

HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE



The Earliest Forms of Ukrainian Culture

1. Culture: content of the term.
2. Remains of the Paleolithic culture in the Ukraine's territory.
3. The Trypillian culture.
4. The Scythian and Sarmatian cultures.

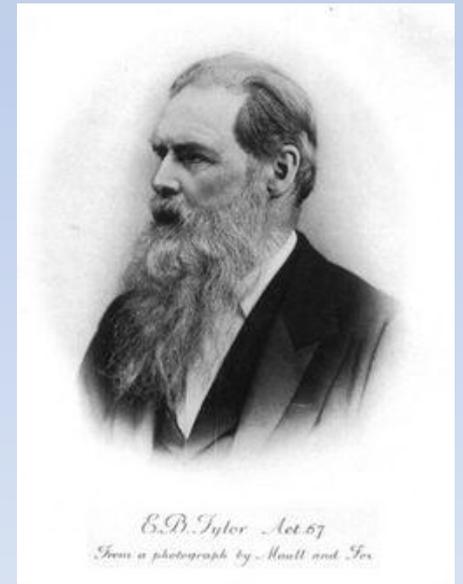
1. Culture

A system of shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviours, and artifacts that the members of society use to cope with their world and with one another, and that are transmitted from generation to generation through learning and upbringing.

History of the Term

"Culture" as a technical term emerged in the writings of anthropologists in the mid-19th century.

The English anthropologist **Sir Edward B. Tylor (1832-1917)** used it to refer to the "complex whole" of ideas and things produced by men in their historical experience.



History of the Term (continuation)

In the 1930's **Ruth Benedict (1887-1948)** discussed culture as a pattern of thinking and doing that runs through the activities of a people and distinguishes them from all other peoples.

In later years, culture became a term used to describe the distinctive human mode of adapting to the environment – molding nature to conform to man's desires and goals.



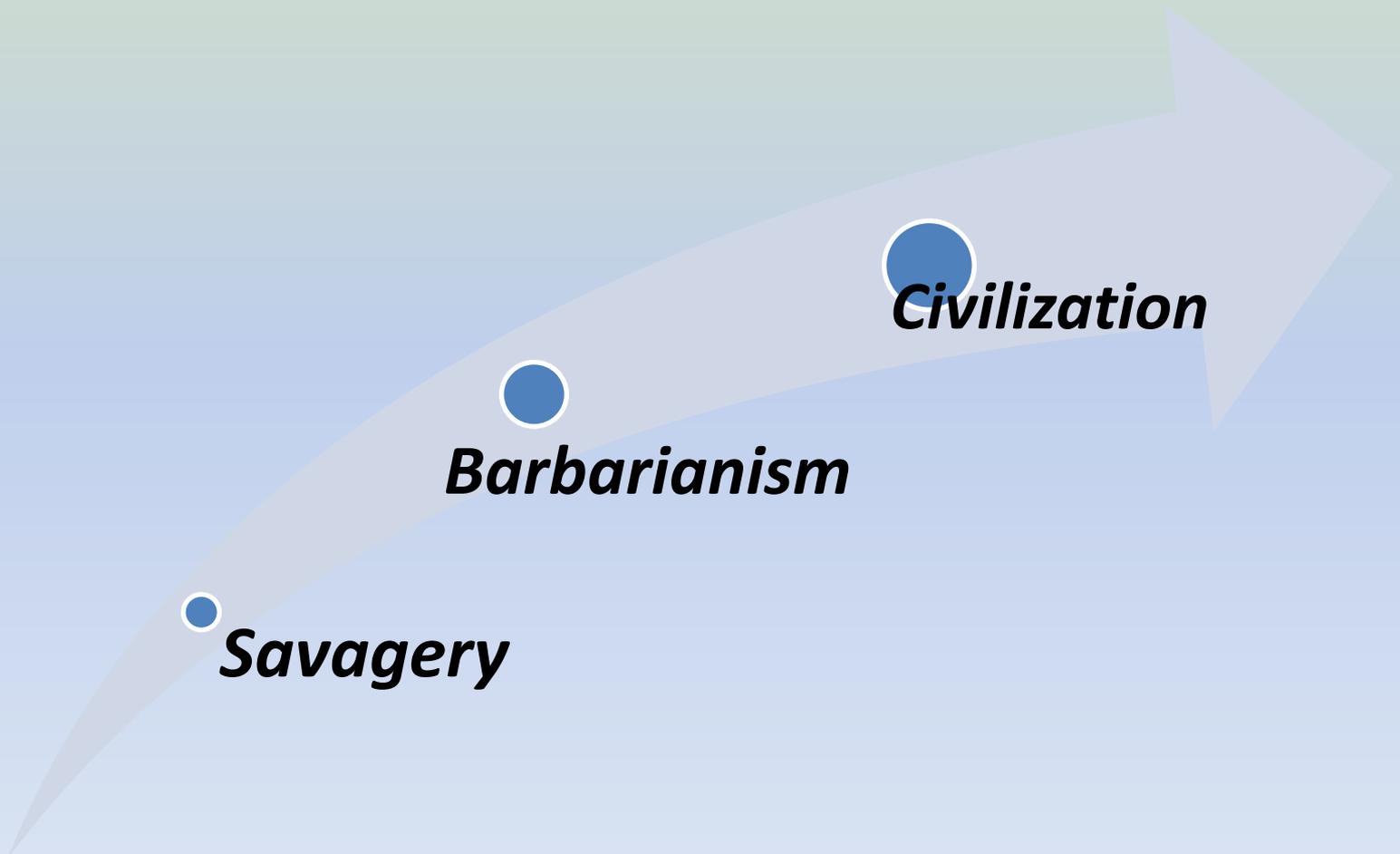
History of the Term (continuation)

