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UPBRINGING OF YOUNGER GENERATION IN A PATRIOTIC WAY THROUGH HISTORY

Abstract. *The article is about patriotism, a sense of it. Sense of patriotism is not an innate quality of a person, but a political and social phenomenon that is gradually being formed along with a person's conscious life. Today there is a full opportunity to educate young people in a scientific vision of the world through history, to cultivate morality, patriotism, heroism, hard work, nationality, respect for all people, establishing friendly relationships with them, and a correct understanding of the role of religion in history. That is, the ability to convey the moral deeds of the great figures of each century to the hearts of young people will lead them to victory. Through the conscious education of young people, it is necessary to carry out developmental tasks.*

One of the most pressing problems today is the education of the future patriot of his country. This problem affects all people, regardless of religion, race, gender, culture, spiritual and moral development. First of all, this issue concerns young people.

The study of the historical past of the homeland opens up wide opportunities for the formation of the personality of young people, the formation of their civic position, and patriotic consciousness. Patriotism has been and acts as the main unifying factor in helping people overcome difficulties and confront difficult times in history. A society cannot be considered civilized if its constituent citizens do not feel the need to enrich and multiply their historical heritage, and take care of their homeland, cultural and historical values.

Keywords: *Patriotism, Homeland, nation, youth, upbringing, generation, society, history, people.*

Introduction. History should first introduce a person to the past of his people, its advanced traditions, and ethics. Thanks to this, a person develops a national consciousness, a national honor. Only those who have a fully formed historical consciousness can correctly determine their place in life and society. The lessons of history are aimed at ensuring that each person can experience and differentiate the great deeds of the past periods, using all qualities that will be useful for the next generation. Namely, history is a reflection of the soul of the entire nation.

Patriotism is a historical, social concept. It derives from Greek *patriótēs*, “fatherland, homeland”. This term is a concept denoting love for the

motherland, the country, the homeland and the people. A patriotic idea, a sense of patriotism, is not an innate human trait. This is a political and social phenomenon that is gradually being formed along with the conscious life of a person.

Nurturing the material and spiritual goods created by mankind so that they can share and transfer them in multiple quantities is the desire of a healthy society. One of the main features of the character of our people is unconditional love for their parents. And the respect and love of one's people for the past is at the top of the patriotic spirit.

The patriotic feeling is a quality inherent in a person as a whole, born of love, reflecting his attitude to his

country, homeland, mother tongue and culture, national values, self-esteem, support, and encouragement.

Historical elements of patriotism began to form from time immemorial in the form of love for their motherland, mother tongue, and traditions. The class society also reflects the content of patriotism, since each class expresses its attitude to the motherland in its interests.

Today there is a full opportunity to educate young people in a scientific vision of the world through history, to cultivate morality, patriotism, heroism, hard work, country security, nationality, respect for all peoples, establishing friendly relations with them, and a correct understanding of the role of religion in history. That is, the ability to convey the moral deeds of the great figures of each century to the hearts of young people will lead them to victory. Through the conscious education of young people, it is necessary to carry out developmental tasks.

Materials and methods. In modern conditions, patriotic education of young people is becoming particularly relevant and important. It is worth noting that there is currently a large amount of methodological literature on this issue. It often covers only some aspects of patriotic education in certain types of activities and does not have a harmonious system reflecting the completeness of this problem. This is natural because the sense of patriotism is multifaceted in content. This is love for their homeland, pride in people, a sense of separation from the outside world, and a desire to preserve and increase the wealth of their country.

Since time immemorial, the Kazakh people have sought to cultivate patriotic spirit, morality, virtue, and decency in their generation. Our ancestors, migrating, took care of their offspring and cared enough about their future. History itself testifies that the laws of Az-Tauke customs, called the “Jeti

jargy” (seven rules), educated many generations in morality, and honesty, and raised the patriotic spirit.

The proverbs expressed in the writings of the Zhyrau of the last century, public figures, mysterious parables, the fate of the country, primordial hopes, bygone dreams, ideals and interests, and protection of the honor and dignity of their people, will undoubtedly serve as an example for future generations. Thoughts did not lose their meaning, as always fiery words. A deep and correct understanding of the ways of development of our history is a phenomenon necessary for understanding that all mankind is the main goal leading to civilization. We must take into account that far-sighted thoughts are not only historical attention but also spiritual food for young people. As young people learn about the field customs of their country's past, respect and love for it increase. It can be noted here that each of the “Abaidyn 45 Kara sozy” (Abai's forty-five words) edification is the food of the soul in education and personality formation.

