

Astana



Location Astana



Astana



emblem



flag

History:

- The city was founded in 1830 and its first name was Akmolinsk, then in 1961 it was renamed Tselinograd.
- Astana (the former Akmola) was founded in 1830.
- In 1862 stanitsa Akmola got the status of a town.
- In March 1917 the Soviet Power was established in Akmola.
- In 1961 Akmola was renamed into Tselinograd and became the centre of Tselinny Krai.
- In 1992 the city got its name Akmola again and since October 1997 Akmola has become a new capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- In 1998 it got its present name Astana.



Geographical position and climate

Astana is the northernmost capital of Asia. The city is situated in the central Kazakhstan on the banks of the Ishim River. It is located in steppe and has an extreme continental climate - the summers here are hot, while winters are very dry and cold. Astana is the second coldest capital city in the world.



The population of Astana

Численность населения							
1989 ^[1]	1997 ^[1]	1998 ^[1]	1999 ^[1]	2000 ^[1]	2001 ^[1]	2002 ^[1]	2003 ^[2]
281 252	↘275 100	↗275 300	↗326 900	↗381 000	↗446 200	↗493 100	↗501 998
2004 ^[2]	2005 ^[2]	2006 ^[2]	2007 ^[2]	2008 ^[2]	2009 ^[2]	2010 ^[2]	2011 ^[2]
↗510 533	↗529 335	↗550 438	↗574 448	↗602 684	↗605 254	↗649 139	↗697 129
2012 ^[2]	2013 ^[3]	2014 ^[4]	2015 ^[5]	2016 ^[6]			
↗742 918	↗778 083	↗811 529	↗861 968	↗875 368			



Economy of Astana

The economy of the city is based on trade, transport and construction. It is a special economic zone. Astana is an important centre for business and trade.



The most important branches of industry:

- food processing industry
- mechanical engineering
- production of construction materials.



The city is centre for CULTURE, SPORT, HEALTHCARE and EDUCATION.



Architecture and sights

Astana is a beautiful modern city. The author of the Master Plan of Astana is the famous Japanese architect Kisho Kurokawa.



Baiterek

Baiterek - a monument in the capital of Kazakhstan, one of the main attractions of the city. Building height is 97 meters with the ball, crowning the building - 105 meters. The diameter of the gilded ball 22 meters. Lower level takes four and a half meters under the ground, where there are cafes, aquariums and a mini "Baiterek". The monument was built on the initiative of President Nursultan Nazarbayev, the transfer symbol of the capital from Almaty to Astana.



The museum of the first president in Astana

The basic idea embodied in his expositions, - the establishment of the state sovereignty of the Republic and its historical role of the First President NA Nazarbayev in building an independent democratic state.



Palace of Peace and Accord.

Palace of Peace and Accord is a symbol of friendship, unity and peace on the land of Kazakhstan. The tip of the pyramid is decorated with a work of art of the artist Brian Clarke - stained glass with images of 130 pigeons, symbolizing nationality living on Kazakh land.



It is interesting!

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June 2, 1998, after the presentation of the new capital of Kazakhstan, a commemorative medal "Astana" was established.
- Jubilee Medal "10 years of Astana" was established To celebrate the 10th anniversary of Astana. One of the first who was awarded this medal became veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

