

AL-FARABI KAZAKH
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INFORMATION
about publication activity
FACULTY OF HISTORY

№	Наименование публикации	Выходные данные (doi статьи)	Аннотация статьи	Ссылка для цитирования (Ф.И.О., название статьи, название, номер и/или выпуск, том журнала, страницы, doi статьи)
1.	The origins and spread of domestic horses from the Western Eurasian steppes	DOI: 10.1038/s41586-021-04018-9	Domestication of horses fundamentally transformed long-range mobility and warfare ¹ . However, modern domesticated breeds do not descend from the earliest domestic horse lineage associated with archaeological evidence of bridling, milking and corralling ^{2–4} at Botai, Central Asia around 3500 bc ³ . Other longstanding candidate regions for horse domestication, such as Iberia ⁵ and Anatolia ⁶ , have also recently been challenged. Thus, the genetic, geographic and temporal origins of modern domestic horses have remained unknown. Here we pinpoint the Western Eurasian steppes, especially the lower Volga-Don region, as the homeland of modern	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117498173&origin=resultslist Olària C.bt,Arsuaga J.L.br, bu,Kotova N.bv,Pryor A.bw,Crabtree P.bx, Zhumatayev R.by,Toleubaev A. Outram A.bw,Orlando L. // Nature, 2021

			domestic horses. Furthermore, we map the population changes accompanying domestication from 273 ancient horse genomes. This reveals that modern domestic horses ultimately replaced almost all other local populations as they expanded rapidly across Eurasia from about 2000 bc, synchronously with equestrian material culture, including Sintashta spoke-wheeled chariots. We find that equestrianism involved strong selection for critical locomotor and behavioural adaptations at the GSDMC and ZFP1 genes.	
2	Ancient genomic time transect from the Central Asian Steppe unravels the history of the Scythians	DOI 10.1126/sciadv.abe4414	The Scythians were a multitude of horse-warrior nomad cultures dwelling in the Eurasian steppe during the first millennium BCE. Because of the lack of first-hand written records, little is known about the origins and relations among the different cultures. To address these questions, we produced genome-wide data for 111 ancient individuals retrieved from 39 archaeological sites from the first millennia BCE and CE across the Central Asian Steppe. We uncovered major admixture events in the Late Bronze Age forming the genetic substratum for two main Iron Age gene-pools emerging around the Altai and the Urals respectively. Their demise was mirrored by new genetic turnovers, linked to the spread of the eastern nomad empires in the first centuries CE.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85103532922&origin=resultslist Gnecchi-Ruscone G.A.a, b, Khussainova E.c, Kahbatkyzy N.c, d, Musralina L.a, c, d, Spyrou M.A.a, Bianco R.A.a, Radzeviciute R.a, Gomes Martins N.F.a, Freund C.a, Iksan O.c, d, Garshin A.c, Zhaniyazov Z.c Bekmanov B.c, d, Kitov E.d, e, f, Samashev Z.g, h, Beisenov A.f, Berezina N.i, Berezin Y.i, Bíró A.Z.j, Évinger S.j, Bissembaev A.h, k, Akhatov G.f, Mamedov A.l, Onggaruly A.m, Voyakin D.f, n, Chotbayev A.f, Kariyev Y. // Science Advances, 2021, 7(13), eabe4414
3	Dairying enabled Early Bronze Age	DOI 10.1038/s41586-021-03798-4	During the Early Bronze Age, populations of the western Eurasian steppe expanded across an immense area of northern Eurasia. Combined	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115169025&origin=resultslist

