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THE AREA OF DISTRIBUTION AND CONNECTION OF THE MONUMENTS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE IN THE WEST KAZAKHSTAN REGION

Annotation. Western Kazakhstan is among the regions possessing the greatest geographical proximity to the historical center of the Ulus of Jochi state. The emergence of numerous settlements along the trade caravan routes leading to the Lower Volga region was a natural phenomenon. Therefore, today, the study of the region's monuments and the identification of communication routes are the focus of attention. The aim of the research is to determine the areas of concentration of known monuments based on the results of archaeological research and to identify potential zones for new trade connections and monuments. To achieve the research objective, areas with a concentration of known monuments were identified, and probable zones and directions for the location of monuments for future research were determined by comparing them with trade routes marked on 19th-20th century maps. As a result, several probable directions were identified within the territory of the West Kazakhstan region.

Keywords: Golden Hord; archaeology; Western Kazakhstan; Ulus of Jochi; trade routes; settlements; monuments; necropolises; Ural River; Kamysh-Samar.

Introduction

The territory of the West Kazakhstan region is a transit zone adjacent to the central regions of the Golden Horde state. The main part of the region is located in the Caspian lowland according to geographical characteristics. The northern part of it is of a mountainous-faceted nature, called the "general exterior", the soil layer is dark brown in color, to the south the arid zone begins, and at the expense of the lowlands it is the area where many small rivers go and soak in the sand. Water sources in this region are the Ural River, Karaozen and Saryozen, Shezhin, Chingirlau, Ankaty, Shiderty, Olenty, Kaldygayty, etc. it is formed at the expense of rivers such as: The region is known mainly for the spread of nomadic culture. The establishment of intensive commercial networks, reliant upon the consolidated authority of the Jochi Ulus state, acted in concert with the sedentary traditions of the Volga region to catalyze settlement development in the Ural territories. The incessant passage of trade caravans was reflected in the material culture of the region, and with the spread of

Islam, funeral rites in nomadic society changed. In the West Kazakhstan region, the monuments of the Golden Horde were first described in the writings of the Russian traveler [1], and then met in targeted studies since Soviet times [2; 3]. And a large-scale study of monuments in the region is considered in the research work of G.A. Kushaev in the 70-80s. Of course, although the main area of research of G.A. Kushaev was Sarmatian monuments, in the excavations carried out by him in the complex of Sarmatian mounds, medieval burials were often found. Special research work on medieval monuments in the region has been carried out since 2001 by K. M. It began with excavations at the Ural monument of baypakov. Later, as a result of his expedition, the location of the saryozen settlement was determined, and since 2010, excavations have been organized in the Zhalpaktal settlement under the guidance of D.V. Maryksin. Archaeological investigations conducted in the early decades of the 21st century led to the identification of settlements and burials attributable to the Golden Horde within the West Kazakhstan region. These findings facilitated a significant reassessment of the region's history within the Golden Horde period. Prior to this research, no Golden Horde monuments were documented in the Ural area, a lacuna which had previously precluded the region's consideration as a relevant zone for archaeological inquiry into the Jochid Ulus. The present study aims to delineate potential areas for the discovery of new monuments by analyzing trade communication routes, utilizing known site data as a foundational corpus for the identification of Golden Horde monuments in the region. To date, there are only a few monuments of the Golden Horde that have been studied on the territory of the region, so it is difficult to see the geographical concentration of monuments in the region and thus determine the directions of interaction. However, modern research methods, including through Geoinformation systems, increase the chances of exploration.

Materials and methods

Our research was carried out based on the results of the research carried out before us, taking the results of our own direct Exploration, using cartographic methods, especially considering the location of old maps and monuments of the XIX-XX centuries, to identify possible interrelationships. As the main materials of the research work, reports of archaeological research work carried out on the territory of the West Kazakhstan region were used. Reports of these archaeological works are published by M. It is stored in the funds of the library of the West Kazakhstan University named after utemisov, the Museum of local lore of the West Kazakhstan region, the Institute of archeology named after A. H. Margulan. The results of this research work were used methods for determining the routes of ancient caravan routes indicated on old maps in relation to the West Kazakhstan region of the XIX-XX centuries with a high probability by means of surveys of recent years on GIS maps. It is planned to use these methods in the future to increase the productivity of detecting monuments on GIS maps based on artificial intelligence. The results of this research work will serve as a guide for further exploration.

