

ANNOTATION

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Doctoral dissertation “Archaeology of Kazakhstan in the research of A.N. Bernshtam” prepared to earn the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in archaeology and ethnology

General characteristics of the dissertation work. The dissertation work is devoted to the contribution of Alexander Natanovich Bernshtam, one of the organizers of the Kazakh archaeological science, who discovered, taught and conducted the first excavations of many monuments of the country, who drew conclusions on various complex historical and archaeological issues. It tells about childhood, student life, the first scientific search for a scientist, the political oppression of that time, becoming his teacher and achievements in the study of monuments of bronze, early Iron, the Middle Ages of Kazakhstan.

The relevance of the topic. Studying the lives of people who have invested their strength and knowledge in the development of history and archeology is of great importance today.

Historical personality is a special genre as an integral part of historical science, reflecting not only the life of an individual, but also representing the life of a person, his life, life and life. The collection of information about the personality examines various archival documents, memoirs, information about her teachers and students, colleagues, their scientific reasoning.

In recent years, leading scientists A. H. Margulan, M. E. Masson, K. A. Akishev, A.M. Orazbayev have contributed to the history of Kazakhstan. A number of scientific papers were written about A. N.Nusupbekov, M. K. Kozybayev, M. S. Mukanov, etc. Such works have an important educational role. One of such major personalities was Alexander Natanovich Bernshtam, a scientist, teacher, who stood at the forefront of Kazakh archeology, who made a great contribution to the study of the country's ancient cultures.

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor A. N.Bernshtam (1910-1956)) for about thirty years studied the history, archeology, ethnography, architectural problems of the Turkic peoples – Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uighur. He made an incomparably greater contribution to the development of archaeological science.

Although A. N. Bernshtam was one of the pioneer scientists who discovered many archaeological sites on the territory of Kazakhstan, identified it and conducted the first excavations, he himself did not become the object of study of Kazakh researchers. Of course, there are several scientific articles about his scientific activity and life path. We will focus on them in the dissertation.

Alexander Natanovich Bernshtam is a prominent orientalist, historian, researcher of the history of Central Asia. He studied issues of ethnogenesis, social society and the economy of peoples, as well as issues of ancient epigraphy and numismatics. The scientist conducted research on the ancient monuments of Zhetysu, Tien Shan, Pamir and Ferghana. The researcher's contribution to the archaeological science of the Central Asian countries is the discovery of the Saka, Hunnic and Kangyu cultures in Central Asia, the first attempts to identify and

compare the sites of medieval cities located on the territory of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. With such selfless work, he brought the study of the history and culture of Central Asia to a high level.

Since 1933, A. N. Bernshtam has organized several archaeological expeditions on the territory of Kazakhstan, conducted research on the territory of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, as a result of which hundreds of archaeological objects dating from the Bronze Age to the XIX century were discovered.

Along with studying the archaeological heritage of ancient epochs, A. N. Bernshtam has done a lot of work on the training of archaeologists and the formation of his own school.

During the dissertation, we will focus on his life, scientific, social and archaeological activities.

The object of the research work is the life of an outstanding scientist - researcher A. N. Bernshtam, who became a great basis for the formation of Kazakh archeology and his reflections, the results achieved and the huge scientific heritage left in the country dedicated to the formation, development of archaeological science, solving its urgent problems.

The subject of the research work are monographs and scientific articles of the scientist. In addition, documents stored in the archives of the Institute of the History of Material Culture and the Institute of Archeology named after A. H. Margulan have been introduced into scientific circulation.

The purpose and objectives of the dissertation. The main purpose of this dissertation is to draw conclusions about the activities and contribution of the scientist-archaeologist A. N. Bernshtam to the formation and development of Kazakh archaeology and to show the place of his scientific research in determining the most important problems of Kazakh history. To achieve the above goal, the following tasks are set:

- Introduction to scientific circulation of previously unpublished documents and data concerning the life and work of A. N. Bernshtam;
- To identify the main stages of the life path of A. N. Bernshtam and the features of the development of research activities;
- study of the factors that influenced the formation of scientific interests of the scientist;
- To determine the main directions of A. N. Bernshtam's archaeological research in the period from 1930 to 1950;
- To focus on the study by A. N. Bernshtam of monuments of the Bronze Age, the Early Iron Age, chronological periodization and differentiation of the definition of cultural attribution;
- To investigate the medieval monuments of A. N. Bernshtam, to dwell on the scientific validity and accuracy of their equivalence; to reveal the meaning of ideas about the Turkic-Sogdian relations, the origin of cities, the Kangyu problem;
- To characterize the pedagogical, teaching and organizational abilities of the scientist in the training of archaeologists;
- To identify the significance and relevance of the discoveries and conclusions of A. N. Bernshtam in modern;

- Analysis of A. N. Bernshtam's contribution to the archaeological science of Kazakhstan.

