

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

HISTORY OF NAKHCHIVAN CITY (XX century)

Speciality: 5503.02 – History of Homeland

Field of science: History

Applicant: **Arzu Kamal oglu Abdullayev**

NAKHCHIVAN – 2021

The work was performed at chair of “Azerbaijan history” of Nakhchivan State University.

Scientific supervisor:

Correspondent member of ANAS,
Doctor of Sciences in history, professor
Zahmat Abulfat oglu Shahverdiyev

Official opponents:

Doctor of Sciences in history, professor
Oktay Balagadesh oglu Sultanov

Doctor of Philosophy in history, associate professor
Elnur Hashim oglu Kelbizadeh

Doctor of Philosophy in history
Mehman Serkhan oglu Shabanov

Dissertation council ED 1.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Nakchivan Branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Chairman of the Dissertation council:

Full Member of the ANAS,
Doctor of Sciences in history, professor
Ismail Mukhtar oglu Hajiyev

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council



Doctor of Philosophy in history,
associate professor
Emin Arif oglu Shikhaliyev

Chairman of the
scientific seminar:

Doctor of Sciences in history
Fakhreddin Adil oglu Jafarov

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The actuality of the theme and the degree of research. In modern times, the objective study of the history of different regions and cities of Azerbaijan is one of the important tasks of our history science. From this point of view, the study of the history of Nakhchivan city in the 19th century is of particular importance. Because the study of the history of Nakhchivan is especially important from both historical and political points of view. It is no coincidence that the great leader Heydar Aliyev once said: *“Nakhchivan has a beautiful and unique face from the past. It has architectural monuments, generally, city structure. If people can learn it, they will find that in ancient times in Nakhchivan city planning, placement of streets, houses, neighborhoods has not been chaotic and very grounded”*.¹

Nakhchivan, one of the most strategic regions in Azerbaijan throughout history, as well as one of the political, social and cultural centers, is the capital of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The history of early urban culture in the city of Nakhchivan, which is currently 35.48 km² dates back to, at least, 5.000 years ago.² Etymologically, the name of the city is associated with the Prophet Noah, who is still considered the second ancestor of mankind by ancient and

¹Hacıyev, İ.M. Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının ictimai-siyasi həyatı, sosial-iqtisadi və mədəni inkişafı (1991-2011-ci illər) / İ.M.Hacıyev. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2011. – s. 9.

²Naxçıvan tarixi / Red. hey. İ.M.Hacıyev, İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli və s. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – c. 1. – 2013. – 452 s.; Həbibbəyli, İ.Ə. Naxçıvan şəhərinin yaşı – beş min il // Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının yaranması: tarix və müasirlik. Elmi praktiki konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 8 fevral, – 2007, – s. 20; Baxşəliyev, V.B. Naxçıvanın qədim şəhərləri // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Müəllimlər İnstitutunun Xəbərləri, 2010. № 2, – s. 58.; Səfərli, H.Y. Naxçıvanda şəhər mədəniyyətinin yaranması tarixindən: [elektron resurs] / www.qedim.nakhchivan.az/ – mart 11, 2018. URL: http://www.qedim.nakhchivan.az/qedim.nakhchivan.az/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=95:hacfxrddin-sfrli-naxcvanda-hr-mdniyyetinin-yaranmasi-tarixindn&catid=44:simpozium-mqallr&Itemid=80

medieval authors.³ K.Nikitin, the author of the nineteenth century and engaged in pedagogical activity in Nakhchivan city school, wrote that the laying the foundation of Nakhchivan by the Prophet Noah⁴ was reflected in the mythological sources and legendary myths reflected.

In a number of ancient and medieval written sources, the founding date of the city is dated to 1539 BC. F.Buzand also mentioned the city of Nakhchivan while talking about the BC events.⁵

The 19th century, one of the bloodiest periods in the history of Azerbaijan, is characterized by the richness and severity of social and political processes in Nakhchivan's history. The study of the history of Nakhchivan in the 19th century is actual for several reasons today:

- 1) First, at the beginning of this period, Nakhchivan was the capital of the Nakhchivan khanate functioning as a state and played an important role in the socio-political and cultural life of the Caucasus in general;
- 2) As in all periods of history, Nakhchivan has been in the focus of interest in the region, the Qajar state, Tsarist Russia openly, and countries such as France and England confidentially tried to influence Nakhchivan and the region in general;
- 3) Thirdly, this period was a transitional period in the history of Nakhchivan as in the history of Azerbaijan as a whole. From this point of view, the study of the history of Nakhchivan as a stage of transition from independent khanate to colonial system, from feudalism to capitalism becomes actual.

³Карпини, Д.П. История Монгалов; Рубрук, Г. Путешествие в восточные страны / Д.П.Карпини. – Москва: Государственное издательство географической литературы, – 1957. – 270 с.; The Bondage and travels Johann Schiltberger, a native of Bavaria, in Europe, Asia and Africa 1396-1427. London: 1859. – p. 263.; Səfərli, F.Y. Tarixi mənbələrdə Nuh peyğəmbər / F.Y.Səfərli. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2015. – 160 s.

⁴Никитин, К.А. Город Нахичевань и Нахичеванский уезд // – Тифлис: Сборник материалов для описания местностей и племен Кавказа (СМОМПК). Вып.2, Тифлис: – 1882. – с.111.

⁵Salamzadə, Ə.R. Azərbaycan memarlığının Naxçıvan məktəbi abidələri / Ə.R.Salamzadə, K.Məmmədzadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 43

4) During this period changes are taking place in the city structure of Nakhchivan. Nakhchivan, which has been eastern city by now, started to benefit from positive trends of Western and Russian architecture and urban planning.

5) Due to colonialism and migration policies, changes in the ethnic composition of the city occur, and the bloodshed and clashes in the city are the result of the inclusion of alien elements, which are from relatively low cultural and psychological level, to the city life. In this aspect, the study of the history of Nakhchivan city of the 19th century is actual.

The nineteenth-century history of Nakhchivan has not become a special research object so far. It should be noted that the interest in studying the history of the city of Nakhchivan has been shown since the end of XIX century. One of the first works dedicated to the history of Nakhchivan is the article of “Nakhchivan city and Nakhchivan uyezd” by K. Nikitin, who was a teacher in Nakhchivan city school.⁶ For the first time in this article, the history, material culture and monuments of Nakhchivan were identified as separate objects of study.

Although Azerbaijani historiography does not have a specific monograph and research work of XIX century in Nakhchivan, some of the works that have been written so far have been thoroughly analyzed. R. Mammadov’s work “Historical essays of Nakhchivan” is also devoted to the history of Nakhchivan. However, this work tells of the pre-XVII century history of the city.⁷

Issues related to the economic life of the city are reflected in A. Sumbatzade’s monograph “XIX Century Azerbaijani Industry”,⁸

⁶Никитин, К.А. Город Нахичевань и Нахичеванский уезд // – Тифлис: Сборник материалов для описания местностей и племен Кавказа (СМОМПК). Вып.2, Тифлис: – 1882. – с. 109-142.

⁷Məmmədov, R.A. Naхçıvan şəhərinin tarixi öçərki – R.A.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1977. – 160 s.

⁸Сумбатзаде, А.С. Сельское хозяйство Азербайджана в XIX в / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: Элм, – 1959. – 363 с.

information about the history of the occupation is reflected in the candidate's thesis written by M.Aliyev on the topic "Nakhchivan khanate and its consolidation to Russia".⁹

It should be noted that much work has been done in the study of Nakhchivan's history since the mid-1990s, and monographs and articles devoted to different periods of Nakhchivan's history have been published.

In general, when we look at our newest history, we see that the basis of a new conceptual approach to the history of Nakhchivan city, including Nakhchivan, was laid after "Nakhchivan in international resources" international symposium, which was held in 1996.¹⁰

Decrees and orders signed by national leader Heydar Aliyev and President of the country Ilham Aliyev on the 75th, 80th and 85th Anniversaries of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, the order by the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic Vasif Talibov about the 95th anniversary have come to the fore as documents that provide the legal basis for a new conceptual approach to the study of the history of the great region.¹¹ At the

⁹Алиев, М.М. Нахичеванское ханство и его присоединение к России: / автореферат на соискание ученой степени кандидата исторических наук. / – Баку, – 1986. – 32 с.

¹⁰Uluslararası qaynaqlarda Naxçıvan mövzusunda simpoziumun keçirilməsi haqqında" Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası Ali Məclisi Sədrinin Sərəncamı: [elektron resurs] / www.alimeclis.az, – mart24, 1996. URL: http://www.alimeclis.az/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=60:naxcivan-al-mclsn-ryast-hey-uezr-srncam&catid=38:srncamlar&Itemid=89

¹¹Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının 75 illiyinin keçirilməsi haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin fərmanı: [elektron resurs] / www.nakhchivan. – fevral 4, 1999. URL: www.nakhchivan.preslib.az/az_b5-5.html; Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının 80 illik yubileyinin keçirilməsi haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin Sərəncamı: [elektron resurs] / www.nakhchivan. – fevral 9, 2004. URL: www.nakhchivan.preslib.az/az_b5-7.html; Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının 85 illik yubileyinin keçirilməsi haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin Sərəncamı: [elektron resurs] / www.nakhchivan. – fevral 6, 2009. URL: www.nakhchivan.preslib.az/az_b5-10.html; Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının 90 illik yubileyinin keçirilməsi haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin

scientific conferences about the anniversary of the Autonomous Republic, new trends in the history of Nakhchivan were identified.