There are other meanings.

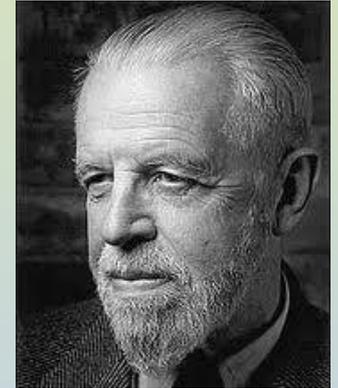
But all anthropologists agree that culture consists of the *learned* ways of behaving and adapting, as contrasted to inherited behavior patterns or instincts.



Culture developed in three stages:



Alfred Louis Kroeber (1876-1960)
said Culture is super organic, he
has given three forms of culture:



Social Culture
(Status and Role)



Value Culture
(Philosophy, Morals)



Reality Culture
(Science and Technology)

Culture and Civilization

Culture	Civilization
includes religion, art philosophy, literature, music, dance, etc.	consists of technology or the authority of man over natural phenomenon
has no standard of measurement	has a precised standard of measurement
cannot be said to be advancing	is always advancing
is internal and an end	is external and a means
all societies have culture	only a few societies have civilization
culture is earlier	civilization is later
culture is pre-condition for civilization to develop	civilization represents a stage of cultural advancement

2. Remains of the Paleolithic culture in the Ukraine's territory

The **Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)**, is a prehistoric period of human culture distinguished by the development of the most primitive stone tools discovered. It extends from 2.6 million years ago to around 10,000 BC.

There are many Paleolithic sites in the contemporary Ukrainian territory.



The Korolevo Site – the oldest human site of the central and Eastern Europe (1 million years ago)



Kamyana Mohyla

Kamyana Mohyla (literally: "stone tomb") is an archaeological site (37000 years BC) in the Molochna River valley, about a mile from the village of Terpinnya, Zaporizhzhya oblast', the Ukraine.



