**MANNEAN STATE**

**Years of power:** IX century BC- 593 BC

**Capital :** Izirtu

**Rulers: Iranzu** (740-719 BC)  **Aza** (719-716 BC)  **Ullusunu** (716- 680 or 675 BC) **Ahsheri** (680 or 675-650 BC) **Wally** (650-630 BC)

There was established the state of Manna in the zone of Urmia and Zagrossian mountains. The name of Manna was firstly mentioned in manuscripts of Salmanasar III, Assyrian ruler, which was compiled in 843 BC.

During one of the most magnificent rulers of Manna, **Iranzu’s** period there was created an alliance between Manna and Assyria, 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.

Nevertheless, there were pro-Urartian people in Manna and they rebelled against to authority with the support of Urartian leader-Rusa I. But , Assyrian king Sargon II sent his army to rebelling cities, defeated them and exiled its population to other regions.

After the death of Iranzu ,coming to the throne, **Aza** conducted pro-Assyrian policy, as his father Iranzu. pro-Urartian powers organized attempted assassination against Aza.

After the death of Aza, his brother **Ullusunu** came into the throne of Manna by the vehicle of Rusa I. Ullusunu changed the foreign policy of Manna and made alliance with Urartu against Assyria. That is why, angry Sargon II directed his army to Manna, captured Izirtu and other cities. Then , Ullusunu, came to Sargon II and begged Assyrian king to forgive him. Sargon II forgived Ullusunu and

returned him the throne of Manna.

During the reign of **Ahsheri** (675-650 BC) Manna 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.

During his son, **Ualli** restored alliance with Assyria.

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. There was developed economy and plenty of cities in Manna. There was developed farming, cattle breeding and trade in Manna.

Founding in Hasanli prove that, trade was improved in Manna too. Mannians possessed rich religious culture. There were constructed lots of temples to the honour of Gods of Manna in various cities and villages.

MONGOL ATTACKS

**First attack:** **(1220-1222)**

**Second attack: (1231-1239)**

**Third attack:1256**

**Genghis khan (1206-1217)** founded Mongol feudal empire and started to conquer vicinity regions.

On the Mongol attacks eve there was no unique state in Azerbaijan and feudal conflicts was ruling. **Atabey Eldanizids state** and **Shirvanshahs state** existed in Azerbaijan. **Aghsunguri dynasty from Ravvadis generation** was ruling in Maragha. At the end of the XII century Eldanizids state lost their former power. **Ozbek khan (1210-1225)** the last delegate of Atabeys couldn’t be able to rule the state.

The first attack of Mongols to Azerbaijan was in **1220**. These attacks were in **prospecting character**.

**Mongol warlords Jebe and Subotai was leading to the attack. After conquering Zanjan, Ardabil, Sarab they reached Tabriz.**

After getting great tribute, mongols set out to **Mughan**.

**At the beginning of 1221** Jebe and Subotai’s groups came back to Azerbaijan from Georgia and moved to Tabriz. Ruler of Tabriz **Shamsaddin Tughrai** could be able to save city by giving tax.

Maragha was occupied by using wall destroying maschines. After Maragha mongols occupied Ardabil. After Ardabil mongols attacked to Tabriz third time and got big tax. They occupied Sarab and plundered Beylagan and move forward to Ganja. Coming back from Georgia mongol troops invaded **Shirvan**. Shirvanshah **Gushtasp (1203-1225)** withdrew one of the castles. **Shamakhi** people had firm resistance against enemy.

**In 1222** mongols departed to the north from Shamakhi.

**In 1223 they won russian-kipchak troops on the bank of the Kalka river,** but defeated in the battle with Bulgarians and went back to Mongolia.

Between mongols **I (1220-1222) and II (1231-1239)** attacks Azerbaijan was exposed to assault of Jalaladdin (the son of Kharezmshah Muhammad). Jalaladdin collapsed Eldanizids state in **1225**, Aghsunguri state in **1227**. Shirvanshahs accepted Jalaladdin’s domination in terms of paying 100 thousand dinars as tax per year **(Fariburz III: - 1225-1243)**.

Ganja became Jalaladdin’s residence.

**In 1231 uprising in Ganja** was the peak of people movement.

Liberty movement extended in **Khoi, Marand and Nakhchevan**, too.

**In 1231** mongol troops attacked to Azerbaijan **second time**. Troop chief Jormoghon was leading them. Population of **Maragha** resisted enemy strictly.

Mongols occupied the city with difficulty and made people pay big tax.

Then city Tabriz was surrounded. Tabriz paid the tribute again and saved.

**In 1235** Ganja was invavded.

In 1235 mongols came across with people’s resistance in **Shamkir**.