Knowledge of the historical affairs of Bukhar zhyrau, Tole bi, Aiteke bi, and Kazbek Bi, and imitation of them will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the formation, affirmation, and strengthening of the patriotic spirit.

My main goal as a history teacher is not only to teach the subject of history, but also to prepare a patriotic citizen who can fully understand the interests of society, evaluate social processes, and honor his homeland.

If the attitude of today's youth to Kazakh culture, historical monuments, and common spiritual values is correctly formulated, then their love for the motherland and respect for their homeland will be strengthened. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate all efforts on making our youth more energetic.

In the message of N.A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan, "We must cultivate a new Kazakhstan patriotism in ourselves and our children. This, first of all, causes a sense of pride for the country and its benefits," is similar to Akhmet Baitursynov's saying: "If there are no people who cannot take care of child, where can there be a child who takes care of people from his homeland" (Балам деген жұрт болмаса, жұртым дейтін бала қайдан болсын) [N.A. Nazarbayev, 1999: p. 96]

Patriotism is a conscious awareness of the country and statehood. So, any person can be attached to the place where he was born and raised, fully master his mother tongue and treat it with respect, think about the interests of his homeland, be loyal to his motherland, be proud of the achievements of his country in the political, economic, social, cultural spheres, defend the freedom and independence of his homeland, to respect the history of one's ancestors and motherland, to look, as well as devote one's paws and forehead to the prosperity of one's native country is also the concept of Kazakhstani patriotism. From every teenage age, he must master the elementary thought: "Kazakhstan is my homeland", and "Just as it is responsible for me, so I am responsible for it."

Discussion. "The national spirit and national patriotism is a noble sign and virtue of a person within a nation," said B. Momyshuly, who noted that love for the Motherland should come from the heart of every citizen of it, and Baubek Bulkyshev, who died heroically during the Great Patriotic War, said: "an honest man loves. Faithful as the mother of the Fatherland with a pure heart. Doing what the Motherland says is a joy, a pride. Our love for the Motherland is immeasurable," he says, adding that only chastity of the heart fosters respect for the Motherland as a mother.

Head of State Nursultan Nazarbayev, for the purpose of patriotism and education of patriotism, said: "If you are the son of the country, if you are alive, if you are worthy of humanity, work, squeezing your soul on the way to strengthening and prosperity of the only Kazakh national state. Do not forget that you are the master of the land and the country!"

At the present stage, one of the great figures and a unique example for Kazakh youth is, without a doubt, Bauyrzhan Momyshuly. Despite the fact that B. Momyshuly lived in Soviet times and served under Soviet rule, all his activities are in harmony with our present. He is a truly independent person. The man who held the idea of independence under the banner. If we take earlier books and studies about Bauyrzhan Momyshuly, we can see that more attention is paid to his "heroism, heroism, patriotism." And you will make sure that Bowken does not pay due attention to his civic personality, morality, intelligence, nobility and innocence. Bauyrzhan Momyshuly - "that's what we were ordered to do, and I have to do it if I come back." He reported each of his actions internally, slowly flipping through it from behind. "Was it right, or was it wrong?" he thought. Such a trait is a trait inherent only to a true intellectual, the intelligentsia of the nation. For example, B. Looking back at Momyshula's memoirs, published only after he had passed through the day, he says: "At the time when the war was going on, one of the units of my regiment attacked. During the attack, most of the unit was wounded. At that time, one or two officers of a neighboring unit refused to help this unit. After the battle ended, I was told that "such people refused to help us." Then I took these two officers out in front of the whole regiment and shot them in the eyes of the fighters. Why did I shoot at them, at these strong guys? Maybe they will realize their mistake

and correct themselves? Wouldn't there be such a mistake anymore? "Then I was in a hurry, I think," I still regret..."[M. Myrzakhmetovich, 2000:101-103].

If you think about it, he's not hiding anything. During the war, rigidity was needed. Nevertheless, why should you judge your cruelty during that war not as a commander of the Soviet army, but as a citizen of the nation?!

Patriotism is a very complicated concept. On the one hand, it is a humane political process, that is, consisting of elements of personality and social consciousness; on the other hand, it is a feeling aimed at protecting, preserving, and strengthening the Motherland.