Kamyana Mohyla



The Mezhyrich Site

(Reconstruction of Paleolithic dwelling ,
dating back 15,000 years)



The site “Kacha shed” (38000-10000 years BC)



3. The Trypillian culture

The **Trypillian culture** is a late Neolithic archeological culture which flourished between ca. 5500 BC and 2750 BC, from the Carpathian Mountains to the Dniester and Dnipro regions encompassing an area of more than 35,000 km² (14,000 sq mi).



The Trypillians

At its peak the Trypillian culture built the largest settlements in Neolithic Europe, some of which had populations of up to 15,000 inhabitants. Their density was very high, with the settlements averagely spaced 3 to 4 kilometers apart.



Discovery



It is named after a site near village Trypillya in the Kyiv region uncovered by **Vikentij Khvojka** (1850-1914) in **1898**.

Trypillian dwellings

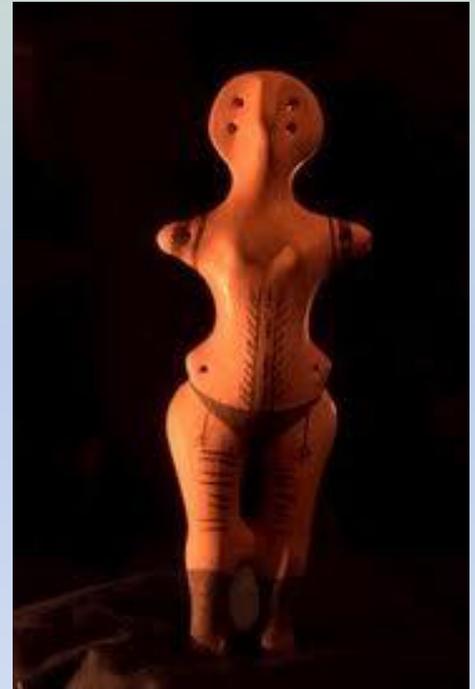
Trypillians built pit and semi-pit dwellings with clay floors and hearths or ovens, and walls of wattle and dab. Rectangular surface dwellings (often with clay altars), constructed with similar materials but on a raised log platform covered with clay and (probably) with a thatched roof, also began to appear at this time.

Trypillian dwellings



Trypillian family

Initially, extended families usually shared a single dwelling and houses were simply enlarged to accommodate new members, but from the middle period nuclear families generally occupied their own dwellings.



Trypillian agriculture

The major economic activities of the early Trypillians were primitive agriculture and animal husbandry, supplemented by extensive hunting, fishing, and food gathering.

Wheat, millet, and barley were sown on land tilled with mattocks made from antlers or with digging sticks with sharpened points. Crops were harvested using bone sickles with flint blades and the grain was ground by stone querns.



Animals

Horned cattle, together with pigs, sheep, and goats, were the most-domesticated animals; deer, wild boar, and roe deer were the animals most commonly hunted. Animal husbandry emerged as the most important economic activity in the middle and late periods.



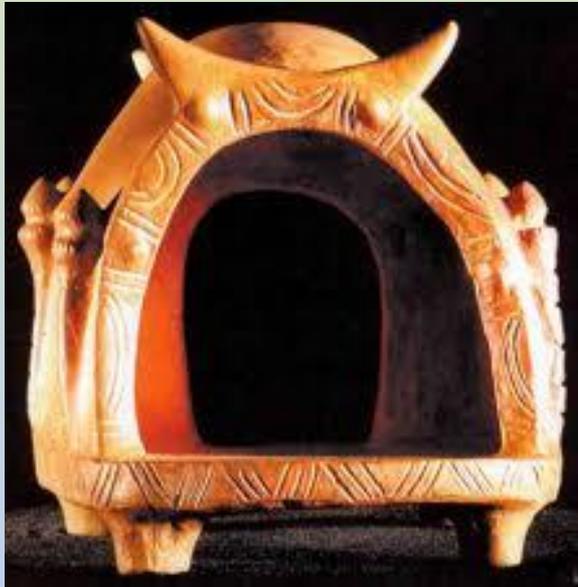
Crafts

Some small bronze items, especially fishhooks, bracelets, and rings, have been found at Trypilian excavations. The tribes of the culture traded with peoples in the Balkans or Transylvania and on the Aegean. Weaving also developed, although the looms remained rather primitive.



