**Prehistoric period of Azerbaijan j**

Initial stage begins with the appearance of human beings(1.5 million years ago) and finishes with the invention of writing, emergencence of large tribal groupings and early stage formations(3rd-1st century 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.

1.The Stone Age (∞-4th millennium BC)

* 1. The Paleolithic/old stone (1.5 million years ago-12th century BC)

1.1.1 Lower (1.5 million years ago-100 thousand years ago BC)

1.1.2 Middle (Mousterian period) (100 - 40 thousand years ago BC**)**

1.1.3 Upper (40-12 thousand years ago BC)

1.2 The Mesolithic/middle stone (12-8th millennium BC)

1.3 The Neolithic/new stone (7-6 th millennium BC)

1.4 The Eneolithic/copper-stone/Chalcolithic Age (6-4 th millennium BC)

2. The Bronze Age ( 4 th millenium - end of the 2nd millenium BC)

2.1 Early (4-3 th millenium)

2.2 Middle (;ate 3 th- I half of 2nd millenium)

2.3 Late Bronze;Early Iron (14th-7th century)

3. The Iron age is dated from II millenium.

\*\*\*Azykh, Taghlar in Garabagh; Zar in Kelbajar; Gazma in Nakhichevan; f f f f f f Dashsalahli, Damjyly in Kazakh and Boozier in Lerik.

* + 1. **Lower P.**
* Azykh cave found tools (belong to Guruchay culture)
* Homo habilis- lived in Azerbaijan, first human being who was able to make tools and use
* hearth- 700,000 years ago (they could make and control the fire)
* jaw bone- it was dated 350-400 thousand y.a, belonged, "azykhantrop"
  + 1. **Middle P.**
* Mousterian culture
* Sharp-edged stone from flint or obsidian (for hunting)
* Labour division
* Taghlar cage (Karabakh)-found hearth trace
* Neandertals-hominids of this era
  + 1. **Upper P.**
* Emergence of tribal communities
* Homo Sapiens -appearance of modern, smart humans
* Women played a leading role until the late Eneolithic (6th millennium BC)
* Men- hunting and fishing
* Women -gathering food, engaging in daily household chores, protecting the fire, taking care of children. More important role was belong to women(mothers). (AUYE 🤘🤘🤘)
* Matriarchy- may have existed and that women ruled.
  1. **Mesolithic**
* Bows and arrows are invented
* Domestication of wild animals
* Cattle breeding and land cultivation
* Damjily and Gobustan caves- many kinds of drawings. These drawings say that hunting and fishing were the major occupations
* Believe to afterlife, buried relatives near the houses with household items.
* Small-sized tools-microliths
  1. **Neolithic**
* Neolithic revolution -The emergence of production, the cultivation of crops, the domestication of certain animals
* Peoples were skilled farmers, manufacturing a range of tools necessary for drilling and grinding stones
* Humans knew how to fabricate trough-shaped stones and to make a hole in it
* Hoe farming
* Domestic craft- Pottery, weaving, building, masonry

**1.4 Eneolithic**

* Artificial irrigations in Shahtepe
* Wells, pottery items and places built of mud brick to store the grain
* Grape seeds found in the Shomutepe and Alikomektepe
* People become familiarized with metal
* 20 small copper products made by cold forging were found in Kultepe
* matriarchy 🡪 patriarchy (pis küpekler🤬🐕‍)
* Bury a dead inside home or under its walls. Dead bodies painted with ochre.

**2.1 Early B.**

* Kur-Aras culture
* People spread from densely populated areas to valleys and foothills
* Hoe(toxa)-farming 🡪 plough(şum)-based cultivation
* Nomadic or pastoral farming
* The first social division of labor: Agriculture separated from cattle breeding
* Inequality also appeared, like the lullabies and the gutians

**2.2 Middle B. (**dersde elave dansdi: Polychrome and monochrome paint, Kalaxur)

* Nakhichevan culture
* presence of multifaceted and craftsmanship works
* Second division of labor: handicrafts separated from agriculture
* Craftsmanship separated from cattle breeding
* Pottery was found in the Kultepe II
* Crop cultivation based on artificial irrigation
* Growing wheat, barley, millet
* The society was divided:

wealthy

handicraftsmen

peasants (farmers and herdsmen).

**2.3 The Late Bronze, Early Iron**

* Khocali, Gadabay, Talish, Muqhan cultures
* Tribal chiefs became separated from other members of tribes
* Inequalities in wealth among families became pronounced.
* War was the main profession which men were able to gain wealth
* Gardening, horticulture, and viticulture
* Image of wheels have been depicted on bowls found in Hajibulag (Qazakh).
* Iron production was based on the cold forging technique
* Developments in iron metallurgy and metalworking.
* Trade separeted from craftmanship

**Tribal Unions in Azerbaijan g**

In 3rd and 2nd millenniums BC the tribes of nakhch and gargar settled at the territories of Nakhichevan and Mil-Karabakh, in the north of 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.

