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«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
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СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

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Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

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**TO THE QUESTION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WHEEL-MADE CERAMICS IN THE
BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT OF SHAGALALY II (NORTH KAZAKHSTAN)**

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Ceramics is one of the largest category of archeological finds, discovering during the excavations of the Bronze Age sites. This period's cultural layers also contain vast amount of import potteries. Their origin raises the range of controversial issues. Did newly arrived population, who would assimilate with natives, bring it? Otherwise, is emergence of import potteries just a consequence of direct trade contacts between several groups of people? This paper might be one of the steps in finding answers to the questions mentioned above.

Shagalaly II (earlier Pavlovka) is located on the right bank of the Shagalaly River, about 33 km south-west of Kokshetau and approximately 21 km north-west of Zerenda. About 2 km south away from the site, there is the modern village of Kenotkel', and 3,5 km north – the Pavlovka village.

The Bronze Age settlement of Shagalaly II was discovered in 1954 by K.A. Akishev while undertaking expedition of the Virgin Lands Campaign plan. After that, this site entered in the scientific circulation as the settlement of Chaglinka II [1, c. 17]. Its total area is 50,000 sq. km.

The archeological researches of this site have been conducting continuously over the years. As a result, ten dwellings were excavated and big amount of ceramics was gathered from there.

Nowadays Central Asian potteries of Shagalaly II, which were made using throwing wheel, are still attracting wide attention of Kazakhstan archaeologies. The historiography of their researches involves several phases.

I phase (1982-1991). This period can be defined by the time while first field works were conducted by the Ural – Kazakhstan Archeological Expedition. The main works were located on the river's brink because of the ongoing destructive processes caused by erosion. In sum, two dwellings (number 1, 2) and three funerary enclosures (number 1, 3 and 4) were studied.

For the next few years, there were several publications on the results of these excavations. In first report, dated 1983, Shagalaly II goes under the name «Pavlovka». Researches of all ceramic materials, found during first excavations, Maljutina T.S. claimed this settlement refers to the Fedorovo culture [2, c. 10, 3, C. 158-159].

All surface materials were presented by wide and varied groups of ceramics, including the Petrovka, Alakul', Fedorovo-Bishkul, Fedorovo-Begazy, Sargary cultures and some unidentified types [2, c. 3]. Therefore, pottery collection contains four main groups: the Fedorovo, Bishkul, Fedorovo-Begazy, Bishkul-Sargary cultures [2, c. 18]. In addition, there were a significant proportion of the wheel-made potteries, which had close analogies with Central Asian materials. For instance, two large and one medium-sized pots, two vases with legs were discovered at the bottom of the dwelling № 2. They all were produced on a potter's wheel. Ceramics of the dwelling №1 were also added to group of import pottery wares [Малютина, отчет, С. 19]. Maljutina T.S., taking into account the spreading of materials through the cultural layers, made a conclusion that all groups of ceramics were used at the same time and had various functional purposes [2, c. 20].

In 1990, she published an article about researches of dwellings at Shagalaly II. The reconstruction of these dwellings revealed that the organization of indoor premises, existence of double-deck win-

ter rooms, the percentage of wheel-made potteries (12%) had been indicative of close relationships between North Kazakhstan and Central Asia [3, c. 115].

In 1991, Maljutina T.S., basing on the results of the statistical analysis of all ceramic materials, which had been received during the period of the settlement's field works since 1983, found there were a specific "Pavlovka" subgroup among Fedorovo pottery. This kind of ceramics incorporated classical features of the Fedorovo culture together with Central Asian pottery traditions [3, C. 151-155].

II phase (2003). A new phase of the researches began in 2003 and related to a rescue excavation works in the settlement by the Ishim Station Archeological Expedition (ISAE). It was led by K.A. Akishev and B.M. Hasenova. The study of that year was conducted in the center of Shagalaly II. In the result, the expedition dug up the south-west part of a dwelling [5, c. 29].

Among all gathered ceramic materials (1663 ea.) Central Asian potteries's presence was observed. It pointed to the comprehensive development of trade relations of local people. Although, the level of this relationships between the Eurasian Steppe's nomadic tribes and settled, agricultural areas is still unknown [5, c. 46].

III phase (2010 – 2017). This period of excavations is the last one. M.K. Habdulina, the director of Institute of Archeology "A.K. Akishev", leads with support of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (Astana). Main field works are conducted by S.K. Sakenov [6, C. 335-337]. This phase can be described as one of the most productive in discovered archeological materials as well as published articles and monograph.

In 2010, ISAE exposed a semi-dugout dwelling, marked the number 1, and the yard around it, which located in the central part of the settlement [7, c. 27]. In 2013, the Italian Archaeological Expedition in Kazakhstan (IAEK), led by G.L. Bonora, joined the Kazakh team [8, p. 108].

Ceramic materials of that year were represented by three cultural groups: Central Asian, the late Bronze Age, the Nura culture (note: the Fedorovo culture in North Kazakhstan) [7, c. 29].

It is worth to notice the stratigraphy of wheel-made potteries. Such kind of ceramics mostly were found in the cinder heaps and special middens. According to Sakenov S.K., taking into account the shapes, sizes and features of middens' fillings, Central Asian potteries (khums) were set inside the holes and widely used to storage agricultural and stock-raising products [9, C.561].