**Tovuz and Baku** was captured. **In 1239 with the occupation of Darband**, Azerbaijan entirely invaded by mongols.

The aim of the second attack of mongols was gaining strength in Azerbaijan and its vicinity.

**Azerbaijan and South Caucasus area were leading by vicegerents of Great Mongolian Empire.**

**The third attack** of mongols to Azerbaijan commenced in **1256.** The attack was leading by Hulagu Khan.

# Azerbaijan Khanates

The second half of the XVlll century feudal fragmentation, the weakness of economic relations, and advantage of natural economy didn’t allow founding a centralized state. After the assassination of Nadir Shah, khanates, sultans and melikoms were formed in Azerbaijan. in Southern Azerbaijan founded **Tabriz, Urmia, Khoy, Garadagh, Sarab, Maraga, Maku khanates**. North Azerbaijani **Karabakh khanate**, **Ganja khanate**, **Shamakhi khanate**, **Quba, Baku and Darband khanates, Lankaran khanate.** Also were available **Ilisu, Gabala, Arash, Kazakh and Shamsaddil sultanates.** İn the North East from Shamsaddil were located **Jar-Balakan** population. **Khacin, Varanda, Dizag, Gulustan (Talish) Chilebord** meliks also created under the supervision of the Karabakh khanate.

**Urmia khanate(1747-1763)**

* **Urmia** khanate founded in **1747** by **Fatali Khan Afshar (1747-1763).**

He was the cousin of Nadir shah. In this period in Iran for the central government Fatali khan Afshar, Karim khan Zand and Agha Mohamed khan Gajar were fought with one another.

* Fatali khan Afsar in **1752** in **Miana and Gamsha** battles in **1761 Garacemen** battle defeated Karim khan Zand.

At the beginning of 1753-1754s Fatali khan could spread his authority **Center and South Iran.** But with the support of Iranian government authorities to the Karim khan he lost Shiraz, afterwards Isfahan.This way Fatali khan’s struggle for government was weakened. Taking advantage of this Gajar was active.

* Agha Mohammadhasan khan Gajar **spring in 1755** won on the zands and **in March 1756** entered to the Isfahan.
* **February in 1759** after the killing of Mohammadhasan khan Gajar, Feteli khan continued the policy of occupation Azerbaijan's territories.
* **Spring in 1759** Feteli khan attacked to the **Karabakh** and surrounded Susha. Panahali khan accepted dependence on Urmia.
* In **1763** Karim khan Zand with Karabakh khan attacked to the Urmia khan. **In the middles of the 1763** Urmia city was occupied. Fatali Khan was captured. Karim khan Zand ordered for taking captured Fatali Khan to the Shiraz. Also he, with the excuse of celeberating victory on the Fatali khan Afsar with khans who helped him had offered to go to the Shiraz. Among guests were **Panahali khan, Shahbaz khan** and others. Karim khan Zand executed Fatali khan. When khans reached in Shiraz clarified the essence of the “feast”. This way Karim khan tried to take away khans from their motherland. Hostages Azerbaijan khans’ tried to keep contact with their khanates and return back.

**Shaki khanate(1743-1806)**

* **Shaki khanate** was founded in **1743 by Haji Chalabi**.

Haji Chalabi wanted to add Karabakh lands into Shaki khanate. Therefore he (Haji Chalabi) and the unify troops of Shamakhi khanate could surrounded Karabakh khanate’s central **castle of Bayat.**

* **in 1748,** İn “**Bayat battle” the** allies couldn’t win.

Haji Chalabi for strengthen his authority had used **“marriage diplomacy”.** Therefore **Gazigumuglu Mahammadhasan khan’s** daughter married with the son of **Agakishi bay**. Also **Kabala and Arash** sultanas depended on khanate.

* **In 1751** at the battle between georgians and Shaki khane’s Haji Chalabi had won.
* The tsar **Kakhetia** İrakli II by entering negotations with Panahali khan suggested to make the alliance against Haji Chalabi. Panahali khan agreed with this suggest. Also **Ganja khan’s Shahverdi khan, Garadag khan’s Kazim khan, Nackhivan khan’s Haydargulu khan, Irevan khan’s Huseynali khan** joined this alliance. For merging with Irakli khan went to the Ganja. But the second Irakli deceived them at the **Kizilkaya area** and captured khans. But Haji Chalabi defeated the İrakli II and released khans. Haji Chalabi occupied **Kazakh** and **Borchali** sultanates also. In **1752 Gizilgaya betrayal** showed that Azerbaijani khanates should unify and fight against the enemy together.

Haji Chalabi after the occupied of Kazakh and Borchali sultanates appointed Agakishi bay as a khan.

