# Azerbaijan in the I half of the XIX century.

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**1.The internal situation of Azerbaijan at the beginning of the XIX century**

**On September In 1803** Sheykali khan again joined Darband city with Guba khanate. **In 1801 signed agreement** between Iran and England created conditions to implement the plans in the South Caucasus. **12 September in 1801** Imperator Aleksandr I signed a manifesto about Eastern Georgia’s to join Russia. **Kazakh, Borchali, Shamsaddil, Pambak lands with the joined composition of Russia began the occupation of Azerbaijani lands. In 1802 September-December months at the Georgiyevsk city of** North Caucasus were held negotiations on political and trade issues. At the meeting participated **Quba, Darband and Lankaran khanates**. **In 1802** Georgievsk negotiations concluded **on 26 December** by the signed of contract. This contract meant that to provided the safety of Russian merchants in Caucasus and develop in Caspian Sea navigation.

In **1803 March** after the war at the bank of Ganikh (Alazan ) river **Jar- Balakan** had been occupied. **12 April 1803 in Tbilisi** signed a document **“Andli ohdelik” (“Commitment with oath”)** about joining Jar Balakan to the Russia. According to this documents Jar people had to pay silk as tribute treasure of Russia. But Gulyakov in **January of 1804** attacked to Jar again.

Jar have been occupied the second time and was burned. Then, Russian troops moved to the Zagatala. At the Zagatala battle Jar people won. General Gluyakov has been killed. Afterwards, Jar –Balakan, **Ilisu sultanate** seized by Russians. **On 29 November 1803** Russian troops entered to the **Shamkir**. Sisianov commanded to Javad khan Ganja to leave the tower. But Javad khan rejected this offer. On 3 January **1804 Ganja** had been seized by Russian troops. **Javad khan** and his son **Husengulu** died heroically. The occupation of Ganja armenians’ betrayal played a big role. The name of Ganja had been changed and called **Yelizavetpol.** The seized of Ganja for Russia was a great importance, in fact the fate of the other states were solved, opened way Azerbaijan's southern regions. Providing the safety of Georgian Eastern shores. This way Russian troops came to the shores of the Caspian and has been created relations with Astrakhan.

# I and II Russian-Iranian wars. The division of Azerbaijani lands between the Russia and Persian

**In May 1804 I**ran commanded to the Russian troops leave the South Caucasus. But Russia rejected this commond. In this case **On 16 June 1804** between 2 state began war.

On **24 July 1804** the first battle happened around the walls of **Uchmuezdin (Elmedzin)** monastery, the second battle had happened in **Gemerli village in Iravan**. Sisianov offered to **Muhammad khan** Irevan obey to the Russia. Muhammad khan rejected it. But Sisianov couldnt reach his goal around the Iravan. **On 4 September** Russian troops were forced to retreat(geri cekilmek). **On 14 May 1805** between Russia and khanate of Karabakh signed **a Kurekchay contract.** According to this contract khan, his inheritors and the whole population of khanate accepted patronage of Russia. Khanate has been deprived the right of an independent foreign policy, but internal control was kept at the disposal of khan. Also, khan every year would give to the tsar’s treasure 8 thousand chervon (1 ch. = 10 gold money). **On 21 May 1805** with the **Shaki** khanate signed the same contract. Mustafa khan **Shamakhi** recognized that he couldn’t resist (muqavimet)enemy's military forces, therefore **on 27 December 1805** he agreed to sign an agreement on pass under the Russian power.

**Huseyngulu khan Baku** also accepted Sisianov’s terms. **In 1806** he offered to meet with Sisianov personally andsubmitted him the keys of Baku gates. **On 8 February** Sisianov went to meet with Huseyngulu khan. Huseyn khan when presented him keys Sisianov had been killed by **Ibrahim bay** cousin of Heyngulu**.** After death of Sisianov Russian troops were backed to the **Sari island. On 22 June 1806** after the seized of **Darband** Russian troops moved to Baku toward. **On 3 October 1806 Baku** was occupied. Colonists were abolished Baku khanate. Later Guba khanate also was occupied. **Sheykali khan Quba** by pulling in the mountains, continued to struggle. **At the end of 1806** except **Lankaran, Irevan and Nakhchivan khanates northern lands of Azerbaijan** were under the power of Russia.