Numerous reports and speeches by the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Vasif Talibov, have been used effectively as a source of research materials as the most valuable documentary material.

“Nakhchivan: historical reality, modern situation, development perspectives”, “Noah Prophet, World Deluge and Nakhchivan”, “Nakhchivan: First Lodging and Urban Planning” , “Nakhchivan: first city and Duzdag”, “Nakhchivan castles: in history and today” and lectures about the history of Nakhchivan, held in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic since 1996, also played an important role in the study of the city's history at the international symposiums about the history of Nakhchivan.

“The Nakhchivan history” multi volume, which is one of the fundamental research works of XIX century history of Nakhchivan, came about as a result of these efforts. With the order by the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Mr. Vasif Talibov, on the preparation and publication of the “Nakhchivan History” multilingual volume,¹² the second volume of “Nakhchivan History” multilingual edition, published in 2013-2015, is dedicated to the history of the Nakhchivan region, in particular, Nakhchivan city, as well as the latest scientific findings about XIX century history of Nakhchivan are reflected.¹³ Considering that the issues are approached in terms of national historiography and

Sərəncamı:[elektron resurs] / www.nakhchivan.az/az_b5-13.html – yanvar 14, 2014. URL: www.nakhchivan.preslib.az/az_b5-13.html

¹²Naxçıvan tarixi / Red. hey. İ.M.Hacıyev, İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli və s. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – c. 1. – 2013. – 452 s.; Naxçıvan tarixi çoxcildliyinin hazırlanması və nəşr olunması barədə Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası Ali Məclisi Sədrinin Sərəncamı:[elektron resurs] / www.nakhchivan.az/portal-1/serencam-39.htm, avqust 06, 2012. URL: www.nakhchivan.az/portal-1/serencam-39.htm,

¹³Naxçıvan tarixi / Baş. məs. V.Y.Talibov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – c. 2. – 2014. – 528 s.

Azerbaijanism, this fundamental work has also served as a methodological guide for us.

The most important research works dedicated to XIX century history of not only Nakhchivan city, but also Nakhchivan region in general was written by correspondent member of ANAS, professor Zahmat Shahverdiyev. He directly devoted his research to XIX century history of Nakhchivan. In 1980 Z. Shahverdiyev defended his thesis on agrarian relations and situation of peasants in Azerbaijan in the 70-90s of XIX century (on materials of Nakhchivan and Sharur-Daralayaz uyezds).¹⁴ In the monograph “Nakhchivan region in the early XIX and XX centuries” published by the author in 2008, the occupation of the Nakhchivan khanate by the Russian Empire, changes in the administrative-territorial structure of the region and ruling system, socio-economic and cultural life, the displacement of the Armenians to Nakhchivan and genocide against Azerbaijanis were studied on the basis of modern requirements of historiography, new documents and materials that were involved in scientific circulation.¹⁵

The works on the history of the Nakhchivan khanate, published by M.Aliyev together with F.Aliyev, contain valuable information about the history of Nakhchivan during the Khanate administration and on the eve of Russian occupation.¹⁶

The researches of academician I.Hajiyev, doctors of philosophy in history, E.Shikhaliyev, E.Jafarli can be particularly noted in the study of Armenians' claims to Nakhchivan in terms of national historiography.¹⁷ The researches of the correspondent member of

¹⁴Шахвердиев, З.А. Аграрные отношения и положения крестьян Азербайджана в 70-90-е гг. XIX в (По материалам Нахичеванского и Шаруро-Даралагезского уездов) /З.А.Шахвердиев. – Баку: Елм, – 2009. – 185 с.

¹⁵Şahverdiyev, Z.Ə. Naxçıvan bölgəsi XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində / Z.Ə.Şahverdiyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2008. – 264 s.

¹⁶Əliyev, F.M. Naxçıvan xanlığı / F.M.Əliyev, M.Əliyev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – 120 s.

¹⁷Hacıyev, İ.M. Ermənilərin Azərbaycana qarşı ərazi iddiaları və qanlı cinayətləri / İ.M.Hacıyev. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2012. – 192 s.; Hacıyev, İ.M. Naxçıvan bölgə-

ANAS, F.Safarli, are rigid historiographical works in terms of exploration of religious and spiritual life of Nakhchivan city in XIX century and epigraphic books of monuments built during this period.¹⁸ Determining the place of Nakhchivan, the capital of the Nakhchivan khanate, in inter-states relations systems in Caucasus, is related to the name of M.Guliyev, philosophy doctor in history. The researcher provided valuable information about XIX century Nakhchivan based on archive materials.¹⁹

In the works of “Occupation of Nakhchivan by Tsarist Russia”²⁰ by the doctor of philosophy in history, associate professor H.Hasanov, “Historical Geography of Nakhchivan Region (II half of XVIII century – I half of XIX century)”²¹ by the doctor of philosophy in history, associate professor S.Budagova, “Nakhchivan in Russian sources of XIX century” by the doctor of philosophy in history, associate professor Y.Rahimov, though the city of Nakhchivan was not selected as a research object, the history of the city of Nakh-

sinin etnik tarixinə dair // – Naxçıvan: AMEA Naxçıvan Bölməsinin Xəbərləri, İctimai və humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2009. №1 (14), s. 5 -12.; Hacıyev, İ.M. Böyük güclərin Azərbaycanla bağlı geosiyasi maraqlarında Naxçıvanın yeri / İ.M.Hacıyev, E.A.Şıxəliyev, E.Y.Cəfərli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 223 s.; Şıxəliyev, E.A. Erməni iddialarının siyasi mahiyyəti / E.A.Şıxəliyev. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2006. – 187 s.; Şıxəliyev, E.A. Ermənistan-Azərbaycan munaqişəsi sivilizasiyalararası münasibətlər kontekstində / E.A.Şıxəliyev. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2011. – 324 s.

¹⁸Səfərli, F.Y. Naxçıvanda sosial-siyasi və ideoloji mərkəzlər / F.Y.Səfərli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2003. – 342s.; Səfərli, H.Y. Naxçıvanın türk-islam mədəniyyəti abidələri / H.Y.Səfərli. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2017. – 216 s.; Səfərov, F.Y. Qanlıgöl su anbarı bəndinin tikdirilməsi haqqında kitabə // Respublika arxeoloq və etnoqraflarının I elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: Elm, – 1992, – s. 116-121.

¹⁹Quliyev, M.R. Naxçıvan xanlığının Qafqazda hərbi-siyasi mövqeyi və əlaqələri. M.R.Quliyev. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2013. – 184 s.

²⁰Həsənov, H.N. Naxçıvanın çar Rusiyası tərəfindən işğalı // Naxçıvan: tarixi gerçəklik, müasir durum, inkişaf perspektivləri, – Naxçıvan: – 9-10 iyun, – 2006, – s. 235-246.

²¹Budaqova, S.İ. Naxçıvan diyarının tarixi coğrafiyası (XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı – XIX əsrin birinci qərənəsi) / S.İ.Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1995. – 96 s.

chivan in XIX century is particularly mentioned.²² The book “Nakhchivan is one of the oldest cities in the world” published in Russian language by the active member of ANAS, professor C.Gajar, reflects more historical photos and illustrative materials.²³

I.Kazymbayli and N.Guliyev, doctors of philosophy in history, have conducted valuable research on the demographic composition of the population of Nakhchivan in XIX century and put forward substantial scientific ideas.²⁴ Studies of historians such as C.Mustafayev²⁵ and S.Hajiyeva²⁶ have focused on the study of the economic life of XIX century in Nakhchivan.

Academician I.Habibbayli,²⁷ corresponding member of ANAS A.Guliyev (Amanoglu),²⁸ doctor of historical sciences F.Jafarov, S.Ibrahimov, A.Gahramanov²⁹ played a great role in studying the processes of cultural development in Nakhchivan during this period. There is valuable information on the history of education in

²²Rəhimov, Y.N. Naxçıvan XIX əsr rus mənbələrində / Y.N.Rəhimov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 180 s.

²³Каджар, Ч.О.Нахчыван один из древнейших городов мира (мифы, легенды, факты) / Ч.О.Каджар/ – Нахчыван: Аджеми, – 2016. – 283 с.

²⁴Quliyev, N.Ə. Naxçıvan xanlığının əhalisi (tarixi-demoqrafik tədqiqat / N.Ə.Quliyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006. – 163 s.; Kazımbəyli, İ.F. Naxçıvan: əhalisi, sosial-iqtisadi və siyasi tarixinə dair (1828-1920-ci illər) / İ.F.Kazımbəyli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – 175 s.

²⁵Mustafayev, C.M. Xanlıqlar dövründə Azərbaycanda sənətkarlıq / C.M.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2002. – 272 s.

²⁶Hacıyeva, S.A. Naxçıvanda sənətkarlıq (XII-XIX əsrlər) / S.A.Hacıyeva. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2017. – 184 s.

