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Abstract. *Introduction.* The popularity of the biographical approach in modern historical science is due to the fact that it has a powerful synthesizing potential. The scientific interest in the life experience of an individual, which incorporates internalized social history, is growing. The biographical approach with its accumulated tools makes it possible to trace the history of generations interacting with the social environment, in its various manifestations, with cultural and intellectual traditions. *Goals.* To illuminate the possibilities of biographical approach as a factor of identity realization through consideration of some stages of life of the famous Beremizhanov family. *Materials and methods.* Within the framework of this article a historiographical analysis of the development of the biographical approach was used. The historical-genetic method allows to identify cause-and-effect relationships and build a logical picture of biography in the context of events. Materials from the archives of Orenburg, St. Petersburg, Almaty on the history of the Beremizhanov family were used. *Results.* The use of the biographical method allows us to reconstruct not only personal life strategies, but also to reconstruct a holistic picture of the social and political context. The life history of the Beremizhanov family is a microhistory of a classical aristocratic family with a set of power and social functions. The development of personalistics based on new research methods of



social and intellectual history will significantly expand the inter- and interdisciplinary discourse. On the other hand, the historical community has a request for microhistory, where the subjects are not only major historical figures, whose importance is not denied, but also "second-level" persons, on the scale of a particular region. The study of this layer will make it possible to reconstruct the historical past as objectively as possible, to reveal the regularities of socio-political dynamics and to comprehend the behavioral norms of society.

Keywords: Historiography, new biographical history, identity, intellectuals, Beremzhanovs, collective history, historical personalism

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ӨМІРБАЯНДЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІ ДАМУЫ ҰЛТТЫҚ БІРЕГЕЙЛІКТІ СЕЗІНУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Қазіргі отандық тарих ғылымындағы өмірбаяндық тәсілдің танымалдығы оның күшті синтездеу әлеуетіне ие болуымен байланысты. Ішкі әлеуметтік тарихты сіңірген адамның өмірлік тәжірибесіне ғылыми қызығушылық артып келеді. Жинақталған құралдарымен өмірбаяндық тәсіл әлеуметтік ортамен өзара әрекеттесетін ұрпақтардың тарихын оның әртүрлі көріністерінде, мәдени және зияткерлік дәстүрлерімен бақылауға мүмкіндік береді. *Мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Беремжановтар отбасының өмірінің кейбір кезеңдерін қарастыру арқылы жеке басын тану факторы ретінде өмірбаяндық тәсілдің мүмкіндіктерін атап өту. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Осы мақала аясында өмірбаяндық тәсілдің дамуына тарихнамалық талдау қолданылды. Тарихи-генетикалық әдіс себеп-салдарлық байланыстарды анықтауға және оқиғалар контекстінде өмірбаянның логикалық бейнесін құруға мүмкіндік береді. Орынбор, Санкт-Петербург, Алматы мұрағаттарынан Беремжановтар отбасының тарихы бойынша материалдар пайдаланылды. *Нәтижелер.* Өмірбаяндық әдісті қолдану



жеке өмірлік стратегияларды ғана емес, сонымен бірге әлеуметтік және саяси контекстің тұтас көрінісін қалпына келтіруге мүмкіндік береді. Беремжановтар отбасының өмірбаяны – бұл билік пен әлеуметтік функциялардың жиынтығы бар классикалық ақсүйектер отбасының микро тарихы. Басқа жағынан, тарихи қоғамдастықтың микро тарихқа сұранысы бар, мұнда субъектілер тек маңыздылығы жоққа шығарылмайтын ірі тарихи тұлғалар ғана емес, сонымен қатар жеке аймақ ауқымындағы «екінші деңгейдегі» тұлғалар. Бұл қабатты зерттеу тарихи өткенді мүмкіндігінше объективті түрде қалпына келтіруге, әлеуметтік-саяси динамиканың заңдылықтарын анықтауға және қоғамның мінез-құлық нормаларын түсінуге мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: Тарихнама, жаңа өмірбаяндық тарих, бірегейлік, зиялы қауым, Беремжановтар, ұжымдық тарих, тарихи персоналистика

Алғыс айту. Мақала BR20280975 «Қазақ мемлекеттілігінің тарихи дәстүрлері және ұлттық бірегейлікті сақтау мәселелері» іске асыру аясында дайындалды.