Yamnaya steppe expansions		<p>archaeological and genetic evidence supports widespread Early Bronze Age population movements out of the Pontic–Caspian steppe that resulted in gene flow across vast distances, linking populations of Yamnaya pastoralists in Scandinavia with pastoral populations (known as the Afanasievo) far to the east in the Altai Mountains^{1,2} and Mongolia³. Although some models hold that this expansion was the outcome of a newly mobile pastoral economy characterized by horse traction, bulk wagon transport^{4–6} and regular dietary dependence on meat and milk⁵, hard evidence for these economic features has not been found. Here we draw on proteomic analysis of dental calculus from individuals from the western Eurasian steppe to demonstrate a major transition in dairying at the start of the Bronze Age. The rapid onset of ubiquitous dairying at a point in time when steppe populations are known to have begun dispersing offers critical insight into a key catalyst of steppe mobility. The identification of horse milk proteins also indicates horse domestication by the Early Bronze Age, which provides support for its role in steppe dispersals. Our results point to a potential epicentre for horse domestication in the Pontic–Caspian steppe by the third millennium bc, and offer strong support for the notion that the novel exploitation of secondary animal products was a key driver of the expansions of Eurasian steppe pastoralists by the Early Bronze Age.</p>	<p>Wilkin S., Wilkin S., Ventresca Miller A., Fernandes R., Spengler R., Taylor W.T.-T., Brown D.R., Reich D., Kennett D., Culleton B., Kunz L., Fortes C., Kitov E. // Nature, 2021</p>
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4	Psychology of children in divorced families. Experience of Kazakhstan	DOI 10.31166/VoprosyIstorii202012Statyi64	Kazakh people paid much attention to the education of children, including features of their formation, socialization and worldview. Centuries-old credo is family education. The aim of the family is not the birth of children, but also to impart not only the skills and values of social and cultural environment, but also a full-fledged member of their society. Despite all this is a breaking-down of family ties of spouses. The consequence of this is socialization children without one parent. Children living in single-parent families are subjected under the psychological emotional stress. This circumstance is becoming one of the actual problems of Kazakhstan. © 2020, Rossiiskaya Akademiya Nauk, Institut Istorii (Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of General Hist. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85102513492&origin=resultslist Baudiyarova K.B., Imanbekova A.A., Yegizbaeva M.K., Kalish A.B., Imanberlinova G.A. Voprosy Istorii Tom 2020, Выпуск 12-3, Страницы 204 - 215 2020
5	The transformation of the hospitality etiquette of the kazakhs	DOI 10.31857/S086954150009609-9	The article discusses hospitality etiquette, a traditional institution in the Kazakh society which has been changing under the influence of globalization and urbanization. The study is drawn on the data collected during a number of field trips to various regions of Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Russia. We have examined an array of features making the Kazakh hospitality etiquette distinctive, such as the categorizing of guests, the order of their admittance, the rules of hosts' and guests' behavior, the manner in which guests get seated at the table and the order in which meat dishes are distributed, as well as the gender roles at the ceremony. We attempt to spell out what is general and	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85095567374&origin=resultslist Meirmanova G.A., Khatran D., Kabdoldina G.A. // Etnograficeskoe Obozrenie Tom 2020, Выпуск 2, Страницы 153 - 167 March-April 2020

			particular and what is traditional and novel to the etiquette. We argue that hospitality etiquette still retains its place among the most important social values of the Kazak society despite being subjected to transformations. © Russian Academy of Sciences © Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology RAS.	
6	The ethnographical aspect of good wishes of the Kazakh people	DOI 10.31166/VoprosyIstorii202007Statyi10	The article is devoted to the ethnographic aspect of the traditional good wishes of the Kazakh people. It is written on the basis of available literature on the good wishes of Eurasia and Caucasus nations, as well as field materials collected from 2000-2009 in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. The results of the article make additions to the problem of etiology of cultural parallels. © 2020, Rossiiskaya Akademiya Nauk, Institut Istorii (Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of General Hist. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097667048&origin=resultslist Tokhtabayeva S, Meirmanova G., Zhumabayeva A., Bатыrkhan B., Berlibayev E. // Voprosy IstoriiТом 2020, Выпуск 7, Страницы 131 - 145July 2020
7	Reconstruction of the costume elements of the Shilikty "Golden Man"	DOI 10.21659/rupkatha.v12n6.21	The article contains the reconstruction of the Shilikty "Golden Man" clothing based on multidisciplinary studies of the archeological material from the royal kurgan "Baigetobe" in the Tarbagatai foothills. The authors describe in detail the reconstruction of the anthropological appearance and the results of studying organic samples from the burial complex, as well as explain the final shape of royal attire and justify the details and components of the reconstructed costume. The methodological basis of the study is the systemic approach that allows one to view the categories of the Saka royal clothing as	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101275388&origin=resultslist Toleubayev A., Zhumatayev R., Shakenov S. // Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in HumanitiesОткрытый доступТом 12, Выпуск 6December 2020 Номер статьи v12n621