Results

The study of monuments of the Golden Horde on the territory of the West Kazakhstan region dates back to the mid-1960s. These works were carried out at the



Sarmatian Lebedevka burial complex under the leadership of G. I. Bagrikov, M. G. Moshkova, G. A. Kushaev. The lebedevka complex of Mounds is concentrated with mounds covering the period of nomadic time after the early nomadic period. This research work was the beginning of Archaeological Research in the territory of the West Kazakhstan region and continues to this day. The list of monuments belonging to the Golden Horde period, known as a result of archaeological research work carried out from the second half of the twentieth century to the present, is as follows (Fig. 1).

The lebedevka burial complex is located in the upper reaches of the modern village of Segizsay, Kaldygayty, West Kazakhstan region, Chingirlau district, in the border zone with Aktoobe region (50°12'86.6"N, 54°02'67.3"E). The monument consists of 300 mounds and 8 of them belong to the late nomadic period [4].

Barbastau I Complex is located on the Right Bank of the Barbastau River (51°02'25.6"N, 51°76'28.5"E), 2.4 km northeast of Uzunkol village, Terektinsky district. The burial site consists of 16 scattered burial mounds. In 12 burials in this burial complex, a construction site made of Burnt Bricks was identified [5].

Zharsuat Group I is located in the east of the village of Zharsuat, Burlinsky district (51°48'58.9"N, 53°30'07.4"E). The site comprises five mounds, concentrated on the left bank of the Ural River. The group is arranged in a semicircular arc, extending approximately 320 meters along a southwest-northwest axis [6].

The Mambetbay site is located in the Terektinsky district, on the left bank of the Ural River, approximately west of the modern settlement of Kemer (51°03'46.8"N, 51°40'37.1"E). The necropolis consists of a group of eight burial mounds constructed atop a natural elevation. Currently, only four to five of these kurgans remain discernible amidst the topographic features [7].

The funerary complex of Mambetaly is geographically demarcated by the inter-district border of Akzhaik and Inder. The site is specifically located within the northwestern ravine of the Borat field (Parcel 103), at a distance of one kilometer west of the Mambetaly datum point (48°59'43.9"s, 51°99'45.6"s). The burial place consists of 23 burial mounds [6].

The Kosoba complex is located 2 km south-east of the village of Kokterek, Kaztalov district, on the Left Bank of Karaozen (49°36'23.7"N, 49°24'06.2"E). In several burials of the complex, fenced burials were identified and a total number of more than 20 burials were concentrated [7].

The Mamai burial complex is located on the Left Bank of Karaozen (49°30'35.1"N, 49°27'41.8"E) in the Mamai canal system in the middle of the villages of Kokterek and Zhuldyz, Kaztalov district. The complex consists of more than 10 burials and combines the burial sites of the early Iron Age and the middle ages [7].

Nogai-Shezhin III burial mounds (50°53'54.33"N, 49°57'13.01"E) are located 9 km north of the village of Atameken, and 5 km west of the village of Kirov. The burial site stretches from West to East by 550 m, and from North to South by 240 m. Burials consist of 13 burials with a diameter of 15 to 60 m and a height of 0.2 to 4 m. At a distance of 300 m below the Nogai-Shezhin III burial grounds are medieval burials. The burials were made up of 9 burials stretching 100 m from East to West. The diameters of these burials are 10-12 m, and the heights are up to 58 cm [8].



The Karaulytobe I burial complex is located 1 km northwest of the village of Karaulytobe, Akzhaik district (49°64'39.5"N, 51°59'54.2"E). The monument is concentrated on the Left Bank of the Ural River and consists of 26 mounds. The area of the monument reaches 1 ha, the Akzhayyk-Bazarsholan road runs from the East Side [9].