**State Formations:**

Aratta

Lulluby

Kuti

**Aratta**

* Surrounded the territory from Urmia Lake to the river of Diala in the South, and the regions of Zanjan-Kazvin in the South-East.
* This state existed in the first half of the 3rd millennium
* Aratta means "mountain", "mountaneous country".
* Ruled by the leaders that possessed the title of "ena"
* Country called "the state of pure traditions"
* Had close relationship with city-states of Mesopotamia
* Polytheism - worship to the goddess and gods of -Inanna,Lama(🧡yerm)
* Acquiring of gold, silver and copper as well as trade, farming and cattle breeding.

**Lulluby**

* 23rd century BC there was established the second state formation- Lullubum
* In the areas from the Urmia Lake in the South
* Ruler Immatun became "tsar of tsar"
* The power of Lulluby strengthened during the reign of tsar-Annubanini
* Cattle breeding, farming , trade
* Close ties with Mesopotamia
* From "Stone obelisk” says settlers of Lulluby worshiped different gods
* 2nd millennium BC the state of Lulluby collapsed and there were shaped lots of "small lullubian governings"
* 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”.

**Kutium**

* In the 3rd millennium BC
* Settled from the West to the South-West territories of the Urmia Lake
* Kutiums had close relation with Mesopotamia: they were in close attitudes with shumerians, were subjected to the attacks ofAccadian rulers
* There was special monument of **Enridavazir-** magnificent ruler of Kutium and four sides of the world
* Made an alliance with Elam and other countries
* End of 23rd- century and at the beginning of 22nd centuries BC Kutium territories were extended from the Urmia Lake to **the Persian** Gulf(Korfez). Kutiums did not change the local governing system, but ruled this region by the vehicle of governors. The governorsof Shumer used the title of "ensi".
* Worshipped to Goddess
* The governance of Kutium in Mesopotamia was over in 2104 BC. Because of local fights the state formation of Kutium relatively destroyed and was divided into small areas. Such destruction continued till the beginning of 1stmillennium BC, that is till the establishment of slavery state of Manna.
* **Tirikan** - the last Kuti ruler

**Turukkeans**

* At the beginning of 2ndmillennium BC
* Lived to the south of Urmiya Lake
* Most powerful military-politicalformations
* 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-Hammurapi** 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 end of the 14th century BC the power of Assyria increased again. **Adadnirari I** - the ruler of Assyria marched Azerbaijan for several times, but couldn’t enter the country. There was no unity among local tribes. Kutis had to submit Adadnirari’s power for some time. After Kutis rebelled. But **Salmanasar I** - he ruler of Assyria crushed this insurrection.Ethnos of ancient Azerbaijan – turukkiums, kutiums, lullubeums and their neighbours did their best to preserve their independence. At the result of such struggle, Assyrian invaders could not strengthen in these lands for a long time.

**Manna g**

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

**Capital :** Zirtu

**Rulers: Iranzu** (740-719 BC)

son 🡪 **Aza** (718-716 BC)

bro 🡪 **Ullusunu** (716- 680 BC)

**Ahsheri** (675-650 BC)

son🡪 **Wally** (650-630 BC)

**Zirtu** was powerful state ut also the state of **Urartu**, established around the Van Lake and began policy. 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. **Tiglatpalasar III** made wars with Urartu. Manna and Assyria become allies. They were rebellien against Iranzu **but Assyrian King Sargon II** sent his army for help. After the death of Iranzu**, Aza** came to the throne. He died as a result of assassination. After Aza, his brother **Ullusunu** came to the throne (by vehicle **Rusa I**). He gave 22 castles to ruler of Urartu as a gift. Then angry Sargon II sent his army to Manna and captured some cities. Ullusunu begged him and Sargon II forgive him . Sargon II attacked to Urartu, destroyed cities , villages. Rusa I killed himself. Urartu weakend. During the reign of **Ahsheri** Manna carry out independent policy . As a result of it, territories were invaded by Assyrian army in **650 BC**. **Assyrian tsar –Assurbanipal** destroyed Izirtu, Ahsheri was killed. After him . his son **Wally** came to thr throne and restored his alliance, sent his sons as captives. **In 616 BC** Manna came to help of Assyria, which was under the danger of expansion of Midia-Babylon coalition. Manna destroyed **in 593 BC**.

* 716,715,714-Wars between Rusa I and Sargon II

**Atropatena g**

**Years of Power:** 321 BC- 226 AD

**Capital :** Qazaka

After the death of **Alexander the Great** arised Atropatena. The name was referred to the name of subordinated governor – **Atropat**. 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. 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. After the death of Alexander the Great he came to the throne of Perdicca in 323 BC. 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** .Even in the first years of **Antiox’**s(223-187 BC) (ruler of Selevkids) reign the governor of **Media**, organized the revolt against the Selevkids. After that uprising he attacked Atropatena in **223 B.C.** and won. As a result, in 220 BC Artabazan – the king of Atropatena became dependent on the Seleucids. In 190 BC-was Magneziya battle between Selevki-Rome.Rome won. Atropatena became independent again.In the middle of the 2nd century, **Parfia** occupied Media and Mesopotomia. 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.** 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 from Atropatena. But soon, nevertheless Atropatena approached to Parfia again. **Ariobarzan II**, who came to power in Atropatena in **20 B.C,** lived in Rome for about ten years. 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**.

