***Good Luck!!***

***History***

***1-Prehistoric period of Azerbaijan***

*Prehistory refers to the initial stage of human society.This is the oeriod that begins with the appearance of human beings and finishes with the invention of writing,known mainly through archaeological discoveries.As with many other countries,prehistoric continued to exist for a long time in Azerbaijan(from the first appearance of the first human beings(approximately 1.5 million years ago) to the emergencence of large tribal groupings and early stage formations(3rd-1st century BC)).Now about the periodization of history:The Stone Age,The Bronze age and the Iron age.The main subdivisions of the Stone age are:*

*The Paleolithic(The Old Stone Age)-lasting 1.5 million years ago to the 12th century BC.*

*The Mesolithic(The Middle Stone Age)- 12th-8th millenum BC.*

*The Neolithic(Nes Stone Age)-7th-6th millenium BC.*

*The Eneolithic(Copper-Stone Age) or Chalcolithic Age-6th-4th millenium BC.*

*The Bronze Age lasted from 4 th millenium BC to the end of the 2nd millenium BC.The Iron Age is dated from the 2nd millenium BC.Prehistoriy has undergone 3 stages of development:*

*-The earliest hominid groups , -Tribal communitie ,-The end of prehistoriy and the emergence of early state formation*

*The Paleolithic period subdivided into The Lower , Middle and Upper paleolithic:*

***1-The Lower Paleolithic*** *is dated from 1.5 million to 100 thousand years ago. Azykh Cave is only Lower paleolithic site in Azerbaijan where the most aincent tools were found.All these tools are belong to “Guruchay culture” and give us evidences about “Homo Habilis” who lived in Azerbaijan 1.5 million years ago. “Homo Habilis”-capable man-refers to the first human being who was able to made tools and use them.Also in there scientists found an extremely aincent hearth(700,000 years ago).It means that aincent peoples could made and control fire.The fragment of jaw bone of a humanoid was found in here under the upper layers.And it was dated to 350-400 thousand years ago. The person to whom belongs this bone belonged is called “Azykhantrop”.*

***2- The Middle Paleolithic****(about 100-40 thousand years ago) is also called the Mousterian period (Mustye dovru).The people this period made sharp-edged stone tools manufactured from flint and obsidian. They were used for hunting. In this period ,there is also special division of labour. In Taghlar cave the traces of a hearth was found. The hominids of the Middle Paleolithic era are called Neanderthlals.*

*3-* ***The Upper Paleolithic*** *-dates to between 40-12 thousand years ago. This period is characterized by the emergence of tribal communities in the territory of Azerbaijan and roughly coincides with the appearance of modern humans-Homo Sapiens. Also women played a leading role until the late Eneolithic(6th millennium BC).Unlike men, who were involved in hunting and fishing activities ,women were busy with gathering food ,engaging in daily household chores, protecting the fire and taking care of children. For these facts, more important role was belong to women(mothers).For this cause it is assumed that a matriarchy may have existed and that women ruled.*

***4-Mesolithic period-****(12th-8th millennium BC). Bows and arrows are invented during this period .People`s hunting skill also developed. The invention of bows and rows paved the way for the domestication of wild animals. This period gave rise to cattle breeding and land cultivation also. If we want to investigate this period, we must focused on Damjily and Gobustan caves. In the Gobustan there are many kinds of drawings .And with these drawings scientists say that hunting and fishing were the major occupations of the ancient inhabitants of Gobustan. Those people also believed to afterlife and, buried their relatives near the houses with their household items. Small-sized tools-microliths are also include in this period.*

***5-The Neolithic period(7th-6th millennium BC) –*** *The emergence of production ,the cultivation of crops, and the domestication of certain animals(an economy based on production) is referred to as the “Neolithic revolution” in academic literature . Neolithic peoples were skilled farmers , manufacturing a range of tools necessary for drilling and grinding stones. The archaeological discoveries in Ganja -Khanlar(Goy gol) region testify that Neolithic humans alredy knew how to fabricate trough-shaped stones and to make a hole in it by drilling. Hoe farming is also include in this period. Also The Haji Firuz monuments in Yanigtepe, Sulduz steppes near the city of Tabriz testify to the spread of sedentary life and agriculture. Pottery(even by the end of the Neolithic they became painted),Weaving,building and masonary work known as “domestic craft” in Azerbaijan, appeared in the Neolithic period as well.*

***6-The Eneolithic period(6th-4th millennium BC) –***  *The flourishing of tribal communities as a result of increased food producing activities coincides with this period. Also artificial irrigations in Shahtepe are include in this period. People of this age used wells ,pottery items and places built of mud brick to store the grain. Grape seeds found in the Shomutepe and Alikomektepe areas testify to the origin of viticulture in Azerbaijan during the Eneolithic. The Eneolithic is the first ever period when people become familiarized with metal. For this cause, the most ancient copper products in the Caucasus region were discovered in Azerbaijani territory.20 small copper products made by cold forging were found in Kultepe, Alikomektepe, and other sites. Also the increased role of men in prehistoric society led to a shift from matriarchy to patriarchy in this period. It was customary in Azerbaijan to bury a dead body inside home or under its walls. This ritual was practiced in many parts of the ancient East. Dead bodies painted with ochre. Also the resemblance of the majority of these funerary monuments testifies to the social equality in that period.*

***7- The Bronze Age*** *subdivided into the Early, Middle and Late Bronze ages. –*

***The Early Bronze Age-*** *(4th-3rd millennium BC)This age is referred also “Kur-Aras culture”.This age is characterized by the spread of people from densely populated areas to valleys and futhils. Hoe-farming was super seded by plough-based cultivation (arable farming )at the first half of the 3rd millennium BC. Artificially irrigated agri culture was introduced in plain areas whereas rain -fed cropping was wide spread in futhils and in mountaionous areas. Also nomadic or pastoral farming include in tris period.Also the first social division of labour in prehistory was appeared in The Early Bronze Age .It likely arose from the development of crop cultivation and livestocks raising as separate farming areas .In this age prehistoric inequality also appeared, like the lullubis and the gutians in the south part of Azerbaijan.*

***The Middle Bronze Age-*** *(the late 3rd millennium BC-1st half of the 2nd millennium BC)- is distinguished by the presence of multifaceted and craftmanship works. The next great division of labor took place: handicrafts separated from agriculture. Pottery was found in the Kultepe II .The investigation of Middle Bronze Age human settlements in Nakchivan provides evidence about the formation of the most ancient urban culture that existed in the Orient. Crop cultivation in the Middle Bronze Age was largely based on artificial irrigation. Plough agriculture was introduced in order to grow wheat, barley and millet. The society of this period was divided according to the following estates: wealthy ,handicraftsmen and peasants(farmers and herdsmen).*

***The Late Bronze, Early Iron Ages-*** *(The 14th-7th centuries BC).In this age, tribal chiefs became separated from other members of tribes and the inequalities in wealth among families became more and more pronounced. This continued until the end of the of the prehistoric period. War developed into the main profession by which men were able to generate wealth. The expanded use of irrigation in this period facilitied the development of gardening, horticulture, and viticulture. Image of wheels have been depicted on bowls found in Hajibulag (Qazakh). By the end of the 2nd millennium BC , iron production in Azerbaijan was based on the cold forging technique. The period saw extensive developments in iron metallurgy and metalworking.*

***2-The tribal unions in Azerbaijan in the III millenium BC***

The collapse of the stage of primary communities and the shape of class society, occurring in various periods, in various forms in separate regions differed from one another for its characteristics, features and specialties too. World historiography refers the beginning of class society to the Iron Age but there are some exceptions too. For example, the states of the ancient East turned into class society much earlier. But in Azerbaijan, in 3rd and 2nd millenniums BC the tribes of nakhch and gargar settled at the territories of Nakhichevan and Mil-Karabakh, in the northof Aras River, but the tribes of lullaby, kutium, su and turukky settled around the Urmia Lake. There were shaped specific religious thoughts in tribal units. They worshiped to the Gods of Sky, Sun, Moon, goddess of love and so on.

**Aratta.-** The territory of Aratta surrounded the territory from Urmia Lake to the river of Diala inthe South, and the regions of Zanjan-Kazvin in the South-East. Aratta, which was ruled by the leaders that possessed the title of "ena" and the country, called "the state of pure traditions" had close relationship with city-states of Mesopotamia. There was existed polytheism in Aratta. There was largely worship to the goddess and gods of -Inanna,Lama, God Dumuzi. And so on.The population of Aratta were engaged in acquiring of gold, silver and copper as well as trade, farming and cattle breeding. Aratta, which is one of the ancient names of Azerbaijan means "mountain", "mountaneous country". This state formation and its capital played an important role in socio-economic, social-political and cultural life of not only Azerbaijan, but also Front Asia during the first half of 3rd millennium BC.

**State formation of Lulluby.** At the result of difficult social-political and military processes in Mesopotamia, in the second half of 3rd millennium BC here caused to the collapse of Aratta and shape of new unit of Lulluby. It is obvious that, later, the tribes of su and turukky were also included to this unit. But in the 23rd century BC there was established the second state formation of our history-state of Lullubum (Lulluby) in the areas from the Urmia Lake in the South. Ruler Immatun, who governed Lulluby during first period of 22nd century BC subordinated all small local governors and became "tsar of tsar". The power of Lulluby much more strengthened during the reign of subsequent tsar-Annubanini. The population of Lulluby were engaged in cattle breeding, farming and trade as well as was in close ties with Mesopotamia. There is known from the "Stone obelisk"(Das salname) that, settlers of Lulluby worshiped to different gods. Approximately in the 2nd millennium BC the state of Lulluby collapsed and there were shaped lots of "small lullubian governings" in its territory. Lullu, which was the leading power in the state of Lulluby was prominent as courageous, military and brave ethnos of the whole Front Asia. Although neighbours called them "strangers", "foreigners" and “enemies”.

**State formation of Kutium.** Tribal unit of Kutium (gutium) that settled from the West to the South-West territories of the Urmia Lake in the 3rd millennium BC. Kutiums had close relation with Mesopotamia: they were in close attitudes with shumerians, were subjected to the attacks ofAccadian rulers. Also there was constructed special monument where Enridavazir(Ruler of State formation of Kutium ) was called "magnificent ruler of Kutium and four sides of the world".Kutiums made an alliance with Elam and other countries, leaders of Mesopotamia couldn’t stop the interference of Kutium to there at the end of 23rd- century and at the beginning of 22nd centuries BC. In this period Kutium territories were extended from the Urmia Lake to the Persian Gulf(Korfez). During 80-100 years of governing of the lands, of Mesopotamia Kutiums did not change the local governing system, but ruled this region by the vehicle of governors. The governorsof Shumer that were subordinated to kutium used the title of "ensi" and possessed large independence in governing.It is also a fact that the Kutiums had political and cultural relationswith Mesopotamia. For this cause they also worshipped to Goddess, Gods used only Accadian.Therefore, the governance of Kutium in Mesopotamia was over in 2104 BC. During the reign of Kutium in this area, local fights were ended in Mesopotamia, there was set order in this land. Soon after these events the state formation of Kutium relatively destroyed and was divided into small areas. Such destruction and chaos in the territory of Azerbaijan continued till the beginning of 1stmillennium BC, that is till the establishment of slavery state of Manna.

**Ethno-political group of Turukkeans(Turukku)-** Tribal units of turukky became the most powerful military-politicalformations of the basin of Urmia at the beginning of 2**nd** millennium BC. These tribes were under the subordination of threestate formations that were existed in the territory of Azerbaijan in the 3rd millennium BC, and after their collapse turukky and su tribal units beganto play an important role in military political processes of the region. In the first half of the 18th century BC turukky tribal units were strengthened in the region of Shumarra- Assyrian region and fought against Assyria and Kutium In 1762-1760 BC the prominent tsar of Babylan-Hammurapimade campaign to the territory of South Azerbaijan and defeated the troops of the states of Subartu and Kutium. Tribes of Turukky were also inclined to this conflict and there was shaped an alliance among the states of Subartu, Kutium and Turukkies. At the result of it, Hammurapi was obliged to turn into defence as well. Ethnos of ancient Azerbaijan – turukkiums, kutiums, lullubeums and their neighbours struggled against the policy of Assyria and did their best to preserve(korumak) their independence. At the result of such struggle, Assyrian invaders could not strengthen in these lands for a long time.

***3-Ancient states of Azerbaijan(Mannea and Atropatenna)***

***Manna yaranib eradan evvel 9cu esrde urmiya etrafinda. Paytaxti izirtu hokmdari iranzu. Urartu buna hucumlar elyib Assuriyanin zeifliyni gorerek. Amma Mannada gucluymus. Assuriya guc quvvesin topluyb 2ci tiglatpalasar Urartuya hucum elyib. 3cu palasar mannaya toxunmadan urartu bide midiyaynan doyusler aparib. During this period mannaynnan assuria arasnda muttefiqlik yaranb.Iranzy 3cu palasarnan yaxinlasib cunki o mannanin torpaqlarn urartudan geri almisdi. Amma olkede urartu desteyliyen adamlar varmis Rusa1 bunlara qaz verib bunlar usyan cixardiblar.Iranzunun komeye ehtiyaci olub o arada Assuriya ruleri 2ci sargon ordusun komeye gonderb,usyancilari modern suriya erazisine surgun elybler. Sora iranzu olennen sora Aza gelb hakimiyete oda 2il rulerliy elyb sora suikast elyibler urartu terefdaslari sora onun qardasi ullusunu gelb hakimiyete prominent man great man zad. Ullusunun taxta cixmasina rusa1 komey elyb oda ona 22qala verib buda assuriyani eseblesdirb hucum elyib ora.Sora ullusunu tek qalb gelb 2ci sargonnan uzr istiyib oda bagislyb yeniden taxta cixardb torpaglarn geri qaytarb sorada urartuya hucum elyb buna dozmuyen rusa1 de ozun oldurb.Ahserinin dovrunde(675-650)manna ozbasina takilib independent olub. Assuriya ruleri Assurbanipal eseblesib izirtuya zad hucum elyb,camaatda eseblesb ahserini oldurb sora oglu ualli gelb taxta.Sora Assuriya midiya babil koalisasiyasinin tehlukesine meruz qalb manna ona komey elyb.manna 593e qeder independent taklb sora midiya gelb yox olub.* Evidences of Assyrian, Urartian and other sources confirm that, there was developed economy and plenty of cities in Manna. There was developed farming, cattle breeding and trade in Manna.**

**The population maintained close relationship with neighbourhood countries. Founding in Hasanli prove that, trade was improved in Manna too. Mannians possessed rich religious culture. There were constructed plenty of temples to the honour of Gods of Manna in various cities and villages.**

**THE STATE OF MANNA**

**Difficult socio-economic and social-political processes, happening at the end of 2nd millennium and at the beginning of 1st millenniums BC in the southern regions of Azerbaijan caused to major results that were preserved in the history of this territory. Even in the 9th century BC, there were existed the regions of Alateye, Zamua, Zikirtu, Gizilbunda, Mazamua, Surikash, Uishdish, and etc. in the basin of the Urmia Lake of the territory of South Azerbaijan. These lands were invaded by neighbourhood states, especially by Assyria. There were established political unions that were differed for their powers.Exactly, during the fought against Assyrian and Urartu armies, there was established the state of Manna in the zone of Urmia and Zagrossian mountains. First signs of the state of Manna that was successor of the state formations of Aratta, Lulluby and Kutium, which was existed in the 3rd and 2nd millenniums BC in this region appeared in the second half of the 9th century BC.**

**The name of Manna (in the form of “Munna”) was firstly mentioned in manuscripts of Salmanasar III, Assyrian ruler, which was compiled in 843 BC. This name was often mentioned as “Mannas” or “Manna” in cuneiform sources. The name of this state was noticed as “Manna” in Urartu cuneiform sources, but as “Minni” in Byblia.**

**Manna, with its capital, called Zirtu (Izirtu) fought “not for life, but for death” in order to preserve its existence, soon became a powerful state that subordinated(tabe etmək) all the territories of South Azerbaijan. But also the state of Urartu, established around the Van Lake, in Eastern Anatolia in the 9th century BC, began to big expansive policy through Eastern lands in the second half of the same century At the result of the weakening of Assyia, the attacks of Urartu to Manna became much more powerful. But it is a fact that, Manna became a powerful dynasty too. Assyrian tsar-Tiglatpalasar II did many invasions and repaired the power of its state. He defeated Urartu, which settled in western parts of Manna. Tiglatpalasar III,without touching the lands of Manna, made wars with Urartu and Media.**