The source of Kazakhstan's patriotism lies in the unity of prosperity, solidarity, valor and valor of the people, in the strength of forces and unity of the vast land of our state.

The concept of "Kazakhstani patriotism" does not take shape in a person. The preconditions in which he forms the concept include:

- First of all, knowledge of our history -the history of the peoples of Kazakhstan;

- To read the language of the native people and drink it from the Kausar spring;

- To continue the traditions and customs passed down from generation to generation from grandfather to child, from child to grandson, from grandson to generation.

- To preserve the good and educational qualities of our past, to promote further comprehensive development and its prosperity;

- As Abai said, to enhance our national dignity, to avoid alien acts that harm our nationality.

At any time, humanity sets itself the task of raising a hardworking, friendly child. In particular, the Kazakh people want to grow up honest, noble, just, valiant, honest, benevolent, respecting their generation, the elder. These

qualities are formed with proper upbringing.

The preservation of the integrity of the territory of our Homeland, the united struggle against terrorists who are gaining the peace of the people, the confrontation with any external and internal forces threatening states, assumes the task of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism. In this regard, the problem of patriotic education has been a great goal throughout the history of mankind, therefore, a special place in instilling patriotic consciousness, love of youth for the motherland, is occupied by the commandments and heroic works left by the outstanding son of our people, a brave commander, writer, batyr, national hero of Kazakhstan Bauyrzhan Momyshuly, an example for future generations.

The patriotic education of young people is conditioned by the need to preserve the sovereignty of the country and make it one of the fifty civilized countries. In his work "the future of Kazakhstan is in the ideological unity of society" n.Nazarbayev dwelled on the issues of strengthening unity within the nation, fostering patriotism, creating an atmosphere of civil harmony, noting that "another of our most important ideological tasks is the education of Kazakhstani patriotism, the formation of clear self-government for every citizen. The formation of true patriotism and true citizenship presupposes a politically clear sense of identity, a conscious choice of one's homeland." [Kazybek M. 2008:8-10].

Since time immemorial, the moral words and deeds of the Kazakh people in education, life, culture, art, and life experience originate from a sense of patriotism. In the upbringing of the younger generation, where each nation continues its history and experience, applying the methods of education of our people accumulated over the centuries,

he instilled in them such abilities as decency, politeness, honesty, decency, businesslike, kindness, mercy, hard work, respect for elders, attentiveness to them, which have stood the test of life experience. All this shows the role that patriotism plays in the education of humanity.

From generation to generation, the Kazakh people passed on their love for their native country, to the sacred land where umbilical cord blood dripped, fighting for the preservation of their country with the blade of a sword, the tip of a spear. The concept of "Tugan zher" was tried to be assimilated in early childhood, associating it with the concepts of Homeland, country-people. "Homeland begins with the beginning of fire", "Homeland is hotter than fire", "do not fall into the fire for the sake of the country" for a Kazakh child, Homeland begins with family, parents, the land on which he was born and grew up.

The real source of patriotic education begins with family and school. Today it becomes clear that in such education, the use of the historical heritage of our people and the example of patriotic actions of historical figures based on national patriotism are of great importance.

The concept of patriotism was comprehensively considered in his works by the military writer, folk hero Bauyrzhan Momyshevich in pedagogical and psychological terms. The writer noted that "patriotism is love for the motherland (the state), a sense of direct relationship to the well-being of the individual, to public and state security, recognition that you are dependent on the state, that strengthening the state is strengthening the individual, in short, patriotism is an understanding of the state, its relationship with the individual in all relations: with the past, with the present and unites relations with the future", - "a sense of national pride – This is a combination of many personal feelings of pride of a person of a

particular nationality, a sense of national pride is an indestructible law for every person of the nation," emphasizes the basic quality of national patriotism. Bauyrzhan Momyshevich reveals the line between nationalism and patriotism: "there are two different concepts: the national spirit is a noble quality, patriotism is the art of a person within a nation. It is necessary to be able to properly understand this issue" – this is very important in patriotic education. [Matalieva A., 2007: 5-6]

Bauyrzhan Momyshevich is a brave warrior, an outstanding commander, and a military writer. The most important thing is a person who, by his actions, views, and with all his being, was able to recognize that Kazakhs are people created out of honor. The name of Bauyrzhan Momyshevich, who has already turned thirty years old, has become a legend, fame has spread around the world. The heroic image created from nationality became the hero of our literature and culture, traveling through history and continuing the heroic path of the "rusty Safa shining like gold" every year.

