their implementation in Kazakhstan" (AGO. F.11. I.1. C.372. P.106) at the Specialized Council at the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow. The opponents of the dissertation were Doctor of History, professor L.M. Zak from Moscow, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR S.B. Beisembaev from Almaty, Doctor of History, professor M.R. Shukurov from Tajikistan.

In 1972, the publishing house "Gylym" of the Kazakh SSR published the monograph "Lenin's ideas of the cultural revolution and their implementation in Kazakhstan," written on the basis of a doctoral dissertation, which was highly appreciated by scholars in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Almaty. Scholars (among them academicians of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR S. Baishev, S. B. Beisembaev, Doctors of science, professors Zh. Zhumabekov, L. Zak, V. Basin, G. Zadorozhnyi, E. Yermakov, V. Chufarov, Yu. Marchenko, V. Soskin, and others) unanimously emphasized the high scientific level of many years of research work, the uniqueness and depth of the author's approach to presenting a comprehensive program of the cultural revolution in conditions of non-capitalist development. In 1973, for this fundamental monograph, the author was awarded the Ch. Valikhanov first degree Award of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 106). Dedicating his monograph to a historical review of such areas of cultural construction as public education, cultural and political enlightenment of the working people of the republic, the development of education and science, R.B. Suleimenov widely reveals many obstacles, difficulties and contradictions on the path of cultural construction in Kazakhstan. As a researcher and expert on important cultural phenomena in his republic, he discusses the development paths and problems of many individual areas of cultural construction. The author reveals the historical milestones of the cultural revolution in Kazakhstan, shows how political and other conditions were created for its implementation.

Dedicated to the presentation and historical overview of such areas of cultural construction as public education, cultural and political enlightenment of the working people of the republic, the development of education and science, R.B. Suleimenov's monograph "Lenin's ideas of the cultural revolution and their implementation in Kazakhstan" consists of



five chapters. The first chapter deals with the problems of the cultural revolution and the concept of cultural progress in conditions of non-capitalist development, the second - the pre-revolutionary heritage of Kazakhstan and its development under socialism, the third - the implementation of democratic-cultural transformations in Kazakhstan during the transition to socialism, the fourth - the triumph Lenin's ideas of the cultural revolution in Kazakhstan, in the last fifth chapter - the tasks of the final stage of the cultural revolution and the beginning of their implementation in Kazakhstan. The division of the monograph into such chapters shows that the goal set by the author is to show the historical experience of the cultural revolution in Kazakhstan from the first years to the present day.

The work examines modern methodological and theoretical problems of the new socialist cultural structure of Kazakhstan at a high scientific and theoretical level, shows the paths and main trends in the ascent of the Kazakh people from medieval backwardness to the pinnacle of socialist culture. The monograph was the result of long-term research by the author.

In the work devoted to the history of national cultural construction in Kazakhstan, doubtless, much attention is paid to the description of the national characteristics of the culture of the Kazakh people (AGO. F.11. I.1. C.378. P.33-37).

Since the mid-1970s, the department of cultural history began work on the topic "Historiography of the cultural revolution in Kazakhstan." During the study of the topic, the task was set to collect, comprehend and analyze historiographically books, brochures, articles related to the history of culture. Therefore, the employees of the department compiled a bibliography of all printed materials from the 1920s to the 1970s, and collected data on the work done by famous personalities during the implementation of the cultural revolution.

Heading the department of culture, Ramazan Bimashuly took part in scientific and theoretical conferences in the republic and abroad, paying attention to the formation of a generation of specialists in the field of cultural studies. Thus, in 1975, he took part in an international scientific conference dedicated to the 1100-th anniversary of Al-Farabi in Almaty, where he made a report on the topic "Al-Farabi and the problem of continuity in the culture of Central Asia and Kazakhstan" (AGO. F.11. I.1. C.1441. P.71-75).

Until the end of the 1970s, there was no special department or sector in Kazakhstan dealing with Oriental studies. The formation and development of the science of Oriental studies in Kazakhstan is associated with the name of an outstanding scientist, laureate of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Republican State Award, academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan R.B. Suleimenov.

On March 16, 1979, by the decision of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR at the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography the Department of Oriental studies was created. The department was tasked with research related to the history of the neighboring countries of the East, their relationships with Kazakhstan (AGO. F.11. I.1. C.1396. P.13).