			<p>profound systems. Within the approach, the methodology and the recreation of ancient royal clothing rely on a wide range of analogies from Eurasian Saka-Scythian monuments and ethnographic materials. Based on these monuments and materials, the authors have established that certain elements in the clothing of early nomads of Kazakhstan have more in common with the clothing of neighboring tribes of Asian steppes in the early Iron Age. This is evident in the cut, detailing and the décor of clothing recovered from such monuments as Pazyryk, Katanda, Tuyekta and Akalakha. The methodological challenge to study clothing based on archeological data is primarily related to the condition of the source.</p>	
8	Some studies of medieval coins taraz on the results of recent archaeological excavations	DOI 10.12995/bilig.9509	<p>On 10 June 2014 an international research center «Turan», whose director is Professor Madiyar Yeleuov conducted archaeological excavations, to investigate shakhristan and eastern gates of the citadel and the defense system of the ancient city of Taraz. Archaeological expedition was sponsored by the Department of Culture, Archival and Records Akimat Zhambyl region on the basis of a contract with a public institution of public services “Directorate of preservation and conservation of historical and cultural heritage” of June 5, 2014 (№ 35) and the annex to the treaty of September 15, 2014 year (№ 1). The excavations shakhristan thickness of 7 meters and 11 meters, which was made of clay pakhsa (brick), as well as the river passing through the</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097009656&origin=resultslist Yeleuov M., Egamberdiyev M. // BiligОткрытый доступТом 95, Страницы 211 - 2362020</p>

			<p>city, built stone wall was investigated. In addition, in a study of the citadel, which consisted of 3 stages, the stones were found the remains of the city. Overall, the study made it possible to give a scientific assessment of the discovered materials made of ceramic, metal, bone, and found 89 coins. These coins make it possible to trace the development of trade, socio-economic status of the pre-Islamic Turkic period covering the 7-8 century. © 2020, Ahmet Yesevi University. All rights reserved.</p>	
9	New Data on the Holocene Mammal Fauna of the Ustyurt Plateau	DOI 10.1134/S0012496620030047	<p>Abstract: Analysis of mammalian species composition has been performed for eight archaeological sites on the Ustyurt plateau. They date to the range from the middle Subboreal to the middle Subatlantic. The modern species composition of large mammals formed by the end of the Middle Holocene (Subboreal 2) and did not change until the early 20th century. The ungulate species composition and ratio on the plateau showed geographical variation and changed over time. Boars were always rare or absent in the north of Ustyurt. The structure of the ungulate fauna in the north of Ustyurt changed over time. Onager numbers in this area increased and saiga numbers decreased in the middle of the Late Holocene. Significant geographical differences in the structure of ungulate fauna were recorded in the middle of the Late Holocene. The numbers of onagers, goitered gazelles, and argali were higher, whereas the numbers of saigas were lower in the south of Ustyurt than in the north.</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087523800&origin=resultslist Kosintsev P.A., Bachura O.P., Gasilin V.V., Gimranov D.O., Samashev Z., Loshakova T.N., Onggaruly A., Bisembaev A.A., Bol'shakov V.N.</p>

