

AL-FARABI KAZAKH
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INFORMATION
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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)
2022 год				
1.	Preference for Porphyry: Petrographic Insights into Lithic Raw Material Procurement from Palaeolithic Kazakhstan	https://doi.org/10.1080/00934690.2022.2092265	Only a handful of stratified sites are known in loess, spring, and river contexts in the northern piedmonts of the Tian Shan, and the majority are dated to the Upper Palaeolithic. These sites have been studied from a geoarchaeological perspective; however, lithic procurement activities remain unknown. To address this deficiency, we present the results of the extensive field surveys aimed at locating prehistoric raw material sources in the Inner Asian Mountain Corridor of Kazakhstan. We also provide a detailed petrographic description of the lithologies exploited during the Palaeolithic of Kazakhstan. Based on the field survey results, combined with petrographic data, we conclude that the direct procurement strategy was the most common at the stratified sites. However, evidence of both direct and embedded procurement is found in the northern piedmonts of the Ili Alatau range at the site of Maibulaq.	Namen, A., Schmidt, P., Varis, A., Taimagambetov, Z., Iovita, R. Preference for Porphyry: Petrographic Insights into Lithic Raw Material Procurement from Palaeolithic Kazakhstan// Journal of Field Archaeology. Volume 47, 2022, Published online: 03 Jul 2022 Pages 435-450

			<p>Additionally, we highlight the variation of chert lithologies within the larger Qaratau region, laying a foundation for future provenance studies..</p>	<p>https://doi.org/10.1080/00934690.2022.2092265</p>
2.	<p>The effect of formation processes on the frequency of palaeolithic cave sites in semiarid zones: Insights from Kazakhstan</p>	<p>https://doi.org/10.1002/gea.21909</p>	<p>Central Asian caves with Palaeolithic deposits are few, but they provide a rich record of human fossils and cultural assemblages that has been used to model Late Pleistocene hominin dispersals. However, previous research has not yet systematically evaluated the formation processes that influence the frequency of Palaeolithic cave sites in the region. To address this deficiency, we combined field survey and micromorphological analyses in the piedmont zone of south Kazakhstan. Here, we present our preliminary results focusing on selected sites of the Qaratau mountains. Sediment cover varies among the surveyed caves, and loess-like sediments dominate the cave sequences. The preservation of cave deposits is influenced by reworking of cave sediments within the caves but also by the broader erosional processes that shape semiarid landscapes. Ultimately, deposits of potentially Pleistocene age are scarce. Our study provides new data in the geoarchaeologically neglected region of Central Asia and demonstrates that micromorphology has great analytical potential even within the limitations of rigorous survey projects. We outline some of the processes that influence the formation and preservation of cave deposits in Kazakhstan, as well as broader implications for the distribution of Palaeolithic cave sites in Central Asia and other semiarid environments.</p>	<p>Aristeidis Varis, Christopher E. Miller, Patrick Cuthbertson, Abay Namen, Zhaken Taimagambetov, Radu Iovita</p> <p>The effect of formation processes on the frequency of palaeolithic cave sites in semiarid zones: Insights from Kazakhstan/ / <u>Geoarchaeology</u> 37(4), c. 594-616</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.1002/gea.21909</p>

3.	Nazugum, a new 4000 year old rockshelter site in the Ili Alatau, Tien Shan	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2022.100370	The PALAEOSILKROAD project has been conducting field surveys in Kazakhstan to explore the regional Palaeolithic record by targeting primarily caves and rockshelters. However, the survey also discovered numerous sites that were occupied during the Holocene. In this paper, we present our preliminary findings from the Nazugum rockshelter, a new <u>archaeological site</u> located in south-eastern Kazakhstan (Almaty region). The stratigraphic sequence demonstrates the transition from fluvial channel deposits without artifacts to aeolian loess deposits with lithics, charcoal remnants, and fragments of animal bones. The lithics recovered from the sediment wall are dominated by bladelet technology, characteristic for Holocene assemblages. Radiocarbon date from adjacent charcoal samples yielded a calibrated age (2-sigma) of 2470–2288 cal BC attributing the human occupation to the transitional period of late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age. Our study provides new data for the use of rockshelters in Kazakhstan during the late Holocene and lays the groundwork for future salvage work in Nazugum rockshelter due to the active erosion of the archaeological record.	Namen, A. , Varis, A., Lindauer, S., (...), Taimagambetov, Z. , Iovita, R. Nazugum, a new 4000 year old rockshelter site in the Ili Alatau, Tien Shan// Archaeological Research in Asia. Volume 30, June 2022, 100370 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2022.100370
4.	Mechanical properties of lithic raw materials from Kazakhstan: Comparing chert, shale, and porphyry	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0265640	The study of lithic raw material quality has become one of the major interpretive tools to investigate the raw material selection behaviour and its influence to the knapping technology. In order to make objective assessments of raw material quality, we need to measure their mechanical properties (e.g., fracture resistance, hardness, modulus of elasticity). However, such comprehensive investigations are lacking for the Palaeolithic of Kazakhstan. In this work, we investigate geological and archaeological lithic raw material samples of chert, porphyry, and shale collected from the Inner Asian Mountain Corridor (henceforth IAMC). Selected samples of aforementioned rocks were tested by means of Vickers and Knoop indentation methods to determine the main aspect of their mechanical properties: their indentation fracture resistance (a value closely related to fracture toughness). These tests were complemented by traditional petrographic studies to characterise the mineralogical composition and evaluate the level of impurities that could have potentially affected the mechanical properties. The results show that materials, such	Namen, A. , Iovita, R., Nickel, K.G., (...), Taimagambetov, Z. , Schmidt, P. Mechanical properties of lithic raw materials from Kazakhstan: Comparing chert, shale, and porphyry. PLoS ONE Published: April 22, 2022 17(4 April),e0265640 https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0265640

