



ŠAMANIZEM LJUDSTEV SIBIRIJE

SHAMANISM OF THE PEOPLES OF SIBERIA

PROGRAM OB RAZSTAVI

Razstavo *Šamanizem ljudstev Sibirije* spremlja
od maja do oktobra 2019 pešter program tematskih dogodkov.

Razprave - Pogledi na duhovne svetove
Ciklus predavanj, oktober 2019

Filmske projekcije

Glasbeni dogodki
Koncerti
Zvočne kopeli

Delavnice - Pomoč z umetnostjo
Sodobnim oblikam ritualov naproti, projekt študentov Pedagoške fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani

Pripovedovanja
Od šamanskih pravljic do mitov

Program za otroke in družine

Vodení ogledi
Javna vodstva
Strokovna vodstva

Sodelujoči ustanovi: Ruski center za znanost in kulturo v Ljubljani,
Pedagoška fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani.

Datumi dogodkov bodo mesečno objavljeni na
spletni strani SEM in prek drugih medijev.

EXHIBITION PROGRAMME

The exhibition *Shamanism of the Peoples of Siberia*, from May until October 2019, is accompanied by a rich programme of events.

Discussions - Views on spiritual worlds

A series of lectures, October 2019

Film projections

Musical events

Concerts

Sound baths

Workshops – Art therapy

Towards contemporary forms of rituals, project by students from the Faculty of Education, University of Ljubljana

Storytelling

From shamanic fairy tales to myths

Programme for children and families

Guided tours

Public tours

Docent tours

Collaborating institutions: Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Ljubljana, Faculty of Education, University of Ljubljana.

Dates of events will be announced each month on the museum website and through other media.

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THE RUSSIAN MUSEUM OF ETHNOGRAPHY

Gostujuča razstava Ruskega etnografskega muzeja, Sankt Peterburg
Visiting exhibition of the Russian Museum of Ethnography, Saint Petersburg

17. april – 20. oktober 2019 / 17 April – 20 October 2019



Šamanov boben, Hakasi

Les, rdeče jelenva koža, baker, bombažna tkanina, barvilo, Vzhodna Sibirija,
19. stol. – zač. 20. stol., zbiratelj A. V. Adrianov, 1909

Shaman's drum, Khacass

Wood, red deer skin, copper, cotton fabric, dye, Eastern Siberia,
19th – early 20th c., collector A. V. Adrianov, 1909



Duh šamanovega prednika, Udegi

Les, medvedja in lisičja koža, tekstil, kroglice, barvilo, Vzhodna Sibirija, pozno 19. stol. – zač. 20. stol., zbiratelj E. R. Schneider, 1927

Prednik šamana v obliki antropomorfne figure z masko in s simboli šamanove svete moči, rezanih na nogah. Prednik šamana je imel pomočnika tigra, ki je bil simbol njegovega živalskega duha dvojnika.

Spirit of shaman's ancestor, Udege

Wood, bear and fox skin, textile, beads, dye, Eastern Siberia, late 19th – early 20th c., collector E. R. Schneider, 1927

A Shaman ancestor in the form of an anthropomorphic figure, with a mask and with symbols of the shaman's sacred force carved on the legs. The ancestor of the shaman had a helper, a tiger, which was a symbol of his animal spirit double.

Razstava Šamanizem ljudstev Sibirije prikazuje šamanizem kot edinstven fenomen svetovne civilizacije, ki se v različnih oblikah in časih pojavlja v Aziji, Evropi in Ameriki od kamene dobe do danes. Osredotoča se na oblike šamanizma avtohtonih ljudstev Sibirije in ruskega Daljnega vzhoda, katerega nosilci so šamani – posredniki med nehom in zemljo. Sibirska ljudstva so imela šamane za posebne ljudi, ki so znali komunicirati z božanstvi in duhovi.

V njihovi tradicionalni kulturi na koncu 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja so bila pojmovanja o resnični in mitološki sestavi sveta nerazdružljivo povezana. Mitološko zavedanje ni ločevalo med delom in celoto.

Območja, ki so jih naseljevala sibirska ljudstva (tundra, gore, reke, tajga in drugo), so bila okolje, v katerem se je izoblikovala njihova predstava o modelu sveta. Sibirski miti pripovedujejo o stvarjenju sveta, zemlje in ljudi, o izvoru prvih šamanov in njihovih atributih, o junastvih kulturnih herojev, ki so ustvarili ogenj in vzpostavili vzorce vedenja in odnosov v družbi. Človek je med opisovanjem zunanjega sveta izhajal iz lastne izkušnje, zato je pojavom in predmetom pripisoval lastnosti, kot so sposobnost čustvovanja, govora in spremenjanja.

Razstava osvetljuje bistvene sestavine šamanizma, za katerega je značilno posebno razumevanje zgradbe sveta, sestavljenega iz treh delov – zgornjega (neba, kjer prebivajo bogovi), srednjega (zemlje, kjer živijo ljudje) in spodnjega (podzemlja umrlih). Med seboj so povezani z osrednjim osjo (axis mundi). Simbol te svete navpičnice je drevo sveta, iz katerega si šaman izdela svoj boben.