10	Shamans Roots of the Baksilic and Eltilic Tradition in South Kazakhstan (19. Century and the Beginning of 20. Century)	DOI 10.34189/HBV.94.011	A special event that continues to remain a mystery by preserving its mystery in the spiritual worlds of the Kazakh people with their traditional lives is a matter of developing shamanism in the southern region of Kazakh territory. The Kazakh people called the male shamans "Baksi" and the female shamans "Elti". While travellers, scholars, historians and folklore researchers who visited Kazakh lands in various historical periods, witnessed the ceremonies of the Baksi, they wrote the inspirational powers and the mysterious movements they saw as they were. Baksis associate people with the souls of the dead and mythological heroes. When Baksi's chanted aloud, they called the elves to help and each Baksi have had their own pr (spiritual guide). They picked up kopuz, dombra (Kazakh musical instruments) and sticks. Baksis have had the characteristics of bard, murmurer, physician, magician, and composer, and always kept their own features secret and did not raise students.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092718713&origin=resultslist Kartaeva T. // Turk Kulturu ve Hacı Bektas Veli - Arastirma DergisiОткрытый доступВыпуск 94, Страницы 191 - 217June 2020
11	The effect of animal herding practices on the diversity of human stable isotope values in North Central Asia	DOI 10.1016/j.jasrep.2020.102615	Human isotopic values from North Central Asia vary not only chronologically, but also spatially, which likely points to the exploitation of different resources for the subsistence. We argue that observed differences in the human isotopic ratios across North Central Asia are directly related to the animal herding strategies, which in turn were influenced by the local environment and landscape features. This paper presents a collation of both new (n = 149) and	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85096685830&origin=resultslist Usmanova E., Utubayev Z. Varfolomeev V. // Journal of Archaeological Science: ReportsТом 34December 2020 Номер статьи 102615

			<p>previously published (n = 585) carbon and nitrogen isotopic values measured on human bone collagen dating from the Bronze Age to Medieval period Northern Central Asia. These data have allowed modeling human dietary variations in different ecotones and chronological periods of North Central Asia. Analysis of isotopic values of various domestic herbivore species demonstrated that horses, cattle, and sheep/goats in North Central Asia tend to exhibit different isotopic signatures. The strong regional variations, particularly evident in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values across North Central Asia from Bronze to Middle Ages tend to reflect the scale of C4 crop consumption by humans. However, they can also be related to the differences in the exploited herding strategies, such as the focus on cattle, horses or caprines husbandry as well as vertical transhumance pastoralism.</p>	
12	<p>Finding karstic caves and rockshelters in the Inner Asian mountain corridor using predictive modelling and field survey</p>	<p>DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0245170</p>	<p>The area of the Inner Asian Mountain Corridor (IAMC) follows the foothills and piedmont zones around the northern limits of Asia's interior mountains, connecting two important areas for human evolution: the Fergana valley and the Siberian Altai. Prior research has suggested the IAMC may have provided an area of connected refugia from harsh climates during the Pleistocene. To date, this region contains very few secure, dateable Pleistocene sites, but its widely available carbonate units present an opportunity for discovering cave sites, which generally preserve longer</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100079271&origin=resultslist Cuthbertson P., Ullmann T., Büdel C., Varis A., Namen A. // PLoS ONE Открытый доступ Том 16, Выпуск 1 January 2021 Номер статьи e0245170</p>

			<p>sequences and organic remains. Here we present two models for predicting karstic cave and rockshelter features in the Kazakh portion of the IAMC. The 2018 model used a combination of lithological data and unsupervised landform classification, while the 2019 model used feature locations from the results of our 2017–2018 field surveys in a supervised classification using a minimum-distance classifier and morphometric features derived from the ASTER digital elevation model (DEM). We present the results of two seasons of survey using two iterations of the karstic cave models (2018 and 2019), and evaluate their performance during survey. In total, we identified 105 cave and rockshelter features from 2017–2019.</p>	
13	<p>Lead-glazing technology from Medieval Central Asia: A case study from Aktobe, Kazakhstan</p>	<p>DOI 10.1016/j.jasrep.2021.102825</p>	<p>representative group of lead-glazed ceramics excavated from the Medieval city of Aktobe, in what is today southern Kazakhstan, was analyzed to reconstruct the production technology. Fifteen sherds, which date from the 9th–12th c. CE, were previously identified by neutron activation analysis as locally produced (Klesner et al., 2019). The ceramics, which represent four common Early Islamic wares (monochrome, underglaze painted, underglaze slip-painted, and opaque) were examined by scanning electron microscopy and electron microprobe analysis to establish the variability of local artisans’ use of raw materials, glazing methods, and decorative techniques. Early Islamic ceramics are the first glazed wares</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100389373&origin=resultslist Klesner C.E., Akymbek Y., Vandiver P.B. // Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports Том 36 April 2021 Номер статьи 102825</p>