**During this period there was created an alliance between Manna and Assyria. One of the most magnificent rulers of Manna, Iranzu rationally used from his military-political power and made an alliance with Tiglatpalasar III, because of to return the captured regions by Urartu. During the reign of Iranzu Manna was the centralized state. Its lands were ruled by governors that appointed by Iranzu. In order to protect and preserve his independence, Iranzu created an alliance with Assyria and conducted pro-Assyrian foreign policy too. Nevertheless, there were pro-Urartian people in Manna. Urartu was engaged in provocations among the disagreed people of Manna at that time. At the result of the attempts and support of Urartian leader-Rusa I of the regions of Manna – Zikertu rebelled against the authority. Along with the governor of Durdukka and Shundakhul also rebelled against Iranzu.**

**At that time, when Iranzu needed the aid(yardım), Assyrian king Sargon II understood the danger over Assyria and immediately sent his army to rebelling cities, defeated them and exiled its population to other regions (especially to the territory of modern Syria).After the death of Iranzu ,coming to the throne, Aza conducted pro-Assyrian policy, as his father Iranzu. His rivals, i.e. pro-Urartian powers organized attempted assassination against Aza. After the death of Aza, his brother Ullusunu (his name means, "most prominent, great man") came into the throne of Manna. It is obvious that, he came into this throne by the vehicle of Rusa I and the first gave 22 Mannian castles as gift to the ruler of Urartu. Ullusunu immediately changed the direction of the foreign policy of Manna and shaped alliance with Urartu against Assyria. That is why, angry Sargon II directed his army to Manna, captured Izirtu and other cities. Then , Ullusunu, being alone(after the match to Urartu) came to Sargon II and begged Assyrian king to forgive him. Sargon II forgived Ullusunu and returned him the throne of Manna. Sargon II, met with Ullusunu in the castle of Sirdakka, confirmed alliance with him again, destroyed rebelling powers of Manna and returned Zikertu, Uishdish and other rebelling lands under the subordination of Ullusunu. Then Assyrian king attacked to Urartu, destroyed its cities and villages too. Rusa I could not bear to this lost and killed himself. Urartu, weakened after this event. But during the reign of Ahsheri (675-650 BC) Manna denied to conduct pro-Assyrian policy and began to carry out independent policy. At the result of it, mannian territories were invaded by Assyrian army in 650 BC and Assyrian tsar Assurbanipal destroyed Izirtu, overwhelmed Ahsheri. Soon pro-Assyrian powers rebelled against Ahsheri and he was killed. His son Ualli came on the throne and restored alliance with Assyria, sent his sons as captives(əsirlər) to Ninevia. The name of Manna was finally mentioned in the sources, related with the events of 616 BC. In this year, Manna came to the help of Assyria, which was under the danger of the expansion of Midia-Babylon coalition. Manna could preserve its independence till 593 BC. In the 6th century BC, at the result of Median activity Manna was collapsed from the scene of history. Evidences of Assyrian, Urartian and other sources confirm that, there was developed economy and plenty of cities in Manna. There was developed farming, cattle breeding and trade in Manna.**

**The population maintained close relationship with neighbourhood countries. Founding in Hasanli prove that, trade was improved in Manna too. Mannians possessed rich religious culture. There were constructed plenty of temples to the honour of Gods of Manna in various cities and villages.**

**THE STATE OF ATROPATENA**

There occurred great changes in all territories of Macedonian rule after the death of Alexander the Great, as well as there was shaped the slavery state of Atropatena in the south of Azerbaijan. There were mentioned the names of different tribes, such as caspians, mards (amards), cadusians ands so on which surrounded the lands of Atropatena in antique and middle Ages sources. There is no any discussion about the linguistic origin which the settlers of Atropatena belonged to, but scientists are considering that, as Atropatena consisted of different origins, they spoke in various languages. The name of the state of Atropatena is as ancient as the history of country. According to the oldest sources the name of the state was referred to the name of subordinated governor – Atropat. Several scientists consider that, Atropatena means “(the state) belonging to Atropat” and is the initial form of modern Azerbaijan. This name changed as Atropatakan, Adurbadaqan, Azerbaijan and finally during the period of Arabian caliphate it accepted its contemporary version. This name, which meaning related to the “flat area with mountains and hills”, “Mountains ridge” or “foothill area” later was referred to the whole south Azerbaijan. Obviously Alexander the Great drove out Atropat from the authority, because of that he led the troops of midians, kadusians, albanians and sakasens in the context of Daria’s army in Akhamani – Greek wars. According to some sources, in the first years Atropat wanted to struggle against Alexander the Great, but after some period, he understood that there was no any meaning began to normalize relations with Alexander the Great. So, in 328 BC again it was returned to his authority. Atropat married his daughter to Perdicca – a commander of Greco – Roman cavalry and strengthened his position. During the campaign of Alexander the Great to India the influence of Atropat, who put down the uprising, implemented by Bariaks in 324 BC and strengthened. And that’s why, Atropat was an independent ruler and there is no doubt that,after the death of Alexander the Great he came to the throne of Perdicca in 323 BC. Nevertheless, the governing of Perdicca did not last long and he was killed during the campaign to Egypt by his soldiers. The empire of Alexander was divided between his soldiers. The soldier of Alexander,Selevk (321-281 BC) that became the governor of Syria and Babylon established new, great empire in Iraq and in the Middle Asia soon. Even in the first years of Antiox’s(ruler of Selevkids) reign the governor of Media, organized the revolt against the Selevkids. After that uprising Antiox invaded to Atropatena, ruled by Atrobarzan and in 220 BC he made this land obey. Old Atrobarzan did not fight against Antiox and recognized the supremacy of Selevkids, but preserved interior independence(daxili musteqillik). Anyway, after that Antiox lost the battle against Rome in Magnezia in 190 BC, Atropatena released from this supremacy.In the middle of the 2nd century, Parfia occupied Media and Mesopotomia. There is no doubt that, Atropatena became under the subordination of magnificent Parfia too.

In 36 BC, Atropatena was captured by general Antony,who married to Cleopatra, the queen of Egypt. Antony attacked to Atropatena with the aid of Armenian tsar Artabazan II. Atropatena, which had a huge capital city-Qazaka and such castles as Vera, Aganzana and Fraaspa was able to assemble 50 thousand soldiers to its army. During the besiege of Fraaspa the king of Parfia Fraat IV and governor of Atropatena Artabaz III often attacked to the troops of Antony. The tsar of Armenia betrayed and run from the battle field (because of his betrayal Antony executed Tigran in Alexandria in 34 BC and gave the head of him and governing of Armenia to the tsar of Atropatena). That’s why, Antony lost his soldiers and deviated( geri cekildi) from Atropatena. According to some sources, after this victory there became misunderstanding between Atropatena and Parfia in division of captures. But soon, nevertheless Atropatena approached to Parfia again. In 20 AD, after the governing of last ruler from Atropatians - Ariovast, Parfia brought to the throne the relative of Parfians by mother line. So that, after 350 years of governance of Atropatian dynasty, this state was reigned by little Arshakids till the beginning of the 3rd century, until the occupation of this country by Sasanian Empire. Atropatena played an essential role in the restoration and development of ancient traditions of Azerbaijan.

***4-Sassanids state and Azerbaijan***

**The beginning of the Middle Ages in the history of Azerbaijan referred to including of South Caucasian lands to the content of Sasanian Empire – one of the most significant states of early medieval in the second half of the 3rd century. The mentioned processes that possessed decisive meaning for these countries were extended in the territories of Azerbaijan too. Differing from the societies that were enriched with slavery issues, feudal relations firstly were shaped earlier, secondly developed much more intensive in Azerbaijan. In 224, parfian governor of Fars-Ardashir district, the son of Babakan from the origin of Sassanids implemented uprising against V Arshakid and obtained victory. In 226 Ardashir declared himself “ShahenShah of Iran”, chosed Ktesefon as a capital of its state – former residence of Arshakids; So, the dynasty of Sassanids’ came into the throne in Iran. During the governing of the kings from Sassanid’s dynasty Iran became the most powerful state of the region and the reign of Sassanids Empire were reflected in the destiny of Transcaucasia also its countries.**

Orta əsrlərin başlanğıcında Azərbaycan tarixində III əsrin ikinci yarısında erkən orta əsrlərin ən önəmli dövlətlərindən biri olan Cənubi Qafqaz torpaqlarının Sasaniya İmperiyasının tərkibinə daxil edilməsindən bəhs olunurdu. Bu ölkələr üçün həlledici məna kəsb edən qeyd olunan proseslər Azərbaycan ərazilərində də genişləndirildi. Köləlik məsələləri ilə zənginləşmiş cəmiyyətlərdən fərqli olaraq, feodal münasibətləri əvvəlcə daha əvvəl formalaşmış, ikincisi Azərbaycanda daha intensiv inkişaf etmişdir. 224-cü ildə Fars-Ərdəşir mahalının parfian valisi, Sasanilərin kökənli Babakan oğlu V Arşakidə qarşı üsyan həyata keçirdi və qələbə qazandı. 226-cı ildə Ərdəşir özünü “İranın Şahenşahı” elan etdi, Ktesefonu öz dövlətinin paytaxtı - Arşakidlərin keçmiş iqamətgahı seçdi; Beləliklə, Sasanilər sülaləsi İranda taxta gəldi. Sasanilər sülaləsindən olan padşahların idarəçiliyi dövründə İran bölgənin ən güclü dövləti oldu və Sasanilər İmperatorluğunun hakimiyyəti Zaqafqaziyanın da ölkələrinin taleyində əks olundu.

**During the rule of Ardashir I the state was divided into districts, which leaders were appointed by ShahenShah. Since the 5th century these districts were headed by marzbans, who possessed large responsibilities and obeyed to only the king of the state – ShahenShah. Both Ardashir I and his successor Shapur I implemented huge expansive policy. Becoming of Sasanian Empire to powerful political state in the Middle East coincided to the period of weakening of Rome Empire. In military struggles between two states priority were preserved in the side of Iranians. In the big battle near Edessa in 260 the Roman emperor Valerian was defeated and he was captivated. In the monument of Naqshi – Rustam that was based in the honour of this victory the state of Atropatena and Albania ware also included to the provinces that aided to Shapur I. The monument proved that, all lands from Caucasian mountains to Albanian were subordinated to Sassanids.**

I Ərdəşir hakimiyyəti dövründə dövlət, liderləri Şahenşahın təyin etdiyi bölgələrə bölündü. 5-ci əsrdən bəri bu bölgələrə böyük məsuliyyət daşıyan və yalnız dövlətin kralı - Şahenşaha tabe olan mərzbanlar rəhbərlik edirdilər. Həm Ərdəşir, həm də varisi I Şapur nəhəng geniş siyasət həyata keçirirdilər. Sasani İmperatorluğunun Orta Şərqdəki güclü siyasi dövlətə çevrilməsi, Roma İmperiyasının zəifləməsi dövrünə təsadüf etdi. İki dövlət arasındakı hərbi mübarizələrdə prioritet İranlıların tərəfində qalırdı. 260-cı ildə Edessa yaxınlığındakı böyük döyüşdə Roma imperatoru Valerian məğlub oldu və o, əsir düşdü. Bu qələbənin şərəfinə dayanan Nəqşi - Rüstəm abidəsində Atropatena və Albaniya dövləti də I Şapura kömək edən əyalətlərə daxil edildi. Abidə Qafqaz dağlarından albanlara qədər olan bütün torpaqların Sasanilərə tabe olduğunu sübut etdi.

**During the Sassanid phase Atropatena, which had been already called Adurbadagan became one of the most important provinces and the residence of the governor was situated in Tabriz. Sassanids declared Zoroastrianism inclining to fire – the main and leading religion of Atropatena – the official religion of the state. The ShahenShah Shapur I gave resolution about the confirmation of Zoroastrism the leading religion in the whole country too. Everybody, who rejected to testify was punished. In 4th century, there were extended Christianity in the subordinated South Caucasian provinces of Sasanian Empire.They controlled the juridical system. Approximately a thousand peasants worked in the lands of main temple, situated in Qazaka, holy centre of Adurbadagan and crown celebrities of Sassanid ShahenShahs were also taken in this temple; New ShahenShah had to walk to the Qazaka temple in Novruz holiday and burn his fire: after the burning of fire his ruling period officially began.Differing from Adurbadagan that became one of the provinces of Sasanian Empire, Albania could preserve its internal independence and the reign of the dynasty of Arshakids, which were in the throne since the 1st century AD partly paid only taxes and participated in military actions of Sasanian Empire if there was any need.**

Sasanilər dövründə onsuz da Adurbadağan adlandırılan Atropatena ən əhəmiyyətli əyalətlərdən biri oldu və qubernatorun iqamətgahı Təbrizdə yerləşdi. Sasanilər atəşə meylli olan Zərdüştlüyü - Atropatenanın əsas və aparıcı dini - dövlətin rəsmi dini elan etdilər. I ShahenShah Shapur, bütün ölkədə də lider din olan Zərdüştlüyün təsdiqlənməsi barədə qərar verdi. Şahidlikdən imtina edən hər kəs cəzalandırıldı. IV əsrdə Sasaniya İmperiyasının tabeliyində olan Cənubi Qafqaz vilayətlərində geniş xristianlıq mövcud idi. Məhkəmə sisteminə nəzarət etdilər. Adurbadağanın müqəddəs mərkəzi olan Qazaka şəhərində yerləşən əsas məbədin ərazilərində təxminən min kəndli işləyirdi və Sasani Şahen Şahların tac məşhurları da bu məbəddə götürülmüşdü; Yeni ShahenShah, Novruz tətilində Qazaka məbədinə getməli və atəşini yandırmalı idi: atəş yandırıldıqdan sonra hakim dövrü rəsmi olaraq başladı. Sasaniya İmperiyasının əyalətlərindən birinə çevrilən Adurbadağandan fərqli olaraq Albaniya daxili müstəqilliyini və eramızın I əsrindən bəri taxtda olan Arşakidlər sülaləsinin hakimiyyətini qoruya bilərdi və yalnız Sasani hərbi əməliyyatlarında iştirak edirdi. İmparatorluğa ehtiyac olsaydı.

**The main reasons of such differ of Albania from Atropatena were related to its geographic and strategic positions. In the subordinating provinces of Sasanian Empire there often occurred uprisings under the different religious names. One of them was the teaching of Mani (Maniism). Along these features Maniism was against the rich people and the successors of this movement considered that, a human beings should live in a simple form, did not have to kill anyone and none of them should eat meat. And during the reign of Shapur II (309-379) political circumstances in all subordinated countries of Sassanid dynasty, also in Albania aggravated(ağırlaşdı). In the 4th century there were going wars between Iran and Rome for obtaining Albania, Adurbadagan and other lands of South Caucasus. And both of these countries did their best. In 30s of the 4th century leader of united nomadic tribes Sanaturk declared himself the governor (298-338) of the Albanian province of Paytakaran. After the united campaign of Armenian, Iberian and Roman troops to the Albanian Paytakaran, there began the second phase of fought – campaign of Sanaturk against Armenia together with Albanian and hun troops.Sanaturk captured Armenia and about a year ruled to this state.**

Albaniyada Atropatenadan bu cür fərqlənmənin əsas səbəbləri coğrafi və strateji mövqeləri ilə əlaqəli idi. Sasani İmperatorluğunun tabe vilayətlərində tez-tez fərqli dini adlarla qiyamlar baş verirdi. Bunlardan biri də Mani (Manilik) təlimi idi. Bu xüsusiyyətlərlə yanaşı manilik zəngin insanlara qarşı idi və bu hərəkatın davamçıları insanların sadə bir şəkildə yaşamalı, heç kimi öldürməməli və heç biri ət yeməməli olduqlarını düşünürdülər. Və II Şapurun hakimiyyəti dövründə (309-379) Sasanilər sülaləsinin bütün tabe ölkələrində, həmçinin Albaniyada siyasi vəziyyət ağırlaşdı (ağırlaşdı). IV əsrdə Albaniya, Adurbadagan və Cənubi Qafqazın digər torpaqlarını almaq üçün İranla Roma arasında gedən müharibələr gedirdi. Və bu ölkələrin hər ikisi əllərindən gələni etdilər. Birləşmiş köçəri qəbilələrin IV əsr rəhbərinin 30-cu illərində Sanaturk özünü Albaniya Paytakaran əyalətinin valisi (298-338) elan etdi. Erməni, İberiya və Roma qoşunlarının Albaniya Paytakaranına birləşdirilmiş yürüşündən sonra ikinci döyüş mərhələsi - Albaniya və hun qoşunları ilə birlikdə Sanaturk-un Ermənistana qarşı yürüşü başladı. Sanaturk Ermənistanı ələ keçirdi və təxminən bir il bu dövlətə hökm verdi.

