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**REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION
“ARCHEOLOGY OF KAZAKHSTAN”:**

The publication can be attributed to the educational literature on the archeology of Kazakhstan. During the time of independent Kazakhstan, the first book of Baypakov K.M., Taimagambetov Zh.K., Zhumaganbetov T.S. was published in 1993. With the accumulation of archaeological materials, new scientific hypotheses and ideas, Professor Baypakov K.M. and Taimagambetov Zh.K. wrote and published in Russian and Kazakh languages a completely new book “Archeology of Kazakhstan” in 2007. **(Baypakov K.M., Taimagambetov Zh.K. Archeology of Kazakhstan. – Nur-Sultan, “Eurasian University named after L.N. Gumilyov”, 2021. – 622 pages (in English).** To this day it remains the only one, no such literature has been published before.

It is symbolic that the peer-reviewed scientific publication for the first time published in English and is dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Independence of Kazakhstan and the 25th anniversary of the Eurasian National University named after L.N.Gumilev.

And it is no coincidence that the book is published in that university. And it is no coincidence that the book is published at the said university. Indeed, it is in universities that the subject of archeology is taught, archaeological expeditions are organized, the issue of training future archaeologists is raised and dissertations are defended. The issue of training young personnel is very important. It is no secret that in connection with the global programs of the young state «Madeni Mura», «Rokhani Zhagyru» and its needs for fulfilling the assigned tasks of the archaeological heritage research, museumification of archaeological landscapes, there is a lack of qualified archaeological personnel in research institutes, universities, museums of local history and museums-reserves. In this regard, the educational, scientific publication «Archeology of Kazakhstan»

in English will be in demand not only in universities of Kazakhstan, including Nazarbayev University, but also in the far abroad.

The scientific publication consists of an introduction, six chapters, a conclusion and an extensive bibliography.

In the introduction, a general historical line of development of society in ancient and medieval Kazakhstan is given, the main problems and areas of archaeological science are considered.

The first chapter deals with the history of the development of Kazakhstan archeology, it also shows the ways in which archeology evolves in the context of Independence of Kazakhstan.

The chapter devoted to the Stone Age covers all regions of Kazakhstan. Thanks to the results of the joint Kazakhstan-Russian complex archaeological expedition, dozens of new monuments of the Paleolithic and Neolithic were introduced into scientific circulation. The stratified sites of the Lower Paleolithic Koshkurgan and Shoktas, sites with artifacts of «surface bedding» of Western Kazakhstan, the Aral Sea and Mangyshlak are considered for the first time. The correlation of the stone industry of Kazakhstan monuments with similar complexes in Europe made it possible to put forward a hypothesis about the existence of a single archaeological culture in Eurasia. Stationary studies were carried out at the Karaungur Neolithic site in South Kazakhstan.

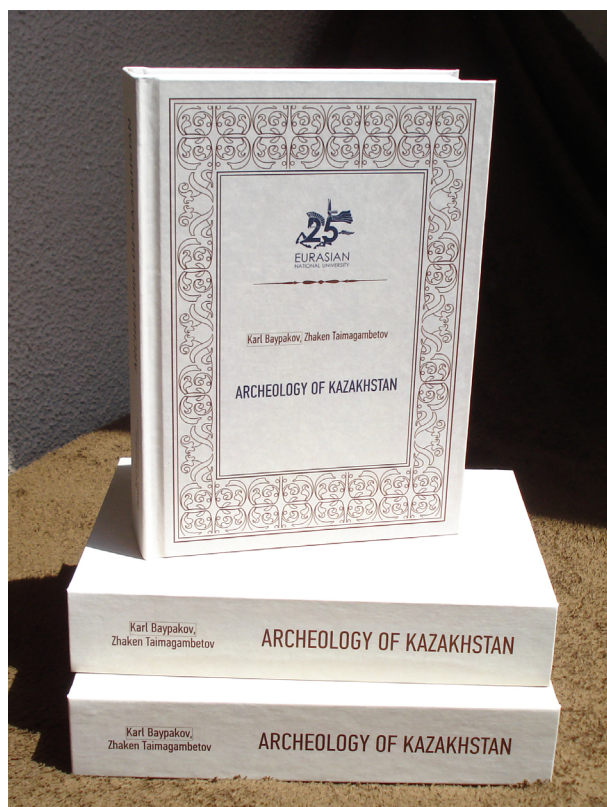
Holocene archaeological cultures of North and East Kazakhstan, Mangyshlak, Aral Sea region and South Kazakhstan are also described here.

Of great interest is the chapter dedicated to the monuments of the Bronze Age of Kazakhstan. It shows the state of the issue and different points of view about the Andronov culture and community, about its chronological stages, cultures and cultural variants.

In addition to the previously known monuments of the Bronze Age, new objects are described that have been studied under the Madeni Mura program by young and experienced archaeologists. These are burial grounds and settlements, necropolises and numerous petroglyphs discovered in the steppe and mountain-steppe zone of the Chu-Ili mountains. It is important that the chronology of the monuments is based on various analyses and data obtained from natural science methods.

In this regard, of interest are the bronze monuments of East Kazakhstan, the Begazy-Dandybaevskaya culture of Sary-Arka, the burial ground in the Aral Sea region and other regions. The characteristic of the Kent settlement, which belongs to the category of proto-cities of the Late Bronze Age, is also important.

Of great interest is the chapter on the monuments of early nomads. This is one of the leading trends in Kazakhstani archeology today associated with the research of the Saka monuments Besshatyr, Issyk, Chilikty, Chirikrabit, Zhalauly, Berel, Elekesazy. The results of the research of the last two monuments will hopefully be fully reflected in subsequent editions.



Further, the monuments of the Chirikrabad and Jetyasar cultures in the Aral Sea region are described in detail. The monuments of the Otrar-Karatau and Kaunchin culture are considered in detail. In addition to the necropolises of Borizhary, Altynrobe, and others, the settlements Kok-Mardan and Sidak are shown and characterized, which makes it possible to trace the stages of urbanization and sociogenesis.

In addition, new materials on Western Kazakhstan based on the example of the monuments of the royal necropolises of Lebedevka and Kyrykoba were given, which made it possible to give detailed information about the cultures of the Savromats and Sarmatians.

The last two chapters are devoted to the monuments of the Middle Ages – complexes that belong to the ancient Turks and settlements. I should note that the materials about Turks are based on previously published studies. This is not hidden by the authors of the publication. At the same time, information about new monuments of Merke and Zhaisan is provided.

The final chapter deals with the monuments of urban culture and covers almost all the settlements of Kazakhstan. A characteristic of the urbanization regions is given, where the settlements of Saraichik, Bozok, Kayalyk, Taraz, Otrar, Turkestan, Sauran, etc. are still being explored. The chapter contains rich material reflecting the processes of urbanization in Kazakhstan and gives an idea of the monuments of urban culture of the ancient Turks, Karluks, Oguzes, Karakhanids, Kypchaks, Kazakhs.

And in the conclusion of the publication, the results of a large and painstaking research work are summed up.

The book is replete with well thought out figures in the form of tables, plans, drawings and photographic illustrations.

I believe that the publication on the archeology of Kazakhstan written in English provides an opportunity to familiarize a wider circle of readers, especially those from the far abroad, who are interested in the ancient and medieval history of Independent Kazakhstan.