**Albania k**

Years of Power: end of the IV cent BC,beginning of the III cent BC - 705 AD

Capital : Kabalaka(Qəbələ)

Established late in the North of Azerbaijan. The unification of the Albanian tribes under a single name happened during the reign of the **Achaemenids (550-330 BC).** The tribes of the **legs, kadousies, amards, uties and gargars** lived there. The Albanians struggled against Alexander the Great with the army of **Darius III** in the famous **battle of Gaugamela in 331 BC.** Albania was the first slave-holding state in the North of Azerbaijan. The Albanians lived in the territory, located **between Iberia (Georgia) and the Caspian Sea**. This territory shared land borders with the **Caucasian mountains in the North, Atropatena in the South and Asia in the south-west.** About Albanian’s **social system**: Strabo wrote that the whole Albanian tribes had been headed by the only-begotten king at that time. But earlier, each tribe had its own king. The population of Albania was **divided into four classes**. **The king**- leader of the army and ruler, **clergymen (priests),** **militaries and farmers** and **ordinary people**. Silver coins treasures found in **Shamaxa in 1958 and in Gabala in 1966,** . The initial condition for the formation of cities arose in the middle of the first millennium BC. in Albania.

**The Roman warlord Pompey** decided to attack **Albania and Iberia.** **Oroys –the king of Albania** decided to attack the camp of the Romans crossing the Kur. There was a bloody battle on the bank of River Kur in December, **66 BC.** The **Roman army won** that battle. **Pompey** made peace with the Albanians and moved towards **Iberia.** Chasing the Romans the Albanians had created a dangerous situation for them. That's why Pompey marched against the Albanians again in **65 BC.** The Albanians met the Roman army nearby the river of **Alazan (Ganix).** Pompey used cunning. Before the beginning of the war, he brought out a small cavalry squadron and ordered the infantry to hide behind. The Albanians thought that they face only a small **Roman squadron**. That's why they immediately attacked. Pompey’s craft was successful. Retreating, the Romans led the Albanians with them. Then the Roman infantry surrounded the Albanian cavalry and began to exterminate them. After the war the main Albanian forces headed by the king **Oroys** retreated to the mountains. Oroys sent a letter and gifts to Pompey and offered peace. Pompey accepted this offer. Shortly after, Pompey moved towards inland of the country. But the Albanians put up a strong resistance. Being aware of the risk of continuing the march and hardship of the path, **Pompey** gave up his intention to go to the Caspian coast. He came to an agreement of peace with the Albanians. The Romans organized a new big march to the East again **in 36 BC.** This march was headed by **Anthony – the Roman warlord**. Anthony retreated under **Parthia’s** pressure and went to Egypt. This time he kept his warlord Kanidy in the south-western lands of Azerbaijan to make Iberia and Albania obey. Iberia and Albania admitted their dependence on Rome after this march. The power in Albania was in the hands of local rulers in **the I century A.D**. **The Roman emperor Neuron** was planning a large march to Albania **in 68.** It was to be a march to the passage of Derbend. But because of **Neuron’s** death during the Roman rebellion the march didn’t take place. A bit later the Roman military detachment reached the shores of the Caspian Sea, current Apsheron peninsular. There was found a **stone inscription in Latin in Gobustan**.  **The Gobustan stone inscription** refers to the years of **84-96.** Albania maintained political, cultural and trade relations with Rome at that time**. Adrian (117-138)** – **the Roman emperor** maintained close friendship relations with the kings of Albania and sent them valuable gifts. The Roman-Albanian relations continued till the middle of the 3rd century.

Tribes living to the north of the Greater Caucasian Mountains, made marches many times to the South Caucasus and the countries of western Asia through the passage of Derbend. Such marches were often perpetrated by **Alan tribes** in the I and III centuries A.D. They were moving to the South passing through the territories of Albania. One of the biggest marches by **Alan tribes** took place in the years of 72-74.

The Catacomb graves were discovered in Albania and associated with Alan tribes.These monuments belong to the I – III centuries of AD.

Beginning from the middle of the I millennium BC. the peculiar Albanian culture arose. Beginning from the III century BC. a tile had been used in the Albanian architecture. **Albania's population was familiar with writing in the middle of the first millennium BC., being a member of the Achaemenid Empire.** **Oroys – the king of Albania** with **Pompey – the Roman warlord** in the sixties of the first century B.C. There were written signs on the surface of some ceramic products, rela- ting to the end of the I millennium BC. – beginning of the I century AD. There was found a stone with an inscription in Greek in village of **Boyuk Dehne** of the current **Sheki region** in 1902.

Albanians worshipped the **Gods of Zeus, Helios and Selene**. Zeus is the God of the Sky, Helios - the God of the Sun and Selene is the Goddess of the Moon. The Albanians worshipped the Goddess of the Moon more than the others.