By Resolution of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR dated June 12, 1980 No. 115, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR Suleimenov Ramazan Bimashuly was relieved of his post as head of the department of cultural history and appointed the head of the department of oriental studies of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 120).

In general, the Department of Oriental studies, created under the leadership of Ramazan Bimashuly, had a great influence on the introduction into scientific circulation of the history monuments and culture of the peoples of the East, on expanding the source basis of historical science.



Ramazan Bimashuly constantly paid special attention to strengthening the staff capacity of the Department of Oriental studies, he headed and made efforts to improve the qualifications of employees. The department attracted qualified specialists who attended the school of oriental studies in Moscow, Leningrad, and Tashkent. During 1982-1983 senior researcher at the department of K.Sh. Khafizova underwent advanced training in Moscow, at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Department laboratory assistant A. Sabitov completed his postgraduate studies at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Leningrad department). K. Syroezhkin was sent to graduate school at the Far Eastern Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and successfully passed the entrance exams. A. Sultangalieva was sent for a two-year internship at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Junior researcher of the department R. Mustafina successfully underwent an internship at the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Thus, Ramazan Bimashuly, in his report on the work of the department for 1983, gives a satisfactory assessment of the training of young orientalists (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 1717. P. 24).

Having started his career at the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography in the late 1950s as a junior research fellow, Ramazan Bimashuly became the head of the Institute almost a quarter of a century later. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR dated May 31, 1984 (No. 107), corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR Suleimenov Ramazan Bimashuly was appointed as director of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 184).

A worthy assessment for Ramazan Bimashuly Suleimenov's scientific and scientific-organizational activities was the anniversary medal "For labor feat. In honor of the 100-th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin" and the Certificate of Honor of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR (AGO. F. 11. I. 1.C. 372. P. 155).

The scientific career of R.B. Suleimenov was combined with organizational activities. Ramazan Bimashuly mobilized the republic's leading historians to solve complex problems in the national history of the Soviet period. In this direction, R.B. Suleimenov led such scientific research as "Problems of the Kazakh cultural heritage", "History of the intelligentsia of Soviet Kazakhstan. 1917-1937." In 1991, he became one of the authors of the collection "History of Kazakhstan: "unexplored facts of history."

In 1990, B. Suleimenov became a member of the expert commission of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR for the award of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Award in the field of social sciences and the Academic Council for the Study of the modern economic paradigm of China (Moscow).

R.B. Suleimenov was an outstanding transmitter of knowledge. He continued his teaching path, which began in 1972, until the end of his life. During this time, he gave lectures to students of the Kazakh State Institute of Physical Culture and the Kazakh State University named after S.M. Kirov. By the decision of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated March 6, 1981 (protocol No. 9), he was awarded the academic title of professor of the Department of History of the USSR (AGO. F. 11. I. 1. C. 372. P. 123). He supervised students' coursework and diploma works, and was a supervisor of graduate students and applicants for higher educational institutions.

The fashioning of Ramazan Bimashuly as a scientist-historian was very rapid, but short-lived. Along with natural talents, this was influenced by a number of objective reasons. Firstly, famous researchers such as A. Margulan, B. Suleimenov, G. Dakhshleiger, Kh. Alpysbaev worked at the institute. Creative communication with them contributed to the rapid professional growth of Ramazan Bimashuly. Secondly, the Khrushchev thaw, which came after the 20-th Congress of the CPSU, freed scientific thought from Stalinist rules and



dogmas. Therefore, Ramazan Suleimenov belongs to the generation of the sixties. Thirdly, his scientific supervisor was the classic of world literature Mukhtar Auezov. The demands that the great writer made of his graduate students and students, his careful and patient attitude towards science and scientific truth, certainly had a decisive influence on the formation of the professional and human qualities of the future academician (Abzhanov, 2011). Ramazan Bimashuly, having reached his creative peak, after a short illness, died at the age of 62, on March 23, 1992.