* **In 1752** the Irakli II attacked to the Jar. But this time also he defeated by Haji Chalabi.
* **In 1755** Haji Chalabi attacked to the Shamakhi (Shirvan). But he couldn’t win. After his death Agakishi (his son) became a khan, later his grandchild Huseyn khan. 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.
* in **1785**, Shaki khanate fell under the rule of Quba khanate, after the death of Fatali khan(1789) it went back to independence again.
* The last khan of Shaki , Selim Khan 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.

**Quba khanate(1726-1810)**

**The founder of Quba khanate was a Huseynali khan (1726-1758).** He appointed this position **in 1726** by Russian tsar. His headquarters the first was a **Khudat tower**, since **1735** was a Quba city. **Salyan district** was an important economic role inside the Quba khan.

After died of Huseynanli khan, **Fatali khan (1758- 1789)** had held a tax reformation. According to the **tax reformation** had been abolished to collected taxes by representatives of district. Every kandkhuda (person who leader of village) had to pay taxes to the treasure of khan by himself. Some commitments has been fullfiled by khan guards. Fatali khan in order for increasing the population of the khanate moved people from Azerbaijan south khanats and placed in **Shabran**. For strengthen the state's borders from **Mugan** a half **part of shahseven** tribes moved into the territory of the khanate.

As a result of Fatali khan policy the north of Quba khanate merged**: - 1. Salyan(1756); 2. Darband (1759); 3. Baku (1767); 4.Shamakhi and Javad (1768); 5. Lankaran(1785); 6. Sheki (1788**. In **1773** November, December months **Sheki, Karabakh khanates** at the same time **Avar khanas union troops** marched on Quba khanates. But Fatali khan had overcomed these troops. **On July 1774** near the **Khudat** rural took place **Gavdushan battle.** This battle had happened among union troops under the leadership of some **Azerbaijan and Dagestan authorities** and Fatali khan. Fatali khan was defeated and withdraw to the Salyan district. His enemies occupied Quba and Shamakhi, surrounded Darband. Fatali by applying asked for help to Russia. **March In 1775** support of Russian troops in Darband Fatali khan had won on his enemies.

Between **1780-1781 years** Fatali khan sometimes attached on Karabakh khanate, but these marches had been unsuccessful. In the plans of Fatali khan included to unify of Azerbaijan **south** land’s to his khanate. For this purpose **in 1784** he attacked Azerbaijan’s south areas. Ardabil and Meshkin cities were seized. But he coudn’t strengthened here. Because of his marches **in the southern lands of Azerbaijan** had disturbed Russia. Russia was concerned about strengthhening of Quba Khanate. Because a region close to the borders the existence of strong Azerbaijani state could impede in future in the South Caucasus expansionist policy of Russia. Therefore he returned back. After the death of Fatali khan his sons **Ahmad khan (1789-1791)** and **Sheykali khan (1791-1810)** couldn’t keep the power of the khanate. Therefore Shaki, Baku and Shamakhi khanates had to leave Quba khanate.

**Karabakh khanate(1748-1806)**

Karabakh khanate was founded **in middle of the XVIII century**. The population of the Khanate consisted as **Cavanshir, Iyirmi dord (tweenty four), Otuzikiler (thirty seconds), Kabirli, Ziyadoglu, Baharli** turkish tribes. In Mugan during the coronation of Nadir shah, He exiled them to the Khorasan province and Afghanistan borders**. Panahali khan** founded the Karabakh khanate’s and announced himself a khan **(1748-1763).** Khanate settled the **area between the Kur and Araz**. The center of Karabakh khanate was a Susha city. Here cut off money called **Panahabad.**

**In 1748 at Kabirli district Panahali** khan for protecting khanate from attackes had built the “**Bayat tower”**. In **1751 Sahbulagi** at the begining of 50s he had built **Susha tower**. When Panahali khan strengthening malikians against to him increased. Khan tried to prevented their **dividing (separatism)** policy. The authority of Panah khan recognized the first **Varanda malik’s Shahnazar Malik**. After the **Balligaya defeat Khachin malik’s Malik Mirza Ulubab** recognized authority of Panahali khan. Later, **Dizag, Chilabord, Talish (Gulustan)** maliks accepted Panahali khan’s authority.

Panahali khan by seized **Ganja, Irevan, Nakhcivan and Ardabil** and gave the control to their men.

**Malik Hatam with Talish malik’s Usub** by entering alliance had against to the Panahali khan. But they were defeated at the **Agdere battle**. **In 1757** Mohammadhasan khan Gajar attacked to Karabakh. At the “**Khatun Arkhi”** place Panahali khan won and got enemie’s 2 balls. In **1759** Urmia Fatali khan Afshar attacked to Susha. Panahali khan accepted dependence on him. After the death of Panahali khan his son **Ibrahimkhalil khan (1763-1806)** come to power. Disag, Chilabord and Gulustan maliks’ refused to obey to the İbrahimkhalil khan. But Varanda malik’s Shahnazar and Khachin malik’s Mirza khan entered alliance with Iblil khan.

