

## **HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF AKTOBE REGION SILENT WITNESSES OF HISTORY**

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**Abstract.** Medieval monuments in aqtobe provide important information about the economic and cultural life of the Middle Ages. These monuments, including mosques, mausoleums, castles and other architectural objects, reflect the social system, economic relations and cultural ties that existed at the time. Also, monuments in Aqtobe are located on the Great Silk Road, which are an important place for the Union and exchange of different peoples and cultures. All of this further reinforces the historical significance of Aqtobe, as well as emphasizing the need to preserve, reconstruct and transmit them to new generations. Medieval monuments located in Aktobe are an integral part of the historical-cultural heritage of Kazakhstan. These architectural objects, erected in the XIII-XV centuries, are direct witnesses to the development of culture, religion, crafts and the structure of society. Their significance spans several areas-historical, cultural, educational, scientific and economic.

Monuments preserved on the territory of the Aktobe region help to restore how life lived in the Middle Ages. Since these lands were part of the Great Silk Road, trade, urban construction, relations between peoples developed rapidly. Mausoleums such as Abat Baitaq, Qablandi provide information about the structure of the society, religious views, local architecture and lifestyle. These monuments are silent witnesses of a thousand-year history and are considered incomparable for historians and archaeologists.

**Key words:** medieval monuments, architectural objects, cultural life, mosques, mausoleums, culture, the Great Silk Road, history.

**Introduction.** Medieval monuments are considered a symbol of national identity and spirituality for local residents. Through them, ancestral tradition, customs, national values are preserved and passed down from generation to generation. Mausoleums, mosques, Arabic script and stones decorated with geometric patterns represent the high cultural and religious development of our people. Such sites are sacred masques that are visited, strengthening the connection between generations.

Medieval architectural monuments preserved in Aqtobe were erected using local natural materials - building elements such as raw gisht, stone, wood. They harmonized the traditions of Islamic art, Turkic and nomadic peoples. Each object is unique, and its architectural solutions, decorations and construction technologies are of great interest. By studying these objects, one can understand the development of architecture in the steppe regions [1, 40].

Monuments are an important source of training for young people educated in the fields of history, ethnography, architecture. They are used for practical training in schools and universities. At the same time, it is the center of archaeological expeditions, scientific research and international collaborative projects. Through the study of records, patterns and constructive features, historical processes are reconstructed.

### **Materials and methods of research**

Medieval monuments are attractive masks for tourists. If they are restored correctly and qualitatively, it will be possible to develop the potential of cultural and educational tourism in the Aktobe region. This in turn serves to create new jobs, promote economic growth, and improve the infrastructure of the area. Monuments are not only a means of preserving history, but also an important resource for the development of the current society [2, 12].

Due to time, climatic conditions and human activities, many monuments are endangered.

Therefore, it is very important to preserve them through conservation, restoration and special state programs. Through this, national memory, cultural identity and historical heritage are transmitted to future generations.

Preservation of medieval monuments is not only the body protection of historical buildings, but also the preservation of the spiritual worldview, cultural thinking and national consciousness of the people. These monuments are very important for the young generation to know the history, to appreciate it [3, 134].

By teaching these topics in schools and universities, organizing trips to monuments, organizing special educational projects, young people get acquainted with the past. A national pride, a sense of patriotism are formed in them. To do this, the creation of films, cartoons and books about the history of monuments should be carried out interactive museums and virtual tours. One of the most important ways to preserve monuments is restoration and conservation work. The following works have been carried out in the aqtobe region in recent years:

New monuments have been identified and registered through archaeological research;

Funding is provided by the state under the Cultural Heritage program. However, there are also difficulties in the process of lack of material funds, shortage of specialists, climactic risks. Therefore, it is necessary to cooperate with international organizations, attract investments. The participation of local residents and the public in the protection of monuments is decisive. They are carrying out work in some regions, on the initiative of local communities, such as naming monuments, summing up information about their history, drawing up tourist routes [4, 29].

Some of the monuments located in aqtobe are recognized at the international level. For example, the Abat Baytaq mausoleum is being considered as a candidate for inclusion on the UNESCO Heritage List. This shows that the monuments are valuable to all mankind. It will create an opportunity to attract international grants and investments will increase the cultural potential of Kazakhstan. Restoration, research and tourism development projects can be established in cooperation with international organizations.