**At the beggining of June 1806** Iranian army attacked to Shusha. At the Shusha tower the chief of the Russian garrison, murder of Javad khan **Lisanevich** killed **Ibrahimkalil khan** also**.** The assassination of İbrahimkhalil khan has caused anger of Salim khan Shaki. He rejected from Russia. And sacked Russian garrison from Shaki. **On 22 October 1806** around Shaki had happened a decisive battle. City was seized. Salim khan rushed to Iran.To manage Shaki khanate was created **a temporary management** system which consisted Russian tendency bays. **In 1806** Jar-Balakan happened rebellion against colonialists. Russian troops could appeased this rebellion.

**End of the 1806** Ottoman Empire declared war to the Russia. This war continued **until the 1812. On 18 June 1807** under the leadership of Russian army general Gudovich with Ottoman Empire around **Gumru** had happened a bloody battle. Battle resulted in the defeat of Ottman Empire. **In 1809** under the leader of Abbas Mirza Iranian troops defeated to the Gudovich’s Russian army in **Garababa** battle. **On 16 May 1812** Ottoman Empire was forced to sign a **Bukharest peace treaty**. According to this treaty Ottoman Empire approved that a large part of South Caucasus occupied by Russia. On **10 October 1812** the first decisive battle **(1804-1813)** between Russian and Iran had happened in **Aslanduz area.**

**On 21 December 1812** Russian troops entered to the Lankaran khanate but they met with resistance. In spite of Kotlayarevski‘s offers people didn’t left **Lankaran tower**. In this period led of tower troops was **Sadig khan. On 31 December 1812 from the 31 of December until the 1 st of January** the bloody battles for castle Sadig khan had died heroically. Thus, on **1 January 1813 Lankaran khanate** was occupied.

**On 12 October 1813** the peace talks finished **in Gulustan village** with a **peace agreement.** This agreement side of Iranian **Mirza Abdulhasan bay,** from Russian side the commander of Russian troops in the Caucasus chief commander **Rtissev** were signed. According to this agreement **Ganja, Garabag, Shaki, Shamakhi, Quba, Baku and Lankaran** khanates‘ territories into **Iran**, **Eastern Georgia and Dagestan** had been given to the **Russia**. Also **Irevan** and **Nakhcivan** khanates allowed staying under the Iranian power. Also Russians’ were given a right to keep a fleet in Caspian Sea. Russians merchants were given **5 percent custom fee** with Iran merchants. **Gulustan agreement in the world history known as agreements for the distribution of foreign lands was one of the first inhuman and violent agreements.**

After the occupation of Quba khanate under the supervision of the local bays **city council**, which consisted Russian military officials. The father of Abbasgulu agha Bakhikanov – the former Baku khan **Mirza Muhammad khan II** was appointed chairman of the council. But this council had not a real power. Russian soldiers were doing arbitrariness in Quba. **In 1810** as the reply of these arbitrarinesses in Quba begun protests against Russian government. But this rebellion suppressed. Council had stopped its work. All authorities fully were given to commandant. The first period of rebellion in **Karabakh, Shaki,Shamakhi and Lankaran** khanates the previous management system was kept. The reason of this without resistance these khanates were signed 2 kinds of contracts. **In 1819 Shaki khanate** was abolished. **In 1820 Shamakhi** khanate was abolished. After this one after another thus, **in 1822 Karabakh** khanate and **in 1826 Lankaran** khanate were abolished. All these territories were converted to the control of the **states commandants**.

**On 25 November 1814** in Tehran directed against Russia was signed **England-Iranian contract.**

Between **1826-1828 years** had happened II Russian- Iranian war. Abbas Mirza by attacking kept 48 days Shusha in blocade. It was his seious mistake. Because of russians by abusing its, they seized the strategic initiative. **In 1826 Shaki, Shirvan, Ganja, Baku, Lankaran** khanates happened against Russians some revolts.