The heroism and glory of B. Momyshevich, which have become iconic and intellectual thoughts, are personified by a holistic spread to the entire people of the Union and the public around the world. Therefore, the preservation of continuity between generations, its continuous inheritance from father to child, from generation to generation is one of the urgent problems of education in pedagogical science.

The formation of Bauyrzhan Momyshevich as a patriotic citizen, participation in socio-political affairs began with the intelligentsia of the nation Akhmet Baitursynov, Mirzhakip Dulatov, Magzhan Zhumabayev, Turar Ryskulov and passed alongside such noble citizens as Mukhtar Auezov, Sabit Mukanov, Kanysh Satbayev. Consequently, his civic personality manifests itself in a high dimension of

intelligence in the integration of self-awareness into national consciousness [K. Mambetov, 2007:78]

B. Momyshuly spoke freely at political, cultural, and literary gatherings. For example, in a letter to Ondasinov Nurtas Dandybaevich (1943), thoughts based on folk teachings and educating the guy such qualities as heroism, belligerence, heroism are set out. Following the system of folk teaching, the writer took part in the revival of our good traditions in life.

Of course, on the basis of vivid historical examples, the attitude of young people towards the Motherland is formed, their patriotic feelings for the Motherland are developed and nurtured. Great generals and defenders of our country, who are the standard of a patriot. The study of history plays an important role in the education of patriotism. To form patriotic qualities of a person in the process of studying history, it is necessary to resort to extracurricular activities. When studying history, you can use methods such as developing projects, historical quests, organizing quizzes and contests dedicated to memorable dates, visiting museums of military glory, holding events dedicated to the Days of Military Glory.

As history shows, patriotic consciousness should be considered as a product of state policy and ideology. From this point of view, Kazakhstani patriotism is a political factor that implements social harmony in the republic. After all, its whole meaning is based on the principles of morality and democracy, social justice and historical truthfulness. The fact is that in the political history of Kazakhstan, during periods of ups and downs, there were not so many mistakes, exaggerations that put the destinies of peoples in a dead end. Studying each of them and preventing its repetition requires political activity and

comprehensive improvement of patriotism.

The works of Bauyrzhan Momyshuly are widely represented in the patriotic education of Kazakh youth. Because, firstly, in the upbringing of the younger generation, the main means of moral education is enriched, the spiritual world is enriched, intentions and life attitudes are formed; secondly, national education, family education and traditions, historical heritage rich in ethics, and, thirdly, do not forget about the image and heroic deeds of our sons and daughters who selflessly fought in the Great Patriotic War have a cognitive heritage that allows.

Conclusion. Patriotism is manifested in human actions. Patriotic feelings stemming from love for their "small homeland" go through a number of stages on the way to their own maturity, rise to national patriotic self-awareness, conscious love for their Homeland. Patriotism is always directed at specific objects. The active side of patriotism is decisive, it is able to turn the sensual principle into concrete deeds and actions for the Motherland and the state.

Patriotism is the moral basis of the viability of the state and acts as an important internal mobilization resource for the development of society, an active civic position of the individual, his willingness to selflessly serve his Homeland. Patriotism as a social phenomenon is the basis for the existence and development of any nation and statehood.

In patriotism, the best national traditions of the people are harmoniously combined with commitment to serving the Motherland. Patriotism is closely related to internationalism, which is alien to nationalism, separatism and cosmopolitanism.

The education of patriotism among young people should be based on concrete deeds, special attention should

be paid to educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism. The leading representatives of the Kazakh people have always been distinguished by patriotism and love for the people. This is evidenced by Kazakh thinkers A. Kunanbayev, I. Altynsarin, Sh. Ualikhanov and many other representatives of that time. In the vast legacy of Abai, an important place is occupied by the "words of edification", expressing the philosophical, moralistic, psychological and pedagogical words of the poet — the fruit of his many years of thought. The main idea in the "words of edification" is the confirmation of the beauty of the human spirit, the inexhaustible possibilities of man. "Spiritual qualities are the main thing in a person's life," Abai said. His judgments in the twenty-first word are full of ideas of patriotism and democracy. Patriotism can be defined as a moral quality of a person. "A patriot is a person who serves

the Motherland, and the Motherland is first of all the people." The people are the patron saint of patriotic traditions created by many generations.