Materials and methods. The scientific commonwealth highly appreciated the fundamental research of Academician R.B. Suleimenov, concerning the peculiarities of the development of the culture of Kazakhstan in the first half of the 20-th century and the ambiguous history of Soviet cultural construction in the republic. Of course, from the position of Independent Kazakhstan, great demands were placed on studies of the Soviet period devoted to the history of culture. There is no doubt that R.B. Suleimenov sought to reveal problems that at one time were not disclosed and were prohibited. At the end of the 1950s, the researcher began to rehabilitate the names of scientists who were undeservedly subjected to repression, and drew the attention of the scientific community to the work of restoring the scientific heritage and works of the repressed scholars. At the same time, he carried out the work together with scientists engaged in research in the fields of philosophy, art and literature. Thus, R.B. Suleimenov became one of the first historical personologist scientists.

This article is based on an analysis of publications and statements of scientists about academician R.B. Suleimenov, as well as the historical treatises of the academician himself. The main methods for studying historical sources are source analysis, problem-chronological, comparative methods, as well as methods of classification and systematization. The article is based on the principles of objectivity and historicism.

Discussion. If we describe the personal qualities of Ramazan Bimashuly, he can be described as a broad-minded, sociable, patient, enduring person who got to the bottom of the matter. As is evident from the memories of his colleagues and friends. February 16, 2001 the R.B. Suleimenov Institute of Oriental Studies, the Sh. Ualikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology organized an event dedicated to the 70-th anniversary of Academician R.B. Suleimenov. At this event, Academician of NAS RK M.K. Kozybaev delivered the report on the topic “Academician R.B. Suleimenov is a scientist-thinker and a man of mystery.” It spoke about Ramazan Bimashuly’s achievements in the scientific field: “Ramazan and I were born the same year. He passed away early. Reken was respectable, a man with a beautiful soul and thoughts, both in life-work and in fun he was a truly holistic person (remember Abai’s teaching “tolyk adam” (holistic person). Insinuatingly, resettled spectacles, in the joy of the moment he sang the song “Shapibai- au”. Reken devoted himself entirely to science. Ramazan was a very cheerful and broad-minded person, he was always the center of attention. He had a special communication style. He knew how to appropriately use the statements of European thinkers and during a conversation he always recalled literary images. This is also one from the traits of his intelligence” (Abzhanov, Isabek, 2007:193).

Academician of NAS RK O.M. Sultangazin recalls: “...In my life and work I met a lot of people, but among them one of the most charming was Ramazan Bimashuly. He was a very friendly, modest person, very hardworking. This is a man of high culture. Sometimes I wonder how such a person combines such wonderful qualities as nobility, erudition, restraint, which do not appear out of nowhere. From his stories, I understood that he acquired such a high level education from his father” (Abzhanov, Isabek, 2007:195). Ramazan Bimashuly was very close to the arts. Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.N. Nurpeis noted: “Ramazan was a very stately, handsome dzhigit and an excellent singer. He performed very well S. Mukhamedzhanov’s romance, written to the words of the great Abai...” (Abzhanov, Isabek, 2007:196).



Scientific supervisor of the candidate's dissertation of R. Suleimenov, classic of Kazakh literature M.O. Auezov wrote: “The dissertation candidate Suleimenov put in a lot of effort in collecting material, researching and summing up the results of subject of dissertation. Doing independent study required great talent to search and find evidence on the research topic, collecting numerous facts and figures. The writing of an extensive work (584 pages) indicates a lot of work done over the course of months and years. But I would especially like to note the content of the work and methods of summarizing the collected information. A dissertation candidate is a person who is fully prepared for research work, a promising researcher who has great potential” (Negimov, 2007).

Information about the life path of academician R.B. Suleimenov, his scientific heritage, scientific, organizational and teaching activities were included in collections edited by Kh.M. Abzhanova, K.N. Baltabaeva, A.T. Kapayeva, M.D. Butinbaeva, articles written by K.S. Aldazhumanov, S. Negimov. Collections of materials from scientific and practical conferences have been published (Collection, 2021; 60-th anniversary, 2021). “Suleimenov is a scientist who made a significant contribution to a deep study of the fate of the common national culture, the national intelligentsia and was able to reflect in his works the contradictions of that period. At the end of the 1960s, he wrote books about S. Asfendiyarov, T.K. Zhurgenov and tried to reflect the contradictions of that time” (Aldazhumanov, 2015: 36).

