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ON THE PROCESS OF ENTOGHENESIS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE MODERN SOUTH OF UKRAINE IN THE PERIOD OF THE ENEOLITIS

At present, one of the main tasks of science is a thorough analysis of the process of ethnogenesis of the period of the formation of ethnic groups and peoples. As you know, already in the era of the late Paleolithic, a peculiar ethnic group formed, which should be associated with the Indo-European community. Undoubtedly, it was the Indo-Europeans who were the bearers of the first civilizations. There is no single point of view about the ancestral homeland of the Indo-Europeans. The most widespread are localizations:

- Baikal-Danube;
- East-Russian;
- Volga-Yenisei;
- East-Anatolian;
- Central-European.

It is believed that the formation of Indo-Europeans occurred during the Neolithic Bronze on the territory of Asia Minor, Southeast and Central Europe and the Northern Black Sea. Among the places where Indo-Europeans originated, Ukraine is called. It is quite probable that these were the bearers of Trypillian Agricultural Culture and the Middle East Steppe Culture of the Aeneolithic.

Trypillya culture, according to certain attributes, refers to the Indo-European civilization. She is remotely related to Sumerskaya. Some Ukrainian scientists are identified with the world's oldest state of Aratta. Contact of the Aratta and Sumerian priests certified in the grottoes of the Stone Grave (near Melitopol). It is worth assuming that in the period of the Neolithic the Ukrainian line of relations between the population of the Balkan-Carpathian and Caucasian regions begins to function and there is a certain Indo-Europeanization of the territory of Southern and Eastern Europe. As a result of the migration of the population of Cucuteni-Trypillya to the Right Bank Forest-steppe from the region of Romania-Romania, the movement of the Eneolithic to the territory of modern Ukraine took place. The migrants partly assimilated, partly pushed the local Neolithic population to the North and East. Note that during the entire Eneolithic period there was a coexistence of aliens with the Neolithic tribes. Some of them (first of all, steppe) took technological advances and passed on the eneolithic degree of development. Hunters and fishermen of Polissya remained in the Neolithic period almost before the Bronze Age. Eneolithic is thus synchronized in Ukraine with the Neolithic medium and later phases. It has also become an important historical event associated with the collapse of the late Indo-European language community. In this epoch-making process also involved the tribes that inhabited the territory of Ukraine in the V-IV millennium BC. Such an opinion came from linguists, and now it is actively supported by archaeologists [1, 106].

What were the ancient tripoliks in reality? The idea of the physical type of Trypillya population is based on a few anthropological findings. According to most researchers, for the Trypillya population, both the graceful (Mediterranean) and the massive (proto-European) anthropological variants of the europoid race are characterized (with the predominance of the first one), which may indicate the heterogeneous composition of the population. The early and middle periods of Trypillian culture are represented only by single burials, located mainly in the settlements of Luka-Ustynska, Solonchenii II, Veremie, Neskvizko, Lipkani, skeletons of which are mostly bad. The absence of burial grounds of these periods makes it difficult to solve the questions of the formation of the anthropological type of Tripolians and its origin. All of the rare finds of Trypillian skulls (Lipkani, Veremie, Luka-Ustinskaya, etc.), with the exception of the skulls of Neveshka and Solonchenko, are found approximately within the limits of individual variability noted in the series with Vygvyttsev and Bilche-Zoloty. The skull from Solonchenko II (early stage) reveals a similarity to the skulls of the Vovnyzsky burial ground. Perhaps, he points out the long-standing connections between the Neolithic population of Ukraine and Trypillians. The same can be said about the burial of a man from Nezavis (middle stage), for which there are signs of proto-European type. In the middle of IV thousand, BC e. Dnirovsky left bank and the Siversky Donets basin began to inhabit the pastoral tribes of the Middle East culture, within which now several secular archeological cultures are often isolated. Medieval stables, which many modern scholars regard as the first Indo-Europeans in the territory of Ukraine, were partially assimilated, and partly pushed to the north by the Dnieper-Donetsk population. Scientists believe that a certain genetic continuity can be traced in the physical type of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Eneolithic population of the Left Bank. In addition, anthropological materials give grounds for concluding that there are very close contacts between the middle-tribes and Trypillian tribes. It is clear that the process of forming the physical type of Trypillians was very complicated, as it happened in conditions of ethno-cultural rapprochement with the southwest and north-eastern neighbors as a result of constant and long-standing contacts, especially with the population of the Balkan and Asia Minor cultures. Findings on Tripoli "sites" of clay statuettes with signs of "Armenian" type are sometimes explained by the penetration of the Central Asian population through the Balkan Peninsula to the Right Bank of Ukraine. It can be assumed that some part of Trypillian population could have features of the front-Armenian "Armenian". In general, the anthropological composition of the Eneolithic population of Ukraine was rather variegated. Morphological components of different origin were involved in its formation: a massive protopyropeid type, whose genetic origins are associated with Neolithic tribes; varieties of the ancient Mediterranean grape variety, represented among the various groups of southern Europeans; Moderately massive variant, distributed in Central Europe, etc. These components intensively interact, which led to the emergence of mixed anthropological variants. Regarding the ethnic origin of the ancient farmers of Trypillian culture, there are different positions. For example, L.Zalizniak notes that, despite some variability, the Balkan-Danube Neolithic, in particular the Trypillian culture, is genetically, culturally, anthropologically, and

ethnologically closely related to the ethnic groups of the Middle East, which do not belong to the peoples of the Indo-European linguistic community [2]. Since Ukrainians, unlike the Trypillians, are Indo-Europeans, there is no reason to regard Trypillians as direct ancestors of Ukrainians. Ukrainian culture and language are different from the culture and language of the ancient peoples of the Middle East and their relatives - Trypillians.

If we already trace the ethnogenetic line of Ukrainians in the early days, then the Slavs do not come from the Trypillians, and later corded ceramics cultures. With the disintegration of Trypillia, powerful migration from Central Europe coincided through Poland to Volyn, Polissya, on the Upper Dnipro of the Indo-European tribes of spherical amphora cultures and lace ceramics. The vast majority of scientists believe this particular humanity III millennium BC the ancestors of the Balts and Slavs, to which Ukrainians also belong [3, 71]. Consequently, the ethnogenesis of Ukrainians is an objective process driven by the universal laws of ethno-creation of the continent, and, taking into account all points of view, it is more correct to call Trypillia culture a polyethnic one. Ukrainians are the heirs of ancient farmers who are ethnically associated with them because people live on the same living space - in the lag of the world's richest chernozems - and the economy even now has very similar.

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