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РАЗВИТИЕ БИОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ КАК ФАКТОР ОСОЗНАНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ

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Аннотация. *Введение.* Популярность биографического подхода в современной отечественной исторической науке связана с тем, что он обладает мощным синтезирующим потенциалом. Развитие персоналистики на основе новых методов исследования социальной и интеллектуальной истории значительно расширит интер- и междисциплинарный дискурс. Биографический подход с его накопленным инструментарием позволяет проследить историю поколений, взаимодействующей с социальной средой, в самых разных его проявлениях, с культурными и интеллектуальными традициями. *Цель и задачи.* Осветить возможности биографического подхода как фактора осознания идентичности через рассмотрение



этапов жизни известного семейства Беремжановых. *Материалы и методы.* В рамках статьи использован историографический анализ развития биографического подхода. Историко-генетический метод позволяет выявить причинно-следственные связи и выстроить логическую картину биографии в контексте событий. Используются материалы из архивов Оренбурга, Санкт-Петербурга, Алматы по истории семейства Беремжановых. *Результаты.* Применение биографического метода позволило реконструировать не только персональные жизненные стратегии, но воссоздать целостную картину социального и политического контекста. Жизнеописание семьи Беремжановых представляет собой микроисторию классического аристократического семейства с набором властных и социальных функций. С другой стороны, историческое сообщество имеет запрос на микроисторию, где субъектами выступают не только крупные исторические деятели, значение которых не отрицается, но и лица «второго уровня», в масштабе отдельного региона. Изучение этого пласта позволит максимально объективно реконструировать историческое прошлое, выявить закономерности социально-политической динамики и осмыслить поведенческие нормы социума.

Ключевые слова: Историография, новая биографическая история, идентичность, интеллигенция, Беремжановы, коллективная история, историческая персоналистика

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Introduction. The complexity and ambiguity of interpretations of the role of a number of specific historical leaders and famous persons in the fate of the country is particularly strong at the level of mass consciousness. In essence, we are talking about the phenomenon of "negative historical persons" of Kazakhstan. Such inferences are formed on the basis of both memory and products of creative industry. Accordingly, the problems of specific manifestation of the contradiction of morality and politics in the activities of certain persons and related difficulties in assessing the definition of their historical role are actualised. The problem of the role of personality in history has high relevance for each generation. Kazakhstan society is experiencing the processes of rethinking its past and in this connection a number of questions arise concerning the role and assessments of the activities of certain individuals.

The shift of research emphasis from the biography of key political figures to the reconstruction of the gallery of historical persons of the "second plan" is one of the demanded directions in modern historical science. The application of the methods of new biographical history will make it possible to reconstruct a holistic picture of the social and political context through the reconstruction of the life course.

The life history of the Beremzhanov family is a microhistory of a classical aristocratic family with a set of power and social functions. The family for a long time acted as a social guarantor in solving economic, judicial and political problems of Kazakhs of the Turgai region. It is necessary to emphasise such characteristics in this dynasty as clannishness, corporatism, family cohesion. The Beremzhanovs competed with the Sultan dynasties and other noble families. Important stimulants of maintenance of hereditary dominance were upbringing, education, wealth, kinship with influential families of the Kazakh society. Members of the family and kin of which for more than two centuries occupied leading



positions in the social hierarchy of the Kazakh society. Its famous representatives include: Batyr Shakshak Zhanibek, commander and hero of the anti-Dzhungar war of the early 18th century, Chegen Musin, bi and patrimonial leader of the mid-19th century, Korgambek Beremzhanov, public figure of the early 20th century, Akhmed Beremzhanov, deputy of the State Duma I and II convocations, district commissar of the Provisional Government, Gazymbek Beremzhanov member of the Alash party, Batyrbek Beremzhanov one of the founders of chemical science in Kazakhstan. The Beremzhanovs are an example of the history of intellectuals, whose activities qualitatively changed space and time, and offered society adequate "answers", including new formats of culture and new models of intellectual experience and worldview.

Purpose of the article. To highlight the possibilities of the biographical approach as a factor of identity realization through the consideration of some stages of the life of the famous Beremzhanov family.