**Only after a year Armenians could withdrew Sanaturk from their capital Valarshapat. Last decades of the reign of Shapur II was intensified by political fights and military battles with Rome Empire. Shapur’s policy was consisted of subordinating whole South Caucasus, firstly inclining Albania, then Iberia to his side. When Shapur began the campaign against Armenian and Roman army, Urnayr asked Sassanid Shah to fight independently against Armenian tsar Pan as the gift.Battle in the Dzirav field, near the region of Baqavan was over by the victory of Rome and its allies. (It happened in 371). After this victory the river of Kura became the frontier between Armenia and Albania for short time (till 387).Sassanid-Roman wars lasted for a long time and finally in 387 there was concluded treaty between them. According to this agreement  Armenia was divided between Iran and Rome Empire.During the reign of Yezdigerd I in Sasanian Empire (399-420) conditions of Albania and Christian church were improved. This period was very compound for Sasanian Empire.Because of difficult circumstances Yezdigerd I decided to use from the aid of Christians against nobles. Sassanid ruler paid great attention to Albania because of its rich natural resources and geo – strategic positions.**

Yalnız bir ildən sonra ermənilər Sanatürkü paytaxtları Valarşapatdan geri çəkə bildilər. II Şapur hakimiyyətinin son onillikləri, Roma İmperiyası ilə siyasi döyüşlər və hərbi döyüşlərlə şiddətləndi. Şapurun siyasəti əvvəlcə Albaniyanı, sonra İberiyanı öz tərəfinə çəkərək bütün Cənubi Qafqaza tabe olmaqdan ibarət idi. Şapur erməni və Roma ordusuna qarşı kampaniyaya başladıqda, Urnayr Sasanilər şahından hədiyyə olaraq erməni çarı Panla müstəqil mübarizə aparmasını istədi. Baqavan bölgəsi yaxınlığındakı Dzirav sahəsindəki döyüş, Roma və müttəfiqlərinin qələbəsi ilə sona çatdı. (371-ci ildə baş verdi). Bu qələbədən sonra Kür çayı qısa müddət ərzində (387-ci ilə qədər) Ermənistan və Albaniya arasında sərhəd oldu. Sasani-Roma müharibələri uzun müddət davam etdi və nəhayət, 387-ci ildə aralarında bir müqavilə bağlandı. Bu müqaviləyə görə, Ermənistan İranla Roma İmperiyası arasında bölündü. Sasanilər İmperiyasındakı I Yezdigerd dövründə (399-420) Albaniya və xristian kilsəsinin vəziyyəti yaxşılaşdırıldı. Bu dövr Sasaniya İmperiyası üçün çox mürəkkəb bir dövr idi. Çətin şərtlər üzündən Yezdigerd 1, xristianların köməyini zadəganlara qarşı istifadə etməyə qərar verdi. Sasani hökmdarları, zəngin təbii ehtiyatlarına və geostrateji mövqelərinə görə Albaniyaya böyük diqqət yetirirdilər.

**Northern nomadic people often invaded to Albania, i.e. Sassanid provinces and so, Sassanid rulers did their best to close Derbent passage.New period of this active and aggressive policy was related to the reign of ShahehShah Yezdigerd II ,who was famous for his cruel and severe policy. Exactly, during his reign there began final phase of subordination of Albania at the instigation of Zaroastrianist clavery.( Məhz onun hakimiyyəti dövründə Zaraastrianist kahinlərin təşəbbüsü ilə Albaniyanın tabeliyində son mərhələ başladı.) After him-Yezdigerd II increased taxes twice and called cavalry from Albania in order to weaken its struggle against the Empire.According to sources, the heaviest tax form was khara-land tax (cess), which was composing 1/5 of gathered grain. Also, peasants and craftsmen gave the tax of qezit, but merchants gave-bac. Population could not utilize their harvest till they gave all taxes. Except of this,  ordinary people implemented labour obligation, called kar (work). In the middle of the 5th century Albania was governed Vache II.The circumstances in Albania became strained during the reign of Syunik Vasak (443-451). He closed Derbent passage and prevented hun tribes to enter the South Caucasus.Also sources proved that, ShahenShah Yezdigerd II sent letter to the tsars of Iberia, Albania and Armenia by the instigation of Zoroastrianist priests in 450. In this letter he demanded them to accept Zoroastrianism as well as called them to the capital of Sasanian Empire-Ktesifon.**

Şimali köçəri insanlar tez-tez Albaniyanı işğal etdilər, yəni Sasanilər vilayətləri və buna görə Sasani hökmdarları Dərbənd keçidini bağlamaq üçün əllərindən gələni etdilər. Bu aktiv və təcavüzkar siyasətin yeni bir dövrü, qəddar və sərt siyasəti ilə məşhur olan II Şahheh Şah Yezdigerd dövrünə aid idi. Məhz onun hakimiyyəti dövründə Zaroastrianist köləliyin təhriki ilə Albaniyanın tabeçiliyinin son mərhələsi başladı. Ondan sonra II Yezdigerd İmperiyaya qarşı mübarizəsini zəiflətmək üçün vergiləri iki dəfə artırdı və Albaniyadan süvarilər çağırdı. Mənbələrə görə, ən ağır vergi forması yığılmış taxılın 1/5 hissəsini təşkil edən bir xara-torpaq vergisi idi. Həm də kəndlilər və sənətkarlar qezit vergisini verirdilər, tacirlər isə bac verirdi. Əhali bütün vergiləri verənə qədər məhsullarından istifadə edə bilmədi. Bunun xaricində adi insanlar kar (iş) adlanan əmək öhdəliklərini həyata keçirirdilər. V əsrin ortalarında Albaniya II Vaçeni idarə etdi. Albaniyadakı vəziyyət Syunik Vasak (443-451) dövründə gərginləşdi. Dərbənd keçidini bağladı və hun tayfalarının Cənubi Qafqaza girməsinin qarşısını aldı. Ayrıca, mənbələr II ShahenShah Yezdigerd'in 450-ci ildə Zərdüşt keşişlərinin təhriki ilə İberiya, Albaniya və Ermənistan çarlarına məktub göndərdiyini sübut etdi. - Ktesifon.

**Tsar of Albania, Vache II was also among the people who came to the capital of Sassanid’s and accept fire-worshiping. Also it is a fact that zoroastrianist mags, being in Albania demanded from ordinary people to accept this religion.Till the construction of zoroastrianist temples Christian churches were changed into temples. Zoroastrianist mags attracted people with presents and promises about decreasing of taxes. The people, who were disagreed from current conditions killed mags.Another main thing in this period is decisive(həlledici) battle between the troops of Vardan Mamikonian and Persian armies occurred in the field of Avarayr (near Maku) in May, 451.The troops of rebels that were consisted of Albanians and Iberians were defeated in this battle. Those, who worshiped Christianity and survived at that time hid in the mountains. Some uprisings were prevented only after that, when hun – on oguz tribes, hired by Peroz crossed Alanian gates (Daryal passage) and intervened Albania in 462.That war, which brought misfortune and unhappiness to the ordinary people and that destroyed the most part of Albanian territory ended only by refusal of Vache II from independence and from throne too. Vache II requested from ShahenShah Peroz to preserve his ancestral domain and thousand families that were given him by his father and Peroz agreed with this. So, after that the dynasty of Arshakids was over in Albania in 463.After it there are some evidences that, after the death of Vache II in 470, Vachagan converted to Zoroastrianism and was appointed the governor of Artsakh. Being the tsar of Albania, Vachagan III attained to restore former privileges of Albanian tsars, decrease the taxes and so on.Moisey Kalankatly described Vachagan’s coming into throne in such words: “population of Albania were re-united under sole realm, appointed to the throne the son of King’s family Vachagan. He was the son of Yezdogerd, brother of Vache who was the tsar of Albania and Vachagan came into the throne by the vehicle of Valarsh, the king of Persia”.**

Albaniya çarı II Vaçe də Sasanilərin paytaxtına gələn və atəşpərəstliyi qəbul edən insanlar arasında idi. Albaniyada olan zoroastrianist magların adi insanlardan bu dini qəbul etmələrini tələb etməsi də bir həqiqətdir. Zoroastrianist ibadətgahlarının inşasına qədər xristian kilsələri ibadətgahlara çevrildi. Zərdüştçü mags hədiyyələr və vergilərin azaldılması ilə bağlı vədlərlə insanları cəlb edirdi. Mövcud şərtlərlə razılaşmayan insanlar magları öldürdülər. Bu dövrdə başqa bir əsas şey 451-ci ilin mayında Avardanın (Maku yaxınlığında) Vardan Mamikonyan və Fars ordularının qoşunları arasında baş verən həlledici (həlledici) döyüşdür. Albanlar və İberiyalılardan ibarət olan üsyançıların bu döyüşdə məğlubiyyətə uğradı. Xristianlığa ibadət edən və o dövrdə sağ qalanlar dağlarda gizləndilər. Bəzi üsyanlar yalnız bundan sonra, Perozun muzdla götürdüyü Hun - Oğuz tayfalarında Alaniya qapılarını (Daryal keçidi) keçərək 462-ci ildə Albaniyaya müdaxilə etdikdə, bəzi qiyamların qarşısı alındı. ərazi yalnız II Vaçenin müstəqillikdən və taxt-tacdan imtina etməsi ilə sona çatdı. II Vache, ShahenShah Peroz'dan əcdad aləmini qorumağı istədi və atası tərəfindən ona verilən min ailənin və Peroz bununla razılaşdı. Beləliklə, bundan sonra 463-cü ildə Albaniyada Arşakidlər sülaləsi sona çatdı. Bundan sonra 470-cı ildə II Vaçenin vəfatından sonra Vaçaqanın Zərdüştlüyü qəbul edib Artsaxın valisi təyin edilməsinə dair bəzi dəlillər var. Albaniya çarı olaraq III Vaçaqan, alban çarlarının keçmiş imtiyazlarını bərpa etməyə, vergiləri azaltmağa və s. Moisey Kalankatly Vaçaqanın taxta çıxmasını belə sözlərlə təsvir etdi: “Albaniya əhalisi tək səltənət altında yenidən birləşdirildi və taxta Kral ailəsinin oğlu Vaçaqan təyin edildi. Albaniyanın çarı olan Vaçenin qardaşı Yezdogerdin oğlu idi və Vaçaqan, Pers kralı Valarşın vasitəsi ilə taxta gəldi ”.

According to the information of historian, Vachagan had to convert to the religion of mags by oblige of Persian king, but he was Christian secretly. Moisey Kalankatlu informed that, Vachagan declared about his Christianity, before than ShahenShah of Persia gave freedom to religious ideas.But when Vachagan III became the governor of Albania, it was happened by the permission of Valarsh. But when Valarsh was overthrown in, Vachagan’s authority was limited only with Artsakh.Vachagan III returned all properties of Albanian nobles and officers, which was confiscated because of their participation in anti- Sassanid revolts. Otherwise, those people who served to Iran were deprived from their properties, and were assassinated.( Əks təqdirdə, İrana xidmət edənlər öz əmlaklarından məhrum oldular və öldürüldülər.) Albanian church was also interested in the strengthening of tsar’s authority. “The history of Albanians” informed us about strengthening of the church power during Vachagan’s reign.According to Albanian tsar’s mind, Aluen assemble had to stimulate the confirmation of independence of Albanian church, strengthening of religious ceremonies, destruction of remaining of non- Christian religions. On the other side, Vachagan III did his best to strengthen state power, prevented unauthorized behaviour of feudal.

These obligations (rules) were also essential for protection of state independence and struggle against foreign invaders. So, Aluen rules (obligations) were historical need.There were put such issues in the assemble, which were disagreed by religious and secular world. The analyses of assemble obligations showed that, most of the problems were decided behalf on the Albanian church.This codex of laws, consisting of introduction and 21 articles gave the church simple rules of society of Albania-for example, about marriage and divorce issues, types and amount of taxes were solved behalf on church.To the end of the reign of Vachaqan III, i.e. in 503 nomadic tribes of hun-savirs, which destroyed the union of onaqurs in North Caucasus, intervened(müdaxilə etdi) Albania and Iberia through the defended by Sassanid army, Derbent passage and captured these two states. Only after five years, Sassanid ShahenShah Kavad could withdraw them from the South Caucasus and returned Derbent and Daryal passages. During these difficult circumstances, when Sasanian Empire attained stability in the centre, it abolished the governing of Arshakids in Albania in 510.Undoubtedly, Vachaqan was the prominent governor in the history of Albania. Exactly, in his governing period there was the most suitable conditions for economic and social prosperity, for strengthening of Christianity and prosperity of Albanian church. The name of Vachaqan was mentioned as “Pious” in historical sources of that time.

***5-Azerbaijan during Arab Caliphate***

Before the Arabs appeared in Azerbaijan, its territory was the theatre of a brutal battle between the Byzantine and Sassanid empires, which had a very negative effect on the country’s political and socioeconomic situation and brought the nation to poverty.Since the time of Caliph Umar, matchs (yurusler) were made into Azerbaijan. After the Persians were routed under Nahavand, the country was controlled by the Arabs from Ardabil to Derbent (Babul Abwab). It is very bad situation that the local rulers and population thought the arrival of the Arabs as salvation(qurtuluş) from the Byzantine, Sassanid, and Khazars.Moreover, when the Arab conquests began, a moderate policy was conducted, which helped the local population to accept the Islamic religion.The conquest of Azerbaijan started in 651. It was part of a simultaneous attack launched against the north, south and east of Persia, after capturing Isfahan and Fars. These brilliantly coordinated multi-pronged (choxterefli) attacks by Caliph Umar paralyzed the whole of what then remained of the Persian Empire. After Caliph Umar came to power, the Arabs began carrying out a resettlement policy, which reached its peak during the rule of the Abbasids in every point of caliphate`s land.When the Umayyad dynasty came to power, repression of the local population intensified, which was expressed in its compulsory Islamization and repeated raising of taxes. In this respect, it should be noted that the fairest policy was conducted during the rule of the four rightful caliphs (632-661); however, after the Umayyad dynasty came to power, national uprisings and revolts began to break but again in Azerbaijan.Arab settlers also moved to Azerbaijan; during the rule of the Rawwadids . According to Belazuri, the first migration of Arabs to Azerbaijan took place during the rule of Caliph Osman. The first vali (leader) of Azerbaijan, Eshas bin Qays chose the town of Ardabil as the place to build his residence. This town became the homeland of the first Arab settlers (mainly Sahaba), who were entrusted with converting the people to Islam.Larger-scale mass migration began during the rule of Caliph Ali. So the towns of Ardabil, Tabriz, Bazz, Maraga, Barda, Beylagan, Shamakhy, and Derbent became places of compact Muslim residence.Arab settlement had an exclusively positive influence on Azerbaijan’s development. The people’s convictions, language, and thoughts changed, while the locals and the new settlers became quickly assimilated. Arabic toponyms can still be found in the names of several villages and settlements of contemporary Azerbaijan. The population of Azerbaijan, brought to ruin by the Iranian-Byzantine wars and Khazar invasions, regarded the Arabs as their saviors. For example, during the rule of the Umayyads (during the first 10 years), the Arabs limited themselves to collecting taxes, without interfering in the internal affairs of Azerbaijan. This led to a better and more peaceful life for the country’s population. After the Arab conquest, the ethnic composition of Azerbaijan significantly changed, although the sources do not provide any precise(dəqiqliklə) information about this.( Ərəblerin fəthindən sonra, Azərbaycanın etnik tərkibi əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə dəyişdi, baxmayaraq ki, mənbələr bu barədə dəqiq məlumat vermirlər.)The Umayyads were the first to give the families who moved to Azerbaijan suitable land plots(sahələr).It should be noted that later whole tribes of Arabs began migrating to Azerbaijan.When carrying out their resettlement policy, the Arabs took into account the condition of the conquered lands, their strategic location, and the composition of the population.For example, most of the population of Arran was comprised(ibarətdir) of Christians; moreover, this district was frequently attacked by the Khazars. So the Arabs built military garrisons there. After the fall of the Umayyad dynasty and establishment of Abbasid power, some changes occurred in the resettlement policy.The Abbasids moved their supporters to the land of former settlers who were sent back to their homeland -time confirmed that this policy was correct. After conquering Azerbaijan, the Arabs introduced their language into the country; all state affairs were conducted in Arabic(bütün dövlət işləri Ərəb dilində aparılmışdır).But it is also a fact that,in that period most of the intelligentsia, academics, and literary figures continued to use Persian and Arabian. And if want to speak about the resettlement policy, it began under Caliph Osman led to an increase in the Muslim population in Azerbaijan; this policy was successfully continued by Caliph Ali.The military garrisons and Muslim families who came with them mainly settled in towns that were strategic significance (Derbent, Barda, Beylagan, and so on), as well as in the southern regions of the country.The first Muslims to settle in Azerbaijan played a significant role in spreading Islam in the country. Acceptance of the new religion and its expansion in the region were promoted by them.