²⁷Həbibov, İ.Ə. Ədəbi yüksəliş / İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Bilik, – 1985. – 64 s.; Həbibbəyli,İ.Ə. Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə: mühiti və müasirləri / İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1997. – 684 s.; Həbibbəyli, İ.Ə. Ədəbi-tarixi yaddaş və müasirlik / İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – 696 s.; Həbibbəyli, İ.Ə. Cəlil Məmmədquluzadə: mühiti və müasirləri (təkmilləşdirilmiş ikinci nəşri) / İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2009. – 424 s.

²⁸Quliyev, Ə.A. Məhəmməd ağa Şaxtaxtlının publisistikası / Ə.A.Quliyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2016. – 128 s.

²⁹Qəhrəmanov, Ə.K.Naxçıvan teatrının salnaməsi / Ə.K.Qəhrəmanov, S.H. İbrahimov, F.A. Cəfərov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2010. – 736 s.

Nakhchivan in XIX century and the development processes in the field of education in H.Ahmadov's book "XIX Century Azerbaijani School".³⁰ Some issues of Nakhchivan education were also touched upon in the works of F.Khalilov.³¹

In addition, a number of issues related to the historical development, toponymy, historical geography of Nakhchivan were also touched upon in the works of historians and researchers such as I.Petruhevsk,³² B.Budakov and G.Keybullayev,³³ S.Babayev,³⁴ A.Bagirov,³⁵ V.Bakhshaliev,³⁶ Y.Mahmudov, K.Shukurov,³⁷ V.Piriyev,³⁸ R.Mam-

³⁰ Əhmədov, H.M. XIX əsr Azərbaycan məktəbi / H.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1985. – 300 s.

³¹ Xəlilov, F.Y. Maarif fədəisi: Həsən bəy Qaziyev / F.Y.Xəlilov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2016. – 88 s.

³² Петрушевский, И.П. Очерки по истории феодальных отношений в Азербайджане и Армении в XVI — начале XIX вв. / И.П.Петрушевский. – Ленинград: Издательство Ленинградского Государственного ордена Ленина Университета имени А. А. Жданова, – 1949. – 384 с.

³³Budaqov, B.Ə. Naxçıvan diyarının yer yaddaşı / B.Ə.Budaqov, Q.Qeybullayev. – Bakı: Nafta-Press, – 2001. – 120 s.; Гейбуллаев, Г.А. Топонимия Азербайджана (историко-этнографическое исследование): [электронный ресурс] / www.ebooks.az. – ноября 11, 1986. URL: <http://www.ebooks.az/view/zPsdDyTv.pdf>.

³⁴Babayev, S.Y. Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının coğrafiyası / S.Y.Babayev.– Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – 298s.; Babayev, S.Y. Səyyahlar Naxçıvan haqqında // Azərbaycan tarixində Naxçıvan (tarixi öçerklər), – Bakı: – 22 iyun, – 1996. – s. 42-45.

³⁵ Bağirov, A.N. Naxçıvanın oykonimləri (1590-2007-ci illərin məlumatları əsasında) / A.N.Bağirov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – 336 s.

³⁶Baxşəliyev, V.B. Naxçıvanın qədim şəhərləri // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Müəllimləri İnstitutunun Xəbərləri, 2010. № 2, – s. 57-60.

³⁷Mahmudov, Y.M. İrəvan xanlığı. Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsi / Y.M.Mahmudov, T.T.Mustafazadə, S.A.Məmmədov – Bakı: Çəşioğlu, – 2009. – 576 s.; Mahmudov, Y.M. Naxçıvan: tarixi və abidələri / Y.M.Mahmudov, K.K.Şükürov – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – 216 s.

³⁸Piriyev, V.Z. Azərbaycanın tarixi coğrafiyası / V.Z.Piriyev. – Bakı: Araz, – 2002. – 152 s.; Priyev, V.Z. Naxçıvan tarixindən səhifələr / V.Z.Piriyev. – Bakı: Müəllim, – 2004. – 126 s.

madov,³⁹ E.İsayev,⁴⁰ E.Kelbizadeh,⁴¹ I.Aliyev,⁴² I.Kangarli,⁴³ I.Zeynalov.⁴⁴

Authors of foreign countries such as M.Ivanov,⁴⁵ R.Ivanov,⁴⁶ A.Pakakavan,⁴⁷ E.Semonov touched upon a number of issues concerning the history of Nakhchivan in XIX century.

Articles in “Encyclopedia of Nakhchivan monuments”,⁴⁸ volumes I and II of the “Nakhchivan Encyclopedia”, published in 2008, were also used in writing the research work.⁴⁹

In the study of the subject, various archive documents kept in the archives of Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, materials of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission (CACA), and others were used.⁵⁰ The

³⁹Məmmədov, R.A. Naxçıvan şəhərinin tarixi oçerki / R.A.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1977. – 160 s.

⁴⁰ İsayev, E.S. Böyük İpək yolu və Naxçıvan / E.S.İsayev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2012. – 214 s.

⁴¹ Kəlbizadə, E.H. Naxçıvanın tarixi coğrafiyası (XII-XVIII əsrin I yarısı) / E.H.Kəl-bizadə. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2016. – 200 s.

⁴²Əliyev, İ.N. Naxçıvan bölgəsi səfəvilər dövründə / İ.N.Əliyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 224 s.

⁴³ Kəngərli, İ.İ. Kəngərli elinin soy kitabı / İ.İ.Kəngərli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2005. – 296 s.

⁴⁴ Zeynalov, İ.Ə. Naxçıvanın maddi mədəniyyəti (XIX əsrin sonu-XX əsrin I yarısı) Tarixi-etnoqrafik tədqiqat / İ.Ə.Zeynalov. – Naxçıvan: Qızıldağ, – 2011. – 120 s.

⁴⁵Иванов, М.С. Очерки истории Ирана / М.С.Иванов. – Москва: Госполитиздат, – 1952. – 468 с.

⁴⁶ Иванов, Р.Н. Нашествие / Р.Н.Иванов. – Москва: Герои Отечества, – 2009. – 448 с.; İvanov, R.N. Basqın / R.N.İvanov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2009. – 463 s.

⁴⁷Paqrəvan, Ə.H. Abbas Mirzə və Azərbaycan / Ə.H.Paqrəvan. – Bakı: Qanun, – 2010. – 336 s.

⁴⁸Naxçıvan abidələri ensiklopediyası / Bur. məs. V.Y.Talıbov. – İstanbul: Bakanlar media, – 2008. – 519 s.

⁴⁹ Naxçıvan Ensiklopediyası / bur. məs. V.Y.Talıbov. – İstanbul: Bakanlar media, – c. 1. – 2005. – 356 s.; Naxçıvan Ensiklopediyası / bur. məs. V.Y.Talıbov. – İstanbul: Bakanlar media, – c. 2. – 2005. – 376 s.

⁵⁰Акты собранные Кавказской Археографической комиссией. / Под общ. ред. А.Д.Берже. – Тифлис: Тип. Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского, – т. 1-12. – 1866-1904 гг.

analysis of archive documents and materials has served to partially fill the gaps in our field of historiography.

Rich materials related to the economic life, economy and natural resources of Nakhchivan city of XIX century are kept in the funds of the State Archive of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. During the writing of the dissertation, these valuable materials in the funds of the archive were also involved in the research.⁵¹

Reviews of the Iravan province, published in Tbilisi in 1884-1913, are also very valuable sources that contain rich information about the economic life, economy and natural resources of 19th century Nakhchivan.⁵²

⁵¹Naxçıvan MR tarixinə dair sənədlər // Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası Dövlət Arxivi (NMRDA), fond 314, siyahı 5a, iş 7, vərəq-102. Naxçıvan MR tarixinə dair sənədlər // (NMRDA), fond 314, siyahı 5, iş 7, vərəq-106. Naxçıvan qəzasında işləyən gözətçilər // (NMR DA) fond 26, siyahı 1, iş 1, vərəq 52. Xarici Ticarət Departamentinin gətirilən tütünə vurulan banderol haqqında, tütünə görə aksiz rüsumu haqqında təlimatları // (NMR DA) fond. 20, siyahı 1, iş 1/1, vərəq – 158. Naxçıvan Karanrin-Gömrük İdarəsinin İrandan rüsumsuz keçmə haqqında sirkulyar təlimatları. Tiflis Gömrüyünün mülki məbləğlərə, gətirilən və çıxarılan mallara dair Cədvəlləri // (NMR DA) fond 20, siyahı 1, iş 15/15, vərəq-185. Xarici Ticarət Departamentinin gömrük idarəsi qulluqçularının vəzifəyə təyin edilməsi, rütbələndirilməsi və xidmət müddətində fərqlənməyə görə mükafatlandırılması qaydaları haqqında, kartofun sərhəddən kənara çıxarılmasının qadağan olunması haqqında sirkulyarlar // (NMR DA), fond 20, siyahı 1, iş 3/3, vərəq- 189. Naxçıvan vilayətinin rus dövləti tərkibinə qatılmasının 150 illiyi // (NMR DA), fond 582, siyahı 1, iş 54, vərəq – 33. Zəngəzur və Naxçıvan qəzalarında çayırtkənin peyda olması haqqında // (NMR DA), fond 24, siyahı 1, iş 783, vərəq – 56.