### **Results and its discussion**

Archaeological research carried out on the territory of the Aktobe region is an important resource in the study of the appearance of monuments, their functions and how they have changed over time. Through research, many of the buried monuments are being identified, ancient mounds, ceramics, building materials and inscribed stones are being found, and information about economic relations, lifestyles and religious views of the time is being obtained through finds. Archaeology is of great importance not only for science, but also for the history of the general society. In Aktobe monuments, a predominantly Turkic-Islamic style of architecture is observed. They have domes, mechrobes, portals in a style built on the basis of symmetry and balance. Arabic calligraphy, geometric and floral patterns are widely used in decorations. Some mausoleums are decorated with animal and nature motifs, reflecting the worldview of the indigenous people [5, 21]. These styles are considered a rich heritage of Kazakh architecture and also serve as a source of inspiration in the current modern construction. The increase in the number of visitors by organizing tourist routes and clusters based on medieval monuments the development of infrastructure in the area such as hotels, roads, information centers increases the chances of local residents to earn income. Facilities in the Aktobe region can become halqaro tourist destinations if properly advertised and protected [6, 166]. In addition, educational institutions can organize practical classes next to monuments, lectures, conferences on the basis of monuments, various cultural events, including national costume festival folklore nights Fine Arts and photo exhibitions kadimiy handicraft fairs can be organized. Through this, cultural life develops and monuments become known to the wider public [7, 65].

It is important to legally ensure the preservation and conservation of medieval monuments. In Kazakhstan, the main documents regulating this area are the law “on cultural heritage” - establishes

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procedures for the protection, restoration and use of monuments government decisions and local government documents - special measures for each monument can be adopted criminal and administrative responsibility - legal measures are applied to persons who have caused damage to monuments. In addition, each monument must be included in the official register as a tangible and intangible heritage. Some monuments in Aktobe region international organizations focus on UNESCO-some objects are registered as candidates - organizations that provide recommendations for the preservation and restoration of monuments have established cooperation in the field of restoration and Archaeology with countries such as Turkey, Uzbekistan, France. Through these collaborations, techniques, knowledge, financial resources will be involved, as well as it will be possible to improve the skills of local specialists [8, 18]. Modern technologies provide great opportunities in the study and conservation of monuments 3D scanning and modeling - allowing monuments to be stored and analyzed in digital format;

VR / AR (virtual and augmented reality) - interactive travel will be created for tourists, mapping and monitoring via GPS and drones will be created online base and archives-an open database for researchers. With the help of these technologies, it is possible to convey monuments to future generations without loss. The transformation of medieval monuments in aqtobe into a national brand can be widely promoted among the people by incorporating the use of Tourism logos and symbols into the design of products and souvenirs [9, 44].

For example, the image of the mausoleum of Abat Baytaq can take place from postage stamps, paper money, national product boxes. Through this, both history is preserved and economic benefits are obtained. In the future, the following measures are necessary for the preservation and development of medieval monuments in the Aktobe region:

- Complete inventory and digitization work completion;
- Organization of protection zones around monuments;
- Organization of a special state agency or center;
- Strengthening public and youth participation;
- Attracting investment through tax incentives, grants and subsidies [10, 19].

Thanks to these measures, monuments are not only preserved, but also occupy an important place in the cultural policy of modern Kazakhstan. Medieval monuments located in the Aktobe region can be classified by function, style of construction and history as religious monuments such as Abat-Baytaq, Qablandi Batyr, Eset Batyr tombs-buildings that served for religious and funerary purposes military-strategic objects fortresses, protective walls-social and household structures built for the purpose of wars ancient towns, courtyards, water structures-centers that provided daily life-with this categorization, it is possible to the consciousness, cultural level and activity of local residents are important in the preservation of monuments [11, 84-86].

Many residents perceive the monuments as national pride and participate in their conservation. In some areas, monuments are damaged due to negligence and lack of information. Studies show that as the awareness of the population about monuments increases, the attitude towards protection is also positive, which is why media and Internet networks are of great importance in bringing knowledge and information about local media, schools, public monuments to the general public:

- Organization of documentaries, conversations on television and radio;
- Publishing articles in newspapers and magazines;
- Conduct propaganda on social networks through photos, videos, infographics;
- To generate interest among young people through bloggers and influencers.

In this way, monuments come to life, are perceived as universal wealth. Scientific research on monuments in the Aktobe region is carried out by archaeologists, historians, ethnographers[12, 12]. It is widely covered in higher educational institutions-as the subject of Master's and doctoral work, the results of scientific research are published in the form of monographs, articles, catalogs. At international

**Conclusion.** These studies not only reveal the history of monuments, but also medieval monuments in the Aqtöbe region - an integral part of our national history, the main foundation of our spiritual heritage.