**About administration-** Under Umar and his successors, the Arab conquerors attempted to maintain their political and cultural merge despite the attractions of the civilizations they had conquered. The Arabs initially settled in the garrison towns. The new non-Muslim subjects were protected by the state and known as *dhimni* (meaning protected), and were to pay a special tax, the jizya (*tribute*), which was usually two dirhams for able bodied men of military age, in return for their exemption from military services. Women and Children were exempted from the Jizya.These policies were adopted to make the conquered less prone to rise up against their new masters and thus making them more receptive to Arab colonization, as it for the time being gave them release from the intolerable social inferiority system of the old Sassanid regime. Umar is reported to have issued the following instructions about the protected people:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **“** | *Make it easy for him, who can not pay tribute; help him who is weak, let them keep their titles, but do not give them our kuniyat (*Arabic traditional nicknames or titles*).* | **”** |

Practically the Jizya replaced poll taxes imposed by the Sassanids, which tended to be much higher than the Jizya. In addition to the Jizya the old Sassanid *land tax* (Known in Arabic as *Kharaj*) was also adopted.But it is also a fact that, their taxes sometimes were very unbearable like the reign of Emevids and Abbasids. For this cause Harun Er Rashid is prominent with a nickname of “Father of money”. With this policy not only peasants but also feodals devastated(müflisləşmək).

**About Religion-**After the Muslim conquest of Azerbaijan, Zoroastrians were given dhimmi status ; discrimination began in the form of violence. Zoroastrians were made to pay an extra tax called Jizya, failing which they were either killed or imprisoned. Those paying Jizya were subjected to insults and humiliation by the tax collectors. Zoroastrians who were captured as slaves in wars were given their freedom if they converted to Islam. According to Thomas Walker Arnold, for the Arabs, he would meet Ahura Mazda and Ahriman under the names of Allah and Iblis. The nobility(zadəgan) and city-dwellers(Şəhər sakinləri) were the first convert. Islam spread more slowly among the peasantry and the *dihqans*, or landed gentry. By the late 10th century, the majority of the Zoroastrians had become Muslim. Until the 15th century, most Zoroastrian muslims were Sunni Muslims, though today Azerbaijan and Iran are mostly known as a stronghold of the Shi'a Muslim faith.

***6- The liberation war under the leadership of Babek against Arab Caliphate. Khurramiddin movement***

***The liberation war under the leadership of Babek against Arab Caliphate.***

*Babek Khorramdin was born to a Zoroastrian family of Azerbaijan close to the city of Ardabil. The name of Babek was the name of the founder of the Sassanian dynasty. Khorramids fight against Arab caliphate for 60 years. They wanted to make equality among people. From 816 leader of Khorramids was called Babek. Babek’s supporters included every kind of person: peasants, poor people even feudals. Babek’s main place was Bezz castle. Khorramids could occupated some places such as Surnik, Barda, Beyleqan, Qarabag, some parts of Arran and so on. In 819 Khorramids won Arap Caliphate’s army. Then in 829 again there was fight between Khorramids and Arab Caliphate. Babek won this fight courageously. In 830 Babekoccupated Hamadan city. But in 833 first time they loss this fight. Famous Turkish personality Afshin was chosen commander of army which fight against Babek’s army. Afshin repair ways and fortresses between Barzand and Ardabil. In 836Khorramids won that war again. But unfortunately in the summer of 837 Bezz fortress was got by Arab Claphate. In 838 Babek was killed by capital punishment.Nowadays we have only the books of palace historians. Babek lived in very difficult situation in past. Babek is importan person not only Azerbaijan but also in whole Islam oreal. Babek's revolt happened among a lot of revolts. All these people who did revolts in Egypt, Al-Jazirah, Medine aremuslims. That's why we can say Babek's campaigns were also under the name of Islam.But if we want to talk about Babek’s religion there were several mifs about it. Firstly I want to share my opinions about some beliefs in Babek’s life. In some sources the word of “khorram” was understood as carouce or tippling. But I want to say that if khorrams were caroucethey couldn’t fight against Arab Caliphate for up to 20years. And there were many facts about Babek’s religion. In some sources Babek was existed in the time of mixed beliefs. There are mitraism, manicheism and shamanism. May be Babek was not belong Islamic religion but we can easily say that he is hero of our history. And we must proud of with him. Because he was the first person who made the idea of "freedom" among us.*

***Khurramiddin movement***

In historical books,the word "Khurram" was written like drunken people.And for them there is no metter what they are doing and acting.But the most interesting thing is that those who wrote this information were Arabian historicans.Maybe the reason of their writing about this is humiliate(alçaltmaq) their name.Xurremis were from Mezdekis family. The oil was holy for them. This oil was taken from Barsom plant. They made wine from this oil and get drunk.That's why they called Xurremids.The first ruler of Xurremids was Cavidan.Cavidan and Ebu Imran struggled against the power and they killed each other.Babek become the ruler of Xurremids. Babek won Arabian troops 3 times.The last fight in which Babek won was Heshdatser(830). It was the 4th war between Arabs and Xurremids. In all fights after this Arabian troops won.The Arabs were always doing their best to defeat Babek.But Babek was invincible and defeated only by betrayal. Arabs saw that it was hard to win him and decided to use not only arabian troop but also turkish soldiers.Afshin became the ruler of Arab troops. Afshin and Babek were bitter enemies but in fact it wasn't like that. During the war the connection between them become stronger. The invincibility of Xuremmids was the knowing of areas , because these areas were theirs. At once Arabs lost everything and get hungry, became weakend and Babek decided to help them. He sent a big bucket of vegetables with his soldier for hungry Arabian troop. Afshin evaluated this act and after this there created the communication between Afshin and Babek . They helped each other in various battles. But Afshin's desire to gain power and rise in the eyes of Caliph was more than anything else for him.Xurremids were the greatest and strongest movement against the strangers and riched pick points. No other movement was like it. This movement whic is written on pages of history as the one of the most powerfull movements had a great impact on the Arabs.

***7- The independent states of Azerbaijan in IX-XI centuries***

Ancient statehood traditions of Azerbaijan revived after collapse of Chaliphate since the middles of IX century. New political reviving began in Azerbaijan: states like Sadjis, Shirvanshahs, Salaris, Ravvadis, Shaddadis appeared in Azerbaijan territories, where Islam was spreaded.

Even in the first half of the VI century the **State of Shirvanshahs** founded between Shabran and Gilgilchay was approximately existed 1000 years (1538). As previously, Shirvanshahs depended on Arab Caliphate, the information about this period is very scarce. In 861 Arab origin Mazyadis  had gained the independence of Shirvanshahs. It had borders with Derbent and Samur River in north, the Kura River in the south, and Goychay and Sheki in the west, the Caspian Sea in the east. For many years Shirvanshahs  was in the scene of history and at certain times it had been ruled by various dynasties: Mazyadis (861-1027), Kasranids (1027-1382) and Darbandis (1382-1538). In 1538 it was united to Safavid state. Its capital before was  Shirvan, and since 1st quarter of X century - Yazidiyya (Shamakhy)

**Sajjids** was formed during the years of struggle against the Arab occupation. As a rule heads of this dynasty take nickname Afshin. They are descendants of Central Asia Ashrusan province. Many famous commanders of Arab army, including Afshin Heydar ibn Kavus was from this generation.One of the Turkish commanders served in Khilafat troops Muhammad bin Abu Saj Divdad  in 879 was appointed a ruler of Azerbaijan by  order of the Caliphate. And he laid a foundation of Sajids state. The borders of the state were stretched in north from Derbent to the south Zanjan and in the east to the Caspian Sea, in the west Ani and Dabil cities near Irevan. During the rein of Sajogullar (879-941) southern regions of Azerbaijan had become an independent state. Sajjids freed from subjugation of Caliphate had own money. In the late of IX century (898, 900) money was minted on behalf of Mohammed ibn Abu Saj.Since 80-es of IX century to 40-es of X century, i.e. more than half a century of historical period, all the lands of the Turkish state were in control of the state of Sajjids and this fact further deepened economic and cultural relations and strengthened the ethnic foundation of the Turkish peoples. The existence of the state was ended in 942 by the state of Salarids.The capital cities were Maragha and Ardebil.

**SALARIDS STATE**-In the conditions of political chaos in the Near and Middle East Sajids state could not also stand for a long time. Using the conflicts in Azerbaijan the ruler of Deylam (Gilan), Marzban ibn Muhammad defeated the last ruler Sajids Deysam (he was slave usurped a power in Sajids State) in 941 and captured the capital of the country Ardabil.  As Marzban ibn Muhammad (941-957) was from Salarids (941-981) dynasty the state founded by him was known in the history as Salarids state. Salarids, very soon, captured north-western lands of Azerbaijan and subjugated the state of Shirvan as well. And they captured Darband, too. In addition, Marzban ibn Mohammed annexed the territory of Armenia as well as and also subjected Eastern Georgia.Thus, the lands of Salarids state stretched from north Derbent to upper flows of Euphrates and Tigris Rivers in south, the Caspian Sea in the east and Georgia in the west.However, during the dynasty of Salarids after Sajids all Azerbaijani lands were re-united within a single state.During the reign of Salarids trading ships of Azerbaijan began sailing in the Caspian Sea. In the entire Near and Middle East the economic and military-political influence of Azerbaijan increased. The mixing of the people of different ethnic tribes with Azerbaijani nation intensified. However, after the death of Muhammad ibn Marzban (957), at result of court rivalry between his sons and his brother Vahsudan caused the weakening of central power. Often invasions of Russians to Caspian coast of Azerbaijan, robbery of Barda in 944 and the terrible massacre of city population accelerated the overthrow of Salarids.  Existence of Salarids was ended by Ravvadids in 981.The capital city was Ardabil.

**RAVVADIDS STATE** -At period of weakening of Salarids the strengthening ruler of Tabriz, Maragha and Ahar Abulhija had overthrown the last Salari ruler Ibrahim ibn Marzban (962-981) in 981 and laid the foundation of Ravvadids state.The root of this dynasty came from Arab kin moved to south of Azerbaijan during occupation by Caliphate. The founder of Ravvadis dynasty was Ar-Ravvadi al Azdi originally from Yemen. Like other Arab kin settled in Azerbaijan Ravvadis were also mixed with local population. As early as the late VIII century, Ravvadid emirate, which became the semi-independent state sometimes became completely independent and could keep all south Azerbaijani lands under own control.After defeating Salarids Ravvadids could unite all south lands under their reign. In addition, Ravvadids defeated Mughan ruler Sipahbud and made him dependant.In  1045/55 Seljuk troops campaigned to Azerbaijan under the command of sultan Togrul bey reached Tabriz. Realizing the weakness before the rival Ravvadid ruler Vahsudan accepts the power of Togrul bey and present valuable gifts to sultan. So, the Ravvadis accepted the power of Seljuks.Ravvadids had shifted the country capital from Ardebil to Tabriz. This was a progressive step. Because Tabriz was located in a place suitable for uniting all Azerbaijani lands from economic, political and cultural point of view. Tabriz which located at crossroads of different countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts, as well as connecting via Derbent passage the Volga region and Eastern Europe countries during the power of Ravvadids expanded further and accomplished.The capital cities were Ardebil and Tabriz.

**SHADDADID STATE**-The founder of the dynasty Muhammad ibn Shaddad Qurtaq using the situation existed after the arrest of Salarids ruler Muhammad ibn Marzban in 951 had captured the city of  Dvin (Dabil) being then under rule of Marzban. At that time Ibrahim Salari that ruled Azerbaijan had sent troops of Vayzur (Vayotsdzor) ruler, the vassal of his father, against Mohammed ibn Shaddad. However, Mohammed could defeat Salarids troops with the help of city's population. Some time later, troops led by self Ibrahim capture Dvin and Muhammad together with his own people escape to Vaspurakana; he died in 955/56 in Vaspurakan. After Dvin lost the bigger of two sons of Mohammed being under patronage of Vayzur ruler, Abulhasan Ali Lashkari stayed in Vayzur till 965. And his younger son Fazl began to serve Salarids and comes to Ganja ruled by Salarids ruler Ali At-Tazi, and stayed here till 969/70. While staying in Ganja with advice of the chief of Ganja city he sent a message to elder brother and invited him to Ganja and made him agree to become ruler of Ganja. Reaching and agreement with Fazl chief of Ganja city Yusuf al-Quzzaz arrested the ruler of Salarids and open city gates to Lashkari. Thus, Muhammad ibn Lashkari captured Ganja city 971 and laid the foundation of the Shadadids dynasty. Some time later Shaddadids strengthened their positions around Ganja, in Barda, Shamkir and other lands. They captured the eastern lands of Armenia, too. The territory of the country mainly covered the area between the rivers Kura-Araks. On the north Shaddadids had borders with Sheki and Kakheti kingdoms, and from south with Ravvadids. Dabil city located in the south-west of the state was subject to the Shaddadids. In 1088 the Seljuks put an end to existence of this state.The capital city was Ganja.

**Conclusion-**Birthof local states like Sadjis, Shirvanshahs, Salaris, Ravvadis, Shaddadis, Shaki after 600 years Sasani and Arabic yoke, and turning of Islam into the main religion of the country occupied important part in ethnic evolution of the Azerbaijan people, formation of unit language and culture. Thus, formation of Azerbaijan people, whose genesis based on iskits (skits, skifs), saks, massagets, huns, bulgars, khazars, barsils, pechenegs, suvars and especially oghuz turks (garagoyunlus, aghgoyunlus, saldjuck etc), lived in different historical times (as B.C as A.D ), came to the end. Azeri-turkic language became main communication mean in whole Southern Caucasus. Azeri-turkic language, ousting as well as Arabic and Persian, turned into national language.

***8-Azerbaijan under the Seljuq rule***

Since the mid of the 11th century, the major factor of socio-political and socio-economic development of Front and Cental Asia became the existence of the Seldjukids empire, which played an essential role in the history of Azerbaijan.The Seljug Empire was a [medieval](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval) Turkic [empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire), originating from the Qynyq branch of [Oghuz Turks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oghuz_Turks). The Seljug Empire controlled a vast area stretching from the [Hindu Kush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_Kush) to eastern [Anatolia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatolia) and from [Central Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia) to the [Persian Gulf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Gulf). From their homelands near the [Aral sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aral_sea), the Seljugs advanced first into [Khorasan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Khorasan) and then into mainland [Persia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persia) before eventually conquering eastern Anatolia. First campaigns of oghuz-seldjukid troops to the South Caucasus coincided to the first quarter of the 11th century. In the same campaign they intervened to Arran, reached to the cities of Nakhichevan and Dabil and in 1029, according to Georgian manuscript, Seldjuks reached and destroyed the central part of South Caucasus. Returning to Khorasan, Seldjuks rose uprising against Gaznavids. But, this uprising was pressed and in the beginning of 30s, two thousand oghuz tribes emigrated to the southern regions of Azerbaijan, settled in the possessions of Ravvadids. Emir Vahsudan gave them lands, demanded them to pay taxes and participate in his military campaigns. Most part of oghuz tribes, which stayed in Khorasan was united under the leadership of Toghrul bey and Chaghri bey, who were from the tribe of Ginig by origin. Being the vassals of Gaznavid Sultan, they began independently to enlarge their territory. Sultan Masud’s attempt to stop the danger ended with the victory of Seldjuks in 1034 and they gained part of the territory of Khorasan as igta .Soon after these events, Toghrul bey was declared the first Sultan of the dynasty of Seldjukids but he ruled the state with his brother Chaghri bey and other oghuz beys. So, there was established new oghuz state under the leadership of Sultans from the dynasty of Seldjukids. After two years, Seldjukids won Gaznavids in the most essential battle, in the location of Dandanakan near Merv. So, Seldjukids became the sole owner of Khorasan, which became the property of great Sultans.Seljuks returned to the East and they wanted to conquer Gandja. However, emir of Gandja, Lashkari II Shaddadid prevented this first campaign of Seldjukids successfully. Worring about the appearance of Seldjukid troops in Azerbaijan, ShirvanShah Kubad constructed new fortress walls around the capital city of Shamakha. For the year of 1048, emir Sharur I Shaddadid, who utilized from the actions of Seldjukids in the South Caucasus, did his best to extend(genişləndirmək) his reign through the Kur and occupied the fortresses in the frontiers of Tiflis emirate of Jafaris. But later, in 1054, Seldjukids added Iran and South Azerbaijan to their authority, where they accepted vassal oath from the emirs of Ravvadids. At the same year Toghrul bey led the campaign, which aimed to support muslim states and central part of South Caucasus-Shaddadid and Tiflis emirates. In 1055, great Sultan directed to Baghdad, where he received the symbols of authority personally from the hands of caliph. After that Baghdad caliphs became the obedient gun(itaətkar silah) of the policy of seldjukid Sultan. In April, 1060, when Toghrul bey returned from Baghdad, he encircled the biggest and majorest craft-trade and military-strategic centre-the city of Tabriz. He did not achieve anything and that’s why left this city. At the result of coming of winter, his troops left Tabriz too. Although, Tabriz was not captured his ruler and head of Ravvadid state, emir Mamlan II confirmed his vassality from Seldjukids. There was applied the tax-kharac on him, which the Ravvadid ruler paid partly and sent his sons as captive. Soon, Toghrul bey directed to another important centre of Azerbaijan – the city of Nakhichevan, where its governor accepted the Seldjukids also. The governor of Urmia, al-Khalil also accepted the reign of Seldjukids. In 1063, Khoy was captured. In 1062, after the death of Toghrul bey, his nephew, the son of Chaghri bey-Alp Arsalan became the Sultan. In 1066, Seldjuks made the ShirvanShah Fariburz I pay big contribution(xerac) -70 thousand dinars of kharac .In the 11th century Seldjukids

supported only the authority of Shaddadid emirs in the South Caucasus, as they were the pillars (sütunlar) of Seldjukid policy in the region. They (Shaddadid emirs) prevented Byzantine expansion in the South Caucasus. The empire of Seldjukids reached to its magnificence during the reign of Melik Shah. Namely in this period South Azerbaijan was completely included to the empire and in 1086, the authority of Shaddadids in Ganja was liquidated and Shirvan was obliged to pay taxes in the amount of 40 thousand dinars. One of the advantages of Saljuks dynasty for us was language.In our territory popularity began to speak in native language not in Persian or Arabian.