			produced in southern Kazakhstan, and through their technological reconstruction, we determined how this new ceramic technology was produced. We show evidence that the ceramics were introduced by skilled craftspeople who knew the production technology that was being used in Islamic centers in southwest and Central Asia.	
14	Investigation of provenances of Early Islamic lead glazes from northern Central Asia using elemental and lead isotope analyses	DOI 10.1007/s12520-021-01444-8	A representative collection of Early Islamic glazed ceramics from eleven sites in southern Kazakhstan were characterized by compositional (n = 95) and lead isotope analysis (n = 33). The ceramics, which date from the 9–15th c. CE were examined to determine the glaze type, colorants, and opacifiers used by local craftsmen. Several distinct glaze types are present including transparent high-lead glaze (n = 66) and opaque high-lead glaze (n = 10), of which tin-opacified glazes, tin- and antimony-opacified glazes, and antimony-opacified glazes were all identified. The occurrence of antimony-opacified glazes and tin- and antimony-opacified glazes is unattested in this region in the Early Islamic Period and indicates that the local craftsmen in southern Kazakhstan are innovating in their production of opaque glazed ceramics using local raw materials. Lead isotope analysis was employed to identify potential sources of lead, and the results indicate that the craftsmen were obtaining lead from at least two different sources for their glazed production. Using a large comparative database and through the	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117700837&origin=resultslist Klesner C., Renson V., Akymbek Y., Killick D. // Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences Том 13, Выпуск 11 November 2021 Номер статьи 203

			application of Euclidean distance, we were able to identify potential ore deposits from the Central Asian Orogenic Belt, including deposits that were active silver mines during the Medieval Period.	
15	Revisiting the Kazakh Famine at the Beginning of the 1930s in Fine Art Forms from the Perspective of Cultural Memory	DOI 10.21659/rupkatha.v12n1.16	Reflecting on the past is the foundation for national unity. In this context, it appears relevant to conduct research into fine art as storage of memory and a resource for the reconstruction of lasting images of the past. This article looks at the issue of cultural memory in Kazakhstan through the study of works of figurative art devoted to the history of the famine of the beginning of the 1930s. The authors examine how this topic was reflected in Soviet art, as well as at the current stage of cultural development. The forms of representation of cultural trauma as a metaphor and an affective experience are also explored in the article. Nowadays, monuments of grief perform socio-cultural functions that are inextricably connected with the development of national identity.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85084047578&origin=resultslist Sharipova D.S., Kenjakulova A.B., Kobzhanova S.Z. , Orazkulova K.S., Kenzhebayeva L.A. // Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in HumanitiesОткрытый доступТом 12, Выпуск 1January 2020 Номер статьи v12n116
16	The earliest domestic cat on the Silk Road	DOI 10.1038/s41598-020-67798-6	We present the earliest evidence for domestic cat (<i>Felis catus</i> L., 1758) from Kazakhstan, found as a well preserved skeleton with extensive osteological pathologies dating to 775–940 cal CE from the early medieval city of Dzhankent, Kazakhstan. This urban settlement was located on the intersection of the northern Silk Road route which linked the cities of Khorezm in the south to the trading settlements in the Volga region to the north and was known	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087815472&origin=resultslist Haruda A.F., Ventresca Miller A.R., Paijmans J.L.A., Barlow A., Tazhekeyev A., Bilalov S. // Scientific ReportsОткрытый доступТом 10, Выпуск 11 December 2020 Номер статьи 11241

