

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree doctor of philosophy

**"ARMENIAN ISSUE" IN THE CONTEXT OF  
COMMON NATIONAL INTERESTS OF  
TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN**

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## I. GENERAL NATURE OF THE DISSERTATION

**General nature of the dissertation.** By adding Article 61 to the Berlin Treaty of 1878, the Great Powers included in the system of international relations a new problem, the "Armenian issue", which was to divide the Ottoman Empire, plunder its wealth and divide its territories. Armenians, who dreamed of creating a "Greater Armenia", skillfully used this idea. During these years, all the actions of the Armenians were aimed at realizing the idea of creating a "Greater Armenia". They tried to do this in the eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire, in the South Caucasus, mainly at the expense of the lands of the Azerbaijani Turks. Armenians resettled to Azerbaijani lands began to openly carry out terrorist activities in the early twentieth century and began to seize the territories of Azerbaijanis who had been resettled by various means.

The "Armenian issue", which has become an instrument in the hands of major powers since its inception, has always worried the Turkish-Muslim world, especially the Ottoman Empire, its political successor, the Republic of Turkey and Azerbaijan. A policy of genocide was applied against the population, territorial claims were made, and history was grossly falsified. Historical works written on the basis of ideological conjuncture have been deliberately falsified, and at best presented as a class struggle. Considering all these realities, the national leader Heydar Aliyev at the meeting with the staff of ANAS on January 31, 1997 emphasized the importance of indepth study of the history of Azerbaijan in the XIX-XX centuries.

The crimes of ethnic and national cleansing, deportation and genocide against the Turkic peoples continued during the worst period of World War I and in the years that followed. It is unfortunate that the perpetrators of the crime were not only punished by those who ordered it, but the material and moral condition of the Dashnak-Bolshevik forces was further improved. Convinced that they would go unpunished, Dashnak-Bolshevik forces and Armenian diaspora organizations continued their baseless claims against Turkey and Azerbaijan, trying to realize what they could not get from Turkey at the expense of Azerbaijan. The Dashnaks, trying to take advantage of

the opportunity, also tried to snatch Nakhchivan and Karabakh from Azerbaijan. Although they could not achieve their goals in Nakhchivan, in 1923 the Armenians were able to give Nagorno-Karabakh the status of autonomy.

During the 70 years of the USSR, the Dashnaks, on the one hand, expanded their territories at the expense of Azerbaijani lands, made baseless territorial and fabricated genocide claims against the neighboring Turkish Republic, and on the other hand expelled ethnic Azerbaijanis living in the Armenian SSR.

In Azerbaijan, which regained its independence after the collapse of the USSR, as in many periods of our history, along with other problems that were hidden from the people, deliberately distorted and covered up during the years of Soviet rule, interest in studying the problems related to the "Armenian issue" began to grow sharply. The unequivocal study of the "Armenian issue" in Soviet historiography in the spirit of hostility to Turkey, as one of the main factors that led to the strained relations between the USSR and Turkey, especially in the context of conflicting systems, paved the way for a re-objective study of this problem. Accusation of Turkey in the so-called Armenian genocide, direct responsibility of the ruling Union and Progress government for the massacre of Armenians, as well as the formation of the image of a "murderous Turk" in the world community, the establishment of the "Greater Armenia" at the expense of Turkey and Azerbaijan and other factors. Different views have been put forward. Over the past period, various aspects of the "Armenian issue" have been studied by historians, and extremely authoritative works have emerged. From this point of view, the problem of "Armenian issue in the context of common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan" was involved in a comprehensive and systematic study for the first time as a continuation of this issue. Also, for the first time, the "Armenian issue" was involved in the study of the common national interests of both Turkey and Azerbaijan, and its various aspects were studied comprehensively. Territorial integrity, the principle of inviolability of borders, joint measures to combat Armenian terrorism, fabricated Armenian genocide and territorial claims, as well as joint efforts to prevent the

"Western Armenia" plan and the "Return to Karabakh" program further strengthen common national interests.

One of the main features of the study is the attempts of Dashnak-Bolshevik forces to establish a second "Armenian hearth" in Nagorno-Karabakh, an integral part of Azerbaijan, as well as the disclosure of the British policy of alliance with Nakhchivan to Armenia on the basis of authoritative archival documents. It should be noted that a number of aspects of the problem were studied in the former Soviet historiography according to the official ideology of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, so it was impossible to approach the problem from an objective point of view due to ideological obstacles. However, for the first time, the problem of the "Armenian issue in the context of the common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan" has been objectively studied as a fateful issue for both countries.