Materials and methods. The biographical method emphasizes the study of personality as a carrier of retrospective information. The possibilities of the biographical approach expand the range of cognitive tools, and the "humanization of history" allows us to look at the personal component of historical processes and the course of development of various social institutions.

An important basic research tool is historiographical analysis. Within the framework of the article we tried to trace the stages of development of historical personalistics. We considered the works of foreign authors and Kazakhstani studies, in particular, describing the history of the Beremzhanov family. The historical-genetic method was applied, which allows us to identify cause-and-effect relationships and build a logical picture of biography in the context of events.

The source base of the study is based on the fonds of archives, museums and rare book collections of libraries in Kazakhstan, Russia and Uzbekistan. A significant number of documents are stored in the fonds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, namely: Fond 4 "Orenburg Border Commission"; F. 25 "Turgai Regional Board", F. 17 "Turgai Regional Commissariat of the Provisional Government"; F. 18 "Turgai Department of the Provisional Government"; F. 16 "Turgai Regional Military Commissariat". The study of materials from the above-mentioned fonds will trace the genesis and evolution of the family in different political situations, their role and place in the public life of the region.

The turning point in the life of the family and the country fell on the first quarter of the twentieth century. The materials on this period are concentrated in the archival repositories of Moscow and St. Petersburg. GA RF, F.1701 "Tuzemnyy department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Omsk, 1918-1919"; F. 749 "Committee of Members of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly. Samara. Ufa. 1918"; F. 192 "Legal Meeting at the Provisional All-Russian Government (Directory) Omsk, Ufa. 1918 г.". The Duma period of A. Beremzhanov is reflected in the documents of the State Duma fund of the Russian State Duma, F. 1278.

Discussion. Since the 90s of the twentieth century, the political portraits of representatives of the liberal wing of the Kazakh intelligentsia, whose public and creative activity falls on the period of the second half of the XIX-early XX centuries, have been studied most actively and productively. As a result, the Kazakh historiography was enriched with quantitative indicators and qualitative works that form the basis of modern political portraiture. The works of M. Koigeldiev (Koigeldiev, 1994), K. Nurpeisov (Nurpeisov, 1995), D. Amanzholova (Amanzholova, 1994, 2016,2020), T. Omarbekov (Omarbekov, 2003) defined the range of scientific issues and research focus in the study of historical persons and key events of the first quarter of the twentieth century). During the period of independence, the works of M. Kul-Muhamed (Kul-Muhamed, 1995), J. Kadyralina, L. Akhmetov,



V. Grigoriev, G. Shoikin (Kadyralina et al., 2008) appeared. The direction on restoration of historical names of the epoch of Kazakh khanate, leaders of national liberation movement, famous public figures whose party affiliation is connected with Muslim or social-democratic directions is actualised.

The monograph by M. Vyatkin (Vyatkin, 1947) on the biography of the batyr Syrym remained a reference for a long time and today does not lose its scientific value.

The works of I. Erofeeva (Erofeeva, 1999), G. Sultangalieva (Sultangalieva, 2002, 2009), H. Abzhanov (Abzhanov, 2013), M. Abdirov (Abdirov, 2001), G. Mukataev (Mukataev, 2001), Z. Kabuldinov (Kabuldinov, 2018), H. Sultangazy (Sultangazy, 2019), G. Ermenbaeva (Ermenbaeva, 2022), E. Medeubaev (Medeubaev, 2010) on reconstructing the biographies of historical persons are important for the development of domestic personal history.

At the same time, there are works where the object of study is not one historical person, but entire dynasties: article by G. Sultangalieva, dedicated to the Berkimbayevs, A. Gabdulina (Gabdulina, 2019), describing the merchant family Pleshcheevs, etc. (Sultangalieva, 2021).

In addition, the Institute of History and Ethnology named after Ch. Valikhanov prepared a number of collections of archival materials on the life and activities of famous biys and batyrs (Sultans and batyrs of the Middle Juz, 2018). A separate group is represented by works devoted to representatives of the Soviet party nomenclature and cultural elite. Thus, the life and activities of D. Kunayev, J. Shayakhmetov, J. Tashenov are the subject of scientific research by Kazakh scientists (Kasymova, 2022), (Tulepbayev, 2006), (Saktaganova, 2012), (Aminova, Talgatbekov, 2021), (Tulepbergenov, 2018).