Šaman je veljal za osebo, ki so jo izbrali duhovi, saj je zmogel vzpostaviti stik z duhovnimi bitji vseh treh svetov. V obredu, imenovanem *kamlanje*, je dosegel zamaknjenost, v kateri je prečil svet duhov. Bil je posrednik med človekom, naravo in svetim svetom, naseljenim z duhovi, in stremel je k sožitju narave in človeštva. Bil je skrbnik redkih znanj in tradicij in je imel bistveno vlogo v življenu skupnosti, v katero se je prek obredov vključeval v njene družbene, gospodarske in duhovne aktivnosti. Pri obredih so šamana spremljali predniki in njegovi duhovni pomočniki. Na razstavi je osemdeset redkih etnografskih predmetov in štirideset arhivskih fotografij iz zbirk Ruskega etnografskega muzeja, ki odslikavajo duhovno kulturo 15 avtohtonih sibirskih ljudstev iz poznega 19. stoletja in prve polovice 20. stoletja.

Razstava seznanja z mitološko podobo sveta, s predstavami o duši, vlogo šamana in njegovim obredjem (na primer povezanim z lovom, zdravljenjem, družinskim življenjem) ter odstira povezave šamanizma s krščanstvom in budizmom.

The exhibition *Shamanism of the Peoples of Siberia* reveals shamanism as a unique phenomenon in world civilisation, which in different forms and different times has appeared in Asia, Europe and America, from the Stone Age to the present. It focuses on shamanism among the indigenous peoples of Siberia and the Russian Far East, which is carried out by shamans who are intermediaries between the sky and the earth. The shamans of the peoples of Siberia were seen as special individuals, able to communicate with deities and spirits.

In their culture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the real and mythological structure of the world were inseparably linked. The mythological consciousness did not distinguish between the part and the whole. The area settled by Siberian peoples (tundra, mountain, rivers, taiga, etc.) was the environment where their notions about the model of the world were formed. Siberian myths told of the creation of the world, the Earth, humankind, the origin of the first shamans and their attributes, and the deeds of cultural heroes who, according the mythological tradition, made fire, and organised and established norms of behaviour and relationships in society. In describing the outer world, a man started from his own experience, so all phenomena and objects were attributed specific qualities such as the capacity to feel, speak and change.

The exhibition casts light on the basic element of shamanism, which is characterised by a special concept of the structure of the world, made up of three parts – the Upper World (the sky, where the gods live) the Middle World (earth - where people live) and the Under World (the world of the dead) – which are interlinked by a central axis (*axis mundi*). The symbol of this sacred vertical is the tree of the world, from which the shaman made his drum.

The shaman *was chosen by the spirits* and had to make contact with spiritual beings in all three worlds. In a ritual known as *kamlanie*, he achieved a state of ecstasy in which he crossed the world of the spirits. He was an intermediary between man, nature and the spirit world, and strove towards harmony between man and nature. He was the guardian of rare knowledge and traditions, and had a fundamental role in the life of the community, taking part in its social, economic and spiritual activities through special rituals. In ritual ceremonies, the shaman was accompanied by ancestors and spiritual helpers.

The exhibition features eighty rare ethnographic objects and forty archive photographs from the collection of the Russian Ethnographic Museum, which portray the spiritual culture of 15 indigenous Siberian peoples from the late nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. The exhibition introduces the mythological image of the world, with presentations of the soul, with the role of the shaman and his ritual ceremonies, (e.g. connected with hunting, healing, family life) and reveals the connections of shamanism to Christianity and Buddhism.



Šaman med obredom, Tuvinci (Sojoti)
Kitajsko cesarstvo, Severozahodna Mongolija, porečje zgornjega Jeniseja,
zbiratelj F. J. Kon, 1903

Shaman during a ritual seance, Tuvinian (Soyote)
Chinese Empire, Northwest Mongolia, Upper Enisei river basin,
collector F. J. Kon, 1903



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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA KULTURO

Odperto / Hours

Torek / Tuesday - nedelja / Sunday

10.00 - 18.00

Zaprti / Closed: ponedeljki / Mondays

Prost vstop / Free admission

Vsako prvo nedeljo v mesecu / Every first Sunday in a month

Razstavo so pripravili / The exhibition was prepared by:

Ruski etnografski muzej / The Russian Museum of Ethnography:

Zasnova razstave / Exhibition concept: dr. Valentina V. Gorbacheva, dr. Karina Yu. Solovyeva

Kustodinja razstave / Exhibition curator: dr. Valentina V. Gorbacheva

Avtorska skupina / Authors group: dr. Valentina V. Gorbacheva, dr. Karina Yu. Solovyeva, Irina A. Karapetova, Marina V. Fedorova

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