

Kozgambayeva G.B.
**Hazret-Sultan historical-cultural
be afraid museum**

The article discusses the museum of the country at the present stage, including historical, cultural, national history and the Kazakh people and other ethnic groups living in the country is rich in historical and cultural heritage is one of the natural open-air museums in promoting, preserving historical relics of the southern region and to promote the growing of Hazrat Sultan State historical and cultural Museum-reserve of history of the domestic stock systems, facilities, exhibits, etc. reported on numerous occasions. In addition, the museum of archeology and ethnology departments, especially in the museum, «GAR» The main exhibit room KA Yasawa underground layout of the room, «Qilwet» underground mosque KA Yasawa construction of the dome of the mosque on Friday that the family is considered to be a hammam. Article is about human's family shows up material and spiritual culture which plays an important role in researches' and museums' advancement. Kazakhstan's history museum and history-culture reservation in south region are closely related to studying of scientific and historical preservation of South region's legacy. Shows value of all historical materials, which are saved in Khazret Sultan's museum.

Key words: «Қылует» museum exhibits, equipment, historical and cultural reserve, layout.

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**Әзірет-Сұлтан тарихи-мәдени
қорық музейі**

Мақалада бүгінгі таңдағы елімізде түрлі салада жұмыс істеп жатқан музейлердің ішінде тарихи-мәдени, ұлттық тарихымыз бен қазақ халқы мен республика аумағында өмір сүріп жатқан басқа да этностардың тарихи-мәдени бай мұрасын сақтап, насихаттайтын табиғи қорық-музейлерінің бірі, Оңтүстік өңірінің тарихи жәдігерлерін көздің қарашығындай сақтап, насихаттап келе жатқан Әзірет сұлтан мемлекеттік тарихи-мәдени қорық музейінің тарихы, ішкі қор жүйесі, залдары, жәдігерлері т.б. көптеген іс-шаралары туралы баяндалады. Сонымен қатар, музейдегі археология және этнология бөлімдері, әсіресе музейдегі «Ғар» бөлмесінің негізгі экспонаты Қ.А. Ясауидің жер асты бөлмесінің макеті, «Қылует» жер асты мешітінің Қ.А. Ясауидің отбасымен тұрған жұма мешіті, күмбезді ғимарат Шығыс моншасы кеңінен қарастырылады. Мемлекеттік тарихи мәдени қорық-музейдің республика көлемінде археологиялық жәдігерлерді зерттейтін, қазба жұмысын жүргізетін, реставрациялық жөндеу арқылы ескерткіштерді сақтау барысын дамытатын бірден-бір мекеме екендігі баршаға мәлім.

Түйін сөздер: «Қылует», музей жәдігерлері, қор, тарихи-мәдени қорық, макет.

Козгамбаева Г.Б.
**Историко-заповедный музей
Азирет-Султан**

В статье рассматривается музей страны на современном этапе, в том числе исторической, культурной, национальной истории и казахского народа и других этнических групп, проживающих в стране богат историко-культурного наследия является одним из естественных музеев под открытым небом в содействии, сохраняя исторические реликвии южном регионе и содействовать растущей Хазрат Султан Государственный историко-культурный музей-заповедник истории отечественного фондового системы, залы, экспонаты и т.д. сообщили о многочисленных мероприятий. Кроме того, музей археологии и этнологии отделов, особенно в музее, «GAR» номер Главный экспонат К.А. Яссауи подземная компоновка комнате, «Qilwet» подземная мечеть К.А. Яссауи строительства купола мечети в пятницу, что семья по праву считается хаммам. В статье дается характеристика музеев, которые являются материальной и духовной культурой в жизни человека и играют большую роль в научных исследованиях. Написано о связи истории Казахстана с историко и культурный заповедниковый музей Азрет султана, сохранивший исторические наследия южного региона

Ключевые слова: «Қылует», музейные экспонаты, инвентарь, историко-культурный заповедник, макет.

**HAZRET-SULTAN
HISTORICAL-CULTURAL
BE AFRAID MUSEUM**

Despite some difficulties in the first years of independence has opened several museums have been repaired. Museums in the country and its development of the country depends on a number of seminars ötti.Semīnarlarda outdated material-technical base of the museums do not meet the requirements, etc. issues raised. In 1990, the Kazakh Statistics Agency of the Museum of just 96. At that time, there were seven types of museums. Local historical and revolutionary memorial -12 21 41 natural-2, -11 -3 literary art, industry – 6, -21 museums in rural areas. Above 96 years, the museum receives visitors by 81, 15 of them in particular: the local memorial 3 3 -6-art, literary, -1, 1, line 2 of the museum was temporarily closed, 139-140 p.].