⁵² Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1883 год: [Электронный ресурс] / elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1884. - URL: [http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49620-za-1883-god-1884.](http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49620-za-1883-god-1884;); Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1884 год: [Электронный ресурс] / elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1885. - URL: [http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49621-za-1884-god-1885.](http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49621-za-1884-god-1885;); Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1891 год: [Электронный ресурс] / elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1892. - URL: <http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49623-za-1891-god-1892.>; Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1892 год: [Электронный ресурс] / elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1893. - URL: <http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49624-za-1892-god-1893.>; Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1894 год: [Электронный ресурс] / elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1895. - URL: <http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49626-za-1894-god-1895.>; Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1895 год: [Электронный ресурс] /

In addition, the documents kept in the Manuscripts Fund of the Institute of Manuscripts of ANAS,⁵³ the Russian State Socio-Political History Archive,⁵⁴ the Ottoman Archive of the Prime Ministry of the Republic of Turkey⁵⁵ were also used to study, clarify and prove the main and supplementary details of the subject with factual materials.

The work “Gulustani-Iram” by A.Bakikhanov, one of the Azerbaijani historians of XIX century, provides us with some information for the study of the history of the khanate period in Nakhchivan.⁵⁶ Works on the history of the Karabakh khanate, written by various authors in the 19th century, provide interesting and, in many cases, controversial information about the relations of the Nakhchivan khanate with neighboring khanates, the policies and assaults of the Gajar shahs and Karabakh khans to capture Nakhchivan.⁵⁷

The book “Statistical description of Nakhchivan province” compiled by Vasily Nikiforovich Grigoriev in 1833 is one of the

elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1896. - URL: <http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49627-za-1895-god-1896>.; Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1898 год: [Электронный ресурс] / elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1899. - URL: <http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49630-za-1898-god-1899>.; Обзор Эриванской губернии за 1899 год: [Электронный ресурс] / elib.shpl.ru. - Эривань, - 1900. - URL: <http://elib.shpl.ru/ru/nodes/49631-za-1899-god-1900>

⁵³Sidqi Səfərovun tərcümeyi-halı // AMEA Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Fond № A-25, siyahı № Q-7, vərəq – 180.

⁵⁴Документы о деятельности Орджоникидзе в качестве члена Закавказского крайкома ВКП(б) // Российский государственный архив социально-политической истории (РГАСПИ), фонд №85, оп. № 25, д. № 522.

⁵⁵Nahçıvan hanı Kəlp Ali Hanın Karabağ köylerini yağmalaması // Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (BOA), Hatt-ı Hümayûn Tasnifi, № 765, yaprak - 1.

⁵⁶Bakıxanov, A.A. Gülüstani-İrəm / A.A.Bakıxanov. – Bakı: Möminin, – 2001. – 225 s.; Бакиханов, А.А. Гюлистан-и Ирам / А.А.Бакиханов. – Баку: Элм, – 1991. – 304 с.

⁵⁷Qarabağnamələr: [3 kitab] / tərt. ed. N.F.Axundov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – k. 2. – 2006. – s. 288.; Qarabağnamələr: [3 kitab] / tərt. ed. A.F.Fərzəliyev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – k. 1. – 2006. – 216 s.; Qarabağnamələr: [3 kitab] / tərt. ed. N.F.Axundov – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – k. 3. – 2006. – 248 s.

most useful and important sources for the study of the history of Nakhchivan in XIX century.⁵⁸

One of such works is I.Chopin's "Historical Chronicle of the Armenian Province during the Annexation to the Russian Empire". Although I.Chopin's work distorts some of the facts written with special assignment, it does not diminish the cost of the valuable information provided in this source.⁵⁹

Another Russian researcher, N.Engelgardt, who lived in the mid of the 19th century, also dedicated a special article to Nakhchivan and wrote about Nakhchivan in the article.⁶⁰

One of the most valuable works about the history of Nakhchivan in XIX century, K.N.Nikitin's article "Nakhchivan city and Nakhchivan uyezd" written in 1882 covered various aspects of the history of Nakhchivan during the Nakhchivan Khanate, as well as during the rule of Tsarist Russia.⁶¹

S.P.Zelinsky's article "Three provinces" is one of the valuable sources reflecting information about the history of Nakhchivan, written in XIX century.⁶²

Military and political history of Nakhchivan city before and after the occupation was mentioned in the travelogues of European authors

⁵⁸ Григорьев, В.Н. Статистическое описание Нахичеванской провинции / В.Н.Григорьев. – Санкт-Петербург: тип. Деп. внеш. торг. – 1833. – 264 с.

⁵⁹Шопен, И.И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ея присоединения к Российской империи / И.И.Шопен. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография Императорской Академии Наук, – 1852. – 1231 с.

⁶⁰Энгельгардт, Н.А. Нахичевань / Н.А.Энгельгардт. – Тифлис: Кавказский календарь на 1852 г., – 1851. – с. 547-553

⁶¹Никитин, К.А. Город Нахичевань и Нахичеванский уезд // – Тифлис: Сборник материалов для описания местностей и племен Кавказа (СМОМПК). Вып.2, Тифлис: – 1882. – с. 109-142.

⁶²Зелинский, С.П. Три магала: Нахичеванский, Ордубадский и Даралагезский: Географически-статистическое и сельскохозяйственное описание // Сборник сведений о Кавказе. т. VII. Тифлис, – 1880. – с. 209-258

G.Drewville,⁶³ E.Weidenbaum⁶⁴ and R.Porters,⁶⁵ and in the works of R.Watson,⁶⁶ P. Sykes⁶⁷ and others.

K.Smirnov's and V.Sisoyev's works about the history and ethnography of Nakhchivan also touched upon various aspects of the history of Nakhchivan in the 19th century, and discussed a number of issues related to the occupation and resettlement of the city by Tsarist Russia.⁶⁸

Object and subject of research. Nakhchivan, one of the ancient regions of Azerbaijan, is the main object of historical research. From a chronological point of view, the subject completely covers the XIX century. The object of the dissertation was also comprehensive, as the management, socio-political situation, cultural life of Nakhchivan city was widely involved in the research during the mentioned period. The subject of the research is the history of the city of Nakhchivan in the XIX century, the essence of the military-political, socio-economic and cultural development processes in the city within the established chronological framework.

⁶³Друвиль, Г.И. Путешествие в Персию в 1812 и 1813 годах / Перевод с французского. 2 ч., ч. 1, Москва. – 1826. – 201 с.

⁶⁴Вейденбаумъ, Е.Г. Путеводитель по Кавказу / Е.Г.Вейденбаумъ. – Тиф-льсь: Типография Канцел, – 1888. – 434 с.

⁶⁵Ker Porter, R. Travels Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia &c. during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820 / R.Ker Porter. – London: Ternoster-row, – 1821. – p. 882

⁶⁶Watson, R.G. A history of Persia. From the beginning of the nineteenth century to the year 1858. The Kajar Dynasty / R.G.Watson. – London: Smith, Elder and Co, – 1866. – p. 565

⁶⁷Sykes, P.M. A history of Persia. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1915, In two volumes Vol II, – p. 565

⁶⁸Сысоев, В.В. Нахичевань на Араксе и древности Нах. АССР (отчет о поездке летом 1926 г.). // – Баку: Известия «Азкомстариса», выпуск 4, тетрадь 2. – 1929. – 215 с.; Смирнов, К.Н. Материалы по истории и этнографии Нахичеванского края: [Электронный ресурс] / www.nakhchivan. – yanvar 24, 1999. URL: www.nakhchivan.preslib.az/ebooks/45.pdf.; Смирнов, К.Н. Материалы по истории и этнографии Нахичеванского края / К.Н.Смирнов. – Баку: Озан, – 1999. – 156 с.

Objectives and tasks of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the political and military history, historical geography, demography, economy and culture of Nakhchivan in XIX century on the basis of existing written sources and reference, archive documents, to follow the historical evolution and level of development of the city. These goals also determine the object and subject of the study. The object of research is the history of the city of Nakhchivan in XIX century as one of the most important cities of Azerbaijan. The subject of the research is the history of the city of Nakhchivan in XIX century, the essence of the military-political, socio-economic and cultural development processes in the city within a certain chronological framework.

In the dissertation the task was to study the following areas of the problem:

- Investigation of the political, economic, social and cultural life of Nakhchivan, the capital of the Nakhchivan khanate, which is semi-dependent from the Qajar state in the early XIX century;
- To study the influence of the Caucasian related policies in the history of Nakhchivan in the early XIX century, such as the Caucasian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, France and England, to reveal the importance of Nakhchivan for these countries;
- To study the facts about the city of Nakhchivan during the Russian-Qajar war, and to prove the negative effects of the war on urban life of Nakhchivan with scientific proofs as one of the main causes of the city's decline;
- To interpret the current situation of the city of Nakhchivan from the signing of the Gulistan Treaty to the beginning of the Russian-Qajar War;
- To explain of the influence of the Russian-Qajar war on the historical fate of Nakhchivan based on facts;
- To study influence of reflected related Nakhchivan points in Turkmenchay Treaty and it's additions to the future development and fate of Nakhchivan city in Turkmenchay Treaty and its additions;

- To determine the history and geography of Nakhchivan city , physical geographical features of the areal and the division of the city by quarters in XIX century;
- To study the changes in ethnodemographic and sociodemographic life of Nakhchivan in XIX century;
- To analyze the features of economic development of Nakhchivan city in XIX century, negative and positive manifestations emerged at the transition stage from feudalism to capitalism, in terms of the principles of scientific objectivity;
- To determine the impact of colonial policy of Tsarist Russia on the socio-economic, socio-cultural life of Nakhchivan;
- Comprehensive study of the main directions of socio-cultural life of Nakhchivan in the chronological context.