**In 1781** Ibrahimkhalil khan together with his allies had obeyed to himself Disag malik’s. Since, **1783** Ibrahimkhalil khan and among his government refusing maliks’ with Russia's pressure fighting intensified further. Russia, support of these maliks’ tried to create a new “**Christian state”.** But a great diplomacy of ability Ibrahimkhalil khan could concentrate all maliks’to Susha and he arrested them. But they could escape from Susha prison. They come to Tbilisi and with the support of II Irakli and **colonel Burnashov** began to preparations. Their plan was to kill Karabakh khan. **September in 1787** they reached to Ganja. But **1787-1791 years starting of Russia-Ottoman war** was a reason stops this **“cross -march”.** So, İbrahimkhalil khan could keep the integrity of the Karabakh khanate.

**Establishment of parties in the beginning of XX century.**

1902 - "Muslim youth organization" headed by M.E.Rasulzade.

1904 - "Gummet" - a social democratic organization headed by M.G. Movsumov, M.G. Hajinsky, M.E. Rasulzade. 1908 Rasulzade moved away from "Gummet", as this organization fell under the influence of the party Bolsheviks who wanted to preserve the Russian Empire.

1905 - the party "Difai" (defense) headed by A. Agayev. The purpose of which: 1) transfer the land to the peasants; 2) the fight against the Armenians who killed the peaceful Azerbaijani population.

1905 - the "Geyrat" party in the city of Ganja, the founder was A.Rafibekov.

1907 in Ganja the organization "Mudafiye" was organized headed by Ibrahim Vekilov. The party system was the elected Ismail khan Ziyadkhanli. The goal of this party is to protect the interests of Muslim rights.

1907 - "Ittifag" organization headed by Sharifzade and Dzhuvarlinsky in Baku. The goal of the organization is to protect Azerbaijanis from the Armenian genocide.

1911 - Musavat party headed by ME Rasulzade, T. Nagiyev, A. Kazimzade. In 1912, the program of the Musavat party was published. In 1915 the newspaper "Achyg soz" was published - the organ of the press of the "Musavat" party.

ME Rasulzade during the reaction period was forced to leave for Iran, and then arrived in Turkey. Only during the celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty, the tsar allowed political immigrants to return.

The main slogan of the Musavat party is “Turkism, Islamism, Modernity”, put forward by Alibek Huseynzade, who became the principles of the national movement. During the Balkan War, the Musavat Party calls on the Turkic peoples to help Turkey in this war. Therefore, tsarism began to persecute the Musavat party, and in 1913 this party temporarily suspended its activities. Only after the victory of the February bourgeois-democratic revolution, the Musavat party was restored again.

In March 1917, the "Turkic Federalist Party" was created in Ganja, the founder was Nasib bey Yusifbeyli.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET REGIME IN AZERBAIJAN AND UPRISINGS AGAINST IT**

**The Azerbaijan SSR** (also referred to as **Soviet Azerbaijan**) was established on **28 April 1920** after the surrender of **the government of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic** to **local Bolsheviks** led by **Mirza Davud Huseynov and Nariman Narimanov** and the invasion of the **Bolshevik 11th Red Army.**

**On 13 October 1921**, the Soviet republics of **Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia** signed an **agreement** with **Turkey** known as the **Treaty of Kars.** The previously independent **Nakhcivan SSR** would also become **an autonomous ASSR**within **Azerbaijan** by the **Treaty of Kars. On 12 March 1922** the leaders of Azerbaijan, Armenian, and Georgian Soviet Socialist Republics established a union known as the **Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (TSFSR).** This was the first attempt at a union of Soviet republics, preceding the USSR. The **Union Council of TSFSR** consisted of the representatives of the **three republics** – **Nariman Narimanov (Azerbaijan), Polikarp Mdivani (Georgia), and Aleksandr Fyodorovich Miasnikyan (Armenia).**

The **First Secretary** of the **Transcaucasian Communist Party** was **Sergo Ordzhonikidze.**

**In February 1924**, **the Nakhchivan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic** was established as part of the **Azerbaijan SSR**. **From 1922 to 1936**, the **Azerbaijan SSR**, together with the **Armenian and Georgian SSR**, became part of the **USSR**. **In 1936, the USSR was dissolved** and the **Azerbaijan SSR** became part of the **USSR** as a separate allied republic.

**Uprising**

* **Karabakh- In May 1920,**
* **Zaqatala- in june 1920**
* **Gence- 24-5 may 1920**
* **Semkir-summer 1920**
* **Quba qezasi- 23 august 1920**
* **Mughan- end of august 1920**
* **Lankharan-Astara- June 1920**
* **Terter- 21-23 May 1920**
* **Zaqatala-June 1920**