**Al-Farabi Kazakh National University**

**Department of Archeology, ethnology and museology**

**Educational program on the specialty “** **5B020800 - Archeology and Ethnology ”**

**“ Foreign archeology ”**

**Seminar**

**1-practical seminar:** What is thedifferencebetweenenvironmental archaeology and archaeology

The aim: to make the Definition of environmental archaeology and archaeology

**literature:**

Р. Сала, Ж.-М. Деом, Геоархеология аридной зоны (на примере Казахстана), Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2016 - 198 с.

Байбатша А.Б., Аубекеров, Б.Ж. 2003. Четвертичная геология Казахстана. Алматы: Гылым. 141 с.

**2-practical seminar.** When and why environmental archaeology starts developing?

The aim: to make the stress to the environmental archaeology: past man-environment interaction

**literature:**

Р. Сала, Ж.-М. Деом, Геоархеология аридной зоны (на примере Казахстана), Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2016 - 198 с.

Байбатша А.Б., Аубекеров, Б.Ж. 2003. Четвертичная геология Казахстана. Алматы: Гылым. 141 с.

**3-practical seminar.** What are the sub-disciplines of environmental archaeology ?

The aim: to make the stress to the environmental archaeology: past man-environment interaction

**literature:**

Р. Сала, Ж.-М. Деом, Геоархеология аридной зоны (на примере Казахстана), Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2016 - 198 с.

Байбатша А.Б., Аубекеров, Б.Ж. 2003. Четвертичная геология Казахстана. Алматы: Гылым. 141 с.

**4-practical seminar**. What branches of Earth and Biological sciences are useful for environmental archaeology ?

The aim:

Environmental archaeology is subdivided in 3 main branches: geo-archaeology, bio-archaeology and landscape archaeology; and, as a whole, in 5 sub-disciplines.

**Geo-archaeology** (meaning geological archaeology) concerns the human interaction with *physical* elements of the environment (relief, climate, hydrology).

**Bio-archaeology** concerns the human interaction with *biotic* aspects of the environment: soil, flora and fauna.

**Landscape archaeology** (archaeology of the cultural landscape) is a specialized branch of environmental archeology *intermixing the sub-disciplines spoken above* in the study of cultural spaces, i.e. the ways in which people in the past used (materially or mentally) and/or constructed (behaviorally or intentionally) the surrounding space and environment *at local scale*.

**literature:**

Р. Сала, Ж.-М. Деом, Геоархеология аридной зоны (на примере Казахстана), Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2016 - 198 с.

Байбатша А.Б., Аубекеров, Б.Ж. 2003. Четвертичная геология Казахстана. Алматы: Гылым. 141 с.

**5-practical seminar.** What is landscape archaeology ?

The aim: understand of landscape archaeology

**Landscape archaeology** (archaeology of the cultural landscape) is a specialized branch of environmental archeology *intermixing the sub-disciplines spoken above* in the study of cultural spaces, i.e. the ways in which people in the past used (materially or mentally) and/or constructed (behaviorally or intentionally) the surrounding space and environment *at local scale*.

**literature:**

Байбатша А.Б. Аубекеров Б.Ж. Казакстанныц тертпк геологиясы.

Алматы: Гылым, 2003

Кусаинов С.А. 2017. Четвертичная геология (основы и методы исследования). Алматы: Казак Университетi. 287 с

**6-practical seminar.** What is the object of ‘environmental archaeology’?

The aim: understand the difference of environmental archaeology’ from the landscape archaeology

**literature:**

Байбатша А.Б. Аубекеров Б.Ж. Казакстанныц тертпк геологиясы.

Алматы: Гылым, 2003

Кусаинов С.А. 2017. Четвертичная геология (основы и методы исследования). Алматы: Казак Университетi. 287 с

**7-practical seminar.** What are the 3 main sub-disciplines of environmental archaeology ?

The aim: ***Sub-disciplines: geoarchaeology, Bio-archaeology, landscape archaeology***

Environmental archaeology is subdivided in 3 main branches: geo-archaeology, bio-archaeology and landscape archaeology; and, as a whole, in 5 sub-disciplines.

**Geo-archaeology** (meaning geological archaeology) concerns the human interaction with *physical* elements of the environment (relief, climate, hydrology).

**Bio-archaeology** concerns the human interaction with *biotic* aspects of the environment: soil, flora and fauna.

**Landscape archaeology** (archaeology of the cultural landscape) is a specialized branch of environmental archeology *intermixing the sub-disciplines spoken above* in the study of cultural spaces, i.e. the ways in which people in the past used (materially or mentally) and/or constructed (behaviorally or intentionally) the surrounding space and environment *at local scale*.

**literature:**

Байбатша А.Б. Аубекеров Б.Ж. Казакстанныц тертпк геологиясы.

Алматы: Гылым, 2003

Кусаинов С.А. 2017. Четвертичная геология (основы и методы исследования). Алматы: Казак Университетi. 287 с

**8-practical seminar.** What are the 3 types of cultural landscapes ?

The aim: territorial analysis by field survey (land, aerial, geodesic) of the space surrounding the monument, and elaboration of thematic maps (geomorphology, hydrology, pedology), together with reconstruction of paleo conditions and historical evolution of the landscape;

**literature:**

Кусаинов С.А. 2017. Четвертичная геология (основы и методы исследования). Алматы: Казак Университетi. 287 с.