***9-Atabegs (Eldegizds) State of Azerbaijan: the period of existance, capital and rulers***

***The period of existance-*** **Azerbaijani Atabeks** state had declared its independence during the period of decline Seljuks. The name of the state connected with the name of Shamsaddin Eldeniz. Eldeniz was sold as slaves in childhood, and the fate led him to the palace of Seljuks. He had got the title of emir by having drawn the attention and sympathy of Sultan II Togrul with own diligence and skills. In 1136 Eldaniz  was appointed  as ruler of southern province of Azerbaijan under the son of Seljuk sultan Arslanshah atabey. He had married with widow(dul) of Sultan II Togrul Momina Khatun after the death of Sultan and was appointed as ruler of Aran and went to Barda and thus **laid the foundations of the Eldenizids state.** Although Iraq was joined to Seljuk Sultanate’s Eldegiz but formally to Seljuks, since 30-es of 12th century he rules the state as independent ruler and minted coins on his name. Arran and later Ardebil ruled by Maragha ruler Khassbey passed under the rule of Eldegiz. He is also made Shirvanshah his vassal.At the end of power of Shamsaddin Eldeniz the state borders were stretched from Derbent to Basra Gulf, from Tiflis gates to Aran and Shirvan, Iraq, Hamadan, Gilan, Mazendaran, Isfahan and Rey.During the power of son of Shamsaddin Muhammed Jahan Pahlavan, Eldanizids state was further strengthened. Kyzyl Arslan struggled for a long to get the throne from his brother Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan. After assassination of Kyzyl Arslan that concentrated power of Iraq Sultanate in own hands in 1191, the power was divided between  son of Jahan Pahlavan from Turkic origin Quteyba Khatun – Abu Bakr and sons of Inanj Khatun Qutluq Inanj and Amir Amiran.The kingdom struggle that began later between the brothers resulted in weakening of Abu Bakir. However, the external attacks (Kharazmshahs, Georgians, etc.) contributed to the collapse of the state. After the death of Abu Bakr his brother Uzbek came to power and during his reign recession(tənəzzül) of Atabeks state accelerated.During Atabeks big trade and art centre of Azerbaijan like Ganja, Tabriz,  Nakhichevan, Ardabil, Derbent, Baku, Shamakhy, Beylagan were very popular. At that time the population of Tabriz, Ganja crossed over 100 thousand, and the number of Nakhchivan's population was about 80-100 thousands.In 1225 as a result of attacks of Kharazmshah  Jalaladdin the state of Atabeks was declined.

***Capitals-***At different times the cities of Ganja and Nakhchivan were capitals of Azerbaijan Atabeks state.The period of Eldanizids was the renaissance period of the Azerbaijan. At that time, cities were accomplished, trade, crafts, animal husbandry, farming was very developed.

***Rulers:***

**Shams ad-Din Ildeniz (Eldeniz)-**Shams ad-Din Ildeniz was a capable general and he joined wide territory between the Caucasus and the Persian Gulf. The word “Azam” (Azam stands for Great) was added to his title, a tile which all of the State’s rulers would use. His strongest foe was Georgia, whose army was strengthened by 40,000 Kipchak Turkic warriors. In 1138 the Georgian king Demetre I, attacked the ancient city of Ganja. While leaving the city his troops carried off the well-known iron gate of Ganja as their trophy, which is now on display in the city of Gori. The Georgians made plundering raids on Ani, Dvin, Ganja, Nakhchivan and other regions controlled by the Atabeg. Eldeniz formed a union with other Seljukids to fight against the Georgians, and in 1163 the allies inflicted a defeat on king George III of Georgia. In response to this defeat, the czar of Georgia occupied Ganja in 1165. Georgians took several Azerbaijani cities and reached such faraway cities as Nakhchivan and Beylakan. In 1173, Atabeg Shams ad-Din Ildeniz began a major campaign against Georgia but was defeated. His troops retreated(geri çəkildi). Shams ad-Din Ildeniz died in 1174 in Nakhchivan. He and his wife were buried in a religious school (madrasa) they had built in Hamadan, the Seljuk capital.

**Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan-**After Shams ad-Din Eldeniz death, the Seljuk prince, Arslan Shah, tried to assert(iddia etmek) his own authority and replace the new Atabeg, Shams ad-Din's son, Grand Atabeg Mohammed Jahan Pahlavan but failed, and was poisoned to death. Pahlavan transferred his capital from Nakhchivan to Hamadan in western Iran, and made his younger brother, Qizil Arslan Othman, the ruler of Azerbaijan. In 1174, Qizil Arslan captured Tabriz, which became his capital. Also Jahan Pahlavan awarded each of mamluks a region or town as *iqta*. The Twelve years of Pahlavan's rule are considered the most peaceful period of the State’s existence. Under his reign the central power was strengthened and no foreign enemy invaded Atabeg territory. All this had positive influence on the development of science, handicraft, trade, and arts too.

**Kyzyl Arslan-**After Pahlavan’s death his brother Qizil Arslan came to the throne. He maked a successful struggle against the Seljuk rulers. However, the authority of the Atabeg was also weakening as the regional mamluks strengthened their own power in their areas. Shirvanshakh Akhsitan, who used to be Atabeks’ vassal, decided to benefit from the weakening of the Atabek’s power and invaded his territories in 1186. He was defeated. They reached Baku. Qizil Arslan occupied all the land of Shirvan in 1191 and overthrew Togrul III, the last Seljuk ruler of Hamadan.After obtaining the Abbasid caliph's permission, Qizil Arslan was proclaimed as Sultan only to be assassinated(öldürüldü) later the same year. Power was divided among his three sons: Abu Bakr, Qutluq Inandj and Amir Amiran. Abu Bakr governed Azerbaijan and Arran; his brothers ruled Khorasan and several neighboring regions. Soon, these three successors began to fight each other for the throne. Abu Bakr won but in the process the State’s defense capability declayed.

**Uzbek-**In that period there were many foreign influences and all them weakened state. Further shook the already weakened State, which invited another invasion from Georgia, this time from the troops of the czarina Tamara, which occupied several Azerbaijani towns before returning to Georgia.Uzbek, who had married a daughter of Sultan Togrul, was faced by the Mongol invaders, initially buying them off. All them weakened Atabegs.

**End of the state-** In 1225 as a result of attacks of Kharazmshah Jalaladdin the state of Atabeks was declined.

***10- Renaissance culture in Azerbaijan***

*There was Renaissance in culture in Azerbaijan in IX-XI centuries. There were many architectural ,scientific works during that period.But culture develop not only in these sides but also scientists like Behmenyar ,Mekki Tebrizi ,Miyanecci(he was also philosopher).Also linguist like Khatibe Tebrizi.There was a great developing in literature too.For instance,Ebul-ula-Gencevi, Qetran Tebrizi and even Nizami Gencevi. Nizami Gencevi’s plays were culmination of that period. Also in that period there was a new speciality-ozan also.But most important one for historians in the renaissance period is the spreading of the azerbaijanian language to all Azerbaijan. And it was communating language in that period.The ancient architectural monuments of each country reflect its history . That is way , architectural monuments represent situation of society in their own time.*

***A mosque in the Sundu village of Shamakhi****-This ancient architectural monument was built in 920 and now it is avaible. People came here everyday. This mosque reflects the Islamic history of that period.*

***Amaras monastery****-This monastery was built in the 6th century in Sos village of Khojavand.During the archeological investigations, three construction phases of the monument were identified.Phases are IV century,X and XIX century.DuringVachagan III period,the monastery was repaired, but its decor was not changed.It monument was the oldest basilica in IV century in Amaras.*

***Alinja Tower****-Alinja Tower was built in VII-IX century. It was known as Atabeg's residence and treasure locationn.This tower was a stronghold for protection. Teymur entered the castle hardly and he was surprised by this incident.The castle was destroyed during the attacks and restoration of this castle was decided by Sultan Ahmed.*

***Khodaafarin Bridge****-This bridges are two [archbridges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_bridges" \o "Arch bridges) across the Aras River which connect the territory of the de jure Azerbaijan de facto Artsakh Republic  with Iran. The first one with 11 arches was built in the 11–12th centuries and the second with 15 arches in the 13th century.It was built in 1027 by Fazl bin Muhammed’s desire.*

***Maiden Tower****-The Maiden Tower is a 12th century monument in the Baku.He was ancient monument of Azerbaijan.The wall of the tower is shown: “The son of David Mesud's tower”It was a defense building.Because its walls were thick.There was no 1st and 2nd floor stairs to complicate the attack.*

***Ancient Gates of Ganja****-The Ancient Gates of Ganja were a masterpiece of craftsmanship of the 10th to 11th centuries. In 1063,Shavur I, ruler of the Shaddadids dynasty, decided to build a castle surrounding Ganja. Six large gates were erected in different directions of the town. Upon Shavur's order Azerbaijani master Ibrahim ibn Osman built the gates. The gates were of cast iron decorated on the outside with stamped ornaments and patterns made according to the chasing method.*

***GulustanTower****-Althrough findings of the tower belongs to IX century, Gulustan tower was rebuilt and fortified in the twelfth and early XIII centuries.One of the interesting buildings of the Gulustan fortress is underground.When the water is over people bring water using this way. There were also many other monuments of Ajami. For this cause, this period is rich with Ajami`s monuments.For instance, Yusif ibn Kuseyir Mausoleum ,Momine Khatun Mausoleum, Juma Mosque , Darulmulk i.e.*

***11-Atttacks of mongols to Azerbaijan***

*Mongol troops captured and plundered Zencan, Ardebil, Serab and other cities. Then Mongols besieged the city of Tabriz, which was the residence of last ruler of Azerbaijan Atabeys, Ozbek (1210-1225).Ozbek, who could not resist to Mongols, concluded agreement with them. He presented lots of dresses, cattle and gold to Cebe and Subutay.*

*In 1221, the troops of Cebe and Subutay again attacked to Azerbaijan.  They destroyed lots of cities and directed to Tabriz. The governor of Tabriz, Shamsaddin Turghai paid big kharac, consisted of money, dress and cattle and was able to save the city from destruction. Later Mongols directed to Maragha. Tabriz(three times) gave tax and released from occupied. They captured Serab and then directed to Beylagan. In 1222, they directed from Shamakha to Derbend. So,* ***first*** *intelligence campaign of Mongols to Azerbaijan was over in 1222, Mongols left the territory of Azerbaijan and through Eastern Europe returned to Mongolia*

*Mongols, who utilized from the weakness of Azerbaijan in the period of Jalaladdin’s reign attacked to Azerbaijan for the* ***second time*** *in 1231. Mongol army was led by Cormogon Noyon. Mongols captured the cities of Rey, Hamadan, Maragha, put heavy taxes over their population. Then they besieged the city of Tabriz. Mongols captured Shamkir, Baku and Tovuz. The conquest of Azerbaijan was over by the capturing of Derbend in 1239. The second campaign of Mongols differed from the first one. The goal of the second campaign was not only a robbery, but also the fortification in the territory of Azerbaijan.*

***The third*** *campaign of Mongols to the Azerbaijan was in 1256.The other campaigns differed from gained new area and was strengthened in here.*

*It is also a fact that , Mongols did not return to Mongolia, and settled in South Caucasus and Iran.*

***12.The campaign of Amir Timur in Azerbaijan***

*In 1386 Amir Timur know as Tamerlane one of the mightiest conquerors of the East started his conquest of Azerbaijan. During the first campaign (1386-1388) Amir Timur captured Sultaniyya Tabriz and Nackhivan. In contrast to Tokhtamysh, Amir Timur did not make slaughters and did not destroy the cities. On the contrary he ordered to repair castle walls of Darband and in Beylagan making renovation works the water supply was provided from the Aras River. Timur consigned the rule of Azerbaijan and the neighbor countries to his son Miranshah. Unlike his father Miranshah wasted time and money for entertainment and was not capable to rule the country in proper way. During his governing no rule of law was followed. According to the sources the most beautiful buildings in Sultaniyya were destroyed. Things reached the point that in the third campaign of Timur in 1399 this situation was verified by the special commissions although Timur did not punish his son on the basis of terrible facts but all of his fun friends were executed and he had confiscated the property of nobility who had received plenty of gifts from Miranshah. To keep getting Azerbaijan and his neighbor countries under his control, Timur launched the second campaign in 1392 and re-captured Tabriz. Timur was able to capture the fortress Alinja after the 14 years of hard besiegement where the treasury of Sultan Ahmad Jalairi was kept only during the third campaign in 1400. Azerbaijan was the basic strategic point for Timur against his rival Tokhtamysh and Shirvanshah I Ibrahim was his nearest ally in this struggle.*

***13.Garagoyunlu state***

*This state was founded in 1410 and existed till 1468. Kara Yusuf who was the main founder of the Garagoyunlu State was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. Yusuf has been one of the significant characters of the Turkish history. He was a tall man and he was an extremely brave, powerful and active man. He was not only a capable statesman but also he was very respectful to the religious believe of people. For this reason after the Mongolian hegemony, he is valued as the first great Turkic statement, Turkic language was used as an administrative and a palace language of state established by Kara Yusuf. At the same time he had an intelligent, prudent and generous character. Diyarbakir was the center of the Karakoyunlu beylik. In 1410 Kara Yusuf defeated his former ally’s troops in Shanbi-Kazan near Tabriz. As aresult of this victory Sultan Ahmed had been obliged to sign up a decree about giving an official authority to Pirbudagh both in Azerbaijan and Irak. Thus in 1410 a new state of Azerbaijan – Garagoyunlu state with the capital city Tabriz was established. Garagoyunlu state included lands to the south from Kura River, Eastern Anatolia, Irak and the Arab Irak and Ajam IRak. In December 1412 the battle of Chalagan near the Kura river ended in victory for Kara Yusuf and latter took hostage Ibrahim of 60, his brother and his seven sons. The Timurids had not stopped their pretensions to Azerbaijan Kara Yusuf got ready to fight with the Timurids but his unexpected death in 1420 caused a fend among the emirs and Sultan Shahrukh captured Tabriz without fighting. Succeeding his father Kara Isgandar clashed with the Timurids but he was defeated near Alashkered in 1421. During Jahanshah he attacked in 1453-1458 Ajem Irak, Mazandaran and Khorasan and as a result borders of state expended in the east towards Khorosan. Though Herat was seized in 1458, according to the contract concluded with Teymuri Abu Said, Garagoyunlu had left Herat. During the campaign on Aghqoyunlu in November 1467 Jahanshah was attacked by Uzun Hasan in place Sanjak near Mush and was killed. After defeating the son of Jahanshah, Hasan Ali in 1468, the Garagoyunlu state declined.*

***14.Aghgoyunlu state***

*The Ak Koyunlu also called the White Sheep Turkmans was a Persinate Sunni Oghuz Turkic tribal federation that ruled present day Azerbaijan, Armenia, Eastern Turkey part of Iran and northern Irak and northern Irak from 1378 to 1501. Uzun Hasan was founder of Aghgoyunlu state. In 1453, 16 January he destroyed his brother Cahangir Mirza’s forces who wanted to include Diyarbekir. Cahangir Mirza ran away Mardin after he entered the alliance Karakoyunlu which the main opponent of Aghgoyunlu. In 1467, 11 November in Mush war Uzun Hasan defeated Karakoyunlu and Chanshah Hakiki was killed. In 1468 Uzun Hasan caught the south of Azerbaijan and Karabakh without any difficulty. A large part of Karakoyunlu was combined with Aghgoyunlu. Tabriz was capital of Aghgoyunlu and Karakoyunlu state collapsed. The Akkoyunlu state replaced it. The first reason of Aghgoyunlu – Ottoman wars was Trabzon problem. Aghgoyunlu saw Trabzon as its property. This city was a convenient way of Aghgoyunlu merchants go to Kara sea. In 1461 the first war between Aghgoyunlu and Ottoman was in Koyluhisar but Uzun Hasan decided to make peace with Ottoman for the present. In 1461 Trabzon was captured by Ottoman and contract of Yassichaman was signed between Aghgoyunlu and Ottoman. IN 1472 against Ottoman state was created alliance of Aghgoyunlu- Venesiya. But Venesiya betrayed Aghgoyunlu and put 2 turkish state face-to-face and ran. In 1473, 1 august was Malatya war between Aghqoyunlu and Ottoman, Uzun Hasan’s army won this war. In 1473, 11 august was Otlukbeli war between Akkoyunlu and Ottoman. Ottoman won this war. In 1474-1477 Uzun Hasan marched in Georgia and Tiflis , Kori was captured. In 1477 between Uzun Hasan and Georgian char was signed peace agreement. As a result Eastern Georgia was combined Aghgoyunlu. After Uzun Hasan YaKUB Mirza came to power. The Safavids put an end to the rule of Aghgoyunlu in 1501.Aghgoyunlu state collapsed in 1501 and Safavids state came to power.*