The periodic circle of the dissertation work covers the period from 1910 to 1956, when A. N. Bernshtam lived, lived, was a citizen, worked, engaged in scientific research.

Methods and methodology The dissertation uses traditional methods of source studies, concrete historical and historical-archaeological research. First of all, a set of data testing methods was used to obtain information in order to reconstruct events that directly or indirectly affected the fate of A. N. Bernshtam. The methodological basis of the work was the historical principle, considering the object together with the process of historical development of that time, and the principles of scientific objectivity, which are of great importance for the analysis of the scientific heritage of a scientist with a subjective and emotional approach.

The bibliographic (biographical) method was used, which allows not only to consider the history of the scientist's life and work, but also to show the conditions for the formation of his personality. The biographical research method helps reconstruct the process of Alexander Natanovich's formation as a professional scientist from the point of view of combining his character, social status, cultural and ethical qualities. As a result of the complex application of these methods, we tried to evaluate the scientist's contribution to the Russian archaeological science.

Comparative-historical and historical-genetic methods were used to compare the theoretical positions of individual Russian archaeologists on the issues of archeology of Kazakhstan.

When considering the historical and archaeological problems covered by the research of A. N. Bernshtam, the methodology of historiographical research was used to identify internal and external factors affecting the formation of personality, when discussing the opinions and conclusions of the scientist and other researchers, the author resorted to the logical method.

We also turned to the historical and genetic method of determining the trend of formation and development of scientific research activities and scientific views of A. N. Bernshtam.

Scientific novelty of research work. Analyzing the scientific research of A. N. Bernshtam, we get access to information about the formation of the archaeological science of Kazakhstan, the creation of the first archaeological school. In the course of the research, we sought to achieve the following historiographical results:

- For the first time in Russian historical science, the scientific heritage of A. N. Bernshtam has been analyzed in detail and objectively; the biography and scientific activity of A. N. Bernshtam are described in detail on the basis of archival materials and scientific research. The scientific activity of the scientist was considered in connection with the political conditions and the development of science of that period, the role of archeology of Kazakhstan in the formation of;

- A. N. Bernshtam's definition of the Bronze Age monuments of Semirechye as a whole, conducting the first excavations and highlighting the local "North

Kyrgyz variant", chronological, typological classification of Bronze Age monuments;

- the conclusion about the evolutionary continuity in the development of the Sakov and Uysun tribes, about the Sakov-Uysun association and the views of other archaeologists on this conclusion is considered;

- Critical articles were discussed criticizing the idea of A. N. Bernshtam about the progressive role of the invasion of the Huns in history, which contributed to the destruction of the slave system and the establishment of feudal relations. The negative influence of the scientist on his scientific and pedagogical activity, convicted by a pan-Turkist who opposed Stalin's ideas, is analyzed;

- Placement of five possessions of the Kanli tribal association and study of Kanli monuments;

- The adequacy of the medieval cities of Semirechye and Central Asia, which is refuted or supported by other archaeologists;

- we have tried to adequately assess and restore the research traditions of archaeological science of the period when the scientist was working on scientific activities, without trying to modernize the science of that time.

The main conclusions to be made for defense:

- 1) in the dissertation work, childhood, students, social and scientific activities of A. N. Bernshtam were studied. The general historical, cultural and intellectual context of the Soviet era determined the style of thinking of A. N. Bernshtam, his scientific views, political personality and contributed to the formation of a special authorial style of writing. A particularly important advantage of life scientific research was the passage of the school of gifted orientalists, such as scientific leaders S. E. Malov and A. N. Samoilovich, work with historical data. The scientist was an adherent of the leading paradigm of that time - Marxism;

- 2) after analyzing the studies of A. N. Bernshtam on numerous sites of the Bronze Age in Zhetysu and Tien Shan, it was found that in these regions, being characteristic features of the culture of the Bronze Age, they occurred synchronously with the development of the Andronovo tribes in the Eurasian space;