Results. Academician R. Suleimenov’s research on the history of culture covers the period from the XIXth century to the 1980s. Armed with historical knowledge, the thinker managed to write about the vicissitudes of the difficult fate of the people in that period. Even being in the grip of Soviet ideology, he and V. Moiseev published a joint work “From the history of Kazakhstan in the XVIIIth century (on the foreign and national policies of Abylai)” (Suleimenov, Moiseev, 1988). Of course, then it was impossible to even mention issues related to the independence of the nation, but the revival of the image of Abylai in the memory of the people was a special step, the implementation of which required special courage and strength of mind. This work, based on large-scale archival documents from Russia, Chinese works and Kazakh legends and traditions, describes one of the important and turning points in the history of the Kazakh people - the internal and foreign policy of Abylai Khan in the 1730s-1770s. Abylai’s activities played an important role in the life of the Kazakh people. In the fight against the Dzhungars, and then against the Manchurian and Qin Empire troops, a whole galaxy of brave batyrs and military commanders grew up, namely Bogenbai, Kabanbai, Malaisary, Zhanibek, Bayan, Yesset, Baigozy, Zhanatai, Orazymbet, et al.

Among the famous warriors, Abylai distinguished himself for his organizational talent and diplomatic skills. R.B. Suleimenov, analyzing the life path of the statesman, identifies several important stages in his life. The first stage is the time of wandering and struggle for recognition of the hereditary right to the title of sultan; it occurs in the 1720s. After that, a period of long struggle for supreme power in the Khanate begins, which he achieved in the late 1750s and early 1760s. Finally, the third and final stage in his life and work can be designated as the period of his election to the khan’s throne. In the preface of the work, Ramazan Bimashuly noted that there are very few scientific works in Kazakh Soviet historiography devoted to Kazakh historical figures, especially from the Middle Ages and the New Age. In addition, there is not a single scientific work devoted to the analysis of the domestic and foreign policies of the statesman Abylai, who occupied an important place in the history of the Kazakh people of the XVIIIth century.

Doubtless, Abylai is a complex and contradictory person, and it is very difficult to fully reveal the cause-and-effect motives of his policies and give a unilateral analysis of his activities. Nevertheless, R.B. Suleimenov made an attempt to highlight the main stages of



Abylai's political biography, show the main aspects of Abylai's internal and external political activities, and reveal its class character, based on facts obtained from documents of the Omsk Regional State Archive, the Central State Archive of Ancient Acts, and the Archive of Russian Foreign Policy at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the work, rich in documentary evidence, Abylai's life path and activities after ascending to the khan's throne were studied in detail. In his work, R.B. Suleimenov comprehensively covered issues related to the status of Abylai before 1771, showing how he took into his hands the fate of the Patriotic War with the Dzungars, and reflected his activities to unite the zhuzes. The chapter "Domestic and foreign policy after the proclamation of Abylai as khan" describes the election of Abylai as khan, after the death of the khan of the Middle Zhuzh, Abulmambet, in 1771, where it is written that "... for the election of the khan, a certain time and place is appointed, where the people begin to gather ..., private meetings are opened..., small circles are formed to decide who to elect as their head and who to entrust to be the representative of each crowd in the supreme council of the noblest representatives of the people. When the number of people arriving for the elections is considered quite large, a decisive meeting is appointed" (Suleimenov, Moiseev, 1988:120).

One of the main tasks of the khan's internal policy was the appointment of reliable individuals from among relatives as sultans or elders of the clan association: "Thanks to this, he at least achieved two goals: on the one hand, he constantly supported the tendency to isolate local elders and kept them within vassal relationships, secondly, at the head of tribal coalitions, Abylai placed reliable vassals and thereby simplified his managerial responsibilities over his subordinates" (Suleimenov, Moiseev, 1988:123). It was one of the methods of preventing feudal civil strife and strengthening power in the current historical situation of that period. The internal and foreign policy of Khan Abylai, on the path to creating a strong, centralized Kazakh state, had its strengths. According to Ramazan Bimashuly, Abylai was already a brave warrior from his youth, and in adulthood he showed himself to be a brave and capable leader, a competent diplomat and a tough ruler (Suleimenov, Moiseev, 1988:125). Abylai is a man of his epoch; the authors revealed the main tactics of Abylai as a politician, the ability to apply them and effectively use the current situation. In the final part of this work, R.B. Suleimenov, dwelling on the political situation of the Kazakh Khanate of the XVIIIth century, writes about the objectively positive role of Abylai in protecting the Kazakhs from external invaders and organizing the liberation movement against the invaders.