The chronological framework of the study covers the period from the 70s and 80s of the 19th century to the first decade of the 21st century. In determining the chronological framework of the topic, complex historical events and processes were taken into account. The study dates back to the 1970s and 1980s, when Britain and Russia attempted to use the "Armenian issue" card, which had conflicting economic and political interests in the Ottoman Empire, and its international status in the final document of the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878. . The chronological framework of the dissertation is limited to the first decade of the XXI century, which is not accidental due to the nature of the research object. The dissertation covers the "Armenian issue" in the strategic plans of Christian missionary organizations, as well as the reactionary activities of the Armenian Church in the "Armenian issue", the establishment of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Turkey and Azerbaijan and their anti-Turkish and anti-Azerbaijani activities, baseless territorial and genocide allegations against Azerbaijan and Turkey. The attempts to establish a second Armenian state in the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and an important stage in the history of the joint struggle against it have been summed up.

In the process of studying the problem, taking into account the

diversity of sources, historical works on the "Armenian issue" in the context of the common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan are grouped as follows.

It includes the first group and works on Azerbaijani historiography. Certain aspects of the topic chosen as the object of research in the dissertation can be found in a number of generalized works of Azerbaijani researchers. Works of Academicians I.Hacıyev<sup>1</sup>, T.Mustafayev<sup>2</sup>, S.Asadov<sup>3</sup> explore the historical roots of the Armenian issue, the attempts of major powers to take advantage of the "Armenian issue", the reactionary activities of the Armenian Church, the criminal actions of Armenian political-terrorist organizations against the Turkish-Muslim population of Eastern Anatolia and the South Caucasus.

During the period mentioned in the works of Azerbaijani historians A.Pashayev<sup>4</sup>, B.Najafov<sup>5</sup>, M.Qasımlı<sup>6</sup>, E.Ahmadov<sup>7</sup>, A. Mam-

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<sup>1</sup> Hacıyev, İ. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin erməni təcavüzünə qarşı mübarizəsi // Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin 100 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 21-23 may, 2018, – 1111 s.; Hacıyev, İ. Ermənilərin Azərbaycana qarşı ərazi iddiaları və qanlı cinayətləri / İ.Hacıyev. – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi NPB, – 2012. – 192 s.

<sup>2</sup> Mustafayev, T. "Erməni məsələsi"ndən erməni terrorizminə / T.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Turan NPB, – 2016. – 140 s.

<sup>3</sup> Əsədov, S. Ermənistan Azərbaycanlıların tarixi coğrafiyası / S.Əsədov. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1995. – 464 s.

<sup>4</sup> Paşayev, A. Azərbaycan arxiv sənədlərində erməni məsələsi (1918-1920) / A. Paşayev // – Bakı: Dirçəliş-XXI əsr, – 2006. – s.138–149; Paşayev, A. Köçürülmə / A.Paşayev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1995. – 36 s.; Paşayev, A. XIX – XX əsrlərdə ermənilərin azərbaycanlılara qarşı ərazi iddiaları, soyqırımları və deportasiyaları (arxiv sənəd və materialları əsasında) / A.Paşayev. – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2011. – 328 s.

<sup>5</sup> Nəcəfov, B. Düşmənin iç üzü: XIX əsrin sonu XX əsrin əvvəllərində Türkiyə və Cənubi Qafqazda erməni terrorizminin tarixi: [3 cildə] / B.Nəcəfov. – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – c.1. – 2007. – 438 s.

<sup>6</sup> Qasımlı, M. Azərbaycan Respublikasının xarici siyasəti (1991-2003). Azərbaycan Respublikasının diplomatiya tarixi: [2 hissədə] / M.Qasımlı. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c.1. – 2015. – 648 s.; Qasımlı, M. "Erməni məsələsi"ndən "erməni soyqırımı"nadək / M.Qasımlı. Bakı: – Adiloğlu, – 2016. – 376 s.; Qasımlı, M. Ermənistanın sovetləşdirilməsindən Azərbaycan ərazilərinin işğalınadək erməni iddiaları: tarix-olmuş kimi (1920-1994-cü illər) / M.Qasımlı. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, – 2016. – 520 s.; Qasımlı, M. SSRİ-Tür-

madov<sup>8</sup>, E.Azizov<sup>9</sup>, N.Mammadov<sup>10</sup>, S.Hajiyev<sup>11</sup>, the emergence of the "Armenian issue", the resettlement of Armenians in the Caucasus, the ideological and political aspects of the ideology of Armenianism, the organization of Armenians in the second half of the 19th century, the organization of political parties, the Armenian uprisings in the eastern provinces of Turkey, the Armenian-Muslim conflict of 1905-1906 and its consequences, Armenian political movements, Armenian migration and various aspects of terrorist activities were studied.