I would like to note that Patriotism was and remains a moral and political principle, a social feeling, the content of which is expressed in love for one's Homeland, loyalty to it, pride in its past and present, striving and willingness to defend it. Patriotism is one of the deepest feelings that have been fighting for freedom and independence of the Motherland for centuries. Therefore, to what extent a master of industrial training can develop this feeling in every student, so that our society is more cohesive and tolerant. The creator of attitudes, worldviews, attitudes and ideals that developed in student age strengthens and promotes the development of the patriotic orientation of the personality of a new person, takes an active part in social changes.

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ЖАСТАРДЫ ТАРИХ АРҚЫЛЫ ПАТРИОТТЫҚ РУХТА ТӘРБИЛЕУ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада патриотизм, отаншылдық сезім – адамға туа біткен қасиет емес, бірте-бірте адамның саналы өмірімен бірге қалыптасатын саяси-әлеуметтік құбылыс екіндігі жайында айтылады. Бүгінгі таңда жастарды тарих арқылы дүниеге ғылыми көзқарасын қалыптастуруға, адамгершілікке, отаншылдыққа, қаһармандыққа, еңбекқорлыққа, ұлтжандылыққа, барлық ұлттарды құрметтеуге, олармен достық қарым-қатынас орнатуға, діннің тарихтағы ролін дұрыс түсінуге тәрбиелеуге толық мүмкіндік

бар. Яғни әр ғасырдың ұлы тұлғаларының өнегелі істерін жастардың жүрегіне жеткізе білудің өзі оларды жеңіске жеткізеді. Жастарды саналы тәрбиелеу арқылы дамытушылық міндеттерді жүзеге асыру қажет.

Бүгінгі таңда ең өзекті мәселелердің бірі-өз елінің болашақ патриотын тәрбиелеу. Бұл проблема дініне, нәсіліне, жынысына, мәдениетіне, рухани және адамгершілік дамуына қарамастан барлық адамдарды қамтиды. Ең алдымен, бұл мәселе жастарға қатысты.

Туған Отанның тарихи өткенін зерттеу жастардың жеке басын қалыптастыруға, оның азаматтық ұстанымы мен патриоттық санасын қалыптастыруға кең мүмкіндіктер ашады. Патриотизм халыққа қиыншылықтарды жеңуге, тарихтың қиын кезеңдеріне төтеп беруге көмектесетін негізгі біріктіруші фактор болды және әрекет етеді. Егер оны құрайтын азаматтар тарихи мұраны байыту және көбейту, Отанына, мәдени және тарихи құндылықтарға ұқыпты қарау қажеттілігін сезінбесе, қоғамды өркендетті деп санауға болмайды.

Тірек сөздер: Патриотизм, Отан, ұлт, жастар, тәрбие, ұрпақ, қоғам, тарих, халық.

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ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ ЧЕРЕЗ ИСТОРИЮ

Аннотация. В статье говорится о том, что патриотизм и чувство патриотизма – это не врожденное качество человека, а политико-социальное явление, которое постепенно формируется вместе с сознательной жизнью человека. Сегодня у молодежи есть полная возможность через историю сформировать научное отношение к миру, воспитать нравственность, патриотизм, героизм, трудолюбие, национальность, уважение всех национальностей, установить с ними дружеские отношения, правильно понять роль религии в истории. Умение донести нравственные дела великих личностей каждого периода в истории до сердец молодежи, приводит их к победе. В современном обществе необходимо реализовать развивающие задачи через осознанное воспитание молодежи.

Одной из самых актуальных проблем на сегодняшний день является воспитание будущего патриота своей страны. Данная проблема охватывает всех людей без исключения вне зависимости от их религии, расы, пола, культуры, духовного и нравственного развития. И в первую очередь эта проблема касается молодежи.

Изучение исторического прошлого родной Родины открывает широкие возможности для формирования личности молодежи, формирования ее гражданской позиции и патриотического сознания. Патриотизм был и действует как основной объединяющий фактор, помогающий народу преодолевать трудности, противостоять трудным временам истории. Общество нельзя считать цивилизованным, если составляющие его граждане не чувствуют необходимости обогащать и приумножать историческое наследие, бережно относиться к Родине, культурным и историческим ценностям.

Ключевые слова: Патриотизм, Родина, нация, молодежь, воспитание, поколение, общество, история, народ.

Received 25.03.2026

Accepted for publication 31.03.2026

Cite the article:



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