			as porphyry possess fracture toughness values that can be compared to those of chert. Previously, porphyry was thought to be of lower quality due to the anisotropic composition and coarse feldspar and quartz phenocrysts embedded in a silica rich matrix. However, our analysis suggests that different raw materials are not different in terms of indentation fracture resistance. This work also offers first insight into the quality of archaeological porphyry that was utilised as a primary raw material at various Upper Palaeolithic sites in the Inner Asian Mountain Corridor from 47–21 ka cal BP.	
5	Traditional Hunting of Kazakhs in the Works of Russian Researchers (19th - early 20th centuries) [Традиционная охота казахов в трудах российских исследователей (XIX - начало XX вв.)]	Published in the USA Bylye Gody Has been issued since 2006. E-ISSN: 2310-0028 2022. 17(1): 287-297 DOI: 10.13187/bg.2022.1.287 Journal homepage: https://bg.cherkasgu.press	Russian scientists, travelers and officials of the 19th - early 20th centuries made a great contribution to the study of the history and ethnography of Kazakhstan. In a wide range of their studies, a special place is occupied by information about the traditional hunting of Kazakhs. However, their works, which are the main sources for the traditional hunting of the Kazakh nation, have not yet received due recognition, analysis and evaluation. This article attempts to analyze the works of Russian researchers of the 19th and early 20th centuries, introduce the information contained in them into scientific circulation and reveal their scientific significance as sources for the traditional hunting of Kazakhs. The scientific source base of the work was also made up of previously unpublished archival documents of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. During the studying works of Russian researchers and archival data, the source study method was used, which made it possible to analyze the available materials in more detail and qualitatively. As a result of studying the works of Russian researchers of the 19th-early 20th centuries, the authors identified the features of the traditional hunting of Kazakhs, as well as the evolution and transformation and its methods at the turn of the century.	Gulbanu I. Ishkalova, Amanzhol B. Kalysh. Traditional Hunting of Kazakhs in the Works of Russian Researchers (19th - early 20th centuries) [Традиционная охота казахов в трудах российских исследователей (XIX - начало XX вв.)] <u>Bylye Gody</u> , 17(1), с. 287-297 Published in the USA Bylye Gody Has been issued since 2006. E-ISSN: 2310-0028 2022. 17(1): 287-297 DOI: 10.13187/bg.2022.1.287 Journal homepage: https://bg.cherkasgu.press

6	Horse equipment of medieval nomads of the Kazakh Altai (based on materials from the Tuyetas burial ground)	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2022.100389	Medieval horse equipment from the Kurchum district of East Kazakhstan region has been discovered. The importance of this discovery is that we now can clarify aspects of the evolution of material culture for the people of Southwestern Altai during the Middle Ages. Most likely, the horse equipment for horseback riding was an indicator of the social status of a nomad warrior. This horse equipment from the Tuyetas burial ground was located separately from the horse skeleton and consisted of fragmented belts with metal decorations, wood, metal, and textiles. The front pieces of these objects are decorated with embossed floral and geometric ornaments, and coated with amalgamated gold. As a result of the relatively good preservation of these objects, we were able to reconstruct this horse equipment of a riding horse. An examination of the technological aspects of the textiles associated with the horse equipment was also conducted using methods of optical and electron microscopy and chemical analysis. Such methods allowed for the, determination of the composition and structure of textiles, the identification of fibers, leather, fur, and color dyes. A comparative typological analysis of the findings suggests that the horse equipment is most similar morphologically and technologically to the Kimek society (9th–10th centuries).	Omarov G., Besetayev B., Khassenova B., Sapatayev S., Sagyndykova, S. Horse equipment of medieval nomads of the Kazakh Altai (based on materials from the Tuyetas burial ground). <i>Archaeological Research in Asia</i> 31, 100389 Volume 31 , September 2022, 100389 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2022.100389
7	Non-destructive neutron structural studies of ancient ceramic fragments of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Kazakhstan	https://doi.org/10.32523/ejpfm.2022060106	The structural features of ancient ceramic fragments dating from various historical ages of ancient cultural groups inhabiting the territory of modern Kazakhstan were studied using optical microscopy, neutron diffraction, neutron tomography, and Raman spectroscopy methods. Fragments of ancient pottery were selected from the collection of ancient remains from archaeological excavations near Zaysan district of East Kazakhstan region, Republic of Kazakhstan. The phase analysis of the studied ceramics fragments was performed. Phases of feldspar, quartz and mica as additional additives for the manufacture of ancient pottery were observed. Minor phases of graphite, anatase, and calcite were detected. Structural features and spatial distribution of components inside the volume of ceramic fragments were studied. In some pottery fragments, organic additives, possibly of vegetable origin, were	B. A. Bakirov, A. Zh. Zhomartova, S. E. Kichanov, R. S. Zhumatayev, A. T. Toleubayev , K. M. Nazarov, D. P. Kozlenko, A. M. Nazarova// Non-destructive neutron structural studies of ancient ceramic fragments of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Kazakhstan // <i>Eurasian Journal of Physics and Functional Materials</i> 2022, 6(1), 56-70