On **3 September 1826 around Shamkir had happened bloody battle.** After the Shamkir defeat Abbas Mirza refused to keep Shusha tower in blockade. He returened to **Ganja** for help his troops. **On 13 September** around Ganja happened bloody battle. Iranian army was destroyed. **Ganja battle** was the solvent battle in the second Russia-Persian war. **On December 1826** Shaki Hossein khan wanted to restore his authority again, therefore made a rebellion. But he was defeated. Hussein Khan was forced to flee Iran. Mustafa Khan was unable to strengthen Shamakhi. These areas again occupied by Russian troops.

**On 16 June 1827** Nakhchivan seized without battle. Abbas Mirza for protect the **Abbasabad tower** attacked with 16 thousand troops. **On 5 Jule 1827 Javanbulag** had happened a hard battle. **On 7 Jule** Russians won and occupied Abbasabad. This victory played a tragic role the fate of Iravan Khanate. **On 20 September 1827 Serdarabad tower** occupied by Russians. **On 1 October 1827** Russian troops occupied **Irevan tower** also. Russian troops begun attacks to the South Azerbaijan direction. **On 2 October 1827** Russian troops seized **Marand** without battle then they moved to the Tabriz direction. The chief of the khan garrison Tabrizian led by **Allahyar khan. On 13 October Tabriz** was besieged. Unequal battle finished occupied of Tabriz. Allahyar khan died heroically. To manage Tabriz has been established **a temporary administration** led by Russian officers. **On 28 January 1828 Urmia, on 8 February Ardabil seized.**

**On 10 February 1828 at the Turkmanchay village** between Iran and Russia signed a peace treaty. According to Turkhmenchay treaty Russia undertook to get off its troops from **South Azerbaijan lands.** Iran refused claims to **Northern Azerbaijan.** Iran recognized **Caspian Sea** as a Russian internal sea. Only Russia had rights to keep Navy in the Caspian Sea. This point was a wallop against to the England which tried to create in the Caspian Sea a Navy. According to the contract Iran had to pay to the Russia as indemnity **20 million manat silver money**. Most of these sum until payment southern Azerbaijan provinces was to remain under Russian occupation. In addition to previously occupied khanates **Iravan and Nakhchivan** also were given to the Russia. According to Article **15 of the treaty of Turkmenchay people** were allowed to move from Iran to the North Azerbaijan. **The treaty of Turkmenchay the first thirty years of the XlX century put an end to wars between Russia and İran: The process of distribution of our people and our land had finished.**

**Nakhchivan and Iravan khanates** have been canceled. İn their territory was founded false “**Armenian province”**. North Azerbaijan became the colony of Russia. **South Azerbaijan** lands were under the Iran power. **The historical development of the northern and southern parts of Azerbaijan started to go in different ways.** Between **1828-1829** years in the II Russian- Turkish war russians had won. **On 2 September 1829** according to **Edirne peace** Russia could grab a **part of the reign of Ahalsikx.** With this peace contract Ottoman Empire recognized **whole Southern Caucasus** occupation by Russian. According to this contract was planned from Ottoman Empire more than **84 thausand armenians** move to the North Azerbaijan.

# 3.Tsarist management system in Azerbaijan. Revolts against to the colonial system. The movement of Babis.

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.

The founder of movement **Babis** was a **Sayid Ali Muhammad**. The main ideas of Bab’s was expressed in **Bayan** book. According to the Bab, the time has come for a new prophet, Imam Mahdi's reappearance. Before he considered himself mediator to convey the views of Imam Mahdi to the people. **Bab (qapi) (door),** later declared himself as a prophet. Bab, in his ideas reflected merchants, artisans and peasants desires. Babis turned against feodals the higher clergies and foreign capital. In Bab’s movement declared equality between men and women was gained him great respect. **Zarintaj** the daughter of **Haji Muhammad Saleh** among the rebels had a reputation. Followers of the Azerbaijani girl called her **Gurretuleyn** (eye-straining) but nation called as **Tahira (better clean). In 1852** she was secretly killed in Tehran by ruler forces. Babis's the most tempestuous period was in **1850 Zanjan in South Azerbaijan**. The main hero of Firdausi’s Shahnameh, called Rustama, for her bravery. **In 1850 end of December** Zanjan revolt was brutally suppressed. Babils’ rebellion in the South Azerbaijan on the eve of the transition to capitalism was the first armed revolt. Between **1848-1852 years** In Iran happened movement of Babis’ was defeated.

***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.