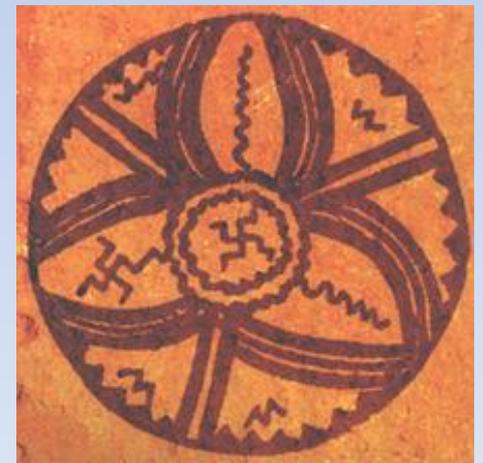
The Trypillian Ceramic Pottery

The Trypillian culture is especially known for its ceramic pottery. In the early period, handbuilt large pear-shaped vessels for storing grains, various types of pots, plates, spoons, colanders, and the like were all common. Earthenware was also used to make figurines of women, scale models of homes, jewelry, and amulets.



Pottery decoration

The exterior of the pottery was decorated with inscribed ornamentation in the form of spiralling bands of parallel double lines.



Burials

The figurines, house models, and amulets had ritual significance linked to an agrarian cult of fertility and prosperity. This cult, in turn, was linked to burials in homes.



Matriarchy

The Trypillians initially had a matriarchal-clan order in which women engaged in agricultural work, headed households, manufactured pottery, textiles, and clothing, and played a leading role in societal affairs, while men hunted, tended to cattle, and prepared tools out of flint, stone, and bone. Later, with the increase in importance of animal husbandry, a patriarchal order developed.



Religion



The Trypilians worshipped many gods: an “earthy” Mother Goddess, the Goddess with the double triangle (hourglass), the Bird Goddesses etc.; made clay shrines.



End of the Culture Development

As a result of incursions by other cultures (particularly the Pit-Grave culture) into Ukrainian territory in the mid-3rd to early 2nd millennium BC, many characteristic Trypillian traits changed or disappeared altogether.



Trypilian sites

The Trypilian culture is perhaps the most investigated archeological culture in Ukraine. Hundreds of Trypilian sites have been excavated and studied, for example, the Lenkivtsi settlement, the Nezvysko settlement, the Oselivka archeological site and Molodove.

4. Scythian and Sarmatian Culture

The **Scythian** are nomadic people originally of Iranian stock who migrated from Central Asia to the Ukraine territory in the 8-7th centuries BC. The Scythians founded a rich, powerful empire centred on what is now the Crimea. The empire survived for several centuries before succumbing to the Sarmatians during the 4th century BC to the 2nd century AD.

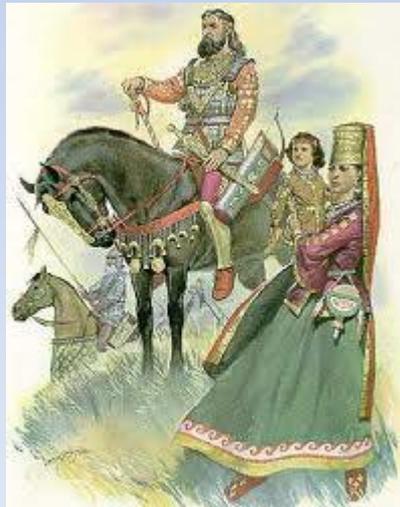


Scythian territory



Horsemanship

The Scythians were feared and admired for their prowess in war and, in particular, for their horsemanship. They were among the earliest people to master the art of riding, and their mobility astonished their neighbours.



