

The study of Yamnaya culture in recent years has attracted particular attention - due to the publication of genetic research. It was assumed the decisive influence of steppe community migration on population change in the third millennium BC, and the inheritance of this process is the genetic trait of modern Europeans. The main route of the intrusion of these peoples was the belt of steppes along the Danube and the Tisza, and the only remnants are the mounds grouped in regions suitable for nomadic breeders, e.g. in Bulgaria, southern Romania, Vojvodina and eastern Hungary. In each of these areas, arrivals from Eastern Europe came across different environmental and cultural conditions. There was an interaction of the incoming population with local residents and the associated new cultural patterns. The subject of the submitted project is one of the local clusters of Yamnaya culture, located in Eastern Thrace (Bulgaria). The project involves the excavation of two mounds (located in the vicinity of Jambol), and a series of specialized analyzes, primarily analyzes of bioarcheological burials and absolute dating of finds. As a result, it will be possible to present tract cluster characteristics to similarly surveyed groups from other areas. The subject of the study will be the role of expansion of the Yamnaya culture communities in cultural changes taking place in the Balkan world, in the place where the current limit of their range is currently determined. The final result of the project will be a multi-author monograph (with the participation of Polish, Bulgarian and British researchers), presenting the results of archaeological excavations, specialist analyzes, completed by an attempt at prehistoric reconstruction of events in the III millennium BC in the Balkans and the possibility of their influence both in central Europe and in the Aegean-Anatolian region.