			<p>in the tenth century CE as the capital of the nomad Oghuz. The presence of this domestic cat, presented here as an osteobiography using a combination of zooarchaeological, genetic, and isotopic data, provides proxy evidence for a fundamental shift in the nature of human-animal relationships within a previously pastoral region. This illustrates the broader social, cultural, and economic changes occurring within the context of rapid urbanisation during the early medieval period along the Silk Road.</p>	
17	<p>Archaeological researches in the territory of Kazakhstan in Russia during the empire (1733-1917)</p>	<p>DOI 10.13187/bg.2020.2.474</p>	<p>The article researches the first period of archaeological science development in Kazakhstan (on the example of specific personalities), which laid the foundation for the formation of historical and archaeological knowledge on this territory in the period from the middle of XIX century to 1917, which subsequently evolved in the Soviet period. In the system of indigenous knowledge of the local population, archaeological sites did not exist in the status of such, despite the fact that they constituted a “sacred landscape” of habitat. The process of revitalization and construction of historical and cultural heritage began with the inclusion of the Kazakhstan's territory in the legal and sociocultural space of the Russian Empire. It's allowed to continue its development in the Soviet period at a qualitatively different methodological level, and then in the period after 1991 to consolidate its status of ethno-historical riches, legitimizing</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85088688946&origin=resultslist Krupko I.V., Nurzhanov A.A., Sydykov A.Zh., Kaldybaeva G.A. // Bylye Gody Открытый доступ Том 56, Выпуск 2, Страницы 474 - 485 June 2020</p>

			autochthonism, antiquity and the mobilizing discourse of nation-building. © 2020 by International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research Copyright © 2020 by Academic Publishing House Researcher s.r.o.	
18	The Russian empire's scientific heritage: V.V. bartold and central asia	DOI 10.13187/bg.2020.3.1317	The stage of gaining the cultural heritage of the steppe civilization was the study of archaeological sites in Kazakhstan by scientists of the Russian Empire. Important for national historiographies of the post-imperial space is the placement of specific personalities in the pantheon of historical memory. Of lasting importance in the study of medieval history and archeology of the South-Southeast Kazakhstan was the trip to this region of V.V. Bartold in 1893–1894. Based on numerous written sources the researcher gave the localization of cities, identifying them with specific monitored sites. He noted the ancient origins of urban culture in the area of the city of Almaty. This work is adjoined by the proximity of the topic "Essay on the history of the Seven Rivers", which retains its scientific significance, remaining the most complete and systematic review of the political history of the Seven Rivers from ancient times to the late Middle Ages. His fundamental research became the basis of numerous subsequent studies in the field of studying the historical topography of cities, their localization, their role in the historical events of antiquity and the Middle Ages, the history of the emergence and	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092416203&origin=resultslist Nurzhanov A.A. , Kaldybaeva G.A., Krupko I.V. // Bylye Gody Открытый доступ Том 57, Выпуск 3, Страницы 1317 - 13262 September 2020

			development of the cities themselves in the light of Turkic-Sogdian interactions.	
19	Zoroastrian funerary vessels from south Kazakhstan	DOI 10.24852/PA2020.2.32.119.129	The paper describes two ceramic funerary vessels from Southern Kazakhstan. The first one is an oval elongated ossuary (solid, with no lid or ornamentation, on legs), discovered in the middle reaches of the Arys river. The second vessel is a khum with a lid and special lugs on the body for tying the lid, discovered near Shymkent settlement, possibly on its Early Medieval necropolis. This vessel is exhibited in the Museum of Local Lore of Shymkent. These unique findings are associated to the Zoroastrian/Mazdean burial technique of the Middle Syr Darya region. According to scientific information, since the 5th century AD the catacomb burial rite was replaced with the Naous rite across the entire right bank of the Syr Darya. This rite consisted in subsequent final burial of bone remains in ceramic vessels or other containers, or without them, in dedicated locations of the landscape, not associated with the active life of society.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85095123916&origin=resultslist Baitanaev B.A., Zheleznyakov B.A // Povolzhskaya ArkheologiyaОткрытый доступТом 2, Выпуск 32, Страницы 119 - 1292020
20	Sustainability of underground hydro-technologies: From ancient to modern times and toward the future	DOI 10.3390/su12218983	An underground aqueduct is usually a canal built in the subsurface to transfer water from a starting point to a distant location. Systems of underground aqueducts have been applied by ancient civilizations to manage different aspects of water supply. This research reviews underground aqueducts from the prehistoric period to modern times to assess the potential of achieving sustainable development of water distribution in the sectors of agriculture and	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094597523&origin=resultslist Valipour M.,A Ahmed A.T., Antoniou G.P.,Sala R. // Sustainability (Switzerland)Открытый доступТом 12, Выпуск 21, Страницы 1 - 311 November 2020 Номер статьи 8983

