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Some Results Of Studying The Ancient History Of Kazakhstan

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Abstract

In the Republic of Kazakhstan 2004 was accepted the large-scale unique State program named "Cultural heritage". The first stage (2004-2006) of the program ended, in 2007 the second stage began. According to this program Expedition on studying of monuments of the Stone Age of Kazakhstan (the head – Taymagambetov Zh.K.) the above-named complexes Koshkurgan and Shoktas as a result of which additional materials are received were investigated. To number of special merits of this expedition Maybulak in Zhetysu (Semirechye) in field seasons of 2004-2006 as a result of researches is researches of the stratified parking 3 cultural horizons were allocated. The general collection of stone products makes more than 2 thousand units. The analysis of stone stock of parking Maybulak allowed researchers to make a number of conclusions, for example, technical characteristics of the industry of parking have the following features: in primary splitting special development was received by levallua equipment of processing nucleuses.

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1. Introduction

In researches of the Stone Age experts from Alkey Margulan Archeology Institute of Republic of Kazakhstan fruitfully were engaged. For example, in 2001 group on studying of the Stone age (O.Artuyukhova, D.Baygunakov, G.Bekseitov) the Central Kazakhstan archaeological expedition (CKAE) on the bank of Zhezda's river, the left inflow of river Kara-Kengir (basin of the river of Sarysu), near the settlement Taldysay found some site of the stone industry. The matter is that here within some years of CKAE studied the settlement of an era of bronze, barrows, medieval sites of ancient settlement (Baskamyr, etc.). Works proceed and to this day. The natural boundary Taldysay and the natural boundaries next to them Sarybulak and Tokhtaul are located at the bottom of

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testify to a variety of techniques of manufacturing of tools and about their typological variety. Possibly everything, From all monuments about three thousand artifacts were collected then. Results of studying of collected materials are found. Analysis the received materials researches determined a boundary of the dug-out objects cleared, some honeycombs of products and instruments of labor from a stone and a flint, and also fragments ceramic 1000 BC, but the main chronological framework of a monument is carried to a bronze \[5\] era.

As a part of the Ural complex archaeological expedition at the beginning of this century the group on studying of the Stone Age (head O.A.Artukhova), which found monuments of meso-neolithic age in the territory of the West Kazakhstan area, worked. In field seasons of 2001-2004 Shausha, Zhantemir's sites, New Kazanka-1, Sulukol, Akkum, Springs, Shalkar, Maytobe, Saryivan are revealed and investigated, etc. Some monuments (Eshkitau) belong even to the final stage of a paleolith. It is necessary to note that monuments of the Stone Age in the territory of the Western Kazakhstan long time weren't investigated almost.

Some years were investigated monuments of the Stone Age and in other regions of Kazakhstan. Among them especially it is necessary to emphasize unique multilayered (early layers belong to mesolit) a monument of Shiderti-3 with the Pavlodar archaeological expedition found in the Ekbastuz area (head V.K.Merts) still in the late eighties. As a result of long-term field research the huge mass of archaeological sources is found. Researchers consider that the majority of artifacts (especially silicon material) in comparison with other complexes are unusual and further materials of a monument can independent culture \[1\].

2. According to the Cultural heritage program era monuments paleo metal were investigated. New results on the Botaysky culture referred still in the mid-eighties of last century by Victor Zaybert to энеолиту are received. Researches of the last years made old some layers of the settlement Botay a little. So, by experts from Great Britain it is established that the earliest dating of Bataysk culture belongs to a neolith. Anthropological researches, which revealed some races living together, and being engaged in a making economy are carried also out.

Some archaeological objects of an era of bronze are investigated by the Central Kazakhstan archaeological expedition under the direction of Zh.K.Kurmankulov. Since the beginning of the 90th years of the XX century excavation on settlements Taldysay in the Ulutau-Zhezkazgan region where the metallurgical center of ancient cattle-farmers of Saryarka is found is carried out. Cultural accessory of tribes of Taldysayya is determined by ceramics and the imported ceramics from other regions of Central Asia which specify that else during a bronze era between various tribes ethno-cultural contacts were come into is revealed. Expedition investigates also Aybas-darasa's consisting of a burial ground and the settlement the monument. As a result of field works as groups of expedition the design and architectural feature of the mausoleum of Aybas-darasa is defined, the topographical plan of objects etc. is removed. The huge source study base on problems of an era of bronze \[2\] is received.