Crafts

The Scythians were remarkable not only for their fighting ability but also for the complex culture they produced. They developed a class of wealthy aristocrats (the Royal Scyths) who left elaborate graves filled with richly worked articles of gold and other precious materials.





The Religious Beliefs of the Scythians

The religious beliefs of the Scythians was a type of Pre-Zoroastrian Iranian religion. Foremost in the Scythian pantheon stood Atar, the fire-pantheon of Iranian tribes, and Agni, the fire deity of Indo-Aryans. The Scythians use of cannabis to induce trance and divination by soothsayers was a characteristic of the Scythian belief system.



End of the Culture Development

The Royal Scyths, finally established themselves as rulers of the Ukrainian and Crimean territories. It is there that the richest and most numerous relics of Scythian civilization have been found. Their power was sufficient to repel an invasion by the Persian king Darius I in about 513 BC.

The Sarmatian

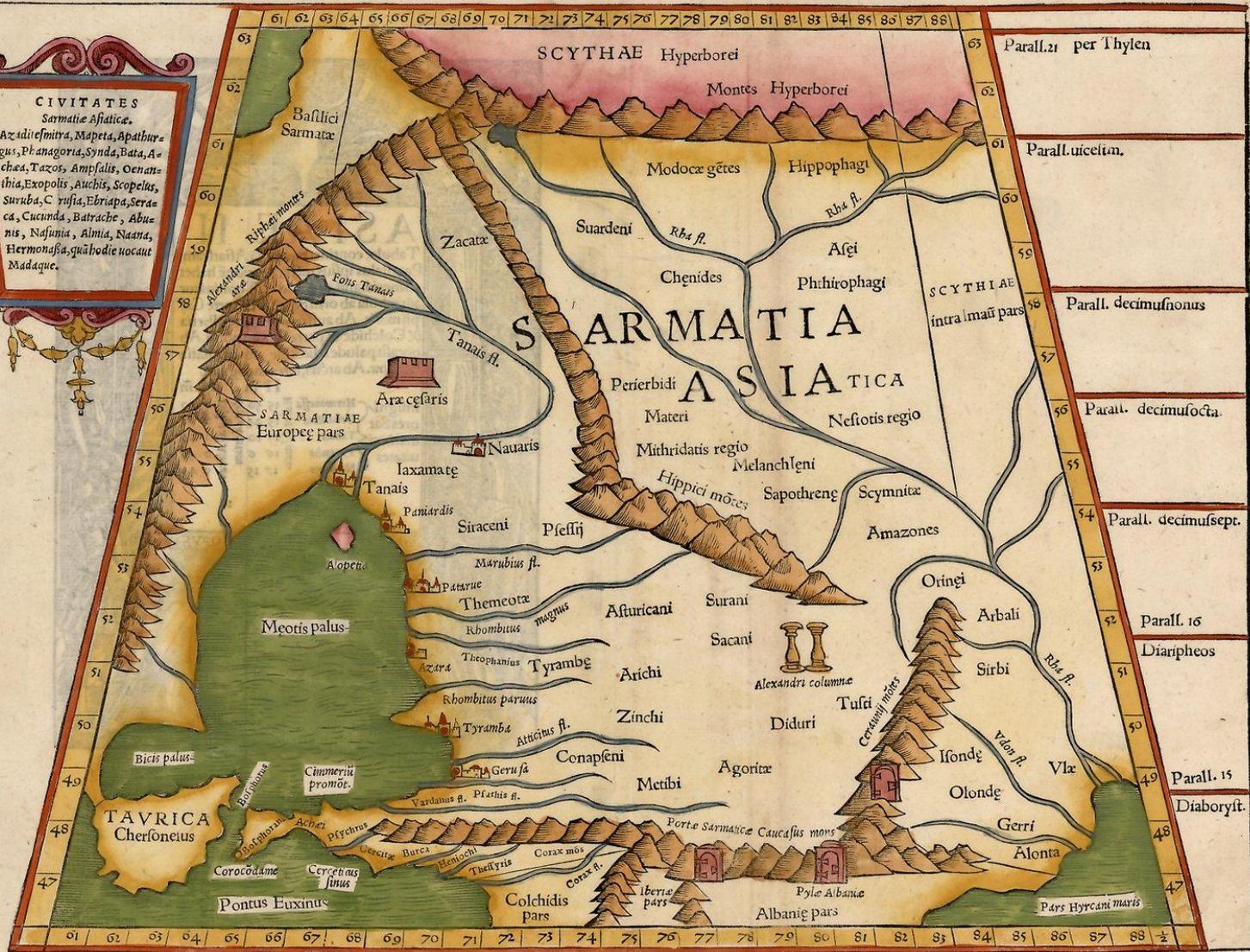
Sarmatian are the member of a people originally of Iranian stock who migrated from Central Asia to the Ural Mountains between the 6th BC and 4th century AD and eventually settled in most of southern European Russia and the eastern Balkans.