Studies on the Soviet period and political leaders do not lose their relevance. Due to the availability of a number of archival funds there is a rethinking of the activities of the Soviet elite and their contribution to the development of Kazakhstan.

The appearance of collections of archival documents and materials expands research opportunities. Thus, I. Kozybayev systematised a significant layer of archival sources and materials on the life and activities of prominent Soviet scientists and politicians.

In 2016, materials devoted to the life and activities of S. Zimanov, in 2018 diplomat M. Isinaliev, and in 2020 scientist and historian M. Kozybaev were published (Kozybaev, 2016, 2018).

Almost all works are based on the category of evaluation, first of all, positive. The image of this or that politician, public figure is formed through the analysis of specific characteristics such as: business qualities, leadership, versatility, progressiveness of views. The idealisation of the image of the object under study is a characteristic feature of works on biographical history. The need for critical approaches and objective understanding of the activities of historical persons is raised in the article by A. Bisenova and A. Mukasheva "Colonial intellectuals: between enlightenment and representative role" (Bisenova, Mukasheva, 2020).

The article by A. Zhumadil, E. Uzhkenov, and M. Zhumadil on the origin of steppe elites is of methodological interest. The article highlights theoretical and political science aspects of the problem of elites (Zhumadil, Uzhkenova, Zhumadil, 2020). The authors made an attempt to apply the theory of elites to explain the processes of power distribution in nomadic society in the period of antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Italian historian Giovanni Levi (Levi, 2019) was one of the first to propose a typology of historical biographies. They are the basis of modern historical personalistics. The first type is "modal biography": based on numerous biographical studies of typical representatives of various social groups, the most common forms of behavior, evaluation of events are revealed. The second type is called "contextual biography". In it, the atmosphere and historical events of a particular social epoch, in which the personality realizes himself, are of primary



importance. His work "Intangible Inheritance. The career of one exorcist in Piedmont in the seventeenth century" (Levy, 2023) is a biography of the villagers. Archival data served as material. It reveals the main strategies of individuals depending on their social status and family and other opportunities. There are models of biographies developed by A.L. Valevsky (Valevsky, 1993). They present chronological, professional, intellectual, psychological, sociocultural model of biographical research. Personal history uses autobiographies, letters, diaries, memoirs, photographs, electronic records, interviews and other direct and indirect evidence of life history as sources. On this basis, a visual image, psychological and artistic portrait of the individual is created. "Individual past" acquires concrete features of biography, becomes a historical source of knowledge. The history of one life acquires the significance of the structural dimension of the entire social system by "ascending" to the individual. The microhistory of an individual at any stage of history becomes a source for building the macrohistory of the entire society. This is the significance of biography as a means of historical cognition. Simona Charuti's "City and Crafts. The birth of a corporate language (Turin, XVII-XVIII centuries)" (Krom, Zocolla, 2003) She investigates the norms and values of the artisan class and the workshop life. She has been able to reconstruct, on the basis of a biographical approach, the whole variety of urban relations with its opportunities and limitations.

In the post-Soviet space, namely in Russian historiography, the biographical approach is simultaneously used as one of the methods of intellectual history (Repina, 1998, 2011; Bazhenova, 2010). The switch to the biographical approach reflects the requirements of the present day: to clarify the role of the individual in history. The simple study of the change of events, evolution of social structures, changes in mentalities does not give a result that satisfies modern requirements. On the other hand, it is criticized. For example, the problem of "correlation of individual and social" in research raises questions. Thus, in historiography there is excessive attention to specific events and historical characters. Moreover, as a rule, the main character is a representative of the elite or a hero, which contradicts the idea that history is made by all the people (Petrovskaya, 2003; Shilov, 2002)

Of particular value within the framework of this study are the works of foreign researchers M. Olcott (Olcott, 1981, 1987, 1996), V. Martin (Martin, 2001), S. Sabol (Sabol, 2003), P. Rottier (Rottier, 2003, 2005), R. Kindler (Kindler, 2017), devoted to the study of the issues of the functioning of the traditional economy of the Kazakhs and the transformation processes of the social structure that occurred in the designated period. The main thesis of the above-mentioned works is to recognise the leading role of Russia in the transformation of the nomadic way of life of the Kazakhs. The historiographical review would not be complete without analysing the works of S. Whitcroft (Wendelken, 2000), S. Cameron (2000), N. Piancholla (2019, 2022), which describe the period of regime change and the establishment of Soviet power on the basis of extensive archival material.