A. Pashayev's works can be considered as one of the first researches on the problem. The author's works cover the genocide of the Turkish-Muslim population by the political-terrorist organizations created by Armenians under the influence of the revolutionary-democratic environment in the West and Russia in the 70s and 90s of the 19th century. The skillful use of it by Armenians, the terrorist acts committed by Armenian political-terrorist organizations operating in Russia in the 1990s in the Ottoman Empire and the inflammatory role of Western countries and Tsarist Russia in these events and other issues were analyzed.

M. Gasimli's works are based on archival materials and documentary sources of Azerbaijan, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, USA,

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kiyə münasibətləri (Türkiyədə 1960-cı il çevrilişindən SSRİ-nin dağılmasınaqədər): [2 cildə] / M.Qasımlı. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – c.2. – 2009. – 400 s.

<sup>7</sup> Əhmədov, E. Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsinin nizama salınması Azərbaycanın xarici siyasətində prioritet istiqamətdir // Xalq qəzeti, – 2009, 2 dekabr.; Əhmədov, E. Böyük dövlətlərin Qarabağ münaqişəsinə dair siyasəti: / siyasi elmlər namizədi alimlik dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim olunmuş dissertasiya. Əlyazması hüququnda / – Bakı, – 2001, – 200 s.

<sup>8</sup> Məmmədov, Ə. Müstəqil Azərbaycan dövlətinin bərpası və möhkəmləndirilməsi uğrunda mübarizə (80-ci illərin sonu-1997-ci il) / Ə.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – 360 s.

<sup>9</sup> Əzizov, E. "DİFAİ": XX əsrin əvvəllərində erməni-azərbaycanlı münaqişəsinin ilkin tarixi şərtləri və səbəbləri / E.Əzizov. – Bakı: CBS, – 2009. – 364 s.

<sup>10</sup> Məmmədov, N. Dağlıq Qarabağ gerçəklikləri: soyqırımı, terror, deportasiya, işğal (XX yüzillik) / N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2009. – 272 s.

<sup>11</sup> Hacıyev, S. I Dünya müharibəsi illərində Türkiyə-Rusiya münasibətlərində erməni məsələsi. Tarix elmləri namizədi alimlik dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim edilmiş dissertasiya / S.Hacıyev. – Bakı, – 1996, – 168 s.

Great Britain and other countries on the settlement of Armenians by the Soviet leadership, the artificial creation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, the attempts of the Armenian SSR leadership to seize Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan after World War II, territorial claims against Turkey and other issues. The author approaches the problem from the point of view of international relations, the policy of major powers and the processes taking place in the region, and presents an interesting scientific view.

B.Najafov's work highlights the activities of Dashnaktsutyun, Gnchak and other Armenian political-terrorist parties, their hypocritical policy aimed at the occupation of foreign lands and the oppression of neighboring peoples. Also, the role of Armenian theocracy and Echmiadzin in the development of Armenian terrorism, Dashnaktsutyun's foreign relations, secret activities in Turkey and the South Caucasus are studied.

The second group includes works on Turkish and Western historiography. When talking about the study of the problem under study, special attention should be paid to the attitude of Turkish historians to this issue. Because in their territorial claims against the Turkic lineage, the Armenians never separated the Ottoman Turks from the Azerbaijani Turks. They treated both nations with the same hatred. Unfortunately, criticism of their criminal actions has been loyal to Turkey for many years, and they have not been able to adequately inform the world community about the genocides committed by Armenians against the Turkic peoples. It was only in the 1980s that Turkish historians began to study these issues extensively on the basis of primary sources. Different aspects of Armenian-Azerbaijani and Armenian-Turkish relations are reflected in the works of Turkish historians A.Kuchuk<sup>12</sup>, A.Jemal<sup>13</sup>, A.Jemil<sup>14</sup>, A.Suslu<sup>15</sup>, B.Shimshir<sup>16</sup>, B. Ismet<sup>17</sup>, E.Uras<sup>18</sup>, I.Erdal<sup>19</sup>,

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<sup>12</sup> Küçük, A. Ermeni kilisesi ve türkler / A.Küçük. – Ankara: Ocak, – 1997. – 312 s.