At present more than 200 works of various museums. Historical exhibits in the museum in the country and their interest in the collection and storage is increasing from year to year. Today, the typical experience of the world's museums, public museums is one of the foundations of the museum. In particular, national, cultural, military and labor achievements, traditions, customs and the importance of traditional knowledge.Museums generated by the system is a long historical periods. Each of scientific disciplines in the field of art is classified as a museum. Several groups in terms of the profile of museums: the historical museum, the art museum, the museum of natural science and technology museum, the museum is a complex of museums and literature. Above, including museums, historical museums and historical knowledge and knowledge-based system: historical, archaeological, ethnographic, numismatic and historical museum (the history of sports, music, history) and is divided into [2, 15 p.]. Working in different areas of the country today, including historical and cultural museums, national history and the Kazakh people and other ethnic groups living in the country is rich in historical and cultural heritage, promotion of natural open-air museum. The history of such a wide range of historical and cultural museum reserve lands, the son of a well-known Kazakh glory aspandatkan person gets their umbilical cord blood, is closely related to the civilization of the ancient monuments in the good education. Preserving the historical relics of the southern region, which has been promoting the Museum of Hazrat Sultan of the state historical and cultural reserve. «Hazrat Sultan» state historical and

cultural reserve museum on September 30, 1978, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (Kazakh SSR) for the resolution of the Council of Ministers on the basis of the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed «The National Museum of the architectural complex Ahmed Yesevi,» is opened. August 28, 1989 (the Kazakh SSR), the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic decree №265 «Hazrat Sultan» has been transformed into a museum of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve [3, 56, p.]. After the reconstruction of the museum in the area has increased significantly and the order of nature museum of the Mausoleum KAYassayu, Kultobe town, Qilwet underground mosque (XII century.), Hammam (XVI century.), Space Khan Mausoleum (XVII century.), the mausoleum of Sultan Rābiya Begim (XV c.), family KAYassawi in the house and later converted into a mosque Friday Mosque (XIX c.), a bastion of the city, as well as the Holy Father Qumshiq underground mosque, Alkozha parents, the mother of diamonds mausoleums 4,27p entry.]. The history of the first years of Soviet power in Turkestan in the Hazrat Sultan of the state historical and cultural reserve related to the protection and restoration of the complex was studied. It is mainly A.A.Semenovtiñ «Meçet Xodjī Ahmet» work [5, 78, p.]. Of the Mausoleum KAYassayu, and since 1922 for the implementation of measures to repair. created a special expedition. The expedition is part of the AA Semenov, DI Pechkin, AE Schmidt and engineer S. Orbeli. The expedition photographed mausoleum, its architectural criteria. In 1928, the first archaeological studies. Masson Citadel work carried out under the K. Baypaqov and M. Elevovtiñ «Srednevekovie mountain of Kazakhstan to Great şolkovom pwti Turkestan» was in the works.

Up to the modern era of Tamerlane in the city of Turkestan work has revealed the existence of a large city in the XII-XIII centuries [6], [99 b.]. Kazakh medieval architectural masterpiece in the Turkish people's spiritual Idol – KA Yasawa St. mwzeylendirirde the mausoleum of the prominent state and public figure, étnograf- scientist Uzbekali Jānibektovtiñ work. The stock of the museum area of 563 hectares, of which 144 in the area of the protection of historical and cultural monuments. 65 archaeological sites, 14 of the 35 religious and archaeological monuments. One of the monuments at the international level, in particular, Mausoleum KAYassayu, included in the list of world heritage by UNESCO in 2003, is one of 50 national and 63 local dārejededigiler. The museum area of 88.7 hectares of land in the city is concentrated in the region and moreover historical and cultural monuments

mwzeylendirilip 8, the country has been working to promote awareness and 7. 37p.]. Museum exhibit will be divided into eight areas. Initially, the site of the mausoleum of the XII century, KA Yasawa mausoleum was built on the graves of the three-bedroom. At the end of the XIV century, built over the new order of the mausoleum of Tamerlane. XII century through the portal of the mausoleum in the northern part of the historical stratigraphy of the walls of the mausoleum. Next object Qilwet underground mosque mwzeyi. Ol XII century architectural monument, where scientists carried out archaeological excavations, archaeologists believe the mosque consists of 18 rooms. «Ĝar», it specially built KAYassayu., «Ĝar» the age of the prophet Kh.A.Yasavi room after dinner. In addition, a mosque here, the preparation of hot water, shower and toilet rooms were also taken into account. It is an object of historical research in 1940 by sculptor A.L.Şmıdttiñ layout will help a lot, now the Museum of the History of Turkestan, the original version of the layout is a valuable exhibit. Hazrat Sultan «state historical and cultural reserve funds directly to the Museum of the archaeological excavations carried out in 1996, the above-mentioned» Ĝar «room that they XII century, and K. Proven data existed Yesevi material [4, 28 p.].