T. Uyama (Uyama, 2000) was interested in the issues of kinship and its influence on politics in the Soviet period. According to T. Uyama geographical factor and intra-ethnic structure are specific features of the Kazakh political process.

Thus, in foreign historiography the biographical approach acts as a methodological orientation of the researcher to the use of biographical data as cognitive tools for the study of historical processes and social institutions.

Results. The reconstruction of the history of the Beremzhanov family is based on the works of the pre-revolutionary period, which is evidence of the special status of the family in the system of regional socio-economic and political relations. The first and most complete information about the Beremzhanov family appeared in the works of A. Dobrosmyslov, a Russian official and public figure. He labelled the Beremzhanov family as the most authoritative and influential among the Kazakh population of the Turgai region



(Dobrosmyslov, 1901)¹. His work presents the genealogy of the family and contains information about its prominent representatives: batyr Shakshak Janybek, a talented commander and hero of the anti-Dzhungar war, bey Chegen Musin, a contemporary of Kenesary Kasymov, and the family's leader, Beremzhanov.

The works of A. Vasiliev (Vasiliev, 1896), A. Alektorov (Alektorov, 1900) are of source material significance for our research; at different times they held the post of inspector of education of the Turgai region and were personally acquainted with some members of the Beremzhanov family. The military and political activity of Shakshak Zhanibek, an ancestor of the Beremzhanov family was reflected in the work of I. Erofeeva devoted to the Khan of the Younger Juz Abulhair. I. Erofeeva came to the conclusion that "the concentration of more or less significant power at the level of the supreme power had a discrete, reversible and pulsating character in Kazakhs..." (Erofeeva, 1999). She draws attention to Abulhair's entourage, where the key role was played by batyr Zhanibek, which confirms the thesis that the functions of institutions of power were performed in him by various kinds of normative regulators and traditional clan structures - assemblies of nobles, court of biys, customary law and so on. The materials of conferences and events devoted to the 300th anniversary of Shakshak Janybek, widely celebrated at the republican level, are valuable (Zhusipuly, 1994).

Fragmentary information about the political position of Chegen Musin during the uprising of Kenesary Kasymov is contained in the work of E. Bekmakhanov (Bekmakhanov, 1947).

Soviet historiography, the development of which took place under severe ideological pressure, was not free in the choice of research topics. Historical personalism was represented by a number of political portraits of historical persons connected with the promotion of Russian culture or Soviet power in the region. There is one work by S. Maltysunov (Maltysunov, 1981), where there is a mention of A. Beremzhanov as a deputy of the State Duma. Nevertheless, there are a number of works devoted to the sphere of pre-revolutionary education, where the activities of Kazakh aristocracy, including the Beremzhanov family and their role in the development of education are considered (Abzhanov, Gurevich, 1991), (Shaykhimova, 1990).

In modern Kazakh historiography there is interest in the activities of Kazakh intellectuals of the first quarter of the twentieth century. At the same time, the emphasis is shifted to the study of the context where the formation of intellectuals and their views took place. First of all, the political component is studied, which undoubtedly overlaps the biographical component and individual characteristics. The works of O. Ozganbai (Ozganbai, 1999, 2000), G. Kozhakhmetov (Kozhakhmetov, 1990) cover important stages of formation and growth of politically active intelligentsia, which includes the figure of A. Beremzhanov. The political activity of Akhmed Beremzhanov is reflected in the works of his contemporaries M. Chokaev, A. Bukeykhanov and modern historians (Dulatov, 1991), (Chokaev, 2001).