***15.The Safavid state and its place in history***

*In the 16th century there was a great need establishing a unique state. It became possible in 1501. Fifteen- year- old Shah Ismail united all the regions and the Safavid state was established. It was the most significant period in the history of Azerbaijan. In 1499 Ismail the grandson of Uzun Hasan, the ruler of the Aghgoyunlu state left Lahijan for Ardabil. His troop consisted of 1500 warriors. In the autumn of 1500 Ismail invaded Shamakhi and defeated Farrukh Yassar the ruler of Shirvanshah. In the spring of 1501 Ismail’s troops entered Baku. Then they defeated the troops of Alvend Mirza from Tabriz. Ismail managed to unite all the territories of Azerbaijan under his own state power. In the autumn of the same year fifteen- year- old Ismail entered Tabriz declared himself shah and founded the state of Safavids. The Safavids State the first united and centralized Azerbaijan state came into existence with Tabriz as its capital. It was the most significant period in the history of Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijan language got the official status. Thus, the diplomatic negotiations and meetings held with the envoys of the foreign countries at the Safavids palace were all conducted in the Azerbaijani language. Due the constructive reforms internal and foreign political carried out by Shah Ismail, Shah Tahmasib, Shah Abbas and other Safavids rulers, Safavids state became one of the most powerful and influential empires of the Middle and near East on the whole. The Safavids State had close diplomatic ties with many countries. Shah Ismail maintained relations with Hungary and Germany. Trade relations began to increase. As a result of the extensive reforms implemented by the Safavid rulers, especially by Shah Abbas the Safavids state had become one of the most powerful military powers of the world due to its disciplined strong army. The capital cities were Tabriz Gazvin(1555) and Isfahan(1598). During the latter half of the 16th century wars between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavids the Ottoman occupation of the Eastern Caucasia. As the Safavid dynasty began to wane the Russians and Ottomans fought over the area….*

***16.Safavids and Ottomans wars in XVI-XVII centuries***

*The Safavids resisted Ottoman Turkey conquest and fought with Sunni Ottomans from the 16th century to the early 18th century. The Ottomans hated the Safavids. They were regarded as infidels and the Ottomans launched campaigns of jihad against them. Many were murdered in Ottoman territory. Mesopotamia was a battle ground between Ottomans and Persians. The Safavids made peace when they thought it expedient. When the Suleyman the Magnificent conquered Baghdad 34 camels were needed to carry gifts from the Persian shah to the Ottoman court. The gifts included a jewel box adorned with a pear size ruby,20 silk carpets, a tent topped with gold and valuable manuscripts and illuminated Korans. The Safavids empire received a blow that was to prove fatal in 1524, when the Ottoman sultan Selim I defeated the Safavids forces at Chaldiran and occupied the Safavid capital, Tabriz. The Safavids attacked the Sunni Ottoman Empire but were crushed. Under Selim I there was a mass slaughter of dissident Muslims in the Ottoman Empire before the battle. Although Selim was forced to withdraw because of the harsh(sert) winter and Iran’s scorched(yanmis) earth policy, and although Safavid rulers continued to assert claims to spiritual(menevi) leadership the defeat shattered(sarsidici) belief in the shah as a semidivine a figure and weakened the hold of the shah over the qizilbash chiefs. In 1553 the Ottoman sultan Suleyman occupied Baghdad and then extended Ottoman rule to southern Iraq in 1624. Baghdad was retaken by the Safavids under Shah Abbas but retaken by the Ottomans in 1638. Except for a brief period when Safavid rule was restored, Iraq remained firmly in Ottoman hands. The Ottoman also continued to challenge the Safavids for control of Azerbaijan and the Caucasian until the Treaty of Qasr e Shirin in 1639 established frontiers both in Iraq and in the Caucasus that remain virtually unchanged in the late twentieth century.*

***17.*** ***The campaign of Peter I to Azerbaijan***

*The majority of South Caucasian nationals had the same religion and roots as the Ottomans so this state had a powerful impact and reputation in the region. On the contrary Russia a state with imperial ambitions and antiturkish and anti muslim policies had minimal impact and reputation in the region. The Russian empire led by Peter Great prepared military plans to occupy Caucasus and the Caspian region. The Russian diplomatic mission led by Volinsky who had been sent to the Safavid palace from 1715-1717 was able to gather sensitive intelligence about the army, castles, navy, ports defensive capability and political situation in the Safavid empire. In 1718 Volinsky informed Peter I about the current situation and mentioned that the Safavid Empire was in decline and Russia could attack immediately they could capture lands, even with a relatively small armed force. Peter I planned to attack the Safavids in 1723 and prepared seriously for this military campaign but information that the Afghans had captured Isfahan accelerated the timetable for this campaign. Peter I was planning to occupy Caspian seashore seize all the natural resources in the region and control the trade routes in Volga Caspian region. On July 18, 1722, Peter I started his military campaign to the Caspian region. His army had 106,000 personnel and 274 warships in total. Peter I lied to the Safavids that he was going to the Caspian region and Shamakhi in order to fight against Haji Davud and take revenge for the Russian merchants who had been killed. The Russians said that if the shah would concede the Caspian seashore territories to them they would help The Safavids in their struggle against the Ottoman and protect these regions from Ottoman penetration. In 1722 Peter I complied a manifesto in which he promised that he would protect the safety and property of people during the military campaign. He also mentioned that he would protect Christians from Muslims. The Russian army moved toward Darband and destroyed 7 villages. The supreme commander of the Safavid army Vakhtang VI did not resist against the Russian. Only a few garrisons resisted against the Russian army. The Russians used intimidation tactics and they produced the expected result.*

***18. Nadir Shah Afshar’s authority in Azerbaijan***

*In accordance with ancient Turkic traditions, a great assembly, Qurultay, was summoned by Nadir Afshar in February of 1736 in the Mughan plain. In the assembly which lasted for more than a month all invited members were given the opportunity to express their opinions in an open way about the Safavid dynasty’s future fate. Thus the reign of the Afsharid dynasty started in Azerbaijan. After coming to power Nadir Shah charged his brother Ibrahim to govern all Azerbaijan, which united Shirvan, Karabakh, Tabriz and the Chukhur-Saad Beylerbeylik of the Safavid period, as well as Georgia and Dagestan. The tax policy of Nadir Shah was targeted towards a way of collection of taxes and duties in the exact time to the treasury. Although residents of some provinces were exempted from certain taxes the general tax burden increased from year to year during his reign. It is interesting that the jizya tax on non-Muslims was cancelled by decree of Nadir Shah from 1736-1739. Nadir Shah started to take important steps in order to end the religious discrimination that existed in the Turkic and Muslim word. During the peace negotiations with the Ottomans, Nadir Shah’s proposal, which sought to put an end the discrimination of Shia Islam, to recognize the moderate Jafari mazhab as the fifth mazhab of Islam and to define the space for Shia Muslims in the Kaaba, was not accepted in the assembly of the high-level Ottoman Muslim clergy. The main aim of Nadir Shah who preferred the identity of Turkishness and who spoke Turkish in the palace even with foreign ambassadors was to create a union of Turkic peoples. He sought to unify Azerbaijan Central Asia and the Ottoman TURKS under the same mazhab against the penetration of Western Europe countries to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and against the Russian occupation of the Caspian sea coast.*

***19.The khanates,malikids and sultanates in the northen part of Azerbaijan***

***20.Garabagh khanate***

*The Karabakh khanate was established in 1748 by Panahali Khan of Javanshir (1748-1763). Panahali Khan returned the tribes, Javanshir, Otuziki, Kabiri and others which were exiled(surgun etmek) to Khorasan by Nadir Shah to their homeland settling them in the former places. Due to the lack of city reliable stronghold in the khanate, firstly Panahali Khan built the fortress Bayat. Some forces, standing in enmity position to him, especially Khamsa Christian meliks, appealed Haji Chalabi to war against Panah Khan by sending him letters.In 1752 Panahali Khan also took part in “Treason of Qizilqaya” by entering an alliance with Erekle II, king of Kartli, against Shaki khanate. Mohammad Hasan Khan Qajar , aiming to seize the former possessions of the Safavids attacked Karabakh with the 30 thousand of army in 1757. Panah Khan won the battle of Khatin Arkhy. Two cannons of Mohammad Hasan Khan were taken over and brought to the castle. In 1759 Panahali Khan’s main enemy Fatali Khan of Urmia laid siege(muhasire) to Shusha. But Fatali Khan Afshar’s attack was prevented, Panahali Khan pledged(ehd etmek) his son Ibrahim Khalil and dispute resolved peacefully. Subsequently, in 1763 Panahali Khan joined the alliance(ittifaq) led by Karim Khan Zand against Fatali Khan of Urmia and the main reason for taking part in the offensive (hucum) to the Urmia khanate was his son’s hostage. The same year Panahali Khan trusting Karim Khan Zand took part in “Shiraz feast” and died in the Shiraz hostage inexplicably.(TEECCUBLU DEYIL)During the reign (padsahliq) of Ibrahim Khalil Khan (1763-1806) Karabakh khanate magnified even more. As his father he put an end to subversive(daqidici) actions of kingdom of Kartli and Christian meliks protected by Russia. In the 1780s the Karabakh khanate was able to repel(qovmaq) the Fatali Khan’s attacks, which were part of his policy to unite the whole Azerbaijan under his rule. That time king of Kartli Erekle II supported Ibrahim Khalil Khan as an ally(muttefiq). In 1780 allies occupied Ganja khanate. Ibrahim Khalil Khan could spread(yaymaq) his influence in the Nakhchivan and Tabriz khanate for certain time.*

***21.Sheki khanate***

*The Shaki khanate which had been established by Haji Chalabi in 1743 distinguished among the north khanates of Azerbaijan and was able to compete with the Quba and Karabakh khanates. After the death of Nadir shah(1747), Haji Chalabi Khan had become completely independent. Though Haji Chalabi khan tried to unite Azerbaijani lands subjugating other khanates, but these efforts didn’t get any serious success. He attacked Karabakh khanate in 1748 and besieged(muhasire etmek) the fortress of Bayat, but he could not seize the fortress and losing in the battle of Bayat, Haji Chalabi Khan marked the power of Panahali Khan with these words: ”Until now he was piece of silver not minted; we came and made him coin ”. Though Haji Chalabi’s attempt to subjugate(ozone tabe) Tabriz khanate was unsuccessful, he incorporated(daxil) the Qabala and Arash sultanates to his khanate. Shaki khanate’s gradual(tedrici) strengthening (quvvetlendirme) was upsetting the Karabakh and Ganja khanates especially the kingdom of Kartli. Erekle II who lost the battle in 1751 was able to forge an alliance against Haji Chalabi Khan. In 1752 Shahverdi khan of Ganja, Heydargulu Khan of Nakhchivan, Kazim Khan of Qaradagh , Panahali Khan of Karabakh and others who had come to join against Haji Chalabi were betrayed by Erekle II. One of Haji Chalabi’s main aims was to capture Shamakhi khanate. However his dream was realized by Husain Khan. In 1767 Hussein Khan and Fatali Khan of Quba captured Shamakhi khanate and divided it among themselves. But in 1768 Fatali Khan occupied the lands, which had to be under the rule of Shaki khanate. Although in 1785, Shaki khanate fell under the rule of Quba khanate, after the death of Fatali khan it went back to independence again. Selim Khan of Shaki who came to power in 1795, ruled the khanate until 1806. Territory of the khanate consisted of 8 maghals. Maghals were managed by naibs, which designated by the khan. The main fields of the economy were agriculture crafting and trade. Silk of Shaki was very popular even in the furthest countries.*

***22.Guba khanate***

*The governor of Guba province Husaynali Khan had resided in the Khudat fortress firstly. Then he changed the center to Guba in 1735 and constructed a magnificent palace. Husaynali Khan declared independence of the Guba khanate 1747. Husaynali khan incorporated Salyan district to Guba khanate by his hereditary(irsi) right.*

*Fatali khan began the combined process from Darband and it was disappointed. The Baku khanate was also under political influence by the marriage diplomacy in 1767. Then Fatali khan named Hakim of Guba, Darband, Baku and Salyan. The troops of Guba and Shaki khanates captured Shamakhi khanate in 1767 and territory of khanate was divided between Fatali khan and Husaynali khan. Fatali khan attacked New Shamakhi on 17 august 1768 and incorporated Shamakhi khanate’s mahals, belonged to Shaki. The same year occupying the Javad khanate, Fatali khan became a ruler of the northwest of Azerbaijan. Shamakhi, as a former capital city of Shirvanshahs, was an important political and strategic point for the incorporation of the khanates of Karabakh, Shaki and others. Fatali khan transferred people from Darband to Shamakhi to strengthen dominance. Fatali khan wanted to spread his power to the south of Aras River. Although he captured Ardabil and Meskhin in 1784, he left these cities because of the discontent of Russia. Fatali khan combined Shaki khanate in 1785. He also combined Qara Khan of Lankaran in 1785 and the he attacked Gilan and Karabakh khanates alongside with him. Fatali khan’s great campaign to the Karabakh was defeated by Ibrahim Khan and his ally, king of Kartli Erekle II in 1783. The unification policy of Fatali khan, started from 1759 has faced with the other khanate as well as Russia the rulers of Dagestan and other neighbor country which created and alliance and organized a campaign against him. In 1773 the united forces of Shaki, Avar and Karabakh seized(tutmaq) Shamakhi, attacking Fatali khan. In 1774 in the battle of Gavdushan , near Khudat, Fatali kahn was defeated and withdrew to Salyan.*

***23.The military campaign of Aga Muhammad shah Gajar and Russian troops under the leadership of V.Zubov to Northern Azerbaijan***

*Aga Muhammad shah Gajar started to attack with 100 thousands person troop in 3 direction to nothern azerbaijan in summer of the 1795:*

*1.The first bunch passed from Mugan and Shirvan, then they had to hit to Daghistan.*

*2.The Second bunch had to occupy Nakchivan and Shirvan khanates.*

*3. The third bunch had to capture Garabagh then attack to Georgia under the leadership of Aga Muhammad shah Gajar.*

*The troops of Gajar besieged(muhasireye aldilar) Shusha in the end of summer of 1795.But 33 days blockade was no result. Could not capture Shusha ,then Gajar moved towards Tiflis in august and he captured Tiflis in the 12 september of the 1795.Lack of food supply of troop, threat of attack of Russian troops(Rus qosunlarinin hucum tehlukesi) caused to leave Tiflis of Gajar. Thus Aga Muhammad shah Gajar left Northen lands of Azerbaijan in the beginning of 1796.*

*It started military campaigns of Zubov to Azerbaijan in 18 April of the 1796. Attacked to Darband ,Guba and Russian captured Baki in 13 of the June. Russian military bunchs were lost(uduzur) by 500 thousands person United forces of Sheykhali khan and Gazigumukh in Alpan region. And The other attacks of Russian was no result.*

*Thus Russian troops left Azerbaijan*

***24.The first Russia-Iran war. Gulistan treaty***

*After the capture of Ganja, Russian army forced the Qajar Iran to take decisive(helledici) steps.The requestof Fatali Shah to Russia to withtraw its troopsfrom the South Caucasus was turned down and in June 1804 the first Russo-Persian war started.As in the Sefevid period, the Qajar army called Qizilbash or the Az army. The battle between this army and the Russian troops ended in victory of Russia. After another bloody battle the Russian troops led by Tsitsianov could not succeed.*

*Some khans in the face of increasing military, political and diplomatic pressure of Russia, as well as under the influence of "Ganja tragedy" to Russia. Mainly Kharabaq and Shaki khans under the pressure of threatening Russian demands had been forced to come to the camp of General Tsisianov.Kharabaq and Shaki khanates could not have relations with any foreign state without the Russian consent.In fact, it meant the loss of the right to maintain an independent foreign policy.*

*Khan of Shamaki was also forced to sign a treaty.The Russian commander Tsitsianov sent to Baku khan extremely difficult conditions.According to these conditions all the income of the Baku khanate would be sent the Russian treasury. The khanate would have had to be under control of the administration.*