TABVLA ASIAE II.

CIVITATES
Sarmatiae Asiaticae.

Azidi efmitra, Mapeta, Apathurgus, Phanagoria, Synda, Bata, Achaea, Tazos, Ampsalis, Oenanthia, Exopolis, Auchis, Scopelus, Suruba, C. rufia, Ebripa, Seraca, Cucunda, Batrache, Abuenis, Nasunia, Almia, Naana, Hermonasfa, quae hodie vocant Madaque.



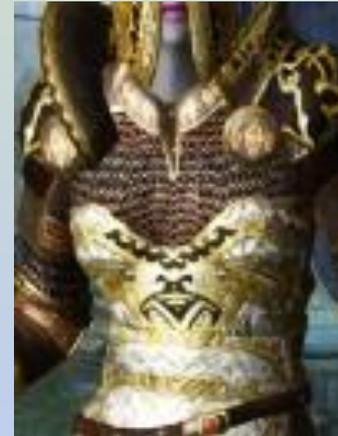
63 Parall. 21 per Thylen
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61 Parall. uicetm.
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59
58 Parall. decimifnonus
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56 Parall. decimifocia.
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54 Parall. decimifsept.
53
52 Parall. 16
51 Diaripheos
50
49 Parall. 15
48 Diaboryt.
47

Matriarchy

An early matriarchal form of society was later replaced by a system of male chieftains and eventually by a male monarchy. This transition may well have stemmed from the rapid development of horsemanship and a male cavalry corps, attributable to the invention of the metal stirrup and the spur.



Matriarchy



Амазонка (древнегреческий
алебастровый сосуд)



Сарматский катафрактарий (реконструкция
Я.Лебединского)



Burial customs

Evolving burial customs offer an insight into the progress of the Sarmatian social structure. Early graves held only the remains of the deceased. The somewhat later inclusion of personal objects with the body followed the emergence of class differences.

Burial customs

As society became more complex and affluent, more treasures were included with the corpse, until in the final period burial costumes and even jewelry were added to the ritual.



Arms

Horse trappings and weapons of the Sarmatians were also less elaborate than those of the Scythians, but they nonetheless evidenced great skill. Sarmatian spears were longer, but knives and daggers were just as varied in style. An outstanding specialty was the Sarmatian long sword, which featured a hilt of wood with gold lacing, topped with an agate or onyx knob.



Arms



Crafts

Sarmatian art was strongly geometric, floral, and richly coloured. Jewelry was a major craft, expressed in rings, bracelets, diadems, brooches, gold plaques, buckles, buttons, and mounts. Exceptional metalwork was found in the tombs, including bronze bracelets, spears, swords, gold-handled knives, and gold jewelry and cups.

Crafts