- 3) a scientist in Semirechie VII - I centuries. BC e. speaking about the fact that the culture had one common line of development, he believes that the culture of the Sakas and Uysuns was formed on a local basis, starting from the late Bronze Age. It became known that the determination of the sequence of the Saka and Usun culture, the autochthonous nature of the Usun tribes, the periodization of the Saka and Usun monuments located from Talas to Ilyega and the Central Tien Shan, the shegars of dislocation were later supplemented by the studies of K. A. Akishev, A. G. Maksimova, A. Tuleubaeva and others, the boundaries of the dislocation are expanded;

- 4) A. N. Bernshtam analyzes toponymy in historical sources, placing three out of five kangaroo possessions on the territory of Kazakhstan. The place of the city of Bityan is considered at the foot of Karatau and refers the kangaroo to the Turkic-speaking people. In the history of Kazakhstan, the "kangaroo problem" is relevant, although scientists S. P. Tolstov, Yu. A. Zadneprovsky, L. M. Levina, K. M. Baipakov, E. A. judgments on the matter;

5) the main thesis of A. N. Bernshtam about the progressive significance of the Hun conquest, expressed as a result of studying the history of the Huns in the late 30s of the XX century, did not find support from Soviet scientists. The question of attributing a number of Central Asian burial grounds, such as Kenkol, to the Huns turned out to be more complicated. The scientist's opinion that the catacomb burials belonged to the Huns caused controversy from other scientists. It is proved that burials of this type are typical for local residents;

6) archaeological research conducted under the guidance of a scientist in the Ili, Talas, Chui regions and Syrdarya, on the basis of invaluable material, allows us to explore the origin of cities, urban planning, handicraft production, life and life of city residents. Among them, the idea of A. N. Bernshtam about the influence of war on the emergence of cities was resisted by the overwhelming majority of Russian historians. Scholars support that the Sogdians influenced the development of cities, and not their origin. However, it has been established that the medieval cities on the Kazakh land were formed on an autochthonous basis;

7) summarized and analyzed the thoughts of A. N. Bernshtam about the origin of the Turkic peoples - the ancient Turks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Uighurs, the problems of ethnogenesis, the origin of the names of the tribes. In particular, the origin of the Kazakhs began with the Saks and ended in the period of the Mongols, and the indigenous surnames of the Kirghiz - Dinlin - Uysun, Uzbek-Saks - Sogdians and Karakhans, Tajiks-Sogdians and Bactrian tribes and the Samanid state, Turkmens - Dae - Massaget-Alan Confederation and Oghuz state, Karakalpak-Pecheneg state. As a result of the scientist's research, it was proved that the main trends in the ethnogenesis of most of the Turkic tribes occur on the territory of Kazakhstan;

8) a great contribution to the science of archeology during the excavations of the archaeological expeditions of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan - the Semirechensky, Pamir-Alai, South Kazakhstan, Tien Shan, Pamir-Fergana, Ulken-Chui channels is the identification of hundreds of monuments belonging to various archaeological cultures. In the course of his research work, the scientist formed an archaeological school with high scientific and organizational skills;

9) shegara of tribal unions, periodization of ceramics found in the Shuya and Talas regions, typological classification and equivalence of medieval cities, hypotheses and concepts of the origin of the Turkic tribes, introduced by scientists at one time on the basis of archaeological materials and written sources, are relevant and widely used in the environment researchers, especially among scientists working at a new, modern methodological level.

Practical significance of the research work the research work contributes to the development of the genre of life in Kazakh historiography. The obtained results and scientific conclusions on the historical heritage of A. N. Bernshtam allow making theoretical and practical additions to the discipline "archeology of Kazakhstan", conducted at the historical faculties of higher educational institutions, to be used as a special discipline of choice, in conducting lectures and historiographical research. The results of the research can be used when writing the

final work and textbooks on medieval cities and settlements, when teaching special lectures in higher educational institutions.

Publication and criticism of the work. 12 scientific articles have been published in Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Russia, which summarize the problems and main conclusions of the dissertation work. Of these, the number of articles published during doctoral studies is 7. 3 articles are published in recommended publications approved by the Committee for Control in the Field of education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The article "Issues of Hun migration in the works of A. N. Bernshtam" was published in the collection of materials of the scientific and practical conference in Ukraine [138]. The article, written by a foreign scientific supervisor, Professor Kang Ying UK, was published in the International Journal "Volga Archeology", which is part of the Scopus database [157]. All the articles were used when writing the dissertation chapters. All articles are given in a special appendix.

The structure of the research work. The research work consists of an introduction, five chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and four appendices.