Research methods. Historical materials related to the period were systematically studied, theoretical references were analyzed. At the time of writing the dissertation, the most recent experience gained in our national historiography was also taken into account, with reference to the important scientific achievements and provisions in world and domestic historiography. Decrees and instructions of the national leader Heydar Aliyev in the study of our history and traditions of statehood have been taken as a guiding methodological basis.

During the writing of the dissertation research methods were used, such as theoretical approaches, mutual comparisons, analysis and generalization of scientific history. The sources involved in the study were approached critically, the analysis and comparison of the facts were made, and the scientific results obtained were summarized. One of the main methods we used in studying the history of XIX century in Nakhchivan was the progressive method. Using this method, we have identified how the areas are now, by observing different quarters across the city, and comparing the real situation with the information provided in historical sources. As a result of the use of the reductive method, we have observed the impact issues of different tribal groups' past habitat in these areas and their impact on the composition of today's urban population and subsequent period

development. In addition, during our research, we used typological, comparative-correlation techniques.

The main provisions of the defense. The main provisions to be defended in accordance with the goals and objectives of the study are as follows:

1. According to the features of its socio-political development, the history of Nakhchivan in XIX century is divided into two stages - pre-occupation and post-occupation;

2. The idea that Nakhchivan was a typical and neglected Eastern city in the period before the occupation by Tsarist Russia, which has dominated historiography so far, cannot be taken as a completely objective fact. Because in the period of the khanate reign, Nakhchivan khans carried out construction works in the city, and even used the experience of European architects to strengthen the city and suburbs during the period when the influence of the Gajar state on the khanate increased.

3. During the Russian-Gajar wars, Nakhchivan was one of the main cities in the Caucasus where diplomatic talks were held between the two states.

4. Before the Russian occupation, Nakhchivan was also a center of science, education and culture, and prominent intellectuals, scientists and thinkers were brought up in schools and madrasas that taught in accordance with the principles of Eastern enlightenment that existed in the city at that time.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by many factors. At the time of writing the dissertation, the thematic historiography was widely used to illustrate the complex picture of XIX century in Nakhchivan. Thus, the major innovations in our dissertation work to obtain a PhD in history are:

- For the first time in our historiography, various issues of the nineteenth-century history of Nakhchivan were thoroughly investigated;

- The strategic importance of Nakhchivan during I and II Russian-Qajar wars was established, as well as proved by the fact

that this city was one of the main centers of diplomatic dialogue during the war;

- While studies on the historical geography of Nakhchivan in general have been carried out in the past, the dissertation for the first time attempted to study the historical geography of the city and investigated the historical geography of the city of Nakhchivan in a chronological framework;

- So far there has been some confusion in our historiography due to reference to various sources regarding the structure of the city and the number of neighborhoods, for the first time, chronology has been determined related to changing the number of quarters by us, quarters are described in a clear and detailed manner;⁶⁹

- The territory of Nakhchivan city in the 19th century was calculated;

- The quantitative composition, ethnic composition and social structure of the population of Nakhchivan, and not the region, based on the sources and archive materials of the period, have been studied and scientific results obtained have been submitted;

- In the period of transition to capitalization, the development features of the economy, especially industry in Nakhchivan were identified, in some cases, based on archive sources, issues related to the potential of a number of rare natural resources in Nakhchivan have been identified;

- By now, researchers who have been exploring the development of science and education have mostly talked about the development of secular education and secular science in the post-Russian occupation period, and have not provided information about the mollahana-madrassa education system and scholars engaged in batin and elf sciences. One of the main reasons for this was still the

⁶⁹Abdullayev, A.K. XIX əsr Naxçıvan şəhərinin tarixi coğrafiyasının bəzi məsələlərinə dair // – Naxçıvan: “Naxçıvan” Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2018. – № 3 (10), – s. 211.; Abdullayev, A.K. XIX əsr Naxçıvan şəhərinin tarixi coğrafiyası // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, İctimai elmlər seriyası, – 2018. № 6 (95), – s. 33.

colonialist thinking of the period of tsarist Russia. For the first time, Russian officials and researchers in the Soviet era tried to prove that cultural development, education and science were brought to the Caucasus by the Russians, and that they were trying to ignore the positive aspects of their predecessors. For the first time in this dissertation special attention was given to this direction⁷⁰.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The main provisions and results of the research work are to provide special courses in relevant faculties of higher education, to write generalized works of Nakhchivan's 19th century, to make textbooks and teaching materials, to conduct scientific seminars and conferences on history, dissemination of historical truth about ethnic history of population of Nakhchivan region to world community can be used widely. At the same time, the revival of a number of economic traditions that have existed historically in connection with the development of the non-oil sector in our country, but which has been forgotten today, is in the spotlight. In the nineteenth century in Nakhchivan, based on the geography of such fields, the reorganization and development of those areas, in our opinion, can be very useful.

Approbation and application of the dissertation. The topic of the dissertation was discussed and approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University on January 24, 2014 and the meeting of the Scientific Council on History Problems of the Republican Scientific Research Coordination Council April 7, 2017 (Protocol № 2/10).

Key provisions of the work were reported at international symposiums and conferences held in Azerbaijan, Turkey and Russia. During this period we have published 3 books, 3 program and more than 37 scientific articles. The main content of the dissertation is reflected in 1 book and in 17 articles published at different times in our country and abroad.

⁷⁰Abdullayev, A.K. Naxçıvan şəhərinin elmi həyatı, ictimai fikrin və xalq maarifinin vəziyyəti (XIX əsr) // – Naxçıvan: “Naxçıvan” Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2018. № 1 (8), – s. 222.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been completed. The dissertation was completed in 2014-2018 at the Department of “History of Azerbaijan” of Nakhchivan State University.

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendixes. The volume of the dissertation consists of 28.176 characters in Introduction, 72.721 characters in Chapter I, 121.462 characters in Chapter II, 60.096 characters in Chapter III, and 10.125 characters in the final part, total 292.580 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The “**Introduction**” reflects the actuality and degree of research of the theme, research goals and objectives, research methods, main provisions, scientific novelty of the research, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application, structure and scope.

The first chapter, entitled “**Nakhchivan city during the battle of the Russian Empire and the Qajars**” consists of three semi-chapters. This chapter deals with the important military, political and strategic importance of Nakhchivan as the capital of the Nakhchivan khanate in the early 19th century and various aspects of urban life. The impact of the two wars between Russia and the Qajars on the historical fate of Nakhchivan has been investigated from the standpoint of our national historiography.

Semi-chapter I, entitled “**Nakhchivan city as the capital of Nakhchivan khanate at the beginning of XIX century**”, shows that the end of XVIII century – the beginning of XIX century, Nakhchivan was the capital of the semi-independent Nakhchivan khanate, which was dependent on the Qajar state, and was one of the strategic points for the Romanovs, who had their own plans for the South Caucasus. In addition, there were specific claims of the Ottoman

state, which holds the caliphate institution of Muslims throughout the region as well as the city. However, at this stage, the Ottoman Empire, which was heavily involved in the solutions of heavy blows of European countries and Russia and its domestic problems, was unable to make such claims clear. However, the diplomatic correspondence between the Ottoman state and the various khanates of Azerbaijan proves that these allegations were not absent as well.⁷¹ On the other hand, it should be remembered that even in the 1920s, Nakhchivan came under Ottoman rule for a short period of time and the Ottoman state subsequently left the territory under certain conditions.⁷²

Qajar state's approach to Nakhchivan region and its main city, Nakhchivan, was more closely related to the historical past. That is why during the period of Qajar's consolidation - in 1797, the Nakhchivan khanate became a dependent khan and the Nakhchivan khans were appointed by the decree of the Qajar kings. However, we can not agree the thought of some authors with the fact that the Nakhchivan Khanate, an independent khanate in 1747-1797, has since become one of the remote provinces of the Qajar state until its occupation by Russia in 1828.⁷³

⁷¹Nahçıvan hanı Kəlp Ali Hanın Karabağ köylerini yağmalaması // Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (BOA), Hatt-ı Hümayûn Tasnifi, № 765, yaprak – 1.; Osmanlı devleti ile Azərbaycan türk hanlıkları arasındaki münâsebetlere dâir arşiv belgeleri. Karabağ-Şuşa, Nahçıvan, Bakü, Gence, Şirvan, Şeki, Revan, Kuba, Hoy (1575-1918). c. 2. Ankara: Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayın No: 9, – 1993. – 483 s.