This year, the opening of the mosque in order to show people mwzeylendirilip. «Ĝar» exhibit room KA Yesevi underground room layout. Commenting on the construction of the layout of the room, and researchers are taking a lot of value. «Qilwet» underground mosque in the XV century architectural monument, which is on the left side of KA Yasawa family in the mosque on Friday. Where tastuğır been turned into a museum and a mosque belonging to the medieval wooden carts and well. The object of the Museum of the XVI century architectural monument, which is the Hammam, a large domed building, consists of eight rooms. The exhibition includes a sauna, XVIII and XIX century masterpieces of bronze products ékspoziciyalanğan bath items. Bath moved to the bathroom as a place he worked until 1975. And is one of the historical and cultural monument in 1979, mwzeylendirilgen. A.Yasawı 60 meters away from the mausoleum of Sultan Rābiya Begim the mausoleum of the XV century architectural monument. The mausoleum was destroyed as a result of that the rest of the restoration work carried out since the 1980 s. At the present time the building of the mausoleum heritage A.L. Kwnniñ album was re-drawing [5, 64 b.]. Turkestan History Museum is located on the east side of the mausoleum. The museum building was built

in the XIX century barracks, worked as a sewing factory mounted under the Soviet government. And then turned into a monument of architecture of the building, the state has taken. This building was opened in 2000, the Museum of the History of Turkestan. The exposition of the museum consists of eight rooms placed in chronological order. The history of the Museum of the History of Turkestan oasis in the opening of a comprehensive natural monuments. Turkestan archaeological museum and the museum collection, forwarding the results of the research work. Next to the fortress wall and gate of the mausoleum in 1980 was made on the basis of old drawings and photographs. The museum is located in the collection of the Museum of the mound in a room is occupied. The main fund of the museum consists of archaeological and ethnographic exhibits found in the results of the excavations. The main exhibits Cedar Sauran and Syganak villages. The museum opened to the public in 2006. XIX century Turkestan street open-air museum. Visitors to the museum, go to the gate of the mound. East gate KA Yasawi experts on the basis of the data proving that the length of the street to the regeneration of the XVIII century as a result of street work. An open-air museum exposition food xwmdar pots and stored in accordance with the plan differ ekspozitsiyalanğan [3 57p.]. Yasawa west of the mausoleum is located 12 meters south of the Tower of Esimkhan Mausoleum. Was destroyed in the rehabilitation of the mausoleum. It was destroyed at the beginning of the end of the XVIII century and XIX century is broken.

Be preserved wall width of 1.2 m high dome şidaytındığın increase. Saved in 2000, restored part of the mausoleum [7,79b.]. Another object of the X-XII centuries, the museum is St. Qumşıq-Ata mosque. Concerned the construction of a mosque elongated two-bedroom brick. St. Qumşıq-Ata mosque during the years 1973-1974 Kazakh Ministry of Culture and History of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, researcher of the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the

expedition. In 1985, a monument to repair. In 2003, the restoration work is carried out, has been submitted to the state.

«Hazrat Sultan» state historical and cultural reserve since the opening of the Museum of the value of the promotion of the study of the preservation of historical heritage since atqaradı.1991 planned expeditions organized by the museum, the museum published more than 65 volumes of manuscripts and lithographic method collected 140 books. Including 25 of 50 in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish language [4,18p 7]. Special exhibitions organized by the Museum. In particular, they are: the collection of the Museum of gold and precious metals, «The Golden Man» exhibition, a «ticket» to the exhibition, the purpose of the exhibition is a valuable historical heritage of the famous scientist and archaeologist A. H. Margul as a result of the archaeological excavations of the Institute [8,29b.]. Museum of the fund on the basis of jewelry, including bracelets collection of «historical monument in the museum of the reserve» and «left an indelible mark Uzbekali» was the theme exhibitions. Museum exhibitions on various topics in the mobile exhibition will be organized. Distance of the museum, Suzak, Stockholm, Bayan-Aul, a traveling exhibition organized by the cities of Aktobe. Such exhibitions of propaganda and educational work among the population is considered to be one type. This museum is a member of the ICOM International Committee for museums to UNESCO, the world's museums [3,24b included in the directory.]. At present, there are more than 21 thousand exhibits the museum collection, presents 226 copies of the exhibition [4.23.]. «Hazrat Sultan» state historical and cultural reserve museum: Kazakh people are an invaluable historical heritage. About the history of the Kazakh people in the early history of the world-famous museum in the name of historical and cultural reserve Kh.A.Yasavi said, because the spiritual center of the Turkic world, the cradle of Muslims. And are proud of the quality of the entire Turkic world.

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