Problems of an era of bronze Zhetsyu thanks to M.N.Maryashev, Yu.A.Motov, A.Goryachev's efforts and other archeologists are studied is systematized. Together with them the era of bronze of Zhetsyu was studied also by the American archeologists (Franchetti, etc.). Here for the last more than ten years some basic objects of an era of bronze are revealed and investigated. Among them it is necessary to note, such complexes as - Kargaly-1, Kalakay-1, Bigash, Turgen-2, Talapta, Kuygan, Shanyrak, Aksa, Oy-Zhaylau, Biyen, Kolsay, Myn-Shunkur, Tasbas, Butakovka-1, Muzbulak, Arasan-Kapal, a sanctuary Bayanzhurek and others which allowed to allocate some regional features of monuments. As a result of long-term field works for Zhetsyu's territories researchers allocated baying and Kulsay cultures late bronze. The first of them was defined still in the late eighties last century, but dared to call it culture there were no enough archaeological data \[3\], they appeared a bit later. The second with the funeral and funeral traditions and a difficult configuration land and underground designs can quite be called as culture \[4\].

The particular interest represents the settlement Toksanbay, Ustyurt located on a plateau in 120 km to the northeast from page Turush of the Beyneusk region of Mangystau area. This settlement is investigated since 1997 by the West Kazakhstan archaeological expedition (the head – Z.Samashev). During excavation some dwellings are cleared, some honeycombs of products and instruments of labor from a stone and a flint, and also fragments ceramic are found. Analysis the received materials researchers determined a boundary of the dug-out objects III-II by one thousand BC, but the main chronological framework of a monument is carried to a bronze \[5\] era.
In other regions numerous monuments of an era of bronze are also investigated. For example, in our opinion it is necessary to allocate especially such bright archaeological objects – Akso (Habdullin), Eskealmas, Masala (Toleubayev), Uytas-Aydos (Usmanov, Varfolomeyev), Poboka, Volchovka, Ust Kamnogorsk, Akhmirov-3, Menovnaye - 9-10, Zakharika-1 (Tkachev), Esenbay (Mertz), Sherbay (Sмагулов), Kenotkel (Zaybert), Lisakovksy (Usmanov), Gurildek (Bisembayev), Begaza (Beysenov), Bestamak (Logvin) and others, and also are studied some monuments of rock paintings [6].

3. **The Karkaralinsk region of the Karaganda** area it is investigated by archeologists – the HAG the settlement Kent, Kyzylkene located near river found in 1985. Here it is necessary to note that the last decades some more settlements are studied by the Karaganda archeologists. Researchers assume that settlements Alat-1-2, the roubles located on the left coast Kyzylkene, also make a left-bank part of the settlement Kent. According to the above-named Cultural heritage Program archeologists dug out more than one thousand sq.m and is established that the total area of the settlement makes 30 hectares. As a result of field works character of the city of early type on an arid zone of Kazakhstan is precisely defined. And the most important, the iron slugs found here and ore testify to existence of iron production during a bronze era. It is quite possible that these results will change our ideas of a bronze era, and, probably to allow to make old the early Iron Age of the Republic of Kazakhstan for some centuries [7].

