Reconstruction of the Late-Pleistocene-Early Holocene natural environment of Northern and Eastern Europe and the prehistory of the Fenno-Ugric speaking people

The linguistic palaeontology became a part of the research of the Fenno-Ugric speaking people in second half of the 19th century. In the beginning, the historical point of view was missing from the research as it has been stated by Miklós Zsirai. Gyula László was the first researcher who applied the results of the soviet/Russian palynological researches in the question of the ancient homeland of the Fenno-Ugric speaking people. His theory has been strongly criticized by Péter Hajdú, but the palynology and necessity of the palaeoenvironmental reconstruction have been widely accepted. According to the new results the ancient homeland of the Proto-Uralic has been located in Western Siberia. At that time archaeology became a part of the research, so the complex method was developed. This theory was modified by Péter Veres, but during the last more than thirty years a new palaeoenvironmental reconstruction has not been made. During this time its methodology has changed and the available information increased as well, which would have been applied in the research of the prehistory of the Fenno-Ugric speaking people. According to the new palaeoenvironmental data the trees which names was reconstructed for the Proto-Uralic and Proto-Fenno-Ugric period have been spread in the Late Upper Palaeolithic in Eastern Europe and later in the Mesolithic in Eastern and Northern Europe. These results let us assume that the development and life of these protolanguages could be earlier and longer than we previously thought, so we may reconsider the chronology of the Proto-Uralic and Proto-Fenno-Ugric as well. The future examination of the reconstructed cultural vocabulary could help us to clarify this question.

Keywords: Proto-Uralic (PU), Proto-Fenno-Ugric (PFU), ancient homeland, palynology, paleoecology, palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.

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