			found. According to the obtained structural data, the specific features of ceramic manufacturing, as well as the processes of temperature annealing of pottery pieces are discussed.	DOI: 10.32523/ejpfm.2022060106 Received: 15.03.2022 - after revision
8	Spatial Organization and Cave Paintings of Toleubulak Large Grotto in Mugodzhar [Organizarea spațială și picturile rupestre ale grotei mari Toleubulak din Mugodzhar]	DOI: https://doi.org/10.55086/sp222219231	<p>This article introduces the material on the Mugodzhar petroglyphs for scientific discussion. For the first time, full-fledged copies of cave paintings obtained during the continuous fixation of the flat surfaces of the Toleubulak large grotto are published, which allows attracting a wide range of researchers to study and analyze the earliest rock art of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>A comparative and narrative-stylistic study and an analysis of the technique of cave paintings in the Toleubulak large grotto helped to identify three main chronological layers with cave paintings: petroglyphs of the pre-Paleometallic epoch (Neolithic), petroglyphs of the transition period from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age (Eneolithic–Early Bronze) and petroglyphs of the Late Bronze Age. The new interpretation of cave paintings of mushroom-shaped figures of the late Bronze Age is proposed. Thus, parallels are drawn with the images of the labyrinths of Dagestan, the drawings on the Northeastern Caspian sanctuary, the labyrinths of the White Sea and the arrow-shaped structures of Ustyurt.</p>	<p>D. A. Baitileu, Zh. K. Taimagambetov, T. B. Mamirov Spatial Organization and Cave Paintings of Toleubulak Large Grotto in Mugodzhar [Organizarea spațială și picturile rupestre ale grotei mari Toleubulak din Mugodzhar] Stratum plus. 2022. No2. Pages: 219-231 DOI: https://doi.org/10.55086/sp222219231</p>
9	Technological characteristics of the ceramics of the Botai culture in relation to the Eneolithic cultures of northern Kazakhstan	DOI 10.1016/j.ara.2022.100353	<p>Despite the great interest in the Botai culture spread across the north Kazakhstan steppe and considered by some to be the first horse-herders, the ceramic vessels associated with the culture have been poorly studied. Ceramic complexes of the early civilizations contain valuable information on technology and production as well as traditions and culture. In this paper, we present the results of the technological and ornamentation analyses of ceramic vessels from the Eneolithic contexts of the Botai archaeological site. This analysis is based on the study of 1234 fragments from 102 ceramic vessels collected during the excavation seasons of 2011–2014. Our study demonstrates that clay with the addition of iron was preferred by the Botai pottery makers as a source of raw material. Based on the diversity of natural inclusions in clay, we suggest that</p>	<p>Rahimzhanova, S., Ananyevskaya, E., Zaibert, V.F. Technological characteristics of the ceramics of the Botai culture in relation to the Eneolithic cultures of northern Kazakhstan <i>Archaeological Research in Asia</i> Том 29 March 2022 Номер статьи 100353 DOI 10.1016/j.ara.2022.100353</p>

			<p>around 20 sources of raw material were used. A petrographic study shows that the Botai pottery makers exploited sources located within a 1 km radius from the site. A variety of organic additions, such as wool, dung, chamotte (calcined and crushed clay), and organic solution were used during the preparation of the molding mass. The use of local resources for raw materials and repetitive elements of ornamentation suggests that the majority of the Botai ceramic masters used the same technologies. A significant number of molding mass recipes were used at Botai, however, some of these point to existing contacts with other Eneolithic groups, such as Tersek culture of Turgai deflection. We believe that the broad territory of the north Kazakhstan steppe was populated by a unified cultural community made up of individual groups that exchanged ideas and technologies.</p>	
10	Natural and human-driven selection of a single non-coding body size variant in ancient and modern canids	<p>DOI 10.1016/j.cub.2021.12.036</p>	<p>Domestic dogs (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) are the most variable-sized mammalian species on Earth, displaying a 40-fold size difference between breeds.¹ Although dogs of variable size are found in the archeological record,²⁻⁴ the most dramatic shifts in body size are the result of selection over the last two centuries, as dog breeders selected and propagated phenotypic extremes within closed breeding populations.⁵ Analyses of over 200 domestic breeds have identified approximately 20 body size genes regulating insulin processing, fatty acid metabolism, TGFβ signaling, and skeletal formation.⁶⁻¹⁰ Of these, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1) predominates, controlling approximately 15% of body size variation between breeds.⁸ The identification of a functional mutation associated with IGF1 has thus far proven elusive.^{6,10,11} Here, to identify and elucidate the role of an ancestral IGF1 allele in the propagation of modern canids, we analyzed 1,431 genome sequences from 13 species, including both ancient and modern canids, thus allowing us to define the evolutionary history of both ancestral and derived alleles at this locus. We identified a single variant in an antisense long non-coding RNA (IGF1-AS) that interacts with the IGF1 gene, creating a duplex. While the derived mutation predominates in both modern gray wolves and large domestic breeds, the ancestral allele, which predisposes to small size, was common in small-sized breeds</p>	<p>Plassais J.Holdt, Bridgett M.b;Parker, Heidi G.a;Carmagnini, Alberto, Zaibert V. Natural and human-driven selection of a single non-coding body size variant in ancient and modern canids <u>Current Biology</u> 32(4), c. 889-897.e9 DOI 10.1016/j.cub.2021.12.036</p>