The authors, completing their work, categorically disagreed with the point of view presented in Soviet historiography regarding the multi-vector policy adhered to by Abylai Khan in relation to Qing China and the Russian Empire, which was due to real reasons. R.B. Suleimenov and V.A. Moiseev also wrote a work, in Kazakh and Russian, for the 150-th anniversary of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov "Ch. Valikhanov is an Orientalist scholar" (Suleimenov, Moiseev, 1985), based on archival materials, academic literature and studies made by Chokan Valikhanov. The work describes the life and multifaceted scientific activity of the great scientist and educator Ch. Valikhanov, about his contribution to the development of Russian and world oriental science.

This work is one of the first voluminous studies where Ch. Valikhanov is shown as an orientalist, whose formation of a critical view of the surrounding reality was influenced by instructor N.F. Kostyletsky. This is evidenced by the following lines: "Initially N.F. Kostyletsky was interested in Chokan's good knowledge of the customs and traditions of steppe life. Particularly gifted, intelligent and having shown significant achievements in mastering many scientific fields, Chokan Valikhanov at that time attracted the attention of not only the teachers of the corps, but also won the attention of other peoples" (Suleimenov, Moiseev, 1985b: 17-18). Ramazan Bimashuly noted that 1856-1857 were turning point years



in the scientific biography of Ch. Valikhanov and that, along with the daily work of studying and researching originals and literature, Chokan began writing works. Ch. Valikhanov's first article was published in the periodical press - on March 10, 1857, a "Letter from Omsk" was published in the newspaper "Russian Invalid", which refers to the prospects for economic development in the Kazakh steppe and makes an attempt to draw the attention of the public and government to the needs of the region. The works of Chokan Valikhanov were highly appreciated in Russian science.

Ramazan Bimashuly also noted that Shokan Valikhanov's trip to Kashgaria in 1857 was a very important event in his life. Valikhanov's trip to Kashgaria and his works about this region showed us him as the country's leading orientalist and glorified his name throughout the world. Thus, in the report of the Russian Geographical Society, published in the Bulletin of the Russian Geographical Society in 1863, said that "Valikhanov was the first educated person to visit these countries", that "this journey is a real feat in the field of Geography since the time of Marco Polo, not counting the unfortunate Adolf Schlagintweit, who was killed in this city (Valikhanov reported important information about him)" (Suleimenov, Moiseev, 1985: 47).

In the second chapter "Science" the authors wrote about the problems of the history of Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the works of Ch. Valikhanov, the scientific topics raised by him and infused in scholarly discourse in many archival documents that were stored in the Omsk regional archive, manuscripts of eastern authors brought by him from Kashgaria, epigraphic letters, legends and tales about the past life of the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, collected by him from the people. From a report to the Russian Geographical Society from 1865, a quote about Valikhanov: "He carefully wrote down the legends, fairy tales and epics of his people, researched Central Asian languages, bought at high prices from the local population ancient items found at their burial and excavation sites and, despite great danger, which threatened his life, entered a Buddhist monastery and found rare manuscripts there."

Already in the late 1950s, R.B. Suleimenov began to rehabilitate the names of scientists who were unreasonably subjected to repression and drew the attention of the scientific community to the need to restore their scientific heritage. After the XXth Congress of the CPSU, the scientist began to study the life and scientific heritage of S.Zh. Asfendiyarov. In 1959, he published two articles: "About Sanzhar Zhagyparyly Asfendiyarov's academic career" (Suleimenov, 1959: 101-102) and "Prominent public figure and prominent scholar." For the first time, they systematically narrate the state and scientific activities of Asfendiyarov (Suleimenov, 1959: 4). However, the process that began during the Khrushchev Thaw - the work of studying individuals who became victims of lawlessness - gradually began to decline during the Brezhnev stagnation. But despite the unofficial ban on the development of this area, R.B. Suleimenov did not stop research and continued work on S. Asfendiyarov. In 1966, an article "The First Kazakh Marxist Historian" was published in the journal "Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR", which analyzed the scientific heritage and contribution to the study of the history of Kazakhstan by S. Asfendiyarov, taking into consideration the new information (Suleimenov, 1966: 65-76). In 1985, perestroika began in the country and, by virtue of publicity, the scientific works of S. Zh. Asfendiyarov and the science development activities in the republic received a new assessment, and the honest name of the scholar was restored. It was, certainly and without any doubt, the great merit of R.B. Suleimenov. One of his articles was published in 1987 under the title "Sanjar Dzhaferovich Asfendiyarov" (Suleimenov, 1987: 86-95), where it is noted that: "The central problem of many historical works of the scientist, especially the generalizing work on the history of Kazakhstan, was the problem of Kazakh ethnogenesis... The subsequent development of historical science confirmed the correctness of the basic conceptual provisions put forward by S.D. Asfendiyarov: 1. The formation of the Kazakh nation is a long



