



**II Congress
of Archivists of Kazakhstan
with international participation**


**Heritage Institutions on the way
to Sustainable Development of Society**

1-4/10/2024

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Heritage Institutions on the way to Sustainable Development of Society

 Almaty, Kazakhstan

 1-4/10/2024

Congress website



Stay in Almaty



Time Zone: UTC 05:00



During the day, the average air temperature in October +17°C (63°F)



Almaty is the largest city in the country, located in the southeastern part of the republic at the northern foothills of the Alatau Mountains. The city's area is 683.5 square kilometers. As of January 1, 2024, more than 2 million people live in Almaty. The population density is 3163 people per 1 square kilometer.

The history of Almaty as a city is more than 1000 years old.

Architecture

Every tourist will feel the undeniable charm of Almaty, its spaces and architecture, immersed in greenery.

Architecture here provides many magnificent examples of Stalinist “Ampir” (Imperial) style, Modernism and Postmodernism. Parallel-meridian orthogonality of the city planning created optimal conditions for integration of those styles. It was along the directions it set that parks and pedestrian zones, wide boulevards and cascades of fountains were laid out later.

The grandeur of the “Ampir” style was replaced by Soviet modernism, which began to conquer the space of Almaty at an impressive pace. The city was feeling its way forward, striving to create a unique and inimitable appearance, dictated by its unique location. It cannot be said that young Soviet architects with their bold ideas were allowed to do whatever they wanted, but the innovation of their thought in the capital of the Kazakh SSR competed with the brightness of its implementation.

The creative ideas of Almaty's architects found understanding and support from Dinmukhamed Kunayev, who headed the republic at that time. He wanted to see the capital completely unique in its beauty and grandeur, and personally supervised the construction of many significant objects in the city. The head of the republic welcomed the appearance of mosaics on the buildings, references to Kazakh folklore and natural elements that accompanied the lives of the nomads - under his guidance, modernism, while maintaining simple and clean lines, striving for the ergonomics of space, tried to preserve the cultural code of the Kazakhs and their identity.

The following buildings are listed in the state register of historical and cultural monuments of national significance: the former Government House (now the Kazakh-British Technical University), the Governor-General's House (built in 1894), the Almaty-1 railway station, the building of the A. Kashaubayev music school, the building of the State Uyghur Musical Comedy Theatre, the Church of "Joy of All Who Sorrow", the Republic Square Ensemble (former L. Brezhnev Square), and the Republican House of Political Education.

As the city continues to develop, it is being updated with modern buildings, some of which are integrated into the overall architecture, copying the styles of neighboring buildings, while others amaze with their novelty and structure.

Arrival



Almaty International Airport

Ranks first in Central Asia
in terms of passenger traffic

Almaty-1 railway station

A modern building with a laconic
design, with platform that allows
for safe access to all passenger trains



Almaty-2 railway station

The station building is recognized
as an architectural and urban
planning monument



Sairan Bus Depot

Terminal designed to serve for
international and domestic routes



At any time of arrival, our employee will be waiting for you,
who will provide transportation and help with accommodation

Currency

1 \$ \approx 485 ₸ 1€ \approx 535 ₸

(as of September 30, 2024)

The monetary unit of Kazakhstan is the Tenge.
It was put into circulation on November 16, 1993.
Coins in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 tenge,
as well as banknotes in denominations of 500, 1000, 2000, 5000,
10,000 and 20,000 tenge are in circulation.



If necessary, currency exchange can be done
at any exchange office from 09:00 to 20:00

Language and writing

The Kazakh language belongs to the the Turkic languages. It is the official language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is also widespread among ethnic Kazakhs in Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Mongolia, etc.

The closest languages are Karakalpak, Nogai and Karagash, with which it forms the Kipchak-Nogai subgroup within the Kipchak (Kypchak) language group.

Kazakh language was formed during the 14th-17th A.D. centuries as the language of various related Turkic tribes who roamed the territory of modern Kazakhstan during the collapse of the Golden Horde. It finally separated from other languages of the Kipchak-Nogai subgroup in the mid-17th century.