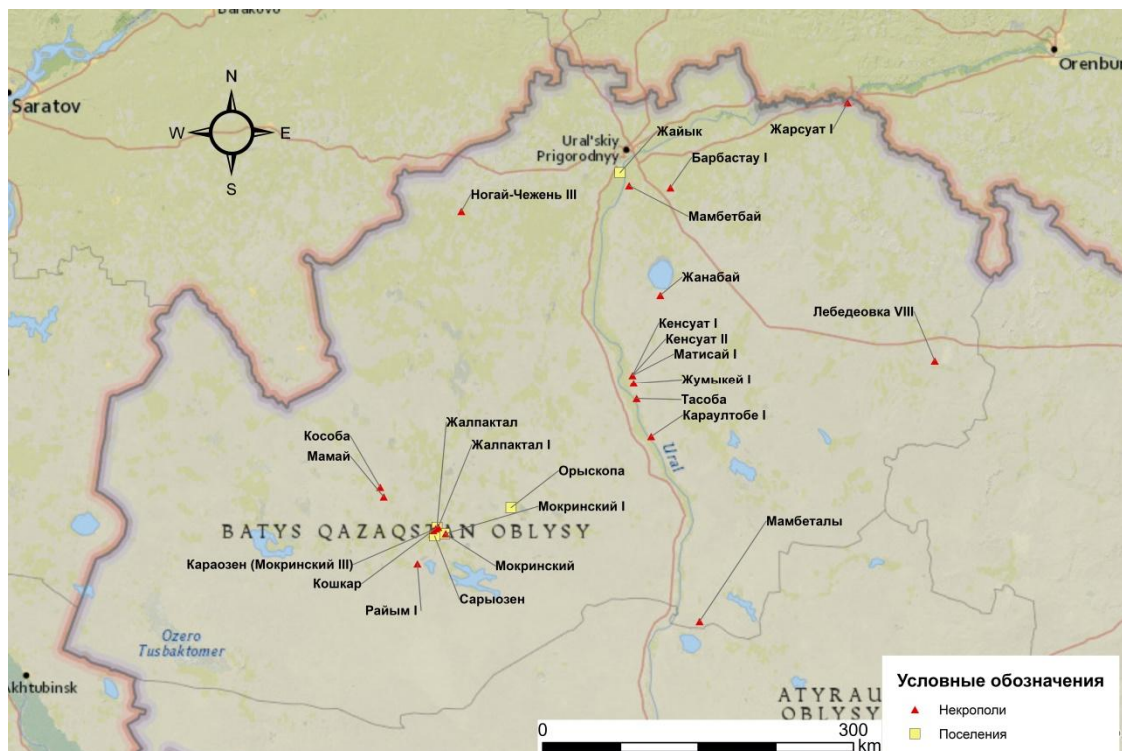


Figure 1. Monuments of the Golden Horde in the West Kazakhstan region

The Mokrinsky I burial complex was studied by the excavations of G.A. Kushaev and B.F.Zhelezchikov in 1974-1975, and the excavations of D. V. Maryksin in 2008, 2009 and 2011 continued the study. Located approximately one kilometer to the southeast of Zhanazhol village in Zhanakala District, the archaeological site is distributed on either side of the Mashteksai-Zhanazhol road (49°09'49.6"N, 49°81'53.7"E). The monument consists of 75 mounds covering the early Iron Age and the later nomadic period [10, 246-272 p.].

Zhalpaktal I Complex is located on the border of Kaztalovsky and Zhanakala districts (49°12'32.4"N, 49°72'54.8"E). It is located in the south-west of zhalpaktal settlement at 1.3 km. The complex consists of 15 hills [11].

The Karaozen (Mokrinsky III) complex is located 0.5 km east of the Zhalmaktal settlement. The monument lies on the border of Kaztalov and Zhangala districts, on the banks of the Old channel of Karaozen (49°7'52.15"N, 49°44'53.71"E). The monument consists of 36 mounds and is concentrated in a stretch from northwest to Southeast by 200 m, and from Southwest to Northeast by 100 m [12].



The Koshkar complex was discovered in 2012 on the border of Kaztalovsky district and Zhangala district, on the shore of Lake Koshkar ($49^{\circ}10'95.5''\text{N}$, $49^{\circ}71'42.3''\text{E}$). It consists of about 10 burial sites, where small particles of Burnt Bricks are found in several burials [12].

The Raim I Complex is located 1.5-2 kilometers from the village of Zhanakazan, Zhanakala district, on the southern shore of the dried-up Raim Lake ($48^{\circ}92'37.3''\text{N}$, $49^{\circ}56'70.2''\text{E}$). It consists of 48 mounds grouped in a square shape, stretching 280-170 m [13].