			and smaller wild canids. Our analyses demonstrate that this major regulator of canid body size nearly vanished in Pleistocene wolves, before its recent resurgence resulting from human-imposed selection for small-sized breed dogs.	
11	Grey wolf genomic history reveals a dual ancestry of dogs	DOI 10.1038/s41586-022-04824-9	The grey wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) was the first species to give rise to a domestic population, and they remained widespread throughout the last Ice Age when many other large mammal species went extinct. Little is known, however, about the history and possible extinction of past wolf populations or when and where the wolf progenitors of the present-day dog lineage (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) lived ^{1–8} . Here we analysed 72 ancient wolf genomes spanning the last 100,000 years from Europe, Siberia and North America. We found that wolf populations were highly connected throughout the Late Pleistocene, with levels of differentiation an order of magnitude lower than they are today. This population connectivity allowed us to detect natural selection across the time series, including rapid fixation of mutations in the gene IFT88 40,000–30,000 years ago. We show that dogs are overall more closely related to ancient wolves from eastern Eurasia than to those from western Eurasia, suggesting a domestication process in the east. However, we also found that dogs in the Near East and Africa derive up to half of their ancestry from a distinct population related to modern southwest Eurasian wolves, reflecting either an independent domestication process or admixture from local wolves. None of the analysed ancient wolf genomes is a direct match for either of these dog ancestries, meaning that the exact progenitor populations remain to be located. © 2022, The Author(s).	Kurmaniyazov, Islam ^{ap} ; Zaibert, V.F. Kuzmin, Yaroslav V. ^{aq} ; Kosintsev, Pavel A. ^{ar} ; Lázničková-Galetová, Martina ^{as} Grey wolf genomic history reveals a dual ancestry of dogs <u>Nature</u> 607(7918), c. 313-320 2022 DOI 10.1038/s41586-022-04824-9
12	Direct ¹⁴ C dating of equine products preserved in archaeological pottery vessels from Botai and Bestamak, Kazakhstan	DOI 10.1007/s12520-022-01630-2	Direct and accurate radiocarbon dating of lipid residues preserved in ceramics is a recently established method that allows direct dating of specific food products and their inception in human subsistence strategies. The method targets individual fatty acids originating from animal fats such as ruminant dairy, ruminant adipose, non-ruminant adipose and aquatic fats. Horse lipid residues found in Central Asian pottery vessels are also directly dateable using this new method. Here we present the identification of equine lipid residues preserved in two pottery assemblages from the Neolithic and Eneolithic	Zaibert, Viktor ^e ; Logvin, Andrey ^f ; Shevnina, Irina ^f ; Evershed, Richard P Direct ¹⁴ C dating of equine products preserved in archaeological pottery vessels

			<p>in Kazakhstan and their direct ¹⁴C dating. The site of Botai, previously radiocarbon-dated to the 4th millennium BC, was used as a reference to evaluate the dates obtained directly on horse lipids. The direct dating of equine products extracted from Botai potsherds are shown to be compatible with previous ¹⁴C dates at the site. The site of Bestamak, lacking previous ¹⁴C measurements, had been relatively dated to the Neolithic based on pottery typologies. The direct dating of equine residues made it possible to anchor the pottery assemblage of Bestamak in the 6th millennium BC confirming their Neolithic attribution. These findings demonstrate the potential for dating horse products through a compound-specific approach, while highlighting challenges in ¹⁴C dating individual fatty acids from lipid extracts in which their abundances differ substantially. © 2022, The Author(s).</p>	<p>from Botai and Bestamak, Kazakhstan</p> <p><u>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</u> 14(9),175 2022 DOI 10.1007/s12520-022-01630-2</p>
13	<p>ELEMENTS OF MILITARISATION OF THE ATBASAR AND BOTAI CULTURES OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN</p>	<p>DOI: https://doi.org/10.33581/2520-6338-2022-4-43-52</p>	<p>The huge changes that took place after the domestication of the horse at the beginning of the paleometall in the field of material and spiritual culture, in the social organisation of societies, undoubtedly affected the production of various tools. There were new types of tools that could be used as weapons. The tips of spears, arrows, darts, knives, harpoons, hammers, bolas and other artifacts from more than two hundred sites of Northern Kazakhstan, related to the Atbasar (7000–3000 BC) and Botai (4000–3000 BC) cultures give an opportunity to consider questions of forms of early militarisation of ancient societies. Some tools, their seriality and significant standardisation indicate that they could be universal and complex, they were used in agriculture, as well as in military clashes. After the domestication of the horse, the world of paleometall entered a new generation of wars aimed at the direct destruction of the enemy by cavalry. This is a fundamental change in the nature of armed conflicts, the transformation of the content of war or armed struggle in Antiquity. If the hostile conflicts among hunter-gatherers, which were the bearers of the Atbasar culture, are primarily local, then for the Botai people they are already reaching the interregional level. © 2022, The Belarusian State University. All rights reserved.</p>	<p>Baigunakov, D.S., Zaibert, V.F., Sabdenova, G.E. ELEMENTS OF MILITARISATION OF THE ATBASAR AND BOTAI CULTURES OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN</p> <p>Zhurnal Belorusskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Istorija 2022(4), c. 43-52 DOI 10.33581/2520-6338-2022-4-43-52</p>

14	Женщина и ритуал в культуре ранних кочевников: по материалам кургана Тасарык в Казахстане	DOI: https://doi.org/10.55086/sp223359380	<p>В статье на основе комплексного анализа материалов кургана Тасарык (V—IV вв. до н. э.) предпринимается попытка определения статуса погребенной в нем женщины. Приводятся результаты археоботанического анализа сопровождавших погребенную женщину растительных остатков — перечень выявленных определимых растений и их применение в медицине и в быту. Предпринята попытка предварительного культурно-хронологического определения памятника. Авторы приходят к выводу о том, что в кургане Тасарык проявляется совмещение традиций как результат процесса смешения обрядности и унификации инвентаря. О смешанном характере памятника, находящегося в контактной зоне, свидетельствуют, возможно, и тип керамической посуды, серьги, а также элементы головного убора, в котором проявились общие для ранних кочевников Жетысу, Тарбагатая, Саяно-Алтая принципы оформления и устройства. Предполагается, что в кургане Тасарык погребена женщина, связанная с тайной рождения и смерти, охраняющая священный очаг, способная проникать в сопредельные зоны и мифологические пространства. Она имеет ритуальный статус как «маркер перехода», что отражается в характере захоронения и сопроводительном комплексе. Головной убор женщины, погребенной в Тасарыке, как и сопровождающий ее предметный комплекс и растительные остатки, позволяют предположить в ней служительницу культа, целительницу, ворожею, охранительницу очага.</p>	<p>Г. С. Джумабекова, С. А. Нигматова, Э. К. Алтынбекова, К. Алтынбеков, Г. А. Базарбаева Stratum plus. 2022. №3 Страницы: 359-380 DOI: https://doi.org/10.55086/sp223359380</p>
15	Оренбургский период в истории Центрального государственного музея Республики Казахстан (1831–1929)	DOI 10.22162/2619-0990-2022-60-3-436-450	<p>Introduction. The creation of the Central State Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan located in Almaty (the former national capital) had been prepared by the entire course of museum construction in Orenburg. Chronologically, the process covers almost a century (1831–1929) hereafter referred to as the 'Orenburg period'. The latter did play a prominent role in the history of the Central Museum. As is known, the city of Orenburg was the capital of the Kirghiz (Kazakh) Autonomous Republic as part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in 1920–1925. Goals. The article aims to study</p>	<p><u>Ермекбаева, Нурсан Алимбайулы Алимбай, Болат Кудайбергенович Смагулов</u> Oriental Studies (Previous Name: Bulletin of the Kalmyk Institute for Humanities of the Russian academy of Sciences) Vol. 15, Is. 3, pp. 436–450,</p>

