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Summaria acroasium in sectionibus et symposiis factarum

Redegit
Heikki Leskinen
Curaverunt
Paavo Pulkkinen, Risto Raittila, Tõnu Seilenthal

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on the territory of the Volga Bolgar state since the XIc. But one may speak about the Russian settling on the ancient Udmurt and Permiak lands only since the XIIC when the Russians appear in the Middle Vjatka basin: the peasants open up the sparsely populated lands practically without any obstruction and the armed detachments take the local towns by storm.

The newly appeared volosts (Nikulitsin, Kotelnich) were united into an independent Vjatka republic with its capital in the Vjatka town. The poly-ethnic population of the Vjatka land compounds under the dominating national and religious tolerance a kind of a harmonious society, which was violently destroyed by the Moscow state in 1489. The development of the Upper Vjatka and Cheptsia lands was followed already with the church and state assistance. In the Upper Kama region the Russians settle since the XIVc compounding together with the Permiaks the population of some villages and towns (Anfalovskij, Solikamsk, Cherdyn, Iskor, Pokcha etc.).

The Great Perm had not time enough to form an independent republic because already in 1451, the Moscow's deputy, duke of Vereja Mikhail Jermolich, was sent there, and in 1471 Perm was finally included in the Russian State. The southern districts of this region were intensively developed by the Stroganov family (the towns Kankor, Orjol, Chusovskie, Sylvinskij etc.). The Upper reach of the Kama river are occupied by Russians by Russians since the end of the XVc. especially – after the building Stroganovs the town of Kaigorod, where a separate district was the Zjuzdino volost, which obtained autonomy in 1607.

The Russian-Permiak symbiosis of the Upper Kama region is a unical phenomenon when the degree of mixing of different elements of culture, physical type and dialect. The Middle and Lower Kama region was colonized by the Russians in the main after the fall of Kazan (the towns: Osa, Sarapul, Ufa, Birsik, Jelabuga etc.).

Olga Melnikova

Izhevsk

NEW APPROACHES IN THE STUDIES OF INTERACTION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL CULTURES OF THE URAL REGION

The Finno-perm community in the Ural region from the second half of the 1st millennium to the first half of the 2nd millennium occupying a relatively compact territory found itself between two different worlds: that of the Turks in the South and the Slavs in the West.

This gave rise to a lot of questions: why was the Finno-perm community occupying a similar ecological niche developing slower than its neighbours? How did their adaptation to the Slav-Turk surrounding? What innovations were accepted and why and which of them were rejected? In what way did the inner interactions in the Finno-perm environment against the background of their relations with the outer world occur? Why was it possible to preserve national features in the conditions of the formation of the Russian state and specific Russian civilization?

Archaeological sources giving answer to these questions are varied. But research programmes concerning this problem based on the theory of historic development have proved the domination of social-economic approach. This fact accounted for some splitting between the studies in economy and social structure of ancient communities on the one hand and history of their culture on the other hand.

An alternative for solving this problem of interacting ancient and medieval communities of the Ural region is the civilized measuring of history aimed at such categories as: civilization, information, technology, culture. The shift of accents from the way of production and the related is interesting enough.