<sup>13</sup> Cemal, A. Tarihin İşığında Ermeni Dosyası / A.Cemal. – İstanbul: Turan Kitabevi, – 1982. – 432 s.

<sup>14</sup> Cemil, A. I Dünya Savaşında Teşkilatı Mahsusa / A.Cemil. – İstanbul: ARBA Yayınları, – 1997. – 408 s.

<sup>15</sup> Süslü, A. Ermeniler ve 1915 Tehcir Olayı / A.Süslü. – Ankara: Yüzcüncü Yıl



Y.Halachoglu<sup>20</sup>, K.Gurun<sup>21</sup>, S.Lachiner<sup>22</sup>, C.Tashkiran<sup>23</sup>.

The historical roots of Turkish-Armenian relations, the economic situation of Turkish Armenians, the reasons for the resettlement of Armenians in the South Caucasus, the Armenian factor on the Caucasus front during World War I, the recording of a large number of archival documents exposing the so-called Armenian genocide, the geography of Armenian terror against Turkish diplomats in 1970-80 and other issues have been studied in detail in the works of Turkish historians Esat Uras and Kamuran Guru.

Although emergence of the "Armenian issue", terrorist activity of the Armenian Church, formation and formation of the Armenian Diaspora, repatriation of Diaspora Armenians, historical roots of the

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Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Yayınları, – 1990. – 243 s.; Süslü, A. Efsane ve gerçekler: Türk-ermenî ilişkileri / A.Süslü. – Ankara: Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu, Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi, – 2001. – 158 s.

<sup>16</sup> Şimşir, B.N. Ermeni Propagandasının Amerika Boyutu Üzerine. Tarih Boyunca Türklerin Ermeni Toplumuna İlişkileri Sempozyumu (8 – 12 ekim 1984) / B. N. Şimşir. – Erzurum: Atatürk Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Yayınları, – 1984. – s.79 – 124.; Şimşir, B.N. Ermeni meselesi (1774-2005) / B.N.Şimşir. – Ankara: Bilgi Yayınları, – 1999. – 233 s.

<sup>17</sup> Binark, İ. Asılsız ermeni iddiaları ve ermenilerin türklere yaptıkları mezalim (Yazılı arşiv belgeleri ve fotoğraflarla) / İ.Binark. – Ankara: Ankara Ticaret Odası Yayınları, – 2001. – 227 s.

<sup>18</sup> Uras, E. Tarihte ermeniler ve ermeni meselesi / E.Uras. – İstanbul: Belge Yayınları, – 1976. – 791 s.

<sup>19</sup> Erdal, İ. Ermeni meselesi. 1780-1880 / İ.Erda – Ankara: TTK Yayınları, – 1988. – 240 s.; Erdal, İ. Ermeni kilisesi ve terror / İ.Erdal. – Ankara: Şafak Matbaacılık Basım-Yayın San.Tic.Ltd.Şti. – 175 s.

<sup>20</sup> Halaçoğlu, Y. Ermeni tehciri ve gerçekler / Y.Halacoğlu. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, – 2001. – 168 s.

<sup>21</sup> Gürün, K. Türk-Sovyet İlişkileri (1920-1953) / K.Gürün. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayını, – 1991. – 325 s.; Gürün, K. Ermeni dosyası / K.Gürün. – Ankara: Bilgi Yayınevi, – 1983. – 473 s.

<sup>22</sup> Laçiner, S. Türk-ermenî ilişkileri / S.Laçiner. – İstanbul: Kaknüs, – 2004. – 408 s.; Laçiner, S. Ermeni sorunu, Diaspora ve Türk Dış Politikası / S.Laçiner. – Ankara: Karınca Yayınları, – 2008. – 654 s.

<sup>23</sup> Cemalettin, T. Geçmişten Günümüze Karabağ meselesi / T.Cemalettin. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Basımevi, – 1995. – 267 s.

Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, directions of the Diaspora's activities against Turkey and Azerbaijan since the 1920s, communist-nationalist conflict in the Armenian Diaspora Impacts on Turkey, Stalin's attempts to "neutralize" the Armenian Diaspora, the establishment of the Turkish-Azerbaijani Diaspora Union against Armenian Diaspora organizations and other issues are widely covered in the works of S. Lachiner, B. Simshir and J. Tashkira, the joint struggle of Turkey and Azerbaijan against the Armenian claims is approached very superficially. Also, Azerbaijan, as well as the Turkic states of Central Asia, were left out of the study, as only the anti-Turkish activities of Armenian political-terrorist organizations were involved in the works of Turkish historians.