			<p>urban management, and provides valuable insights into various types of ancient underground systems and tunnels. The review illustrates how these old structures are a testament of ancient people's ability to manage water resources using sustainable tools such as aqueducts, where the functionality works by using, besides gravity, only "natural" engineering tools like inverted siphons. The study sheds new light on human's capability to collect and use water in the past. In addition, it critically analyzes numerous examples of ancient/historic/pre-industrial underground water supply systems that appear to have remained sustainable up until recent times. The sustainability of several underground structures is examined, correlated to their sound construction and regular maintenance.</p>	
21	<p>The concept of "zheti-ata" and the prohibition of marriage up to seven generations in Kazakh culture</p>		<p>In the Kazakh people, people belonging to seven generations were considered as close relatives and these seven generations were prohibited from marrying among themselves. In the traditional consciousness of the Kazakh people "zheti-ata" which means "seven grandfathers" in Kazakh, is a system for spreading male lineage. The Kazakh people are divided into three "zhuz"es (tribal divisions). The system of seven generations consists of members of one clan; "ata", "ake", "bala", "nemere", "şöbere", "şöpşek", "nemene". People who have a common seventh ancestor are considered the children of the same father, and they are not allowed to marry each other.</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85103271141&origin=resultslist Kozgambayeva G., Yegizbaeva M., Urazbayeva A. // Milli FolklorТом 17, Выпуск 129, Страницы 45 - 572021</p>

			In Kazakh society, knowledge of the names of the seven ancestors is mandatory for every person.	
22	Early sarmatian burial of mound group kenysh 3 in Kazakhstan tobol river region	DOI 10.24852/PA2021.1.35.37.48	Materials of a mound of the early Sarmatian time investigated by the Turgay archaeological expedition of the A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University under the leadership of V.N. Logvin and S.S. Kaliyeva in a field season of 1995 were considered in the article for the first time. The earthen mound before the beginning of excavation had a diameter of 25 m, a height of 1.25 m. It was surrounded by a circular ditch with a diameter of 31 m. Fragments of a wooden tent structure were recorded in the embankment. A pair burial was found under the mound. The inventory is represented by iron sword and dagger, bronze sleeve and iron petiolate arrowheads, bone and iron buckles and fragments of wooden utensils. Burial refers to the end of Early Sarmatian culture (2nd century BC). The issue of the origin and spread of the tradition of wooden tent ceiling is considered by the authors. © 2021 Academy of Sciences of Tatarstan, A.Kh. Khalikov Archaeology Institute. All rights reserved.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85104541640&origin=resultslist Seitov A.M., Bazarbayeva G.A., Jumabekova G.S. // Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya Открытый доступ Том 1, Выпуск 35, Страницы 37 - 48 2021
23	Echoes of the Turkic world and folklore in the holy book avesta	DOI 10.21659/rupkatha.v12n4.28	The holy book "Avesta" is one of the magnificent creations of the world, which contains valuable information about religion, literature, culture, geography, history and mythology of the ancient peoples of Central Asia. For several centuries, many scholars of various specialties have been interested in "Avesta". In numerous comments they	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85093935226&origin=resultslist Nusipalikyzy A., Almasbek M., Dosbol B. , Koshenova T.I., Mekebaeva L.A. // Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities Открытый

			discussed the history of the appearance of the book and its hymns, the personality of Zarathustra, his homeland, geographical objects, historical characters and mythological images, the ideological basis of the collection of holy books, etc. Many of the above mentioned questions are still being discussed among specialists, causing and over-colouring certain problems. In their work, the authors tried to find something in common between the “Avesta” and the Kazakh literature, exploring the spiritual relationship of the “Avesta” with the mythology of the people. As practice shows, various phenomena in the folklore of the peoples of the world are experiencing their birth, formation, flourishing, decay and death. Forms are modified, disappear, replaced by others. But sometimes the most ancient layer of folk art is preserved as a relic. Sometimes it is very difficult to see the traces of the most ancient representations in national folklore.	доступТом 12, Выпуск 4July 2020 Номер статьи 28
24	They Do Not Help, Only Demoralize”: Peasant Nachalniks and the Last Imperial Russian Reform on the Kazakh Steppe, 1902-1917	doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2019.1708704	This article studies an early-twentieth-century reform in local administration on the Kazakh Steppe. It was catalyzed by the massive in-migration of peasant settlers from European Russia, which required fundamentally new administrative forms and institutional decisions from the state. In 1902 the Russian Empire extended the Temporary Regulation on Peasant Nachalniks, which	Sultangalieva G., J. Seitz They Do Not Help, Only Demoralize”: Peasant Nachalniks and the Last Imperial Russian Reform on the Kazakh Steppe, 1902-1917 // Central Asian Survey , 2020 . vol.39 .P. 68-84 doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2019.1708704