The early Iron Age of Kazakhstan in a domestic historiography takes a special place. Among the studied monuments the burial ground Berel especially brightly is allocated for territories of the Katonkaragay region of the East Kazakhstan area. The burial ground is investigated since 1998 by archaeological expedition under the direction of Z.S.Samashev and 70 barrows dated from V century BC and to VIII century AD consist and. The received materials from barrows are reflected in more than ten monographs and brochures in which the ware material and economic and household subjects is thoroughly analyzed. The analysis of graphic monuments from Berel barrows allows to allocate some signs allocating these complexes from a circle of synchronous in the Altay sub region: 1) the massive, bronze sculptures of eagle griffins decorating hats of nails, densely holding a pack cover; 2) diverse images of a sphinx; 3) animalistic images in elements of a decor of the saddles, the bind executed by equipment the special adaptation like a hook; 4) wide range of syncretic beings; 5) the set of smart horse equipment made of a horn; 6) massive wooden sculpture winged, horned, with eagle head tigerfon [8]. Level of architectural and graphic arts, construction business, religious and mythological representations of ancient tribes are very well reflected in burial ground materials Berel.

One more of bright objects of an era of early nomads is Shilikti the barrow (Baygetobe) located in the territory of the Zaysan region of the East Kazakhstan area. All know that to the Shiliktin valley excavation S.S.Chernikov in due time conducted. In 2003 in a valley there began the work the East Kazakhstan archaeological expedition (nowadays Shiliktinsky archaeological expedition) Al-Farabi Kazakh National University under the general guide of professor A.T.Toleubayev. Some barrows are investigated nowadays. Excavation in Baygetobe's barrow where the remains of one more "gold" person are found was productive. Due to the opening on Shilikti's burial ground of gold things and other subjects, also enormous constructions which mark social stratification of society, there was a possibility to reconsider a statehood framework at the people of the early Iron Age.

The site of ancient settlement Chirik-Rabat being in 300 km to the southwest from the city of Kyzylorda for the first time HAEE investigated by the head repeatedly in the middle of the XX century (it is open in 1946) is considered S.P.Tolstov also as one of bright monuments of the early Iron Age. With a view of studying of it a site of ancient settlement within the Cultural heritage program Chirik-Rabat's archaeological expedition under the direction of Zh.K.Kurmankulov was organized. After excavation in 2004-2006 objects are defined: No. 1-tomb; No. 2 - the temple; No. 3 - the mausoleum; No. 4 - a citadel. During excavations works on the above-named objects the complex of things was found: osteological materials, iron sword, knife, altar, plaques, gold stripes, silver splinters, bit, ceramics, tips of arrows, beads, etc. Inscriptions reflecting relationship of ancient tyrants of this region with a classical antiquity are found.

Middle Eastern import is also found in burial of early nomads of the Western Kazakhstan in a necropolis of Kyrkyk-Oba-2 in field seasons of 2005-2008. Ural archaeological expedition [9]. One more monument of the Sarmatian period – Kyzyl Uiyk, a grandiose multistage stone construction of a round form (temple sanctuary) is interesting. The monument is in 60 km to the South, the southeast from village Diyar of the Bayganinsky region of the Aktyubinsk area. It is investigated under the direction of Z.S.Samashev. Total area of an opened surface of a complex (the main cult design - the temple, altars, the centers and menhirs) nearly 1 hectare [10].
4. The early Iron Age of Kazakhstan is studied fruitfully. For example, only in the Central Kazakhstan more than 20 settlements are found, from them are investigated around ten. Almost in all regions of the republic are investigated on some tens workshops [8]. We in the article carried out only the fluent review on less known monuments. For the last decades numerous archaeological objects of juice, Savromat, Kanguy, Uysun, Huns are studied. At this stage special researches in respect of studying history of only the early Iron Age as the received results testify that here historical process continuously proceeded are necessary.

Summing up this work, it is necessary to emphasize once again huge value of the studied monuments in an ancient history of Eurasia as they shed to the public full and irreplaceable informative sources in the solution of a number of historical questions. During this specified period joint field researches with foreign colleagues especially are allocated, methods of natural sciences are also widely used. Certainly, we carried out only historiographic review. Thereby we want to note importance of complex studying of antiquities of Kazakhstan researches on a historiography of ancient history allowing to estimate a level of development of an archaeological science as a whole, in our opinion, are very necessary.