process, its beginning coincides with the formation of the first state associations. 2. The growth of this process is associated with the development of productive forces, the erasing of tribal differences, the strengthening of economic and trade ties, the formation of large similar ethnopolitical and ethnocultural associations (zhuzhes) and the further consolidation of the latter into a single territorial-economic and ethnocultural whole. 3. The process of formation of the Kazakh people ends in the XV-XVIth centuries. 4. The final and comprehensive consolidation of Kazakh society is associated with the process of formation of the Kazakh nation” (Suleimenov, 1987: 92-93).

The name of Temirbek Zhurgenov is associated with the cultural revolution in our country and Central Asian countries. In many spheres he was a pioneer. The first Minister of Education of Kazakhstan, called the “iron commissar”, thanks to whose perseverance in 1934 in Almaty they began the construction of six largest universities in Kazakhstan and throughout Central Asia. His organizational talent was clearly demonstrated when resolving issues related to the organization of the First Decade of Kazakh Art and Literature in Moscow in 1936. Ramazan Suleimenov dedicated an essay to him entitled “Temirbek Zhurgenov” in Russian (Suleimenov, 1968), in Kazakh (Suleimenov, 1969), as well as articles (Suleimenov, 1978), (Suleimenov, 1990). They examined the published works, manuscripts and many archival documents of T.K. Zhurgenov. Based on the memoirs of cultural and educational workers, prominent party and Soviet figures of the republic, an overview of the life, state and scientific activities of the People's Commissar is presented. In the last period of his activity, over 3-4 years, T. Zhurgenov did a lot, scoring on the cultural prosperity of Kazakhstan. Along with it, Ramazan Bimashuly in his work writes about the activities of Temirbek Karauly, who showed in his written works a deep knowledge of literary and journalistic language, stylistics, was fluent in the Kazakh language and highly valued it.

It is worth noting that T. Zhurgenov was indeed an extraordinary person in many ways. Even a cursory glance at the main milestones of his biography allows us to evaluate his personality and understand why R.B. Suleimenov paid such close attention to this historical figure in the history of Kazakhstan.

In addition, T. Zhurgenov himself showed great ability for research work, having received the appropriate characteristics from the professors of the Central Asian State University after graduating from the university (AP RK. F. 141. I. 16. C. 1038. P. 1).

So Temirbek Karauly was appointed the first rector of KazPedUZ in 1926 in Tashkent, reorganized from the local Inpros (Institute of Education) (AP RK F. 141. I. 1. C. 4876. P. 175, 224). At that he considered one of the goals of KazPedUZ as training highly qualified teachers from the Kazakhs, so that these teachers would convey “the entire wealth of knowledge in the Kazakh language.” According to the opinion of a new rector, the institute was supposed to train not only teachers, but also the first scientists from among the Kazakhs; T. Zhurgenov saw KazPedVUZ as a scientific and educational institution (AP RK F. 141. I. 1. C. 4886. Pp. 71-72).

In 1930-1933 T. Zhurgenov worked as People's Commissar of Education in Uzbekistan (AP RK. F.141. I.1. C.11558. P.28). And since 1933, T. Zhurgenov began working as the People's Commissar of Education of the Kazakh ASSR. During his work T. Zhurgenov gave a special importance to the cultural heritage of the pre-revolutionary period. Among other things, his efforts to preserve and restore the mausoleum of Khoja Akhmet Yasawi, essentially a sacred medieval complex, citing its historical value, despite the well-known attitude of the authorities towards religion, attracts special attention (AP RK. F. 141. I. 1. C. 10142; P. 82. CSA RK. F. 81. I. 3. C. 341. P. 36-37, 94-95).