			<p>original features and trends to have influenced the shaping and development of Orenburg's museum network as a complex of conditions and factors that had impacts on the formation of the Central State Museum of Kazakhstan. Materials and methods. The article primarily analyzes archival sources, official acts by the People's Commissariat for Education of the Kirghiz (Kazakh) ASSR — the authority that was to supervise museum affairs in the Republic. The employed methods — contextual, discursive, value orientations ones and others — constitute an interdependent and complementary unity that makes it possible to realistically represent the whole formation process experienced by the main museum of the Republic. Results. It was the Orenburg period that witnessed the laying of organizational foundations for the future Central Museum, accumulated essential scientific/methodological experiences and human resources that proved of utmost importance, especially at the initial stage of its functioning. The Orenburg period began in 1831 when by order of the Orenburg Governor P. P. Suchtelen a 'museum' was opened at the Neplyuev Military School. Conclusions. In the prerevolutionary era and the first decade of Soviet power, there was virtually no roadmap (principles, forms, tasks of museums, etc.) for museum construction in Kazakhstan. That resulted in the unsystematic and somewhat spontaneous nature of the then efforts aimed at organizing the museum network. Nevertheless, it was during the Orenburg period that certain experiences of organizing museum works were obtained, the latter to become most useful when it came to create the Central Museum proper.</p>	2022
16	<p>Labor Mobilization of Population from Central Asia during World War II: Conscription, Dislocation, and Conditions of Life and Work (on examples from the Kazakh SSR)</p>	<p>DOI: 10.1080/13518046.2022.2040845.</p>	<p>During the Second World War, Soviet government control over all aspects of life increased dramatically. A strict form of the command-administrative management system was introduced, and forced labor mobilization of the population into work columns became widespread. The physical capabilities of those who were mobilized were often ignored, and many were delivered to enterprises overseen by the NKVD. On the basis of an analysis of archival documents from the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, this article analyzes the features of the Soviet government's mobilization</p>	<p>Zharkynbayeva, R. Labor Mobilization of Population from Central Asia during World War II: Conscription, Dislocation, and Conditions of Life and Work (on examples from the Kazakh SSR) <i>Journal of Slavic Military Studies</i> Том 34, Выпуск 4, Страницы 558 - 5792021</p>

			policy of inhabitants of the Kazakh SSR. This article also examines the conditions of those mobilized into construction battalions and work columns and discusses the issues they faced as they tried to survive and adapt to their wartime circumstances.	
17	Virgin and Fallow Lands Campaign in Kazakhstan: Socioeconomic and Political Aspects Revisited.	https://doi.org/10.22162/2619-0990-2022-60-2-214-227 (Scopus),	The virgin and fallow lands campaign (1950s–1960s) resulted in most essential social changes that determined further trends of ethnocultural development in the Republic. The cultivation of virgin lands not only resolved utmost economic problems but also directly influenced Kazakhstan’s sociopolitical life. The Soviet period tended to turn a blind eye on major problematic aspects of the campaign, and the latter remained largely understudied. Goals. The article explores unclassified archival data to review the socioeconomic and political aspects of the virgin and fallow lands campaign in Kazakhstan, the reasons of crisis phenomena caused by ill-considered policies. Materials and methods. The work primarily investigates documents from the Russian State Archives of Economics, State Archive of the Russian Federation, Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The system approach constitutes a basis for generalizations and analyses of collected materials, while a combination of macro and micro perspectives makes it possible to identify general and specific features in the processes examined. Results. The article uses a wide range of sources, official documents, memoirs and letters to analyze socioeconomic and political aspects of the virgin and fallow lands cultivation. The former are supplemented with data on social problems, conflicts, and mass brawls on virgin lands. This clarifies that conflict-free status of arrangements during the virgin lands campaign was not that universal. Conclusions. Thus, the paper shows that the mass resettlement of human resources to virgin and fallow lands cultivation zones was often ill-advised and eventually led to an increase in social tensions in Kazakhstan.	Zharkynbayeva, R. Virgin and Fallow Lands Campaign in Kazakhstan: Socioeconomic and Political Aspects Revisited [Социально-экономические и политические аспекты освоения целинных и залежных земель в Казахстане]. <i>Oriental Studies</i> Открытый доступТом 15, Выпуск 2, Страницы 214 - 2272022
18	Заселение Пржевальского уезда	DOI: 10.22162/2619-0990-2022-60-2-188-199	The history of the Sart Kalmyks in Przhevalsky Uyezd of Semirechenskaya Oblast - referred to as Kalmyks, Qara Kalmyks, Olets, Sart Kalmyks - remains understudied. Goals. The study seeks to reveal the history of emergence and	Мийманбаева Ф.Н., Алпысбаева Н.К., Картабаева Е.Т. Заселение