During the study of the problem, the works of Western authors Samuel A. Wims<sup>24</sup>, Edgar Granville<sup>25</sup>, Erich Faigl<sup>26</sup>, McCarthy J., McCarthy K<sup>27</sup>, Salahi R. Sonyel<sup>28</sup>, Rupert Emerson<sup>29</sup>, Tadeush Sviatkhovskiy<sup>30</sup>, Thomas Golch<sup>31</sup>, Stanford George Shaw<sup>32</sup> were used. Among the works of Western researchers, the works of Castin and Caroline McCarthy, Edgar Granville and Erich Faigle are of particu-

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<sup>24</sup> Samyuel, A.U. Ermənistan terrorçu "xristian" ölkənin gizlinləri. Ermənilərin böyük fırıldaq seriyaları / A.U.Samyuel. – Bakı: OKA Ofset Azərbaycan-Türkiyə Nəşriyyat – Poliqrafiya Şirkəti, – 2004. – 386 s.

<sup>25</sup> Granvill, E. Çar Rusiyasının Türkiyə siyasəti / – Bakı: Araz, – 2016. – 94 s.

<sup>26</sup> Erix, F. İpək yolu üzərində odlar yurdu-Azərbaycan tarixi / – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2009. – 183 s.; Файгл, Э. Правда о терроре. Армянский терроризм – истоки и причины / Э.Файгл. – Баку: Азернешр, – 2000. – 176 с.

<sup>27</sup> Makkarti, C. Türklər və ermənilər. Erməni məsələsi üzrə rəhbərlik / C.Makkarti, K.Makkarti. – Bakı: Səda, – 2011. – 192 s.; Makkarti, C. Ölüm və Sürgün. Osmanlı müsəlmanlarına qarşı yürütülən ulus olaraq təmizləmə işəmi 1821-1922 / C. Makkarti. – İstanbul: İnkılap Kitabevi Yayın Sənayə və Ticarət A.Ş., – 1998. – 404 s.

<sup>28</sup> Sonyel, S.R. Osmanlı erməniləri. Böyük güclər diplomasiyasının qurbanları / S. R. Sonyel. – İstanbul: Remzi Kitabevi, – 472 s.

<sup>29</sup> Emerson, R. Sömürgələrin uluşlaşması / R.Emerson. – Ankara: TTK Yayınları, – 1965. – 298 s.

<sup>30</sup> Svyatxovskiy, T. Rusiya və Azərbaycan: sərhədyanı bölgə keçid dövründə / T. Svyatxovskiy. – Bakı: Xəzər Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, – 2000. – 373 s.

<sup>31</sup> Гольц, Т. Ходжалы / Наш век. – 23 февраля – марта, 2007.

<sup>32</sup> Stenford, C.Ş. Ottoman population movement during the hast Uears of Empere (1885-1914) /C.Ş.Stenford. – Nyu – York, – 2000. – 286 с.

lar importance in terms of clarifying the solution of some of the problems we are studying. In these works, based on Ottoman archival documents, the factors influencing the emergence of the "Armenian issue" as a whole, the formation of the Diaspora not as a result of a natural process, but as a form of pressure on Turkey and Azerbaijan by Western countries, the establishment of Armenian colonies in the United States, the Armenian-American lobby, the activities of the Armenian Senate against Azerbaijan, the terrorist acts of the Armenian political-terrorist organizations, the transformation of the Armenian Church into one of the institutions supporting and directly financing terrorism, and the mythomania of the Armenian disease are being comprehensively investigated in the Senate.

The work of American researcher Samuel A. Wims can be considered a valuable source in terms of studying the problem, as well as confirming the realities of Azerbaijan on a global scale. The author notes that Armenia, with the help of the Russian Federation, declared an undeclared war on Azerbaijan in 1992, forcibly expelled more than one million Muslims from their homes and occupied 20 percent of their lands. It is said that he received "foreign aid" and millions of dollars collected by American Christian groups on behalf of Jesus Christ were sent to terrorist Armenia.