The Kensuat I monument ($50^{\circ}00'91.2''\text{N}$, $51^{\circ}42'68.7''\text{E}$) is located 2.5 km north of Kensuat village and 700 m west of the Ural-Bazarsholan transport road, on the bank of a secondary paleochannel. The site comprises two mausoleums (Mausoleum I and II) situated within the central area of a Kazakh cemetery of the 18th-20th centuries. The old medieval channel runs horizontally from the north side of the mausoleum I and II. This old channel is crossed by the old channel, which flows after the spring flood of the Urals, which belongs to a later period. The Kazakh winter settlements (qystau) of the early 20th century were typically situated along riverbanks, utilizing the riparian zones for strategic access to water resources and pastoral sustenance during the cold season [14, 12-15 p.].



Figure 2. Monuments in the Kamys-Samara region

The Kensuat II archaeological site ($49^{\circ}98'88.7''\text{N}$, $51^{\circ}43'33.5''\text{E}$) comprises two mausoleums situated approximately 250 meters east of Kensuat village. The complex is positioned 5 meters northwest of modern and twentieth-century Kazakh burial grounds. These cemeteries are bisected by a paleochannel, with the two



mausoleums constructed atop its former bank. Residual claystone quarrying sites are evident on both banks of the paleochannel [14, 12-15 p.].

The monument to Matisai I ($49^{\circ}98'21.9''\text{N}$, $51^{\circ}43'46.0''\text{E}$) consists of one mausoleum. It is located in the northern part of the so-called textisai settlement. The Kensuat I mausoleum is geographically situated 900 meters west of the Ural-Bazarsholan transport route and 950 meters southeast of Kensuat village. A paleochannel borders the structure on its southern, southwestern, and western sides, with the mausoleum positioned approximately 130 meters from its bank. The mausoleum itself is a hexagonal structure measuring 20×20 meters at its base, with a preserved height of 1.1 meters. GIS analysis indicates the presence of several historical pathways in the immediate vicinity of the monument. Three anthropogenic depressions are located northeast of the mausoleum. These features are interpreted as kiln sites for firing bricks used in the construction of the mausoleum. This conclusion is supported by the significant concentration of fired brick fragments observed across the surface of the monument and within its immediate vicinity. The structural integrity of the mausoleum remains largely intact, with no evidence of looting or significant anthropogenic disturbance, contributing to its exceptional state of preservation [14, 12-15 p.].

The Zhumykei I archaeological site ($49^{\circ}94'53.4''\text{N}$, $51^{\circ}44'52.9''\text{E}$) is situated within a coastal zone along the southern margin of a paleochannel, which presently functions as a catchment for spring discharge. Its precise coordinates place it 2 km east of the settlement of Zhumykei, 7 km north of Esensay village, and 350 m west of the Ural-Bazarsholan transportation corridor. The monument consists of three cups. The monument was surrounded by old canals from the north-west and south-east sides. It is noted that the canal passing through the monument from the side of the road was separated by a road and belongs to the period slightly earlier than the canal lying on the north, northwest side of the monument. The turn of the old channel, where the monument is located, was crossed by the channel of the later period and went towards the Urals and forms the current Valley of the Urals [14, 12-15 p.].

The Tasoba monument ($49^{\circ}85'76.7''\text{N}$, $51^{\circ}46'90.1''\text{E}$) is located 110 m to the northeast of the village of Tasoba. The monument consists of one mausoleum of rectangular shape measuring 25×25 m, 1.5 m high. The mausoleum is already known and has a shurf fossil trail in the southern part. And on the left side, it is noticeable that the mausoleum was dug by transport. There are several pits around the mausoleum. These pits are places for firing bricks. The remains of Burnt Bricks are found above the mausoleum [14, 12-15 p.].