*Thanks to the negotiations, which were conducted under the mediation of england, on october 12, 1813, in the Gulustan village of Kharabakh, a peace treaty was signed between Russia and the Qajar Iran. Under the terms of Gulustan treaty, consisting of 11 articles the war between the 2 states was completed.*

*As a result of this unfair treaty most of North Az was under the rule of Russian empire except Nakhcivan and Eriven khanate, have been left out of contract.*

***25.Turkmanchay Treaty***

*The****Treaty of Turkmenchay****was an agreement between*[*Persia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persia)*and the Russian Empire, which concluded the Russo-Persian War (1826-1828). It was signed on 10 February 1828 in Torkamanachay, Iran. By the treaty, Persia ceded to Russia control of several areas in the*[*South Caucasus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Caucasus)*: the*[*Erivan Khanate*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erivan_Khanate)*, the [Nakhchivan Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nakhchivan_Khanate" \o "Nakhchivan Khanate), and the remainder of the [Talysh Khanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talysh_Khanate" \o "Talysh Khanate). The boundary between Russian and Persia was set at the*[*Aras River*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aras_River)*. These territories comprise modern-day*[*Armenia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia)*, the southern parts of the modern-day Republic of*[*Azerbaijan*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijan)*, [Nakhchivan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nakhchivan_Autonomous_Republic" \o "Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic), as well as [Iğdır Province](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I%C4%9Fd%C4%B1r_Province" \o "Iğdır Province)  (now part of*[*Turkey*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey)*).*

*The treaty was signed for Persia by Crown Prince*[*Abbas Mirza*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbas_Mirza)*and Allah-Yar Khan Asaf al-Daula, chancellor to Shah [Fath Ali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fath-Ali_Shah_Qajar" \o "Fath-Ali Shah Qajar) (of the*[*Qajar Dynasty*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qajar_Dynasty)*), and for Russia by General*[*Ivan Paskievich*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivan_Paskievich)*. Like the 1813*[*Treaty of Gulistan*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Gulistan)*, this treaty was imposed by Russia, following military victory over Persia. Paskievich threatened to occupy [Tehran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehran" \o "Tehran)in five days unless the treaty was signed.*

*By this final treaty of 1828 and the 1813 Gulistan treaty, Russia had finalised conquering all the [Caucasus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasus" \o "Caucasus) territories from [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qajar_dynasty" \o "Qajar dynasty), comprising modern-day [Dagestan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dagestan" \o "Dagestan), eastern [Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_(country)" \o "Georgia (country)), [Azerbaijan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijan" \o "Azerbaijan), and [Armenia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia" \o "Armenia), all which had formed part of its very concept for centuries. The area to the North of the river [Aras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aras_River" \o "Aras River), amongst which the territory of the contemporary nations of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and the [North Caucasian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Caucasus" \o "North Caucasus) Republic of Dagestan were Iranian territory until they were occupied by Russia in the course of the 19th century.*

*As a further direct result and consequence of the two treaties, the formerly Iranian territories became now part of Russia for around the next 180 years, except Dagestan, which remained a Russian possession ever since. Out of the greater part of the territory, three separate nations would be formed through the*[*dissolution of the Soviet Union*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissolution_of_the_Soviet_Union)*in 1991, namely Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. Lastly and equally important, as a result of Russia's imposing of the two treaties, it also decisively parted the*[*Azerbaijanis*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijanis) *and [Talysh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talysh_people" \o "Talysh people) ever since between the two nations.*

***26.Ressettlement policy and administrative reforms of Tsarist Russia in Azerbaijan in XIX century.***

*Russian Empire, which foreign and domestic policies carried out the anti-Turkic and anti-Muslim character in nature, was trying to create in th region the support of the Christian population in the process of the conquest of Northen AZ and after its capture.*

*The Tsarist authorities believed that the German colonists will play an important role" in the decreasing of European farming culture" in the region. For these 2 colonies, for 6 month, were spent more than 500 thousand rubles.The colonists, have not learned the local population in any new ways of farming, could not compensate for the spent money on them. In the 1830s, during the war, they became bankrupt. They were free from state taxes on the 20 years period.*

*In politics of the creation of social support by the Christian population in Northern Az, the Tsarist government applied variety methods. Muslim population of Az has expressed serious protest to the government actions.The Russian government had taken any steps to turn the historical Az lands into "the Armenian settlement" and had mobilized all the military, political and financial resources of the state for this policy. The 15th article of Turkmanchay treaty, concluded with the Qajarid Iran, the problem of resettlement of the Armenians, who most benefited from this treaty. As an ethnic group , the Armenians were scattered aroun the world.It is not accidental that the Armenians, as a nation, called "children of Turkmrnchay".After the Turkmenchay treaty, the 40 thousand of Armenians from the Az and over 84 thousand of Armenians from the territory of Ottoman Empire were resettled to Northen Az and were relocated on the lands of Irevan, Nakchivan and Karabakh. Resettlement of Armenians, had a sharply negative effect on the composition of the lands of the Muslim-Turkic population. Historical Az lands, called Irevan , which is modern Armenia, there is no a single Azerbaijani.*

*The Russian government did not care about providing peasants of Northen Az. They have not listened to the requests of landless peasants.The Armenian population was free from taxes and duties for 6 years after resettlement, Qajarid Iran pays them as an additional benefit.*

***27.The revolts against Tsarizm in 30s of XIX century***

*In the 1830s , during the uprising against the Russian colonial occupation in North Azerbaijan, all segments of the population were involved, besides, the small group, “loyal” government.Peasants, beys, aghalars, clergy men participate in these rebellions.These uprising were not in vain(bos).The Tsarist government was forced to change its policy in Northen Azerbaijan and finished(abolished) the commandan ruling system.*

*The Jar-Balakan uprising*

*Jar people more than 25 years refused to pay money to the Russian treasure, That’s why commander in chief of the Caucasus Duke I Paskevich sent to Jar his troops.At the same time he sent to the Jamaats a new “Rules” in Azerbaijan Turkish and to set here full Russian control .Jar was widely under influence of Muridism , they make a revolt against Russia.The leaders were Sheikh Shaban and Khamzat Bay. They defeated Russian army near the New Zagatala fortress.But soon Russian army use heavy artillery.Many villages have been erased from the face of the earth, the second uprising in 1832 was supressed(yatirildi) too.*

*The Guba uprising*

*After the occupation of the Guba khanate in 1806 , it was turned into province in 1810.The tsarist officer put heavy taxes on the population and imposed unlauful duties, the using his position for person at purposes.Shespara district sent a letter of complaint to Military chief general Major in July of 1837 and it was said that, as the zakat is appropriated, by the commandant, mosques and madrasas have difficulty paying their expences , and poor people , who lived at the zakat are in hunger .Military unit promised to fulfil(yerine yetirmek) the requirements no step was taken for this, in 1837 in Guba people made a rebellion against Russia.Generally, Guba uprising differs from the others with is wide-raging and the member of participants.The member of rebels had reached 12000.The peasants were the main driving force of the rebellion, most of the Guba beys took part in the uprising.The government destroyed the participants of the movement.The rebel leader Haji Muhammad was executed by hanging in 1841.Guba uprising is one of the brightest pages of Azerbaijan people’s struggle against Rus colonial occupation.*

*The Lankaran uprising*

*The Russian role has brought a great suffering to the population of the Lankaran province.The tax policy was more like a robbery. Taxes from the landowner farmers were increased by their 3 times.Thousands of families who worked at the Treasury lands,went bankrupt seeing that most of the population is full of anger against the Russian colonial regime , supporters of khan in a letter sent to the South of Azerbaijan,called Mir Hasan Khan Lankaran to led the anti- Russian movement in 1831 uprising spread the majority of maghals of the province .Bu the rebels failed to take the fortress Lankaran .*

*Thus Lankaran uprising was defeated lasting about 2 month.The main reasons of defeating are considered.*

*1.disorganization of the movement*

*2.Mir Hasan Khan’s impact on the population was bad*

*3.the slow actions of the rebels in the decisive moments*

*4.the transition at the representatives of the upper class to the Russian side.*

***28.National press and theatre in the second part of XIX century***

*Untill the publication of the newspaper "Ekhinci", national newspapers in Az were not printed, except Russian newspapers published in Tiflis.One of the founders of national movement for freedom of Az, was Hasan Bey Zardabi. After a long correspondence , he managed to print the first issue of the national newspapers in July 22, 1875. 56 issues of "Ekhinchi" were published in Azeri. The foundation of the azerbaijani national press was laid. It become the first newspaper in the east,published in the European style. Hasan BeyZardabi, Seyid Azim Shirvani, Najaf Bey ezirov , Mirza Feteli Akhundov had a big role in publishing this newspaper. The Russian government prohibited highlighting political issues in its pages . They though that it gives a big sympathy to Ottoman rule. They give an order to close "Ekinchi". After this a publication of weekly newspaper "Ziya" founded.Then it named as "Ziya Khafkaziyye". The first magazin "Kashkul" began publishing in Tiflis too. "Kashkul" turned into a newspaper and was printed until 1891.It spread not only the ideas of democracy, but also tried to show the national and cultural development. The meaning "Az nation-Az milleti" firstly appeared in the pages of this newspaper.*

*national theatre- In March the 10th 1873, Hasan Bey Zardabi and Najaf Bey Vezirof-his student, staged the play of Mirza Feteli Akhundov " Vizir of Lenkoran khan'", laying the foundation of the Az national theatre. The transfarmation of the amateur theatre group to a professional theatre Haji Zeynalabdin Tagiyev, a prominent man , construct a building for the theatre in 1883. Baku theatre performances were staged in Shusha, Nakchivan,Quba , Irevan and Nukha. In 1895 was created Baku artistic community.*

***29. Socio-political situation and democratic movements in Northern Azerbaijan in the beginning of XX century.***

*The first stage of national liberation movement , which began in 1875, finished in 1905 and was characterized by the national awakening.At this stage, there was a process of formation and organization of the movement.*

*In 1905 in St.Petersburg(Bloody Sunday) by the tsarist government the first Russian revolution started, whose main aim was the overthrow of the autocracy(təkhakimiyyətlilik) .The Russian revolution gave a powerfull impetus(impuls) to the movement in the Northern Azerbaijan*

*The authorities used troops against the protests of workers, especially against Qachag movement which were parts of the national liberation movement.But punitive(cezalandirici) measures have not resulted expected results.All segments of the population participated actively in It ,but were not sufficiently mature.Howeve,led by Haji Zeynalabdin Taghiev,national bourgeoisle(burjuaziya) as much as possible tried to do his duty and his mission to the nation.*

*A prominent politician Topchubashov was the leader not only of Azerbaijan,but also the Russian Muslims. He demanded democratic freedom for people and the establishment of the constitutional monarchy –a progressive form of authority for that time.All that time, in the name of the people drafted a petition(erize), which were sent to St.Petersburg, to the Cabinet of Ministers,They but demand for reforms in favor of the Muslim population.A.Topchubashov also played a great role sending petition to the capital.*

*People wanted empire to gibe Muslims the right of legislative initiative, the right to hold the public office without any restriction, the right for security of person and property, freedom of speech, conscience(vicdan),assembly (yigincaq) the primary education in the native language.*

***30. Southern Azerbaijan in the period of Mashruta revolution.***

*Mashruta movement opened the first path(way) to the other democratic freedom movements and revolutions which happend in XX century. This is the "pioner" of other movements in Sothern Az. (1905-1911) Some many people give their lifes, so many victims given in theperiod of duration of this movement. Of course, all persons who took place in this movement also heroes. There were not only heroes from AZ but also Persian, Arabian, Talish, Russian, Georgian and other nations. Even far away Americans. They came to the help for movement, couse it was international movement for freedom with solidarity(hemreylik) for gaining attention.*

*Settar khan, Baqir khan, Sheyx Mahammad Khiyabani representatives of these movements. Some of them gave all their money, treasure, some of them didin't put the Mashruta flag till the end.It is our dept to remember them/ don't forget.*

*In Meshrute period people's thoughts saw a big progress, press(metbuat) improved.Newspapers spread all over the country..*

*In the time when Meshrute movement was under pressure, and his freedom taken from its hands, Az and Tabriz stand up and began to fight. Sattarkhan played an important role in raising the people up.It was noted not only in Az historian books but also Iranian books.*

***31. Azerbaijani military leaders and their activities during World War I***

*Only representatives of the upper class Azerbaijanis served for the Russian army after graduating from military schools as officer.During the war in the Russia army and navy more than 100 Azerbaijan officers have served .One of them was promoted to rank(rutbe) of artillery.Lieutant-General Aliagha Shixlinski , who was called “the God of Russian artillery “.During the World War I the Emperor Nicholas II entrusted the artillery defense of the imperial capital of St.Peterburg to A.Shixlinski, who made a great contribution to the development of artillery.He was the chief of artillery and then was the commander of the army at the Western Front.Another Azerbaijan commander, Lieutenant-General Samed bey Mehmandarov was the commander of the 21 Division of the Western Front.In the autumn of 1914 during the Battle Lodr in Poland his division was dealing a severe blow to the Germans , rescued 2 Russian armies from certain siege.For this heroic act S.Mehmandarov was promoted to the rank of general artillery and in 1915 he was appointed commander of the II Caucasian Corps*

*Lieutenant-General Husein Khan Nakhchivanski was commander of covalry division on the Western Front.*

*General Ibrahim Agha Vekilov served in headquarters and was involved drawing up military maps.*

*The first Azerbaijan pilot Farrukh Agha Qaibov died in 1916 shooting down 3 German aircraft in the skies over Vilmy.He was awarded the 4th degree of “Order of St.Georgee”*

***32.The political situation in Azerbaijan between March of 1917 and beginning of 1918. Genocide of Azerbaijanis in 1918***

*After first world war Armenians used the conditions which happened in Russia. After events than happened in 1917 February and October revolution they wanted to achieve what they want with the flag of Bolshevism. In 1918 they began removing AZ s from Baku governor for realizin their criminal plan.*

*Crimes that happened in that day(31 March genocide) were on purpose, they have intention, plan and desire to do this. In 30th of March at the evening at 5:00 there were first gun voices in Baku. Not only Armenian soldiers but also people that were on Armenian side but living in Baku took part in this genocide. They trespass the Muslim houses and killed them. Throw the cildren into the fire and burn them .There were also the worst kinds of death. Scientists said thet- there were 37 women with cut ear or nose. Their bodies were broken down.*

*N,Nerimanov said "They didn't care about Muslims that were Bolsheviks. It is enough for them that they are Muslims. Because their main aim was cut off the Muslim generation. Not only men but also women, children, pregnant women were killed."*

*It called "citizen war" . But why? Shaumyan wrote in his letter which send to Moscow "In 3 days there was terrible fight.30-31 March. We reach pick points in this war.If Turks won Baku might be the capital of Az, and Russia might lose Caucasus, antimuslim nations might end."*

*In 1918 March-April Baku, Shamaki, Quba, Lenkoran, and in other teritories Armenian cruelty killed 50 thousand Az, and expel(qovmaq) 10 thousand people from their native lands.*

***33.Cabinets of government of Azerbaijan Democtaric Republic and their activity***

*The 1st and successful diplomatic step of the Azerbaijan government was the Batumi Treaty with the Ottoman Empire .By signed the treaty, the Ottoman Empire actually became the first country to recognize Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.*

*Construction of the National State-Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was a parliament republic. Like all democratic states, ADR applied the principle of separation of powers legislative power, first, was the National Council and parliament, the executive branch was the government A. Topchubashov was elected chairman of the parliament. At 1st he was representative of ADR in Istanbul and then at Paris conference and was unable to return to the homeland.*

*The establishment of the National Army*

*One of the most important issues that government paid attention .By the establishment of ADR it had a small military force of 600, consisting of the Muslims volunteers with the large number of internal and external enemies, such a small force couldn’t be able to maintain the state independence .Taking it into consideration, the govern started construction of the national army by the military assistance of Ottoman Empire.*

*The struggle of ADR for pretending historical lands from Armenian Agression Cause in order to destroy the ADR, the ARM government began secret negotiations with Russian Bolsheviks.*

*The National Cultural Construction during its existence 23 month, ADR worked hard for the development of national culture. They mainly pay attention to the education .Students had to be educated in their native languages. The Russian secondary schools were required teaching Azerbaijan Turkish 3-4 hours in a week.*

***34.Internal and foreign policy of ADR***

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***35.Democratic and national liberation movement in Southern Azerbaijan under the leadership of Sh.M.Khiyabani***

*The World War I (1914-1918) brought great disaster to South Az, which was part of the Qajar state(Iran).Under the rule of foreign invaders Qajar government was unable to protect not only the rights of Az Turks, but also their safety.*