An important event in the history of Kazakhstan is the uprising led by Kenesary Kasymov, which lasted from 1837 to 1847. It covered the territory of the entire Kazakhstan: Kazakhs from all three zhuzhes took part in this uprising. This fact gave the uprising a



national liberation, anti-colonial character; E.B. Bekmakhanov's book is dedicated to it. "Kazakhstan in the 20-40s of the 19-th century," where the author considered the uprising of 1837-1847 as a national liberation struggle of the Kazakhs against tsarism. After the release of the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (B) of Kazakhstan dated April 10, 1951 "About the article in the newspaper "Pravda" "For Marxist-Leninist coverage of issues of the history of Kazakhstan", as well as in the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of the republic dated June 26, 1951 "On additional measures to implement..." the uprising of Kenesary Kasymov in 1837-1847 was described as reactionary, and its leader as an "ardent monarchist." Author of the book E.B. Bekmakhanov was expelled from the party, dismissed from service on charges of "anti-Soviet" activities and sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Academician R. Suleimenov is a junior colleague and like-minded person of the famous historian Ermukhan Bekmakhanov. The repressive regime in the 1950s deprived E. Bekmakhanov of all titles and regalia. Then, while still a student at that time, R. Suleimenov wrote the text of a collective statement on the return of E. Bekmakhanov's doctorate and professorship on behalf of an initiative group of colleagues and students.

In the early 1990s, academician Ramazan Suleimenov together with academician Manash Kozybaev and Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor Zhanuzak Kasymbaev, wrote an article where they noted that "... in the history of the national regions of Russia in the first half of the XIXth century two major uprisings dominate with a clear anti-colonial character: the Shamil uprising lasted 25 years, and the Kenesary uprising lasted 10 years. The two popular outbreaks have a lot in common, but there are also differences. In August 1859, on Mount Gunib, the great imam surrendered to nawab Baryatinsky, then was sent to Kaluga, where, by the way, another leader of the Kazakh popular outbreak of the Younger zhuzh, Sultan Aryngazy was also in exile. Fate had a different plan for Kasymov's life. Undeclared in battles with the tsarist punitive troops, but retreating under their pressure, he died in the south of the Kyrgyz Alatau. How many legends have been created about his death... The uprising was defeated. It was not possible to unite the Kazakhs into unified state. But it was one of the links in the liberation struggle of the peoples of Russia, which swept through Ukraine, Transcaucasus, and other regions. Kenesary Kasymov, as the "Mithridate of the Kirgiz steppe" (Semyonov Tien-Shanskiy), showed consistency in a long, grueling struggle against the stronghold of European reaction" (Kozybaev, Suleimenov, Kasymbaev, 1992).

It is also worth sharing the article by academician R. Suleimenov about the prominent Kazakh historian, pedagogue, active public figure and organizer of science, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR A.N. Nusupbekov, which says that "...one of the first workers of the Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography at Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, Akai Nusupbekovich Nusupbekov step by step went through all stages of scientific work and grew from a junior researcher to the head of the institute, developed as a major scientist, a talented organizer of science, and a wise mentor to youth. Under his leadership, the institute became a recognized center of historical science in Kazakhstan. The scientist's many years of scientific and pedagogical activity were highly appreciated. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Red Banner of Labor, many medals, and was awarded the title of Honored Scientist of the Republic" (Suleimenov, 1979).

R.B. Suleimenov published an article "Life devoted to science" about the famous Kazakh scientist A.Kh. Margulan, where he writes that "... an intellectual curiosity and exceptional diligence provided him with the honorable right of a discoverer in many branches of Kazakhstani science: archeology of the Bronze Age and the early Middle Ages, history of culture and art, folklore and ethnography. He followed the routes of ancient caravans and Kazakh nomadic camps through the most deserted and waterless regions for thousands and thousands of kilometers, found and identified dozens of new archaeological complexes,



described them and combing them. He was the one who scientifically proved that Kazakhstan was not, as many scientists before him believed, a harsh desert. A.Kh. Margulan for the first time carefully studied the ancient urban culture of Southern Kazakhstan in the basins of the Syr Darya, the Talas and the Chu rivers, and carried out preliminary excavations in Otyrar, Taraz, Sairam and Syganak. As a result, his major monograph “From the history of cities and construction art of ancient Kazakhstan” was published. “A scientist of wide interests, enormous intellect, high erudition, major scholar, a wonderful person and conveyor of knowledge, a prominent organizer and popularizer of science, Alkey Khakanovich Margulan enjoys well-deserved fame and great love of his people” (Suleimenov, 1984).