⁷²Левиатов, В.Н. Очерки из истории Азербайджана в XVIII веке / В.Н.Левиатов. – Баку: Изд. АН Азерб. ССР, – 1948. – с. 66.; Кəlbizadə, Е.Н. Naxçıvanın tarixi coğrafiyası (XII-XVIII əsrin I yarısı) / Е.Н.Кəlbizadə. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2016. – s. 131-142.; İrəvan əyalətinin icmal dəftəri / Araş. tərc. qeyd və əlavə. Z.M.Bünyadov, H.B.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1996. – s. 9.; Naxçıvan sancağının müfəssəl dəftəri (9 məhərrəm 114) / Tərc. ed. Z.M.Bünyadov, H.B.Qaramanlı. – Bakı: Elm, – 2001. – s. 11.

⁷³Əliyev, F.M. Naxçıvan xanlığı / F.M.Əliyev, M.Əliyev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 15.; Budaqova, S.İ. Naxçıvan diyarının tarixi coğrafiyası (XVIII əsrin

The analysis of military-political processes of the late XVIII and the beginning of XIX century allows us to conclude that during this period the Nakhchivan khanate was active not only with Russia and the Caucasian states, but also it has active military and political ties with the Kartli-Kakhetian Tsars, Avars, Karabakh, Yerevan and Khoy khanates. The city of Nakhchivan, which was the center of the khanate, in line with its strategic importance has witnessed both military assaults and diplomatic political struggles and negotiations.

The feudal disintegration of the late XVIII and the beginning of XIX century, the collapse of the natural economy, of course, had a serious and negative impact on the socio-economic situation in Nakhchivan.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Nakhchivan was home to more than 5,000 people. The majority of the population was Kanganly-borns. The Russian army officer Major Matushevich also said in his report that up to 1,000 more immigrant families had gathered in the city during the winter.⁷⁴ This semi-chapter also provides extensive analysis and information on the economic, cultural life, and architectural events of the city.

Part II of Chapter I is entitled **“The city of Nakhchivan during the first war between Russia and the Qajars (1804-1813).”** In this section, the location of Nakhchivan as the capital of one of the most influential khanates in South Caucasus during the First Russian-Qajar War, which began on June 10, 1804, was not only centered on military processes but also at the center of historical and political processes.

It was noted that the studies carried out so far have shown that the Nakhchivan khanate and its center, Nakhchivan city, did not take an active role in the first war because of the objective and subjective reasons for its approach to the course of the war from the position of

ikinci yarısı – XIX əsrin birinci qərinəsi) / S.İ.Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1995. – s. 25.

⁷⁴Budaqova, S.İ. Naxçıvan diyarının tarixi coğrafiyası (XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı – XIX əsrin birinci qərinəsi) / S.İ.Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1995. – s. 37.

Tsarist Russia. However, when we look at the course of the war and the military process from the standpoint of the state of Qajar, it becomes clear that the city of Nakhchivan is within the range of one of the main headquarters of the troops. Nakhchivan was one of the main reference points in the north of the Araz river of the Qajar troops fighting Russian troops in North Azerbaijan.

Part III of Chapter I, entitled **“The city of Nakhchivan during the second war between Russia and Qajar (1826-1828)”**, refers to the most turbulent period in Nakhchivan history. The bloody battles for the Nakhchivan khanate, the impact of these wars on Nakhchivan, and the transfer of the city to Russian control have been extensively explored in this chapter. It was noted that the Turkmenchay treaty, signed between Russia and Qajar in 1828, formalized the occupation of Nakhchivan by Russia.⁷⁵ Article III of the Treaty states: *“The King of Iran, on his behalf and on behalf of his heirs and successors, concedes the Iravan Khanate and Nakhchivan Khanate on both banks of Araz river to the full ownership of the Russian Empire. As a result of this concession, the King promised all archives and public documents related to the management of both aforementioned khans to the Russian presidency no less than six months after signing the present contract”*.⁷⁶

This meant not only the occupation of Azerbaijan, but also formalization of occupation of Nakhchivan, one of the main historical and cultural centers of the Caucasus and the Middle East, which is an important strategic point for the Caucasus and surrounding regions. With the transfer of the Nakhchivan khanate territory north of Araz, including the city of Nakhchivan under the control of the Russian Empire, a new era in the history of Nakhchivan began.

⁷⁵Naxçıvan tarixi / baş. məs. V.Y.Talıbov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – c. 2. – 2014. – s. 81.

⁷⁶Şükürov, K.K. Türkmənçay-1828: Tarixi xronika / K.K.Şükürov. – Bakı: Çəşioğlu, – 2006. – s. 135.; Azərbaycan tarixi (XIX-XXI əsrin əvvəli): ali məktəblər üçün mühazirələr kursu / [2 cildə]. s. 73.

The second chapter, entitled **“The social-political and economic life of Nakhchivan after Russian occupation”** also consists of three semi-chapters. This chapter explores the history and geography of the city of Nakhchivan in the nineteenth century, the city structure, city planning, neighborhood location issues and analyzes the ethnic and social structure of the urban population, the social relations in the city and the management and economic life of Nakhchivan during the occupation.

The first part of the chapter is entitled **“Historical geography and urban structure of Nakhchivan”**. The administrative units that the city has entered throughout the 19th century and the status of the city were mentioned in this part. It was defined that in the 30s years of XIX century, the main part of Nakhchivan was located in a 6 verst area.⁷⁷ This allows us to say that the city covers about 10 square kilometers. When Grigoryev considers together the surrounding sown fields, he showed the city’s area of 17 verst⁷⁸ or 28.39 square kilometers. In the part of cameral list, which reflects information about the city, the figure is 20 verst.⁷⁹

The city of Nakhchivan was a castle city, and most of the city was surrounded by castle walls. According to the records of the mayor of the Russian army Matushevich, in 1803, there were 6 towers of the Nakhchivan fort, and 4 guns were used to protect the fortress of the city.⁸⁰ Also in the plan of Nakhchivan city, which was prepared in 1827, the fortress of the city was depicted systematically.⁸¹ It is clear

⁷⁷ Григорьев, В.Н. Статистическое описание Нахичеванской провинции. Санкт-Петербург: тип. Деп. внеш. торг. – 1833. – с. 69

⁷⁸ Yənə orada

⁷⁹ Камеральное описание г. Нахичевана за 1831 г. // Azərbaycan Dövlət Tarix Arxivi (AzDTA), Fond № 24, siyahı № 1, iş № 353. v. 3.

⁸⁰ Присоединение восточной Армении к России. Сбор документов, том 1, (1801-1813) / Сост.: Ц.П.Агаян, С.А.Тер-Авакимова, Д.А.Мурадян, В.А.Дилоян. Ереван: Издательство Академии Наук Армянской ССР, – 1972. – с. 371.

⁸¹ Salamzadə, Ə.R. Azərbaycan memarlığının Naхçivan məktəbi abidələri / Ə.R.Salamzadə, K.Məmmədzadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 69.; Səfərli, H.Y. Naхçivanın

from the plan that the castle consisted of two parts, the Small Tower (Naringala) and the Great Tower. As a result of the wars, the Great Tower was more devastated than the Narin gala part. As a result of the study of the plan, we come to such a conclusion that the center of the city was the Gala quarter where territory of the mausoleum of Momine Khatun was located. In this part of the city a number of complexes were concentrated around the town square, which was not in a proper shape. A.Salamzadeh and K.Mammadzadeh wrote that the central square ensemble of Nakhchivan included Ichgala along with Khan's palace.⁸² This was one of the main features that distinguished Nakhchivan from many other cities that existed in South Caucasus and South Azerbaijan at that time. Thus, in other cities of the period mainly bicentralization was observed. In such cities the Ichgala and the city square were located in different areas. Ichgala served as a political center, and the city square served as a religious and economic center. In Nakhchivan, the location of Ichgala and the city square in the same area is the main factor proving that the city is centralized.

Before the Russian occupation of Nakhchivan, there were 4 quarters in this city. In the post-occupation period, as a result of the cessation of the war, population displacement and resettlement, the number of quarters in the city increased. Archive documents also mention 13 quarters in Nakhchivan at the beginning of the 19th century. The most famous quarters were: Sarbanlar, Oruj-mahalla, Koh-nagala, Khoshulu, Alikhanli, Chaparkhanli, Zilarkhi, Biliji, Shahab, Khoy, Gala, Tazakend (or Uzundivar) and others.⁸³

In the second part entitled **“Ethnic and social structure of the population of Nakhchivan in XIX century, social relations in the**

türk-islam mədəniyyəti abidələri / H.Y.Səfərli. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2017. – s. 144.

⁸²Salamzadə, Ə.R. Azərbaycan memarlığının Naxçıvan məktəbi abidələri / Ə.R.Salamzadə, K.Məmmədzadə – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 70.

⁸³Камеральное описание г. Нахичевана за 1831 г. // Azərbaycan Dövlət Tarix Arxivi (AzDTA), Fond № 24, siyahı № 1, iş № 353. v. 4.

city”, as its name suggests, issues related to the urban population were analyzed, issues related to the increase in the number of displaced Armenians in the urban population were studied. It is noted that the cessation of hostilities in the post-occupation period, the persistence of stability led to the return of the local population who left the region during the war. In addition, the resettlement of the Russians and the Armenians in the region has led to an increase in population.