Thus, there are certain traditions and approaches to the study of famous historical persons in the national biographical history. At the same time, it is obvious that the range of Kazakh personalistics is limited to political figures of the "first rank". For example, without the name of Abulhair it is impossible to study the issues of accepting Russian citizenship, or A. Bukeikhanov became a symbol of the early twentieth century. At the same time, political and public figures of the so-called "second level", little-known but no less significant historical figures, such as the Beremzhanov family, Seydalins, etc., remained outside the scope of historical biography. The specificity of the Kazakh society has stable characteristics, to which we can refer collectivism, expressed in clannishness. Succession and dynasty, as a rule, the son of a biya, with the necessary qualities took the position of a father.



Therefore, families with rich professional history, biys, craftsmen, batyrs were formed in the steppe.

The study of the life of the Beremzhanov family within the framework of the biographical method has allowed to designate the following theses.

Firstly, the representatives of the Beremzhanov family can be defined as historical persons of the "second plan". They were "real actors, agents" of political processes of the region and the country as a whole. Family members, having authority both from the authorities and individual leaders, were involved in decision-making processes. For example, the batyr Shakshak Zhanibek, a key figure of the anti-Dzhungar war, an associate of Sultan Abylkhair of the Younger Juz. Chegen Musin, an authoritative bi of the mid-19th century, remained in the shadow of his contemporary Kenesary Kasymov (CSA RK. F. 4. I. 1. C. 4082.). Akhmed Beremzhanov, being a highly educated lawyer, a member of the Alash party and the Alash-Orda government, did not become a dominant figure in the socio-political processes of the early twentieth century (CSA RK. F. 17. I. 1. C. 7). Defining them as persons of the second plan does not diminish their importance in the national history. Their activities determined the intellectual, socio-political development of Kazakhstan in the period from the 18th to the mid-20th centuries. Secondly, new biographical facts from the lives of family members provide opportunities to rethink key stages and events in Kazakh history. Each of them was involved in events of pivotal importance for the society. The study of their aspirations and motives shows the state of society in the Turgai region. Their elevation was based on the trust of the society, which delegated its authority to the representatives of the family. The activities of Shakshak Zhanibek, Chegen Musin, as well as other members of the family in the conditions of the colonial period were aimed at preserving the traditional foundations of Kazakh statehood.

In the conditions of imperial colonisation, the Beremzhanov family assumed the functions of social guarantors and played the role of communicators, mediators between traditional society and colonial power. As in the period of the two revolutions and the civil war Korgambek, Akhmed and Gazymbek Beremzhanovs played a prominent role in the autonomy of Alash, their activities contributed to the evolutionary and legislative process of forming the future statehood (GARF. F. 1701. I. 1. C. 6a). Under communist ideology, the descendants of the Beremzhanovs contributed to the development of Soviet culture: A. Beremzhanov's son Batyrbek Akhmedovich had the scientific title of doctor of chemical sciences, headed the chemistry department of the Kazakh State University named after Al-Farabi for a long time, daughter Inkar Akhmedovna became a doctor of biological sciences. Their successes demonstrate the continuity of intellectual traditions of the family for more than two centuries.

Conclusion. It is obvious that the problem of historical personality is closely intertwined with historical memory. In Kazakh society there are discussions about the role of representatives of the elites of the Kazakh khanate of the late period, national intellectuals, former communist leaders, and Soviet cultural figures. New narratives are being formed, which will be moulded into historical memory and will become the basis of collective perception of the past. Reconstructing an objective history that meets the principles of historical science is nevertheless a professional task for the academic community.

The biographical approach within the framework of anthropologically oriented history, which offers a new type of interdisciplinary biographical research, will make it possible to study the "total" history of the Beremzhanov family, touching on all possible aspects of their lives. The Beremzhanovs represent an example of the history of intellectuals whose activities qualitatively changed space and time and its essential content and offered society adequate



"answers", including new formats of culture and new models of intellectual experience and worldview.

Biographical research on specific historical personalities is an important and necessary condition for the development of humanitarian science. There is a necessity to define principled generally accepted methodological assessments of historical personality. Meanwhile, in reality, historical works today it is mainly based on a positive assessment of the historical personality. The measure, the sign of such an assessment is most often the analysis of specific characteristics of the historical personality, such as: business qualities, leadership, versatility, progressiveness of views. However, to base research on such characteristics means to give a one-sided historical assessment of the personality, which contradicts not only the truth of life, but also leads ultimately to the idealisation of the image of the historical personality.

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CSA RK — Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan
SARF — State Archive of the Russian Federation

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