Over the years, R.B. Suleimenov published articles about B.A. Tolepbaev (Suleimenov, 1981: 87-89), S.B. Beisembayev (Suleimenov, 1982), G.F. Dakhshleyger (Suleimenov, 1984: 213-216), who made a great contribution to the development of historical scholarship in Kazakhstan. At the meeting dedicated to the 90-th anniversary of his mentor Mukhtar Omarkhanuly Auezov, R.B. Suleimenov delivered a report on the topic “Mukhtar Auezov as a cultural historian,” in which he notes that “... the theoretical heritage of M.O. Auezov as a historian of multinational Soviet culture and, in particular, the history of culture of Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan has a great methodological importance. Here, as in his artistic endeavor, a high cultural and intellectual level, phenomenal erudition, exceptional breadth of outlook and depth of philosophical thinking, extraordinary linguistic abilities, excellent memory, the gift of instant broad generalizations, the ability to grasp and highlight the main, essential, characteristic, substantial traits and signs, to grasp the cause-and-effect relationship between phenomena and events in the spiritual, political and socio-economic life of society are manifested. At the same time, he avoided blusters, did not like to cite the classics, study to express the idea or theoretical principles that he followed as clearly and simply as possible, and also preferred not to explain and expound the fundamental principles, but to apply them in the course of his research, to proceed from them when solving certain scientific problems” (Suleimenov, 1989:117-118). In addition, he wrote an article dedicated to the first president of the Academy of Sciences of the republic, the founder of the science of metallogeny in Kazakhstan, a talented organizer of science who made a great contribution to the development of social sciences, Kanysh Imantaiuly Satpayev (Suleimenov, 1989: 34-38). R.B. Suleimenov also took part in the preparation of selected works by K.I. Satpayev (Suleimenov, 1989).

Conclusion. Ramazan Bimashuly Suleimenov left behind a great heritage such as productive researches in the field of national historical science; his life had all the features typical in Soviet society. He was born in the brutal 1930s, came of age under the Stalinist system, and graduated from high school in the 1940s. During his childhood and school years, there were many factors in his life that determined the fate of the future scientist (including the spiritual and cultural atmosphere, the influence of mentors, and the influence of literary and historical works). Nevertheless, the most decisive factor is Ramazan Bimashuly’s admission to the Kazakh State University. In those years, Kazakh State University was one of the leading educational institutions of the republic. Prominent scientific and pedagogical personnel worked here and a wealth of experience in personnel training was collected. At KazSU, special attention has always been paid to the development of research work of students. Thus, R.B. Suleimenov found himself in an environment that created favorable conditions for the discovery of natural talent and his formation as a historian. Ramazan Bimashuly’s advanced ideas about the tasks and problems of personology occupy a significant place in the history of Kazakhstani science. R.B. Suleimenov made efforts to conduct research on such personalities as Abylai Khan, Ch. Valikhanov, T. Zhurgenov, S. Asfendiyarov, created essays about E. Bekmakhanov, A. Nusupbekov, A. Margulan, B. Tolepbaev, S. Beisembayev, G. Dakhshleiger, M. Auezov and K. Satpayev et al.



Academician R.B. Suleimenov is doubtless the brightest phenomenon and the largest figure in the historical science of Kazakhstan. His works introduced the All-Soviet Union society to the history of Kazakhstan and the achievements of the republic's historians. Ramazan Bimashuly, in the process of academic development in the scientific field, was not only a fugleman for his colleagues, but also learned a lot from them. In the 1980s, the scientist's biography is characterized by new achievements. Now he took into his own hands the formation of an academic orientalist organization. R.B. Suleimenov became one of the first head of the Department of Oriental Studies, opened at the Sh. Ualikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography, in which he gathered many talented young people, ensured their scientific and professional growth, and Oriental studies were carried out under his leadership.

The life and scientific path of Ramazan Bimashuly, his responsibility and honest attitude to his work, complete dedication to his profession, the ability to care for the cultural heritage of his people is a true fugleman for young scientists to follow.

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AP RK – Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

ARAS – Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences

CSA RK – Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan

RSACH – Russian State Archive of a Contemporary History

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