F. Dincauze Environmental Archaeology: Principles and Practice, Cambridge, 2010

Goldberg P., Macphail R. Practical and Theoretical Geoarchaeology, Malden, 2005

**9-practical seminar.** What are the main components of the cultural landscape of Ustyurt

The aim: The subject of the ancient traps of the Ustyurt is interesting from the ecological, archaeological, historical and ethnographic points of view

**literature:**

Сала Р., Деом Ж-М. Устiрт шоқысындағы аңшы тұзақтары // Орталық азия көшпелiлерi өркениетiнiӊ тарихы: 4-т Орталық Азия көшпелiлерiнiн, дәстурлi өркениетiнiӊ және кұйреyi, Алматы : казак университети, 2016 С. 78-120.

**10-practical seminar.** What are the main cultural phases represented by the monuments of Ustyurt ?

The aim: The legendary military power of the human cultures of the Ustyurt and of other arid regions of Kazakhstan can be partly attributed to the presence, from the Early Iron age up to Ethnographic times, of large populations of wild ungulates supporting socially organized hunting communities well protected by a desert environment.

**literature:**

Сала Р., Деом Ж-М. Устiрт шоқысындағы аңшы тұзақтары // Орталық азия көшпелiлерi өркениетiнiӊ тарихы: 4-т Орталық Азия көшпелiлерiнiн, дәстурлi өркениетiнiӊ және кұйреyi, Алматы : казак университети, 2016 С. 78-120.

**11-practical seminar.** How do the traps for wild ungulates work in the Ustyurt plateau?

The aim: In the same way as the indigenous communities of the Amazonian basin, the modern people inhabiting West Kazakhstan faces today, with the abrupt collapse of the population of wild ungulates, the sudden annihilation in few years of the traditional natural cultural landscape that for millennia supported their culture.

**literature:**

Сала Р., Деом Ж-М. Устiрт шоқысындағы аңшы тұзақтары // Орталық азия көшпелiлерi өркениетiнiӊ тарихы: 4-т Орталық Азия көшпелiлерiнiн, дәстурлi өркениетiнiӊ және кұйреyi, Алматы : казак университети, 2016 С. 78-120.

**12-practical seminar.** What the traps of Ustyurt can tell us about the ancient migration paths of wild animals ?

The aim: The legendary military power of the human cultures of the Ustyurt and of other arid regions of Kazakhstan can be partly attributed to the presence, from the Early Iron age up to Ethnographic times, of large populations of wild ungulates supporting socially organized hunting communities well protected by a desert environment.

**literature:**

Сала Р., Деом Ж-М. Устiрт шоқысындағы аңшы тұзақтары // Орталық азия көшпелiлерi өркениетiнiӊ тарихы: 4-т Орталық Азия көшпелiлерiнiн, дәстурлi өркениетiнiӊ және кұйреyi, Алматы : казак университети, 2016 С. 78-120.

**13-practical seminar.** What are the main aspects making a petroglyph complex important?

The aim The absolute predominance of hunting archers among the anthropomorphic representations of the petroglyph repertory of Kazakhstan from Bronze age to Medieval times can be interpreted as archetypical reference to that primary source of economical, social and military power.

**literature:**

Сала Р., Деом Ж-М. Устiрт шоқысындағы аңшы тұзақтары // Орталық азия көшпелiлерi өркениетiнiӊ тарихы: 4-т Орталық Азия көшпелiлерiнiн, дәстурлi өркениетiнiӊ және кұйреyi, Алматы : казак университети, 2016 С. 78-120.

**14-practical seminar.** What are the main principles of location of the kurgans in Semirechie?

**15-practical seminar.** How to create a GIS of settlements for a specific region?

**Basic literature:**

1. Р. Сала, Ж.-М. Деом, Геоархеология аридной зоны (на примере Казахстана), Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2016 - 198 с.
2. Байбатша А.Б., Аубекеров, Б.Ж. 2003. Четвертичная геология Казахстана. Алматы: Гылым. 141 с.
3. Байбатша А.Б. Аубекеров Б.Ж. Казакстанныц тертпк геологиясы.

Алматы: Гылым, 2003

1. Кусаинов С.А. 2017. Четвертичная геология (основы и методы исследования). Алматы: Казак Университетi. 287 с.
2. F. Dincauze Environmental Archaeology: Principles and Practice, Cambridge, 2010
3. Goldberg P., Macphail R. Practical and Theoretical Geoarchaeology, Malden, 2005
4. Waters M., Principles of Geoarchaeology: A North American perspective. Tucson, 1992

**Additional literature:**

Сала Р., Деом Ж-М. Устiрт шоқысындағы аңшы тұзақтары // Орталық азия көшпелiлерi өркениетiнiӊ тарихы: 4-т Орталық Азия көшпелiлерiнiн, дәстурлi өркениетiнiӊ және кұйреyi, Алматы : казак университети, 2016 С. 78-120.

**Internet resources:**

http://www.lgakz.org/HomeRus/HomeRus.html