	<p>Семиреченской области сарт-калмаками в последней трети XIX в.</p>		<p>strengthening of Kalmyks in the Semirechye Region from the late 15th century to the collapse of the Dzungar Khanate - and further to their return to Semirechye after the Dungan Revolt in Ghulja and annexation of the territory by the Russian Empire. Materials and methods. The article employs both general scientific and specific historical research methods, including that of source studies. The work analyzes materials from central archives of Russia and Kazakhstan, a main emphasis be laid on the correspondence between uyezd, oblast executives - and the administrative office of Russian Turkestan regarding the arrival of Kalmyks in the Semirechye Region and related supporting arrangements. Results. Kalmyks had started inhabiting Semirechye in the late 16th and 17th centuries as subjects of the Dzungar Khanate. The final resettlement of those Kalmyks to the Russian Empire took place in the 1960s-1890s after the Dungan (Taranchi) Revolt. The Russian administration facilitated the arrival of Kalmyks in Semirechenskaya Oblast and rendered them material assistance. The documents reveal what role the Kalmyks played in the structure of China's border troops, their main occupations. However, after the restoration of Chinese power in Ghulja the bulk of the Kalmyks returned to China, only a small group remained to be referred to by Russian officials as 'Sart Kalmaks' and settled in Issyk-Kul (Przhevalsky) Uyezd. Conclusions. In the late 19th century, Sart Kalmyks founded the villages of Chelpek and Ber-Bash in Przhevalsky Uyezd and continued to maintain their traditional economies.</p>	<p>Пржевальского уезда Семиреченской области сарт-калмаками в последней трети XIX в. <i>Oriental Studies</i>. Vol. 15, Is. 2, pp. 188–199, 2022.</p>
19	<p>Sart Kalmyks of Przhevalsky Uyezd (Semirechenskaya Oblast) in the Early 20th Century</p>	<p>DOI 10.22162/2619-0990-2022-60-3-422-435</p>	<p>Economic conditions to have experienced by the Issyk-Kul Sart Kalmyks of Semirechenskaya Oblast in the early 20th century remain uninvestigated in historical literature, which makes the study relevant enough. Goals. The work aims to consider the traditional Sart Kalmyk system of farming, define its type, and analyze the transition to settled life. Materials and methods. The study employs both general scientific and specific historical research methods, including that of statistical analysis. The work examines materials from Russia's central archives, as well as statistical survey data on economic and land use practices of the Kyrgyz — including households of Sart Kalmyks — and Russian old-timers collected in</p>	<p>Мийманбаева Ф.Н., Sart Kalmyks of Przhevalsky Uyezd (Semirechenskaya Oblast) in the Early 20th Century [Сарт-калмаки Пржевальского уезда Семиреченской области в начале XX в] Oriental Studies Открытый доступ Том 15, Выпуск 3, Страницы 422 - 435 2022</p>

			<p>Przhevalsky Uyezd (Semirechenskaya Oblast) under the guidance of P. P. Rumyantsev in 1913. Analysis of statistical materials yields a reconstruction of the Sart Kalmyk economy in the early 20th century and determines its type. Results. The Sart Kalmyks to have inhabited several localities around Karakol in Issyk-Kul (Przhevalsky) Uyezd were engaged in livestock breeding and, in part, crop farming, i.e. were following their traditional economic practices. Conclusions. However, by the beginning of the 20th century the Sart Kalmyks no longer possessed sufficient pastures and livestock to specialize in breeding only, and were forced to tackle arable farming too, though the latter played no crucial role in their economy remaining an auxiliary sector. The lack of arable land and hayfields forced the Sart Kalmyks to engage in additional occupational activities. So, the population was characterized by a semi-sedentary type of farming, i.e. the period witnessed a change in the Sart Kalmyks' economic system proper and respective conditions at large.</p>	
20	<p>Nomadic Nobles: Pastoralism and Privilege in the Russian Empire</p>	<p>https://doi.org/10.1017/slr.2022.78</p>	<p>Probing the manner in which Kazakhs attained noble status in the Russian empire, this article explores a neglected aspect of the country's social history. Recognizing that nobility is typically associated with landowning in a feudal order, we explore how this status also found application in the steppe. Based on diverse sources and comparison with other ethnic elites, we regard Kazakh ennoblement not only as a way of recognizing a traditional nomadic aristocracy, but also as a method of creating a new native elite beneficial to Russia's colonial project. We likewise propose that the distinctive character of nomads' pastoral lifeways differentiated the Kazakh nobility from their Russian counterparts and prevented them from making full use of noble privileges. The article thus explores the nature of Russia's social order by interrogating its margins and contemplates both the possibilities and limits of social inclusion for Russia's ethnically and culturally diverse population.</p>	<p>Sultangalieva G., Tuleshova U., Werth P.W. Nomadic Nobles: Pastoralism and Privilege in the Russian Empire // Slavic Review 81, no. 1 (Spring 2022) // https://doi.org/10.1017/slr.2022.78 <i>Slavic Review</i> Открытый доступ Том 81, Выпуск 1, Страницы 77 - 962022</p>