Distinctive features of the Kazakh language within the Kipchak-Nogai branch include the replacement of the phonemes "ch" and "sh" in common Turkic words with "sh" and "s", the alternation of the phonemes "m-b-p" and "n-d-t" depending on their position in the word, as well as more frequent, in comparison with other languages of the Kypchak-Nogai subgroup, borrowings from Persian and Arabic.

In the past, alphabets of various systems were used to write the Kazakh language.

Old Turkic script (Runica) is a script used in Central Asia for recording in Turkic languages in the 8th–10th centuries A.D.

In modern ages, alphabets based on the following scripts were used:

Arabic script - used until the 20th century in Kazakhstan, and is now officially used by Kazakhs in the People's Republic of China. It is also used by the Kazakh diaspora in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

Latin script – Yanalif was used in the USSR and Mongolia in 1929–1940, and the Pinyin-based Latin alphabet was used in China in 1964–1984. Unofficial Latin alphabets were also used by some communities.

Cyrillic script – officially used since 1940. The Cyrillic alphabet is used by the Kazakh irredenta in Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, as well as in Mongolia and the diaspora in other countries of the former USSR.

Cultural heritage

Today, there are 11 historical sites of Kazakhstan on the UNESCO World Heritage List. These are the Khoja Ahmed Yasawi Mausoleum in Turkestan, the stone complex of petroglyphs of Tamgaly in the Almaty region, and the lakes and steppes of Saryarka and the North Kazakhstan region. In addition, in 2014, the sites of the Great Silk Road in the Chang'an-Tian Shan Corridor were added to this list: the settlements of Kayalyk, Karamergen, Talgar, Aktobe, Akyrtas, Kulan, Kostobe and Ornek. The closest of them to Almaty are:



Petroglyphs of Tamgaly. Year of inclusion in the list — 2004
(170 km northwest of Almaty)

These are low ancient mountains, on the rock galleries of which there are more than 5000 petroglyph drawings from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages. Left by both Saka and Turkic tribes, but the majority of them — the most mysterious ones — were made in the Bronze Age (more than 3000 years ago). This is a truly ancient art gallery, the paintings of which depict both individual animals and people, and entire scenes from the lives of ancient people.

The ancient settlement of Kayalyk (Antonovskoye). Year of inclusion in the list — 2014

(465 km southeast of Almaty)

In the 8th–14th centuries, it was the largest trade, craft and cultural center in the northeast of Semirechye/Zhetysu (region), the capital of the Karluk (tribe) Djabgu (title=khan/king). The territory is surrounded by a fortress wall up to 4 m high. The plan is an irregular quadrangle. The city was famous for its bazaars, and in addition to Muslims, Christians lived in it, who had their own church. Archaeological research at the settlement was conducted in 1964. Buddhist and Manichaean temples, objects of Muslim culture from the 12th –14th centuries were excavated: a cathedral mosque, a complex of mausoleums and a khanaka (lodge for spiritual practices).



Karamergen settlement. Year of inclusion in the list — 2014
(640 km northwest of Almaty)

The largest and northernmost medieval city of the agricultural civilization, situated in the ancient delta of the Ili River of the 12th–13th centuries. Now it is a settlement, an object of tourism and archaeological research in the territory of the Almaty region of Kazakhstan. Despite destruction and erosion, the remains of adobe settlements and a developed irrigation system are still well preserved.

Talgar Settlement. Year of inclusion in the list — 2014
(35 km east of Almaty)

The settlement was located on the right bank of the Talgar River and was a fairly large medieval city — its area in the 10th century was 28 hectares. The ruins now represent an elevated quadrangular area surrounded on all sides by a sagging rampart.



Strolling around Almaty



Shymbulak is a popular ski resort in Kazakhstan, located on the territory of the Ile-Alatau National Park at an altitude of 2200–2500 m.