It was determined that in the late 20s of XIX century the population of Nakhchivan was 4610 people, in the late 20s and early 30s of XIX century in the city of Nakhchivan about 4600-5000 people, in the 30s of XIX century 5470 people,⁸⁴ in the late 40s of XIX century 5157 people,⁸⁵ in 1850 there were 4410 people.⁸⁶ In the 60s of XIX century 5966 people lived in Nakhchivan,⁸⁷ in the 70s of XIX century 6877 people,⁸⁸ in the 80s of XIX century 6939 people⁸⁹

⁸⁴Шопен, И.И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи / И.И.Шопен. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография Императорской Академии Наук, – 1852. – с. 635-638.; Камеральное описание г. Нахичевана за 1831 г. // Azərbaycan Dövlət Tarix Arxivı (AzDTA), Fond № 24, siyahı № 1, iş № 353. v. 8.

⁸⁵Сумбатзаде, А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: Изд-во АН Азерб. ССР, – 1964. – с. 48.; Şahverdiyev, Z.Ə. Naхçıvan bölgəsi XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində / Z.Ə.Şahverdiyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2008. – s. 86.

⁸⁶Камеральное описание г. Нахичевана за 1843 г. // Azərbaycan Dövlət Tarix Arxivı (AzDTA), Fond № 25, Siyahı № 2, iş № 7.

⁸⁷Сумбатзаде, А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: Изд-во АН Азерб. ССР, – 1964. – с. 48.

⁸⁸Зелинский, С.П. Три магала: Нахичеванский, Ордубадский и Даралагезский: Географически-статистическое и сельскохозяйственное описание // Сборник сведений о Кавказе. т. VII. Тифлис, – 1880. – с. 248.

⁸⁹Свод статистических данных о населении Закавказского края, извлеченных из посемейных списков 1886 г. / издан по распоряжению Главного начальника гражданского населения на Кавказе Закавказским статистическим комитетом. Тифлис: Тип. И. Мартиросянца, – 1893 – 52 с.

lived. According to the results of the 1897 census, the city's population reached 8,790.⁹⁰

Along with the ethnic composition of the population, religious composition and social structure are also analyzed in this subchapter.

The third semi-chapter entitled “**Management and economic life of Nakhchivan city after the Russian occupation**” pays detailed attention to the activity and structure of the Nakhchivan City Administration established after the Russian occupation.

The 19th century can also be considered as a period of capitalist relations in the history of Nakhchivan. During this period, the first embryos of the capitalist mode of production appeared in agriculture and industry, and by the end of the century they had developed considerably. During the reign of Tsarist Russia, attention was paid to the development of various sectors of the economy. The main goal here was not to improve the living standards of the local population. On the contrary, the realization of colonial goals and greater exploitation of natural resources formed the basis of tsarist economic policy in the region. In XIX century, grain-growing, fruit-growing, viticulture, cotton-growing and horticulture played an important role in the agriculture of Nakhchivan.⁹¹ Although it is more typical for rural settlements, in the 19th century, a part of the population living in Nakhchivan was also engaged in sedentary cattle breeding. Archive documents of the 1930s contain information on the keeping of 259 oxen, 263 bulls, 258 cows, 164 calves, 766 sheep, 866 goats,

Şahverdiyev, Z.Ə. Naxçıvan bölgəsi XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində / Z.Ə.Şahverdiyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2008. – s. 123-124.; Naxçıvan tarixi / Baş. məs. V.Y.Talıbov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – c. 2. – 2014. – s. 116

⁹⁰ Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской Империи 1897 г. 71. Эриванская губерния / Под ред. Н. А. Тройницкого. – Санкт-Петербург: издание Центрального статистического комитета Министерства внутренних дел, – 1905. – с. 8.

⁹¹ Григорьев, В.Н. Статистическое описание Нахичеванской провинции / В.Н.Григорьев. – Санкт-Петербург: тип. Деп. внеш. торг. – 1833. – с. 27.

444 horses, 856 donkeys and 87 mules in Nakhchivan during this period.⁹²

In the 19th century, craftsmanship and trade played an important role in the economic life of Nakhchivan. Various controversial views on this issue reflected in our historiography have been analyzed, and the issue has been approached in terms of scientific objectivity. The study of industry and commercial life of the city was also the main focus of this semi-chapter. As a result of the analysis, we can conclude that even if it comes from colonialism, since the second half of the 19th century, there has been some revival in the economic life of Nakhchivan, the application of new techniques in the industry has begun. The construction of roads and the use of new communications have had a positive impact on the development of both trade and social and cultural relations.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Cultural life of Nakhchivan city,**” consists of four semi-chapters. This chapter explores the scientific life of the nineteenth-century Nakhchivan city, the state of public opinion and public education and the development of literary environment and literature in the city. In Nakhchivan, this period is particularly important in terms of the development of art and theater. In the dissertation, this point was also specially highlighted. Compared to the pre-occupation period, architecture in Nakhchivan in the post-occupation period is also one of the most interesting parts of the study.

The first semi-chapter, entitled “**The scientific life of Nakhchivan city, the situation of public opinion and public education,**” reveals a different approach to the problem than the traditions of Soviet historiography.

Some of the Soviet-era historical literature, including some contemporary works, suggest that education levels in Azerbaijan are very low before the Russian occupation and attempts to present schools and madrassas as remnants of backwardness and ignorance. However

⁹²Камеральное описание г. Нахичевана за 1831 г.// Azərbaycan Dövlət Tarix Arxivi (AzDTA), Fond № 24, siyahı № 1, iş № 353. v. 14.

for centuries, prominent scholars who have grown up in these schools and madrasas have made great discoveries, and not only the Western world has benefited from these discoveries and inventions, but also Eastern countries.

The main objectives of Russian colonialism in the creation of new schools and the formation of Russian-speaking intelligents were to “assimilate” the intellectuals of the eastern-speaking people who were alien to them. It was clear that, the personality, separated from national and moral feelings, whatever had acquired knowledge and literacy, the loss of national feelings does not allow him to become a true intellectual.

In Nakhchivan during nineteenth century the problems of urban and uyezd schools, new type schools have been investigated step by step. At the time of study of the scientific environment, the focus of both the study of the batin sciences and the activities of scientists involved in secular sciences was also in focus. Also during this period the activities of Russian and European authors in the direction of study of Nakhchivan were studied separately. In this subsection studies on the press agencies in Nakhchivan were conducted in XIX century. Archives prove that in the 60s of XIX century, a number of Russian-language newspapers and magazines were distributed in Nakhchivan. In 1865, there were 34 subscriptions for 13 newspapers and magazines in Nakhchivan.⁹³

Second semi-chapter of third chapter is entitled “**Literary environment and literature development in XIX century Nakhchivan**”. In XIX century, Nakhchivan was considered one of the main centers of literary environment in Azerbaijan. The main driving force of the transition to enlightenment realization in the Azerbaijani literature was formed in this city. The process of modernization in Azerbaijani literature during this period has led to further strengthening of struggle for the sake of moving of medieval century classic literary traditions, tezkire, writing of imitative poems to the

⁹³Семенов, И.Я. Русские в истории Армении / И.Я.Семенов. – Ериван: Лусабац, – 2009. – с. 62.

background and broaden of enlightener-realist literature field.⁹⁴ However, in general, as in the literary environment of Azerbaijan, though in a secondary fashion and significantly weakened, classical literary tradition lived in Nakhchivan literary environment. In other words, some of the artists who lived and created in Nakhchivan at various stages of XIX century continued the traditions of classical poetry.⁹⁵

Dissertation touches upon various aspects of literary creativity of such authors as Heyran khanum Dumbuli, Konchabeyim, Muhammad Taghi Sidgi, Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, Eynali bey Sultanov, Mirza Jalil Shurbi, Huseyn Javid, Gurbanali Sharifzade.

The third semi-chapter entitled **“Development of art and theater in Nakhchivan”** shows that this period was also remembered by a number of changes in the cultural life of Nakhchivan. Creation and development of those areas of art that could be considered quite modern at that time, including theater, in the east as a result of the cultural influences of the west and Russia was an extraordinary event in the life of Nakhchivan.

From the second half of XIX century in Nakhchivan new trends in visual and decorative applied art began to emerge. The music was preserved mainly by the creativity of local performers. XIX century is considered one of the most revolutionary events of our culture. The displaying of first theater performance in Nakhchivan happens is 10 years after the first theater in Azerbaijan. On 10 (23) March in 1873, in Baku, when the news about creation of Azerbaijan theatre with the performance of M.F.Akhundov's play “The vezir of Lankaran khan” is delivered to Nakhchivan, local amateurs began to develop and spread theatrical work.⁹⁶ It should be noted that, “Intelligent Society” (1882) and the “Nakhchivan Muslim Arts and Drama Society”

⁹⁴Naxçıvan tarixi / Baş. məs. V.Y.Talıbov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – c. 2. – 2014. – s. 187

⁹⁵Ibid

⁹⁶Naxçıvan tarixi / Baş. məs. V.Y.Talıbov. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – c. 2. – 2014. – s. 195.