21	ELEMENTS OF MILITARISATION OF THE ATBASAR AND BOTAI CULTURES OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN	DOI 10.33581/2520-6338-2022-4-43-52	<p>The huge changes that took place after the domestication of the horse at the beginning of the paleometall in the field of material and spiritual culture, in the social organisation of societies, undoubtedly affected the production of various tools. There were new types of tools that could be used as weapons. The tips of spears, arrows, darts, knives, harpoons, hammers, bolas and other artifacts from more than two hundred sites of Northern Kazakhstan, related to the Atbasar (7000–3000 BC) and Botai (4000–3000 BC) cultures give an opportunity to consider questions of forms of early militarisation of ancient societies. Some tools, their seriality and significant standardisation indicate that they could be universal and complex, they were used in agriculture, as well as in military clashes. After the domestication of the horse, the world of paleometall entered a new generation of wars aimed at the direct destruction of the enemy by cavalry. This is a fundamental change in the nature of armed conflicts, the transformation of the content of war or armed struggle in Antiquity. If the hostile conflicts among hunter-gatherers, which were the bearers of the Atbasar culture, are primarily local, then for the Botai people they are already reaching the interregional level.</p>	<p>Байгунаков Д.С., Сабденова Г.Е. Zhurnal Belorusskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Istoriya Открытый доступ Том 2022, Выпуск 4, Страницы 43 – 522022</p>
22	Archival Management in Kazakhstan: Yesterday and Today	DOI 10.1080/15332748.2021.1992207	<p>The twentieth century turned out to be the most eventful for the history of archiving, and for the history of Kazakhstan as a whole. This has profoundly affected all aspects of the state, political, social, economic and cultural life. Wars, revolutions, changes in the political system, the restoration and collapse of the USSR - this is how the twentieth century began and ended. This article is an attempt to understand the course and certain feature of the long-term archival process in Kazakhstan. The entire history of archives of the Soviet period is closely intertwined with the history of the political system of the state. The history of archives is related to the monopoly rule of one-party ideology, with administrative pressure in the spiritual sphere of man, including pressure over archives. A new milestone in the development of archiving took place after the collapse of the USSR, so the archive system became independent. Independent Kazakhstan has carried out a number of reforms to democratize archival activities. As a</p>	<p>Сексенбаева Г.А. Archival Management in Kazakhstan: Yesterday and Today Journal of Archival Organization, 2022 Том 18, Выпуск 1-2, Страницы 63 - 76 DOI 10.1080/15332748.2021.1992207</p>

			<p>result of these changes, a new archive management system was formed. Archives become part of the country's cultural heritage. The article focuses on identifying the leading trends in the formation of archives and key problems in the domestic archival science. Less attention is paid to the history of individual archives, since in general this is fully reflected in monographs, textbooks and numerous articles of Kazakhstani authors.</p>	
23	<p>“О КИРГИЗ-КАИСАЦКИХ И ДРУГИХ ЗАГРАНИЧНЫХ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВАХ ВИДЕЛ И СЛЫШАЛ”: информаторы Российской империи в Казахской степи (вторая половина XVIII – 60-е годы XIX вв.)[*]</p>		<p>The article reconstructs the complex process of colonial knowledge production about the Kazakh steppe from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century and its nonlinear evolution. The authors identify several categories of “people in the know” who served as sources of information about the steppe society and Central Asian khanates for the Russian authorities. The complex vision of colonial knowledge production outlined in the article problematizes simple binaries between “local” and “metropole” knowledge or between imperial experts and colonial informants. Of people in the know, one type was employed by the regional administration in Orenburg. Military officers, civil officials, translators, and interpreters systematically collected geographical, economic, and political information, processed it, and submitted it to St. Petersburg. In their capacity as collectors and aggregators of information, they relied on the second category of knowledge producers – Tatar mullahs or scribes serving Kazakh sultans, as well as merchants crossing the steppe with caravans. Together, they formed networks of agents that systematically fulfilled information requests from the imperial officials. The third category of informants often did not even realize they were informants. Ordinary Kazakhs, such as caravan guides and camel drivers, were hired by Russian imperial or Kazakh officials for practical purposes, but the performance of their direct duties inevitably entailed shared knowledge about natural and social conditions on the ground.</p>	<p>Султангалиева Г. Суйнова А. “О КИРГИЗ-КАИСАЦКИХ И ДРУГИХ ЗАГРАНИЧНЫХ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВАХ ВИДЕЛ И СЛЫШАЛ”: информаторы Российской империи в Казахской степи (вторая половина XVIII – 60-е годы XIX вв.)[*] Ab Imperio Том 2022, Выпуск 3, Страницы 69 – 1022022</p>

24	The attitude of the soviet authorities to the first wave of 'nomaders' according to the documents of the 'special folders' of the CC CP(B)K	DOI 10.34739/his.2022.11.16	The central party organs dealt with all issues of the internal and foreign policy of the republic, led the national economy, public organizations, and personnel policy. Therefore, the documents of the 'special folders' of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) Kazakhstan reflect various spheres of the life of the republic, which for a long time were not available to researchers due to the highest secrecy stamp imposed. The article deals with one of such areas of the problem – the settlement of Kazakh repatriates and representatives of other nationalities from China, who left during the civil war, collectivization, famine and repressions, who, unable to withstand the attitude of local residents and the persecution of the authorities of the country, republic or regions to which they moved, returned back to Kazakhstan. The ways of solving problems related to their settlement in Soviet farms, organization of trade with them, their cultural services, medical care, their resettlement, maintenance and veterinary services for their livestock are analyzed. Authors describes the reasons and measures to prevent the mass return of "nomads" back to China, despite all the decisions taken, the measures taken by the leadership of the republic in connection with the gaps made by some representatives of local authorities during their placement.	Жугенбаева Г.С. The attitude of the soviet authorities to the first wave of 'nomaders' according to the documents of the 'special folders' of the CC CP(B)K Historia i Swiat Открытый доступВыпуск 11, Страницы 273 – 2902022 DOI 10.34739/his.2022.11.16
25	The Impact of Digital Technologies on Kazakh archivists in the Age of Globalization	DOI 10.34739/his.2022.11.18	Based on the survey questionnaire and interviews with employees of the state archives across Kazakhstan, this article examines the impact of digital technology on Kazakh archivists. Although the impact of information technology on human life in the information age is growing, there is a lack of research in Kazakhstan about how the deep transformation in society engendered by digital technology has affected the national archival system and archivists. It is therefore not fully understood how they can influence and what changes they bring to the archival system in Kazakhstan and archivists. Hence, this study aims to fill the gap in this specific area and contribute to the scholarship on archival science. The results of the study empirically confirm the positive impact of information technology on the work of archivists. The obtained data require a critical approach to the role of information technology in the work of archivists.	Ыскак.А.С. The Impact of Digital Technologies on Kazakh archivists in the Age of Globalization. Historia i Swiat Открытый доступВыпуск 11, Страницы 311 – 3272022 DOI 10.34739/his.2022.11.18