The Zhayik. The settlement of Zhayik ($51^{\circ}10'44.84''\text{N}$, $51^{\circ}32'59.83''\text{E}$) is located on the Marine accumulative plain of the lower khvalinsky era, on the surface of the Indigenous Coast, formed by a large floodplain channel of the Ural River, forming an underground floodplain. The geomorphology of the area is characterized by heavily degraded terraces, which are discernible primarily along the slopes of the Ural River valley. The fluvial landscape features an alternating sequence of central floodplain and riparian zones adjacent to the active river channel. The settlement area, encompassing approximately 7 hectares, is situated on a slight elevation



ranging from 0.3 to 0.6 meters in height. Its southern and southeastern boundaries are demarcated by the sloping terrace escarpments of the Ural River, while the remaining perimeter is naturally delineated by erosional ravines. Approximately two kilometers to the west, on the summit of Wind Mountain, a contemporaneous burial ground is present. The cemetery is characterized by mound structures (kurgans) standing 2-3 meters in height, with surface finds including fragments of fired brick and irrigated stone slabs, suggesting construction practices involving baked clay and managed water systems [15].

Saryozen settlement is located in Zhangala district, in the south-east of Lake Koshkar, 150 m from the old Kazakh houses on the coast (49°08'51.97"N, 49°72'04.3"E). The area of the monument, as a result of preliminary research, was 15 thousand square meters. The monument consists of residential and burial sites. Depending on the nature, the center of the dwelling place is separated by a canal system created by artificial pits. The monument was identified in 2005 [16].

Zhalpaktal settlement (49°13'16.65"N, 49°73'77.83"E) was first discovered and explored by D.V. Maryksin in 2010 (Fig. 2). Located on the administrative boundary between the Kaztalov and Zhanakala districts of West Kazakhstan Region, the site is situated approximately 5 km northwest of Zhanazhol village (formerly known as Mokrinskoye), in proximity to the historical Aktash wintering grounds (qystau) [4]. The settlement is situated at the major confluence of the Saryozen and Karaozen watercourses, whose channels discharge into the Kamys-Samar, Koshkar, Kanbak, Aydin, and Sor-Aydin lake system. Seasonal inundation occurs during spring, replenishing numerous ephemeral water bodies across the area. The site encompasses a total area of 68 hectares. The occupied area comprises several large mounds, reaching elevations of up to 2 meters, with the central zone exhibiting a diameter of approximately 50 meters. A cultural layer associated with the settlement has also been identified across dozens of smaller adjacent mounds, indicating a more extensive habitation pattern.

Oryskopa settlement. On the northern shore of the lake named Oryskopa (49°29'30.6"N, 50°38'03.0"E), a medieval settlement was discovered in the bay-shaped part. The settlement measures 500x300 m in area. Fragments of medieval ceramics are found on the entire surface of the settlement. The settlement is surrounded by a river. It was possible to enter the settlement from the north-west side. The extant riparian zone of the river is characterized by dense reed (*Phragmites australis*) colonization. A distinct paleochannel is evident within the left-bank alluvial plain [14, 12-15 p.].

Mokrinsky settlement. A systematic investigation of anthropogenic mounds, integrated into the settlement structure on the riverbank, yielded fragments of medieval ceramic vessels. The site is situated 400 meters east of Zhanazhol village and 500 meters west of the Mokrinsky I burial ground. It is geographically delineated by the Karaozen watercourse, which flows east of Zhanazhol village and discharges into a paleochannel. Presumably, this is the settlement of the mokrinsky I burial place (49°09'58.03"N, 49°80'38.06"E). However, since this settlement was not mentioned in previous studies, so far it remains as an assumption [14, 12-15 p.].



To date, 20 burials and 5 settlements are known on the territory of the West Kazakhstan region, the exact location of which is known. The results of the previous research work will be useful information in assessing the direction of the location of monuments, which will be determined in the future by comparing them with other sources of information.

Discussion

The main part of the famous monuments on the territory of the West Kazakhstan region is concentrated on the territory of the Ural River, Karaozen and Saryozen. Along the Ural River in the middle course there are monuments of Zharsuat I, and near the city of Uralsk there are monuments of the Ural settlement, Mambetbay, Barbastau I, between the villages of Kensuat and Karaultobe there are monuments of Kensuat I, Kensuat II, Textisai I, Zhumykey I, Karaultobe I, as well as Mambetaly in the direction of Bazarsholan-Kyzylkoga. All but the Ural settlement lie on the Bukhar face of the Urals, on the Left Bank. Also, in the south of Lake Shalkar of the Bukhar face, the burial place of Zhanabai and the Lebedevka burial complex in the village of Segizsay, Chingirlau district were located.