Research of problems on ancient and medieval history in Kazakhstan for the last twenty years took place in quite wide scales. Big achievements noted development of social sciences and in particular a historical science about an antiquity. It is noted by further development of a domestic historiography, deepening of its theoretical bases and expansion of a perspective and source study base, and also development of modern methods of historical research. Besides amplified development of the most important problems of historical development, the various phenomena and processes were profoundly analyzed. Certainly, in the present review it is impossible to give an exhaustive picture of development of the period interesting us. Therefore we will try to note only the most considerable works on the most actual concrete historical problems and to consider the main results of scientific researches of archeologists. Huge interest to ancient history and culture of Kazakhstan among the population in no small measure speaks that the territory of the republic was in the center of Eurasia to which research our scientists and foreign experts pay much attention. Joint archaeological expeditions organized with foreign colleagues. Some results of archaeological researches are published outside of the republic. Outstanding successes joint Russian-Kazakh archaeological expedition (Alkey Margulian Archeology Institute, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Institute of archeology and ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science Novosibirsk) under the direction of academician A.P. Derevyanko in studying of the Stone Age, being engaged in field researches in 1992-2002 in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan on implementation of the International program on initial achieved settling of an arid zone of Eurasia. As a result of intensive scientific researches some honeycombs of complexes of the stone industry that allowed to raise the question about existence of the general regularities of evolution of culture of the ancient person were open and investigated. Into plans of works of expedition entered also to investigate a cultural heritage of the Kazakhstan archeologists who were taking up the problems of the Stone Age because left it the large quantity of actual data on a paleolith of Kazakhstan didn't receive due reflection in a historiography. In such monographs as «the Paleolith of Northern Balkhash» A.G. Medoyev's devoted memory, «Archaeological complexes of a cave Karaungur» H.A. Alpysbayev's devoted memory are investigated and in 60-70th of last century are entered into a scientific turn a part of actual data collected by archeologists.

Last years last century besides field works on sites Koshkurgan and Shoktas groups of expedition were engaged in large-scale researches on the peninsula of Mangyshlak (Mangystau), in places near Aral sea, near baikhash lake, in the basin of Irtysh, on the Lake Zaisan coast, in Karatau, in Mugodzhary mountains. Especially it is necessary to note opening in Mugodzhary mountains (the southernmost tip of the Ural folded system) industrial complexes of acheulian time with a large number of befaces. Here in riverheads Emba at the beginning collecting of artifacts on sites of Mugodzhary 1-6 with the superficial cultural horizon is made, later the quantity of Paleolithic points reached almost to sixty. The next years participants expedition to Mugodzhary mountains open some more tens monuments. The quantity of monuments reached almost to 60. Majority of them parking workshops. Expedition in 2009 on studying of the Stone Age of Kazakhstan open 37 more monuments of the Stone Age in the Mugodzhary region of the Aktyubinsk area. Among the found artifacts meet various defaces, nucleuses, scraped, unifaces and other products. In one of archaeological objects it is found unique trugolny befaces. As a result, if to take researches of the Aktyubinsk archeologists and the Kazakhstan geologists, in Mugodzhary mountains the last decades are open more than 100 archaeological objects of the Stone Age, the majority of them is dated a paleolith era.

Conclusion

Some years joint Russian-Kazakh archaeological expedition studied a northeast part of ridge of Karatau
(the Southern Kazakhstan). The most known monuments from these places – Kyzyltau, Shakhantay-1, Sorkol - 1-2, the technical and typological characteristic of which stone tools were reflected in the collective monograph «Industrial complexes of a northeast part of ridge of Karatau (the Southern Kazakhstan)». Some of above-mentioned objects (Sorkol) were found in due time by H.A.Alpysbayev in 60-70 of the last century. The received new materials joint expedition allowed to approach to the solution of a number of problems - to solve some questions of a periodization and chronology of archaeological complexes. But, perhaps, the most interesting concept is that participants of the above-named expedition on new began to consider the development line, offered more detailed periodization of a stage of an early paleolith empirical material, thereby having grouped monuments according to the development line.

References