In 2014, Sakenov S.K. published the results of his researches on the question about cultural relationships of the Bronze Age tribes between North Kazakhstan and Central Asia. After complete studying of the ceramic materials of Shagalaly II, found as follows:

- connections between agricultural and nomadic populations were established in the early period of existence of the Alakul culture;
- these trade ties can be characterized as ongoing and long-standing [9, c. 563].

As proof of existence of local pottery industry, based on using wheel, can be considered a craft pottery workshop, discovered in 2014. The question on discovering a firing place and identification of main technology traditions in Shagalaly II still remains open. In addition, to date, baking ovens were not revealed. This suggests that the final stage of pottery-making was air drying or firing on an open fire.

In 2016, Loman V.G. conducted technological analysis of the Shagalaly II ceramic samples [10, C. 160-170]. There were noticed the parallel traces of ceramist's fingers that indicated the use of wheel in pottery-making process. Moreover, as it turned out, a potter's wheel sometimes was used only for shaping body of pots. That consistent with the fourth phase of wheel's functional development by classification of A.A. Bobrinsky, meaning a craft industry characterized by high labour productivity [11, c. 29, 34]. Thus, the results of conducted analysis proved the hypothesis of Maljutina T.S. about the possible existence of production ceramics with the help of wheel, imitating Central Asian pottery traditions in this way [4, c. 155].

That made it all more surprising, because there are no signs of local pottery industry through the Kazakh Uplands (Saryarka) [12, c. 175]. Nevertheless, the analysis of ceramics from the Izmaylovka burial ground made researches think about potters' movement from place to place [13, c. 110].

Presence of pottery (produced on a potter's wheel) among archeological finds from the sites of the Bronze Age throughout the Eurasian Steppes is not considered unusual. On the other side, it mostly refers to the Sargary - Alekseev phase [14, c. 88]. However, in accordance of wheel-made potteries' overwhelming percentage of Shagalaly II over another the Late Bronze Age settlements (Kent, Myrzhik, Bajshura, Domalakstas), the earliest international contacts with settled centres of Central Asia were commenced within the range of the middle Namazga V and Namazga VI (around 2000-1600 BC and 1600-1000 BC) [9, c. 562]. In addition, some ceramics' types of Shagalaly II resemble pottery of Namazga-Depe, Togolok, Tahirbay III and Keleli [9, c. 563]. Such kind of pottery also was found in the settlement of Shortugay, where Andronovo pottery is dated 1700-1500 BC [15 p. 464]. As can be seen from the above, establishing links between Kazakhstan and Central Asia in the Bronze Age has begun much earlier than expected.

The nature of these relationships is difficult to define. There are following theories about origin of imported pots in the settlement of Shagalaly II:

- substitution of natives by foreigners;
- migration and assimilation;
- developed trade and economic ties;
- partial migration and turning back.

Migrations could have both civilian and military purposes.

The wheel-made potteries of Shagalaly II at first were identified as object of trade and commerce between nomadic and settled populations. However, further researches on the settlement's house-building traditions, the craft pottery workshop, the analysis of such ceramic materials, like khums and a beaker, etc. confirmed the existence of local pottery industry. In other words, the potteries of Shagalaly II existed as a subject of import, also as a local imitation of Central Asian pottery tradition. It is most likely the result of close contacts of the Fedorovo and settled populations [3, c. 115].

This point of view may be regarded as the most credible in explaining of Central Asian potteries' emergence in cultural layers of the Bronze Age settlement of Shagalaly II.

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ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТЕРРИТОРИЯСЫНДАҒЫ КАТАКОМБАЛЫ ЖЕРЛЕУ ЕСКЕРТКІШТЕРІНІҢ ЗЕРТТЕЛУ ТАРИХЫ

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Астана, Қазақстан

Ғылыми жетекшісі - Кожакметова Г.К.

Орталық Азия жеріндегі б.з. Імыңжылдығындағы тарихи кезең халықтардың ұлы қоныс аударуы немесе ғұндар кезеңі деген атпен белгілі. Ғұндардың Орта Азияны мекендеген үйсін, қаңлы секілді ірі тайпалармен тығыз қарым-қатынаста болу шығыстан келген көшпелілердің мәдениетін Орта Азия жеріне алып келді. Сол кезеңге катакомбалық және лақытты жерлеу орындары тән. Катакомбалы және лақытты жерлеулі обалар Орта Азия территориясында, атап айтқанда Қырғызстан аумағы, Ферғана, Ташкент, Бұхара территориясы мен Қазақстанның оңтүстігінде кең таралған.

Ғылымда кеңқол мәдениеті атауын алған Орталық Азия территориясындағы катакомбалы, лақытты жерлеу ескерткіштері жүйелі түрде зерттелмеген. Кеңқол типтес ескерткіштердің таралған аумағы, олардың мерзімделуі, сол кезеңдегі этникалық процесстер мәселесі әлі де болса толық шешімін таппаған.

Ең алғаш 1889 жылы фин археологиялық экспедициясының мүшесі Х. Хайкелдің басшылығымен Талас жазығындағы катакомбалы жерлеу орындары зерттеліп, 4 обада қазба