They are cultural documents that contain traces of ancient civilization and are a source of inspiration and spiritual education for the younger generation;

1. An important factor in the development of tourism, science, culture and economy;
2. Creating reliefs for private investors by local authorities;
3. Introduction of educational and outreach programs and projects for young people and children;
4. Development of interactive, multimedia propaganda forms of each monument;
5. At the country level, the implementation of such works as the introduction of the annual «Memorial Day» is considered one of the important prohibitions.

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## АҚТӨБЕ ӨңІРІНДЕГІ ТАРИХИ-СӘУЛЕТ ЕСКЕРТКІШТЕР ТАРИХТЫҢ ҮНСІЗ КУӘГЕРЛЕРІ

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**Андатпа.** Ақтөбедегі ортағасырлық ескерткіштер орта ғасырлардағы экономикалық және мәдени өмір туралы маңызды мәліметтер береді. Бұл ескерткіштер, соның ішінде мешіттер, кесенелер, құлыптар және басқа да сәулет нысандары сол кездегі әлеуметтік жүйені, экономикалық қатынастарды және мәдени байланыстарды көрсетеді. Сондай-ақ, Ақтөбе қаласындағы ескерткіштер ұлы жібек жолының бойында орналасқан, Олар әртүрлі халықтар мен мәдениеттердің бірігуі мен алмасуы үшін маңызды орын болып табылады. Мұның бәрі Ақтөбенің тарихи маңыздылығын одан әрі нығайтады, сонымен қатар оларды сақтау, қайта құру және жаңа ұрпаққа беру қажеттілігін көрсетеді. Ақтөбеде орналасқан ортағасырлық ескерткіштер Қазақстанның тарихи-мәдени мұрасының ажырамас бөлігі болып табылады. XIII-XV ғасырларда тұрғызылған бұл сәулет нысандары мәдениеттің, діннің, қолөнердің және қоғам құрылымының дамуының тікелей куәгерлері болып табылады. Олардың маңызы бірнеше саланы қамтиды-тарихи, мәдени, білім беру, ғылыми және экономикалық.

Ақтөбе облысының аумағында сақталған ескерткіштер орта ғасырларда өмір сүру салтын қалпына келтіруге көмектеседі. Бұл жерлер ұлы жібек жолының бөлігі болғандықтан, сауда, қала құрылысы, халықтар арасындағы қатынастар қарқынды дамыды. Абат-Байтақ, Қобланды Батырдың мазары сияқты кесенелер қоғамның құрылымы, діни көзқарастары, жергілікті сәулеті мен өмір салты туралы ақпарат береді. Бұл ескерткіштер мыңжылдық тарихтың үнсіз куәгерлері болып табылады және тарихшылар мен археологтар үшін теңдесі жоқ болып саналады.

**Түйін сөздер:** ортағасырлық ескерткіштер, сәулет нысандары, мәдени өмір, мешіттер, кесенелер, мәдениет, ұлы жібек жолы, тарих.

## ИСТОРИКО-АРХИТЕКТУРНЫЕ ПАМЯТНИКИ АКТЮБИНСКОГО РЕГИОНА МОЛЧАЛИВЫЕ СВИДЕТЕЛИ ИСТОРИИ

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**Аннотация.** Средневековые памятники в Актобе дают важную информацию об экономической и культурной жизни средневековья. Эти памятники, в том числе мечети, мавзолеи, замки и другие архитектурные объекты, отражают социальную систему, экономические отношения и культурные связи того времени. Также памятники города Актобе расположены вдоль Великого Шелкового пути, который является важным местом для объединения и обмена различными народами и культурами. Все это еще больше укрепляет историческое значение Актобе, а также подчеркивает необходимость их сохранения, реконструкции и передачи новым поколениям. Средневековые памятники, расположенные в Актобе, являются неотъемлемой частью историко-культурного наследия Казахстана.

Эти архитектурные объекты, возведенные в XIII-XV веках, являются непосредственными свидетелями развития культуры, религии, ремесел и структуры общества. Их значение охватывает несколько областей-историческую, культурную, образовательную, научную и экономическую.

Памятники, хранящиеся на территории Актюбинской области, помогают восстановить образ жизни в средние века. Поскольку эти земли были частью Великого Шелкового пути, торговля, городское планирование, отношения между народами быстро развивались. Мавзолеи, такие как могила Абат-Байтак, Кобланды батыра, предоставляют информацию о структуре общества, религиозных взглядах, местной архитектуре и образе жизни. Эти памятники являются безмолвными свидетелями тысячелетней истории и считаются непревзойденными для историков и археологов.

**Ключевые слова:** средневековые памятники, архитектурные объекты, культурная жизнь, мечети, мавзолеи, культура, Великий Шелковый путь, история.