26	The migrations of the Oghuz in the Early Medieval Period: causes, directions and consequences	https://doi.org/10.31577/aassav.2022.31.1.05	In the 10th to 11th centuries, the process of formation of the Oghuz tribes was under way in Central Asia. It was accompanied by the disintegration of kinship ties and the emergence of statehood. A new type of ethnic community was being formed, based on territorial and economic ties. The formation of the Oghuz Yabgu state with its political centre in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya played an important role in this process. The Oghuz state, like many other nomadic empires, was not monolithic and its borders were not permanent or strictly defined. As a result of extended social conflict, the Syr Darian Yabgu state collapsed and did not withstand the attack of the neighbouring Kipchak tribes in the middle of the 11th century. This caused a new migration wave directed westward. The paper analyses the preconditions and peculiarities of the Oghuz tribes' westward migration. In addition, a comparative analysis of its economic and political consequences is carried out.	The migrations of the Oghuz in the Early Medieval Period: causes, directions and consequences
27	Changes in the flock: sheep-keeping as a symbol of the transformation of the Kazakh traditional economy	https://doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2022.2069086	By the end of the nineteenth century, the Russian Empire had significant economic potential. The dynamics of industrial growth influenced both territorial expansion and increased population, and the improvement of the transport system, which also contributed to the formation and development of industry. This process found its expression in the development of textile cloth production, which stimulated the growth of demand for wool and led to the development of commercial sheep-keeping. Sheep-keeping, which played a minor role on both peasant and private farms, became one of the most important economic interests of the empire. The tsarist government's special interest in using the Kazakh steppes as a source of cheap raw materials for industry led Kazakh animal husbandry to gradually adapt to market requirements. Such changes ignored the fundamental role of traditional sheep-keeping in Kazakh culture and economic life. The loss of habitat and reduction of migration routes for Kazakhs, together with an increase in demand for livestock and livestock products, threatened the degradation of Kazakh sheep-keeping and the loss of a key element of culture.	Changes in the flock: sheep-keeping as a symbol of the transformation of the Kazakh traditional economy

28	The Sacred Geography of Central Asia in the Works of Joseph-Antoine Castagnier	https://bg.cherkasgu.press/journals_n/1654179768.pdf	The article presents an analysis of the scientific heritage of the French researcher of Central Asia, an active member of two pre-revolutionary scientific societies – of the Orenburg Scientific Archive Commission, the Turkestan circle of archeology amateurs. The amateur researcher has done an enormous amount of work to describe the objects of the sacred geography of Central Asia, archaeological sites, study of local lore of the Kazakh steppe, and ethnographic research. Scientific heritage of J.A. Castagnier is currently of undoubted interest for archaeologists, historians, ethnographers, geographers. At present, the results of Castagnier's research are of great scientific and practical importance. For a long time, the personality of Castagnier was a “default figure”, since he was considered a foreign agent and spy without good reason in previous historiography. The analysis of the content of the works of J.-A. Castagne, published in the in «Proceedings» of the Orenburg Scientific Archival Commission, made it possible to determine their high value. The works of Castagnier are distinguished by a wide source base, including the works of famous orientalists, rare manuscripts from the OUAC funds, saturation with author's photographs, engravings, drawings of the objects described, tables, an accurate topographic and cartographic description, indicating geographical coordinates, distances in sazhen and versts. Detailed geographic coordinates are very valuable for modern scientists, for example, for compiling digital maps of sacred objects. Of particular interest are legends, legends about ancient cities, burial places, detailed descriptions of shrines recorded by Castagne.	The Sacred Geography of Central Asia in the Works of Joseph-Antoine Castagnier
29	Innovative technologies of teaching ancient literary heritage	https://unpub.eu/ojs/index.php/wjet/article/view/8412	The purpose of this research is to take the opinions of primary school teachers on the teaching of an ancient literary heritage with the digital story method, in order to benefit from innovative technologies in the teaching of old literary works. The research was created with the qualitative research method. In the research, 51 primary school teachers who were teaching in primary schools in Kazakhstan in the 2022–2023 academic year were studied. Research data were collected by in-depth interview technique. As a result of the research; the vast majority of teachers stated that they found themselves	Innovative technologies of teaching ancient literary heritage

			<p>inadequate in using the digital story method in the teaching of old literary works. Teachers stated that they never benefited from the digital story method in the teaching of ancient literary heritage. On the other hand, teachers stated that they are very willing to benefit from the digital story method in the teaching of old literary works. The teachers benefited from the advantages of using the story method in the teaching of ancient literary works; they are listed as facilitating the interpretation of the content, conveying real-life situations, providing an interactive learning environment, being interesting, making the explanation of certain topics more attractive, offering more diversity than traditional practices, and providing individualization of education. Teachers, the disadvantages of using the story method in the teaching of old literary works; they listed teachers' lack of education, lack of methods and materials, taking a lot of time, insufficient technological equipment in the teaching environment, individual differences of students, and the transformation of technology use into a habit.</p>	
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