In the area of the confluence of the Karaozen and Saryozen, in the Kamysh-Samara region, most of the medieval settlements and burial sites are concentrated. In this region, settlements of Zhalpaktal, Saryozen, Mokrinsky, Oryskopa and burial sites of Mokrinsky I, Zhalpaktal I, Karaozen, Koshkar, Rayim I, Kosoba, Mamai were identified. In addition, in the area of the Shezhin rivers, the burials of Nogai-Shezhin III are concentrated.

The designation of these regions as the main centers of concentration of monuments of the Golden Horde in the West Kazakhstan region leads to the study of traces of their connection between monuments in another region. It is not surprising that the territory of the West Kazakhstan region is close to the central regions of the Jochi Ulus, especially trade routes pass through the territory of the Zhangala, Bokeyorda districts in the direction of Ukek, Zhana Sarai. However, in our study, we decided to analyze the information about the routes through which these roads came to the monuments known to us, as well as the old ones shown on the maps of the new and modern times.

First of all, we will focus on the monuments mentioned in the "map of Archeology of Kazakhstan" and the study of V.L. Yegorov, which are known from the works before us, but whose exact location is not currently determined. In the "map of Archeology of Kazakhstan", according to the list, the monument number 1926 is indicated as a medieval settlement and burial sites in the village of Kalmykov, and in the list of monuments whose exact location is not determined, the number 11 is indicated as a medieval settlement in the Kaldygayty volost [17]. In addition, published in 1985 V.L. Yegorov's work shows a settlement in the Aktobe region, near the border of West Kazakhstan and Atyrau regions with the name Maulimberdy on the banks of the Uyil River [18]. However, the settlement of Maulimberdy is currently unknown on the territory of Aktobe region, along the Uyil River. However, at the closest point to the border of the two regions, in the east of the village of Bazartobe, Akzhaik district, there is a large necropolis with the name of Maulimberdi. According to our assumption, the location of this medieval



monument may be the place where V.L. Yegorov made a mark near this region and, with an unknown settlement on the archaeological map, the area around the now known Maulimberdy necropolis.

The maps of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX centuries will be the basis for our opinion. A.I. Levshin, who mapped the settlements on the Bukhar side of the Urals [19], not only put the "old Nogai" Road on the map from Saraishik to Urgench, but also showed the path from the state of Bakash to the Kalmykov outpost, crossing the Rivers Jem, Zhingildy, Karabau, Uyl. We know that this "old Nogai" road is the Golden Horde trade route, and you can see that the Cossacks used the same old roads.

On the map of the Kyrgyz steppe in 1865, the Orenburg department [20] the old roads went in both directions from Taskeshu to Saraishik and Kalmykov, passing directly along Karaozen and Saryozen, passing along the Naryn sands and bypassing Elton to Saratov. In addition, the map also shows the road from the Urals to Karaozen.

On the map of the Kazakhs of the inner horde of 1842 [21] the road from the Urals passed through the Glinensky outpost (now the village of Zhanakazan) and went in both directions to the first Khan Horde, the second to the Selitrenny settlement (Saray-Batu). The road in the direction of Selitrenny crosses the Naryn sands, and the road to the Khan's Horde, along the Naryn Sands, reaches the Khan's bid in Zhaskus. In two directions from the Khan's bid, he went north in the direction of Elton to Saratov, and West in the direction of Cherny Yar (Saray-Berke).

The map of the Ural Cossacks of 1890 [22] shows the road from Kalmykov to Glinensky. This road left Kalmykov and passed through the Lakes Zhaltyrkol, Kurek-Kamys (near the current village of Zhanakala).

The roads from Taskeshy to Kalmykovo, from there to Karaozen and Saryozen region, and then to the Khan's Horde and Astrakhan were also drawn on the Ural-Emba oil map of 1932 [23]. On this map, in addition, the road from Taskeshu to Bazarsholan went north to Uralsk, along the Bukhara coast of the Urals. This road runs from Bazarsholan, straight to Kaldygayty volost, goes up along the current Maulimberdy burial grounds, along the right side of Shalkar Lake, along the coast of Mount Santas and passes the Barbastau River, which flows into the Ural. The map of those who migrated to the Ural uyezd in 1909 [24] shows that the mentioned Road crossed the Barbastau River and reached Menovoy Dvor (now the village of Podstepnoye). At the end of this road from Barbastau, another branch of the road is connected, and the road passes through the Ural River from the confluence of Barbastau. This neighborhood is now close to the village of Kemer and is home to the Mambetbay monument, which was excavated by G.A. Kushaev.