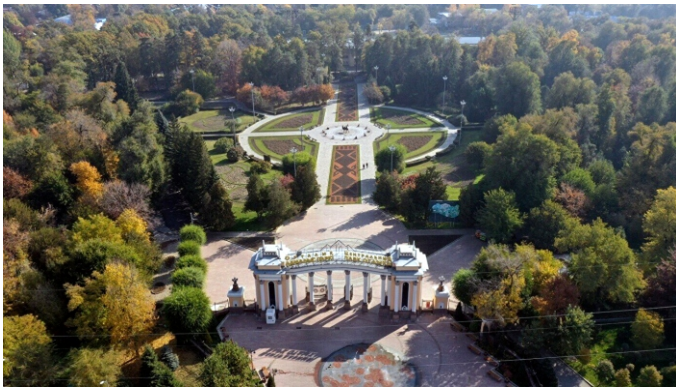
Koktobe is an entertainment area located in the southeastern part of Almaty. The height is 1130 m above sea level. You can ascend Koktobe either by the serpentine road or by cable car. The cable car starts from the square near the Palace of the Republic (intersection of Dostyk Avenue and Abai Avenue)



Strolling around Almaty



Medeo is the world's largest high-mountain complex for winter sports with the largest artificial ice field area - 10.5 thousand square meters. It is a state monument of urban development and architecture of national significance.



The Central Park of Culture and Recreation named after M. Gorky is the largest park in Almaty, on the territory of which there are recreation, sports, entertainment areas, as well as a zoo and a water park. It is located at the end of Gogol Street in the western direction

The 28 Panfilov Guardsmen Park is located in the Medeu district of Almaty, next to the Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai. Along the perimeter are Gogol, Zenkov, Kazbek bi and Kunaev streets.



Strolling around Almaty

The Park of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is an arboretum located at the intersection of Navoi Street and Al-Farabi Avenue in the Bostandyk District



Almaty Botanical Garden is the main botanical garden, founded in 1932 on an area of 108 hectares. In 1967, it was given the status of a research institution. On its territory can be found a parterre with a pergola, a field of mixed grass and three ponds.




Theaters of Almaty



Kazakh National Drama Theater named after. M. Auezov


<https://auezov-theatre.kz/kz/>

 +7 (727) 378 53 85

 Abai Ave. 103

National Russian Drama Theatre named after M. Lermontov

<https://tl.kz/content/>


 +7 (727) 267 31 35

 Abai Ave. 43



Kazakh State Academic Theatre for Children and Youth named after G. Musrepov


<https://musrepov.kz/>


 +7 (727) 271 42 37

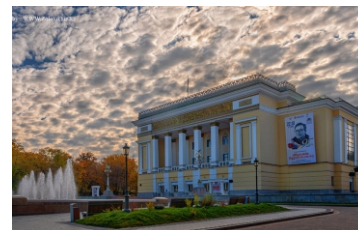
 Abylay Khan Str. 38

Kazakh National Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre named after Abai

<https://gatob.kz/>


 +7 (727) 272 79 34

 Kabanbai Batyr Str. 110



State Academic Russian Theatre for Children and Youth named after N. Sats


<https://sats.kz/>

 +7 (727) 303 25 78

 Shalyapin Str. 22

State Republican Academic Korean Theatre

<https://koreantheatre.com/>

 +7 (727) 292 16 63


 Bogenbay Batyr Str. 158



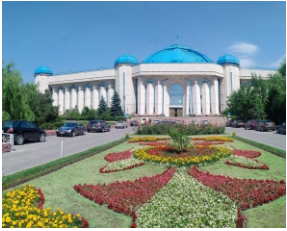
State Republican Uyghur Theater of Musical Comedy named after K. Kuzhamyarov

<https://uyghurtheatre.kz/>

 +7 707 101 11 78


 Nauryzbai Batyr Str. 83

Museums




Central State Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan


<https://csmrk.kz/>

 +7 (727) 264 55 77

 Samal Micro-district 44


Museum of Archaeology


 +7 (727) 272 38 96

 Shevchenko Str. 28




Museum of History of Almaty

 +7 (727) 264 55 77

 Kabanbay batyr Str. 132

Museum of Arts of the Republic of Kazakhstan named after A. Kasteev


<https://gmirk.kz/>


 +7 (727) 294 57 15

 Koktem-3 Micro-district 22/1




House-Museum of Akhmet Baitursynov


 +7 701 329 64 02

 Baitursynov Str. 60

Museum of Folk Musical Instruments named after D. Ykhlis

<https://yqlasmuseum.kz/>

 +7 (727) 291 69 17

 Zenkov Str 24A