(1883), led by Eynali bey Sultanov, played a special role of the creation of the theater and theatrical performances in Nakhchivan. It was Eynali bey Sultanov who, with the help of his acquaintances in Tbilisi, brought a copy of M.F.Akhundov's comedy "Musyo Jordan and Dervish Mastalishah" to Nakhchivan⁹⁷ and the comedy was shown in March 1883. In addition to those who supported the establishment of the theater as an important cultural event of the time, there were those who opposed it by the reactionary forces. On the other hand, the staging of the play not in Russian, but in Azerbaijani Turkish, greatly disturbed the colonial tsarist officials. Even the mayor allegedly banned theatrical performances in response to public complaint. Knowing the reason for the real anger of the tsarist officials, E.Sultanov began to stage the play "Tatar girl" written in Russian for this purpose and staged the play in Russian. The authors of the "Chronicle of the Nakhchivan Theater" write that "Tatarka" was staged with N.Solovyov's "At the beginning of the work" and French T.Barrer and L.Tivu's "Scandal at home" at the same time.

The last subchapter of the dissertation work is titled **"Architecture in Nakhchivan"**. As in all areas, XIX century may be considered a transitional period in the field of architecture. Thus, most of the existing and constructed buildings in the territory of Nakhchivan up until this time reflected purely eastern architecture on itself. In XII century, the traditions of the architectural school created by son of Abubekr, Ajami Nakhchivani, were continued and in many cases these traditions also benefited from Isfahan and Ottoman architecture. However, there were also changes in the architecture of buildings built in XIX century in Nakhchivan with Russian occupation. The wars also affected the city's architecture and urban planning. Speaking about the architectural monuments of the city, V.Grigoriev noted that the French traveler Chardin spoke about 5 caravanserais, a big market, baths and 2000 houses in the territory of Nakhchivan. Speaking about the condition of these monuments in the 20-

⁹⁷Qasimov, Ə.M. Milli teatrımızın yaranma günü, yaxud Naxçıvan teatrının neçə yaşı var?! // – Bakı: Qobustan. Sənət toplusu, – 2007. № 2, – s. 64.

30s of XIX century, the Russian author shows that only the remains of many of these magnificent architectural gems remain. The large market does not exist at all, “because of the stones seen in the area between the trenches and the Turkish mosque,” the author said, noting the size of the market.

In the appendices of the work, various maps, photographs, illustrative materials and copies of archive documents of XIX century are presented.

By summarizing the provisions of the dissertation, the following conclusion can be drawn:

1. Nakhchivan, the history of early urban culture dates back to 5000 years ago, has experienced a number of periods of progress and decline throughout the Middle Ages. However, the bloody wars of the 17th century, as well as the two Russo-Gajar wars of the 19th century, caused significant damage to urban and suburban settlements in the first half of the century, and destroyed productive forces [5; 8].

2. During this period, the city of Nakhchivan no longer had extensive and sustainable economic and trade relations with European cities, as in the Middle Ages. The city’s trade system was mainly limited to large cities within the khanate, between khanates, and in neighboring countries [5].

3. The role of the Nakhchivan Khanate and its capital, Nakhchivan, in this war has not been clearly described, as in most studies so far, for objective and subjective reasons, the course of the war has been approached more from the position of Tsarist Russia. However, when we look at the course of the war and military processes from the point of view of the Gajar state, it became clear that the city of Nakhchivan was one of the main points of reference for the troops of the Gajar state [8].

4. Until the 1950s there was not any significant change in the character of Nakhchivan and it largely retained the features of a medieval city [12]. From the second half of the 19th century, the cessation of wars and the provision of relative stability allowed the city to develop, albeit relatively.

5. The structure of the city of Nakhchivan in XIX century, especially the neighborhoods, houses, public buildings were located in accordance with the economic and social situation of the population. Craftsmen, small traders, owners of various professions, and the poor made up the majority of the city's population [11].

6. The city of Nakhchivan, the capital of the Nakhchivan Khanate, became a battlefield as it was repeatedly attacked by the occupying forces. All the weight of those wars fell on the masses. Taxes and duties were still high after the Russian occupation.

7. At the beginning of the 19th century, Nakhchivan had an education system based mainly on eastern schools and madrassas, but the schools established since the middle of the century, along with Eastern traditions, also had certain positive shades from the educational achievements of Western Europe and Russia [6].

8. The changes that took place in the socio-economic life of Nakhchivan at the end of the 19th century resulted in the development of its culture and a number of changes in the cultural sphere.

9. It is possible to conclude that Nakhchivan, one of the oldest cities in Azerbaijan, was one of the strategically important economic, political and cultural centers in the 19th century.

The following monographs and articles covering the content of the dissertation were published:

1. Tarix yaradan şəxsiyyətlər salnaməsi / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013. – 244 s.

2. Naxçıvanda sənətkarlığın tarixi coğrafiyası (XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı – XIX əsrin birinci yarısı) // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri, İctimai elmlər seriyası, – 2015. №2 (67), – s. 72-74.

3. Naxçıvanda sənətkarlıq və sənayenin inkişafı (XIX əsr) // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, İctimai elmlər seriyası, – 2016. № 6(75), – s. 32-38.

4. Azərbaycanın Rusiya ilə İran arasında bölüşdürülməsi, xarici dövlətlərin planları və Osmanlı dövlətinin mövqeyi // – Naxçıvan:

Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, İctimai elmlər seriyası, – 2017. № 2(83), – s. 50-53.

5. Naxçıvan xanlığının paytaxtı Naxçıvan şəhəri XIX əsrin başlanğıcında // – Naxçıvan: “Naxçıvan” Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, - 2017. № 4 (7), – s. 191-201.

6. Naxçıvan şəhərinin elmi həyatı, ictimai fikrin və xalq maarifinin vəziyyəti (XIX əsr) // – Naxçıvan: “Naxçıvan” Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2018. № 1 (8), – s. 222-235.

7. Naxçıvan Rusiya ilə Qacarlar İrani arasındakı müharibələr dövründə (1826-1828) // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, İctimai elmlər seriyası, – 2018. № 2 (91), – s. 30-33.

8. Rusiya və İranın Qafqaz siyasətində Naxçıvan şəhəri (XIX əsrin əvvəlləri) // International scientific conference on “Interstate relations in the Caucasus: 100 years ago and the modern era”, Institute of the Caucasus Studies, – Baku: – 23-24 may, – 2018, – p. 202-208.

9. Описание города Нахчиван (XIX век) // “Advances in Science and Technology” XV Международная научно-практическая конференция, – Москва: – 31 июля, – 2018, – с. 175-178.

10. Кварталы города Нахчывана в XIX в. // Гражданские конфликты и гражданские войны в истории, – Москва: – 4-6 апреля, – 2018, – с. 5-6.

11. XIX əsr Naxçıvan şəhərinin tarixi coğrafiyasının bəzi məsələlərinə dair // – Naxçıvan: “Naxçıvan” Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2018. – № 3 (10), – s. 211-217.

12. XIX əsr Naxçıvan şəhərinin tarixi coğrafiyası // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, İctimai elmlər seriyası, – 2018. № 6 (95), – s. 33-37.

13. Nakhchivan city between Russia and Gajar Iranian in 1826-1828 // Актуални проблеми, – Москва: – 2018, – №12, – s. 72-74.

14. Naxçıvan şəhəri Rusiya və qacarların Cənubi Qafqaz siyasətində (1826-1828-ci illər) // 2 nd International Forum of the

Caucasus Studies Scholars, Institute of the Caucasus Studies, – Baku: – 23-24 may, – 2019, – p. 136-138.

15. Naxçıvanda sənətkarlığın tarixi coğrafiyasına dair bəzi məsələlər. (XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı) // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Müəllimlər İnstitutunun Elmi əsərləri, – 2019. № 3 (57), – s. 108-110.

16. Description of the city Nakhchivan on quarters (XIX century): [Electronic resource] / Revista Dilemas Contemporáneos: Educación, Política y Valores. – 2 January, – 2020. URL: https://dilemas-contemporaneos-educacio.webnode.es/_files/2000067028297182973/20.01.120%20Ddescripcion%20de%20la%20ciudad%20Nakhchivan%20en.....pdf

17. XIX əsr Naxçıvan şəhər tarixinin milli kontekstdə araşdırılması ilə bağlı yeni konseptual qərarlar haqqında // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Müəllimlər İnstitutunun Elmi əsərləri, – 2020. № 2 (60), – s. 118-123.

18. Architecture in the city of Nakhchivan (XIX century) // Scientific horizon in the context of social crises. Proceedings of the 7th international scientific and Practical Conference, – Tokyo: – 6-8 february, – 2021, – p. 633-638.



The defence will be held on 11 June 2021 at 15⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 1.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Nakhchivan Branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Address: AZ 7000, Nakhchivan city, Heydar Aliyev avenue 76, Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS, main building, I floor, conference room.

Dissertation is accessible at the Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS Library.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 05 May 2021.

Signed for print: 04.05.2021
Paper format: 60/84, 16/1
Volume: 292.580
Number of hard copies: 20