			<p>was previously law only in Siberia, to the steppe oblasts of Akmola, Turgai, Semipalatinsk and Uralsk. In examining discussions surrounding the implementation of the new law, this article uncovers the complexity and ambiguities of the decisions that were made, the problems the new law faced, and the wide array of participants in enacting it. The article also compiles a socio-cultural portrait of the peasant nachalniks and the activities they undertook. Finally, it addresses how the Kazakh population perceived these new officials, and how they interacted with representatives of the Kazakh administration, which was crucial to their effectiveness.</p>	
25	Transformation of social life in Kazakh steppe: case of dynasty Bekimbaevs (XIX c.).	DOI 10.31489/2021HPh1/76-81	<p>The article considers changes in the social status of the Berkimbayev family in the process of administrative integration of the Kazakh steppe into the imperial system of government in the first half of the XIX century. Representatives of the Berkimbayev family entered the newly created system of governance in the Steppe,</p>	<p>Sultangalieva G.S. Transformation of social life in Kazakh steppe: case of dynasty Bekimbaevs (XIX c.). //Вестник КапГУ. 2021. №1.(101) С.76-82 DOI 10.31489/2021HPh1/76-81</p>

			<p>serving positions from the head of the tribe, the distant chief, the volost ruler, the official of special assignments under the military governor. The Berkimbaevs had all the attributes of Russian officials: salaries, awards of military ranks, honorary certificates, medals, and orders. For their long service (1820 to 1917), they became part of the honorary citizenship and hereditary nobility of the Russian Empire. Possessing administrative resources of authority dynasty of Berkimbayevs contributed to the spread of secular education, introducing the history and culture of the Kazakh people to Russian public society.</p>	
26	<p>Образ династии Бекмухамедовых в процессе социальных изменений казахской степи (XIX – начало XXвв.)</p>	<p>DOI 10.51943/1814-6961_2021_3_59</p>	<p>В статье на основе новых архивных документов, извлеченных из фондов центрального архива Казахстана и России рассмотрен процесс встраивания семьи Бекмухамедовых в имперскую и советскую систему управления. Их судьба и карьера отразила выбор диапазона тех возможностей, которые существовали в их историческое время. Основатель династии Бекмухамедовых, старшина рода серкеш Внутренней орды, бий Чолтур занимал должности советника Джангир хана, депутата Енотаевского уезда Астраханской губернии. Его сын, Мухамеджан, выпускник Оренбургского кадетского корпуса прошел путь от переводчика до султана 1-2-го</p>	<p>Султангалиева Г. Образ династии Бекмухамедовых в процессе социальных изменений казахской степи (XIX – начало XXвв.) // Отан тарихы. 2021. №3.С.59-67 DOI 10.51943/1814-6961_2021_3_59</p>

			<p>Приморского округов Внутренней орды, вошел в привилегированное сословие Российской империи – потомственное дворянство. Третье поколение Бекмухамедовых встретило новый вызов, а именно революционные события 1917г., ставшие основой включения их в советскую систему управления. Шавкат Мухамеджанович стал членом Казревкома, народного комиссариата юстиции, комиссии по подготовке Конституции АССР. Династия Бекмухамедовых отразила все те социальные изменения, которые происходили на рубеже XIX– начало XX вв. в Казахской степи, а именно переход от кочевых институтов власти к российской административной структуре и затем советской системе.</p>	
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