*The national libreration movement in South Az started in May of 1917 in Tabriz against the Shak's regime and the foreign investors. Movement was led by the Az Democratic Party .The party led by a well-known politician Sheikh Mohammed Khiyabani.He was also the chief-editor of the newspaper "Tajaddud"(Renewal) which started to print in 1917. The peasants, workers,merchants, intelectuals and national bourgeoisie participated in moement.The rebels in 2 days grabbed all the public areas in Tabriz. Rebellion won without bloodshed. The victory of Tabriz uprising had found a great response in the neighboring countries, aspecially in Russia and Turkey. The Soviet Russia offered to the Tabriz movement and Khiyabani, Soviet leader of Az, weapons and material assistance, trying to use the mowement to expell the British from the region . Khiyabani called the bolsheviks " wrong side of the thsarist regime". Khiyabani relied only the strength of his nation, and even rejected the assistance offered by Mustafa Kemal Pasha Ataturk. /Az Democratic Party was created.The state land were distributed among peasants. In Tabriz children from poor families were involved in the school and classes for girls opened in several schools.The construction of carpet factory started in Tabriz.The government planned to open a national bank and provide money reforms. Government formed police forces. Sheikh Mohammed Khiyabani named the state created by hi not Az but Azdaistan.*

***36.Science and education in Azerbaijan during 20-30s of XX century***

*The Soviet power needed loyal cadres and knowledgeable people to make good use of our oil and other resources. Their first attempt was to eliminate illiteracy in this area. In 1923 The Special Committee was established. In 1921 Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan Polytechnic University and the first higher art school, conservatory were established. In 1929 Ganja Agricultural University, in 1930 Azerbaijan Medical University was established.*

*In 1923 “Azərbaycanı öyrənən cəmiyyət” was established, then it was called State Scientific Research University. In 1924 The first radio device was installed, then radio station started operating(fəaliyyətə başladı).Later Drama Theatre,then Opera and Ballet Theatre, Puppet Theatre (kukla teatrı) , Theatre of Young Spectators (Gənc tamaşaçılar teatrı) , İn 1938 Theatre of Musical Comedy were established. In 1937 Russian Drama Theatre was established . “Koroğlu” and “Qız qalası” were staged in theatres. Later film studio was created. “Hacı Qara” “Sevil” “Almaz” “Bakılılar” and other movies were filmed.*

***37.Azerbaijan during the World War II***

*On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland. After that, World War II began with France and England declaring war on Germany.Faschist Germany occupied a large part of Europe.But, Germany might defeat Russia to became the only ruler of the world. On June 22, 1941Germany attacked Russia.*

*According to the "Barbarossa" plan, Germany must attacked Russia rapidly and they had to go to the Arkhangelsh-Astrakhan line untill winter.*

*Oil of Azernaijan was main part of Germany plan. Germany wanted to use Baku oil to conquer the East. Germany also wanted to establish "Great Turkistan". According to the Edelweiss plan Baku was occupiedon September 25, 1941.Except Adolf Hitler, Josef Stalin thought about Az. Name of his plan was "velvet". According to this plan the population was transferred to central Asia and Khazakhstan .*

*During World War II, 600 thousand Azerbaijani soldiers were mobilized(seferber olundu)., but 200 thousand of them did not come back .Azerbaijani soldiers fought till the end with bravery. Israfil memmedov, Hezi Aslanov, Qafur Memmedov, Ziya Bunyadov, Huseynbala Eliyev, Idris Veliyev and other Azerbaijani soldiers were awarded with special medals. Hezi Aslanov was twice awarded with name of hero of the Soviet Union.*

*During the War Yusif Memmedeliyev prepared new technology of high-octane gasoline.Geologists discovered new deposit of raw materials .Surgeon Mustafa Topchubashov prepared new method in military surgery./ Qara Qarayev and Covdet Haciyev created the "Veten" opera.."Veten oqlu" "Bextiyar" "T-9 sualti gemisi" films were shot. "Q;z;l esger" "AZerbaijan" newspapers were published.Culture continued to grow.*

***38.The mass deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia-their historical-ethnic lands after the World War II***

*After the war the Armenian SSR began to advance territorial claims against Az and Turkey. The leadership of Armenia, in its address to Stalin in 1945, requested the withdrawal of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region from Az and its transfer to the Armenian SSR, taking into account " the desire of the population" of Nagorno-Karabakh and the existence of more "favorable conditions" for its development as a part of Armenia. Baghirov agreed to transfer Nagorno Karabakh with the exception of Shusha, to Armenia. Naturally, Baghirov'sresponse satisfied neither the central government nor Armenia. The case was archieved. Stalin also had a plan to join some teritories of Turkey to Armenia, which was also not implemented( nezerde tutulmush). After the failure of the joining the teritories Az and Turkey to Armenia, the Soviet leadership began to implement a new terrible plan.On October 19 (1946) the Soviet government signed a resolution on the resettlement of Armenians.On December 27,(1947) the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decree number 4083 "On resettlement of the collective farmers and other Az population to the Kura-Aras lowlands in Az SSR. According to this plan, from 1948 to 1950, one hundred thousand Az-s were to " voluntarily" move from Armenian SSR to Az SSR. More than one hundred thousand Az-s were forcibly deported from their historical homeland. Of these , 1 in 3, were not able to adopt to the hot climate of low-lying areas and died from disease. Some of these displaced people managed to return to their homelands but were not provided civil rights and lived as second-class people. In the 1950-1960 s in Armenia cultural monuments belonging to the people of Az were destroyed and the local geographical toponyms were Armenified. Autorities in Georgiye likewise changed Az Geographic names to Georgian ones . Moscow authorities closed their eyes to the erection of a monument and pay attention to the "50 s anniversary of the Armenian genocid by the Ottoman empire" . In the 1960s Armenia openly continued its anti-azerbaijani and anti-Turkish activities via the committee of Karabakh.*

***39.National-Democratic movement in Southern Azerbaijan between 1941 and 1946.***

*The movement led by S.M.Khiyabani ended. The Shah's regime was weakened and was dicreased in the eyes of the people. Ahmed shah was forced to entrust the formation of a new government to Reza khan. Supporters of Reza khan in the legislative Majlis of the country achieved the adoption of the law on the owerthrow of the Qajar dynasty. Coming to power, reza Shah held a number of activities for developmet of industry, development of trade , national economy, protecting it against financial pressure from foreign countries.*

*Like other dictators, the "father of the nation" Reza Shah did not consider opposition forces and built his policy on violence . A dictatorial regime was established in the country. The main line of the internal policy of the Reza shah government was the weakening of the AZ Turks, who played a leading role in the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the country, turning Persians into a dominant nation. The result of this policy was a categorical ban(qadagan) on receiving education in Az Turkish as well as, printing books and newspapers, talking in their native language at thepublic institutions.Books and manuscripts, written in Az Turkish, were burned, Turkic geographical and historical names: Turkicnames were subjected to Iranization .The borders with Northern Az were closed. The lands of Southen Az reduced.*

***40.The new stage in the socio-economic development of Azerbaijan (1970-1980s)***

*In the early 70's during the period of Heydar Aliyev’s administraton, a new stage in the development of the industry began. In 1970, industrial production increased by 8.6%. Even in the oil industry, the problems were resolved and this industry was rapidly developed. Only in 1971, more than 18 million tons of oil were extracted. During these years 3 new oil fields were discovered: Zeyli-Zeyve , Kursangi , Muradkhanli .*

*In the 70s new technology was introduced to Azerbaijan and the drilling rigs "Shelf-2", "Shelf-3", "Shelf-4", "Shelf-5" were brought to Azerbaijan. After that, many new oil fields were discovered. The underwater oil pipeline was laid. Drilling of oil wells at 2800-6500 meters depth was started. Oil refining also plays a key role. The improvement of this industry accelerated the development of the industry. oil refining products increased 1.4 times as a result of these measures.*

*The chemical industry was also one of those developing areas of that time. demand for petroleum products required the development of this field. Dvidstirol, rubber, synthetic ethyl alcohol, caustic soda and the other products.*

*A new stage in the development of the machine-building industry, one of the most important industries in the republic's industry, began in the 1970s and 1980s. There were 20 enterprises in the country , of which 15 were large plants. Machines, machinery parts, equipments and oil refining equipment were preparing. More than 70 percent of the demand of the former Soviet Union in petrochemical machinery was paid by Azerbaijani oil machinery enterprises in the 1970s and 1980s.*

*One of the main problems of the population is the provision of material and social living conditions and the need for daily necessity goods. Difficulties and problems arising in the food industry during the 60s have been eliminated as a result of the measures taken in the 1970s and 1980s. Food enterprises were opened in many regions. Also, many wine plants were built. The production of food industry products increased 2.6 times in 1976-1980. The number of primary tea processing factories in the country increased. In general, the development of the branches of industry was evident in those years.*

***41.Mountainous (Nagorny) Garabagh conflict and Minsk group of OSCE.***

*During M. Gorbachev's visit to France, Academic A. Aganbegyan, a member of the Soviet delegation announced to the whole world that the reaction of the USSR leadership is positive for separating Nagorno Kharabakh from Az and giving it to Armenia. After this, Armenians started a fight for uniting Karabakh to Armenia.The first antiAz rally, organized in Erevan. Slogans, such as "Clear Armenia from Az-is" and "Armenia is just for Armenians" were sounded. Barbaros group of Armenians destroyed Erevan Mosque. 4 thousand Az-i dismissed from their native houses . Finding courage from events in Armenia, Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh began constant rallies in Khankendi. Of February 21, 1988, the Session of the Soviet Autonomous Region accepted the decision on "separation the NKAO from the Az SSR, and uniting it into the Armenian SSR" . AZ nation protested as a response to violations Armenian separatism and possibility of turning dispute into bloody war. Armenians were trying to create stereotypes in the minds around the globe such as cheating international community by promoting "poor" image of their own and false ideas like "barbarian, despot " character of Az-is. As a part of some Christian-Muslim confrontation . Armenians chose Sumqait -a city close to Baku, for making sensational torture(ishgence, ezab,eziyet) in az. That would clear their acts before the world community. The great calamity(felaket) took place in Sumqait. Gregorian himself had murdered 9 local Armenians as a consequence of this torture maid by Armenians in Sumqait. Armenian succeed in forming negative impressions about Az-is in the international arena by taking advantage of Sumqait provocation. Hundreds of Az-is who lived in their motherlands were homicides, in Armenia, and 100 thousand were forced to leave Armenia. With the joining of the Russian soldiers Armenians were able to clear of the Az population out of the last Az settlement, Nuvedi from Armenia. The last stage of departation process of Az Turks from Armenian teritory was completed. The USSR government had showed the interest in the fair solution of the Karabakh issue.*

***42.Independent Azerbaijan Republic in the International community.***

*During the course of perestroika(yenidenqurma), the citizens of Union Republic, as well asA citizens started to think about expanding national national right within the USSR,and even gaining the independence. The Armenian nationalists become vital tool for realizing this unpleasant intention with the hands of Moscow and they began to stand against Az with territorial claims. Instead of taking necessary actions in such a difficult and responsible period of time, Az leadership was demonstrating cowardly and uncertain position, treating against Armenian claims.*

*In the beginning of 1991, Moscow government was trying to keep the USSR on with using all its efforts. In spite of clear objection of Democratic Block in the Parliament and boycott decision of the Nakchivan's Supreme Council. While in the Nagorno Karabakh region of Az , Armenian separatism was raging. At the begining of September , the creation of " Republic of Nagorno Kharabakh" was announced. On November 20. 1991, the Nagorno Karabakh peace mission failed as a result of helicopter shooting, so many people died.*

*At the ends of XX century with the collapsing of USSR in that historical situation AZ become independent state. 8 October 1991 Az Supreme Soviet make discussions about 4 days . And finally 18 October 1991 they accept a constitution act of independent state. 258 from 360 deputies of Supreme Soviet vote for this act. The others didn't take part in this act or didn't vote. This act consist of 6 chapters and 32 items. In 29 December 95 percent of Az people vote for the Independent state. After accepting our freedom there was adopted a law for national anthem, flag and coat of arms.*

*Internal community*

*The only person, who could drive Az out of the political crisis was the great politician H.Aliyev. He carried on his political activity as the deputy of Nakhchivan Supreme Soviet an Supreme Soviet of Az SSr right after returning from Moscow in 1990.- H.Aliyev visited the Republic of Turkey(1992), Islamic Republic of Iran In August of the same year.Sadarak-Turkeyhighway have been constructed.On November 21, 1992 " The New Az Party" was founded under the leadership of Aliyev. President Abulfaz Elchibey unable to handle the political actions. The Milli Majlis entrusted the power of the President to the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Heydar Aliyev on June 24, 1993.Az became a member of the Commonwealth of the Independent states (CIS) on September 24, 1993, in order to weakenthe pressure of Russia, which provide Armenia with all necesarry military weapon and equipment.And on October 3, 1993, Aliyev was elected President of Az Republic with majority of votes.*

***43.The oil strategy of independent Azerbaijan Republic.***

*After Heydar Aliyev became the leader of Azerbaijan in 1969 development began to show itself in every field. Especially the development of the oil field has improved the welfare of Az. More than 400 crane ships and other types of ships were brought in 70-80s.Az crane (kran) "Khazar" and "Shelf" drilling rigs (qazma qurgulari) helped to extract oil from the depth of the sea. 8 oil and gas fields were protected. Oil reserves increased 2 times and gas reserves (ehtiyat) increased 3 times. There were 11 drilling rigs in 80s, some fields were discovered and its fields were basis of Azerbaijan oil reserves.*

*After independence of Azerbaijan, the crisis deepened. In this time there were 2 choises :*

***1. to wait for the situation improve***

***2. to invite foreign oil companies***

*Heydar Aliyev choice 2nd. On 20 September, 1994 agreement was signed with 11 famous companies of the world. After a while H.Aliyev decided to construct 2 oil pipeline. And intergovernmental agreement was signed in Istanbul. In 1999 between USA Turkey, Az ,Turkmenistan, Khazakistan, Georgiya .But only Turkey, Az and Georgiya ratified(tesdiq etdi) that agreement. On September 18, 2002 the foundation if the pipeline was laid in Baku and construction started. The merger of the BTC part of Az with the Georgian part took place in October 2004. On 29 December, 1999 H.Aliyev decree and state oil found of Az began to operate. Till now, several billion dollars have been added to the fund. One of the most important components of the new oil strategy is the formation of the idea of the Baku-Tiblisi\_Ceyhan main export pipeline and its transformation.*

***44.The political and socio-economic situation in Azerbaijan in earlier years of sovereignty (1991-1993)***

*At the end of 1991, very hard and complicated period had started for the newly-born and independent Az Republic. During October and November of 1991, self-defense forces of Az, consisted of mostly volunteers and a few experienced and professional officers, poorly provided equipped were not enough to organize military operations against Armenian forces. Armed with offensive heavy weapons and professionally trained by the Soviet army, located in Karabakh and Armenia. The Armenian military forces with the support of Soviet military troops marching operations to villages of Nagorno-Kharabakh region of Az . Khojaly and Shusha cities were surrounded. Khojaly genocide, commited by Armenians , is of the most horrible tragic crime not only against Az s , but also against the humankind at large. The dreadful Khojaly humanitarian diseaster led to the deep political crisis in Az. The whole nation rose up toprotest, calling the government to protect civilians from inhuman murdering and being taken a hostage( girov )*

*The new presidental elections in Az took place on June 7, 1992. The leader of APF, Abulfaz Aliyev, won the elections and became the President of the Az Republic. In the conditions of growing Armenian invasions the first duty standing for Popular Front was the problem of "army building". As a result of mentioned military operation in the Az army could approach the neighborhoo of 10-15 km of Khankendi and many villages on the way from Kalbajar to Tartar were released./ Some important steps were undertaken concerning the state building, the socio-economic and cultural life. The ADR's national anthem was declared to be the State Anthem . The Military Uniform of Az Republic was confirmed. Azerbaijan's national currency(money) manat was put into circulation.The university admissionl exam was held on the multi-test basis. AZ joined the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.*

***45.National Salvation Day and its place in the Azerbaijan history.***

*At the beginning of 1993 year there were some wrong and unwaranteed actions by armed gangs(silahli desteler) become a reason for citizen war. In many teritories become separation, division and other unwanted situations. Russian government wanted to cut the generatin of Az once and for all (birdefelik), not only as a generation, but also like a state. Yes, these years were the first years of the independent Az state but there wereamount of problems that waiting for solve. State couldn't rescue from the wave of political problems and these problems took it to the chaos .The fast steps of government also couldn't change the situations. Representatives of government who was sent to Ganja get into prison. Situation get out of control. There were many death and injured people. Ministers and president had changed. In this period for rescuing the state from collapse the state chairman invite H.Aliyev to Baku. After returning Baku H.Aliyev went to Ganja for having negotiations with Suret Huseynov for solving some problems there. In 15 June he was elected chairman of the parliament . Then members of parliament select this day as National Salvation Day. And so many years past from this event but Azerbaijan people still visit Heydar Aliyev's grave every year this day.*