Near the road from Bazarsholan to Menevoy Dvor there are monuments of Karaultobe I, Tasoba, Zhумыкеi I, Textisai I, Kensuat II, Kensuat I.

Conclusion

In conclusion, The Monuments of the Golden Horde on the territory of the West Kazakhstan region are located mainly along water sources. We can mention the Ural Basin and two large concentrated areas-Karaozen and Saryozen. Of course, these regions are now known as a result of research work. However, we think that the

road links between these monuments will allow us to determine the location of new monuments. Trade routes from Urgench can run along the lower Volga in two directions. The first route went from Taskeshu to Saraishik, and from there through the Ural Delta, along the Caspian coast. The second route, from Taskesh to Kalmykovo (now the village of Taipak), from there to the Volga, Kisyk-Kamys Lakes, then to Karaozen and Saryozen, from Soraidyn to Saray-Berke, Ukek or lower in the direction of Saray-Batu. The coincidence of the monuments known to us and the roads on the maps we compared in terms of their relationship will be important for further research work.

Gratitude

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АРЕАЛ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ И СВЯЗИ ПАМЯТНИКОВ ЗОЛОТОЙ ОРДЫ В ЗАПАДНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Территория Западно-Казакстанской области является одним из регионов, наиболее близких к центру государства Улуса Джучи. Возникновение множества поселений вдоль торговых караванных путей, направлявшихся в Нижнее Поволжье, было закономерным. Поэтому сегодня изучение памятников региона и определение путей сообщения находятся в центре внимания. Цель исследовательской работы – на основе результатов археологических исследований определить районы концентрации известных памятников и выявить возможные зоны расположения новых торговых связей и памятников. Для достижения цели исследовательской работы были определены районы концентрации известных памятников, а также на основе торговых путей, обозначенных на картах XIX-XX веков, путем сравнения были выявлены вероятные зоны и направления расположения памятников для будущих



исследований. В результате на территории Западно-Казахстанской области были определены несколько вероятных направлений.

Ключевые слова: Золотая Орда; археология; Западный Казахстан; Улус Джучи; торговые пути; поселения; памятники; некрополи; река Урал; Камыш-Самар.

Сагидуллаев Д.З., Ситдинов А.Г.

**БАТЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ АЛТЫН ОРДА
ЕСКЕРТКІШТЕРІНІҢ ШОҒЫРЛАНУ АЙМАҒЫ ЖӘНЕ
БАЙЛАНЫСТАРЫ**

Аңдатпа. Батыс Қазақстан облысы территориясы Жошы ұлысы мемлекетінің орталығына ең жақын аймақтардың бірі болып табылады. Төменгі Еділ бағытында жүрген сауда керуен жолдары бойында көптеген қоныстардың пайда болуы заңдылық. Сондықтан бүгінгі таңда өңірдегі ескерткіштерді зерттеу, байланыс жолдарын анықтау басты назарда болып отыр. Зерттеу жұмысының мақсаты – археологиялық жұмыстар нәтижесінде белгілі болған ескерткіштердің шоғырлануын қарастыра келе жаңа сауда байланыстары мен ескерткіштердің орналасуы мүмкін аймақтарды анықтау. Зерттеу жұмысының мақсатына жету үшін белгілі ескерткіштердің шоғырланған аймақтары анықталып, XIX-XX ғасырлардағы карталардағы көрсетілген сауда жолдары негізінде салыстыра отырып, болашақ зерттеу жұмыстары үшін ескерткіштердің орналасуы ықтимал аймақтар мен бағыттар анықталды. Нәтижесінде, Батыс Қазақстан облысы аумағында ықтималды деген бірнеше бағыттар белгіленді.

Кілт сөздер: Алтын Орда; археология; Батыс Қазақстан; Жошы ұлысы; сауда жолдары; қоныстар; ескерткіштер; қорымдар; Жайық өзені; Қамыс-Самар.