In order to reveal the essence of the research topic, the works of Armenian authors were used in the study of the problem. In the works of Armenian authors A.Yeseyan<sup>33</sup>, J.Libaridyan<sup>34</sup>, A.Karinyan<sup>35</sup>, A.Movsisyan<sup>36</sup>, Q.Arutyunyan<sup>37</sup>, B.Boryan<sup>38</sup>, O.Kaçaznuni<sup>39</sup>,

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<sup>33</sup> Yeseyan, A. "Erməni məsələsi" və beynəlxalq diplomatiya. Erməni dilində / A.Yeseyan. – Yerevan, – 1965. – 137 s.

<sup>34</sup> Libaridyan, J. Ermenilerin devletletleşme sınavı. Bağımsızlıktan bugüne ermeni siyasi düşüncüsü / J.Libaridyan. – İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları, – 2005. – 220 s.

<sup>35</sup> Karinyan, A.B. Ermeni milliyetçi akımları / A.B.Karinyan. – İstanbul: Kaynak yayınları, – 2006. – 104 s.

<sup>36</sup> Movsisyan, A. Ermenistan tarihi / A.Movsisyan. – Yerevan: Yerevan Devlet Universitesi Yayınları, – 2017. – 120 s.

<sup>37</sup> Арутюнян, Г.М. Реакционная Политика Английской Буржуазии в Армянском Вопросе в Середине 90-х годов XIX века. (Автореферат) / Г. М. Арутюнян. – Москва, – 1954.

<sup>38</sup> Борьян, Б.А. Армения Международная Дипломатия и СССР / Б.А.Борьян, –

D.Kirakosyan<sup>40</sup>, A.Lalayan<sup>41</sup>, V.Parsamyan<sup>42</sup>, E.Sarkisyanin<sup>43</sup>, the pain and suffering of the Armenian people are presented as the "first martyr nation of the world", "the first people in the world subjected to genocide". The purpose of writing these works is to dress up the class struggle against the genocide and discrimination committed by the Baku commune created by the Dashnaks on behalf of the Soviet government, led by S. Shaumyan, on the basis of the genocide and discrimination against our people, led by VI Lenin. It was to justify the actions of I.Stalin, S.Shaumyan, S.Orjonikidze, A.Mikoyan, L. Mirzoyan and others.

In the works of Armenian authors, anti-Turkish, anti-Azerbaijani activities of Armenian diaspora organizations with feelings of hatred against Turks are presented as an exceptional service of the Armenian people and attempts are made to justify it. The fact that the migration of Armenian compatriots to different countries of the world is not a natural process, it is assessed as a result of the hatred of Christians, including Armenians, in the Ottoman Empire. The policy of genocide pursued by Armenian armed groups against the peaceful Turkish population is proudly presented as a national liberation struggle, and in the 1990s as an Armenian national movement.

Libaridyan, a security adviser to Armenia's first president

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Ч.1, –Москва-Ленинград: Государственное Из-во, – 1929. – 168 с.

<sup>39</sup> Качазнуни, О. Дашнакцутюн больше нечего делать / О.Качазнуни. – Баку: ЭЛМ, – 1990. – 68 с.

<sup>40</sup> Киракосян, Дж.С. Буржуазная дипломатия и Армения: (70-ые годы XIX века) / Дж.С.Киракосян. - Ереван: Изд-во Ереван Университета, – 1981. – 312 с.

<sup>41</sup> Лалаян, А.А. Контрреволюционная роль партии Дашнакцутюн // – Москва. Исторические записки. – 1938, N2, – 78 с.; Лалаян, А.А. Контрреволюционный Дашнакцутюн и империалистическая война 1914-1918 гг. // Известия Академии Наук Азербайджанской ССР. Серия: история, философия и права. – 1989. N4, – с. 36-56.

<sup>42</sup> Парсамян, В.А. История армянского народа. 1801-1900 гг. / В. А. Парсамян. – Ереван: Издательство Айастан, – 1972. – 398 с.

<sup>43</sup> Саркисян, Е.К. Политика Османского Правительства в Западной Армении и державы в последний четверти XIX и начале XX вв./ Е.К.Саркисян. – Ереван. – 1972.

Levon Ter-Petrosyan in the 1990s and a longtime supporter of the Armenian Diaspora in the United States, said the diaspora had the potential to make a radical change in Armenia's fate. We are witnessing the involvement of terrorists growing up in the diaspora, the fact that Armenians are the right side in the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, and that the occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh is marked as a "miatsum" rather than an aggression.

O. Kachaznuni's work presents the Dashnaktsutyun party as a remnant of the past, notes that the organism is not needed, resembles an unnecessary organ, and reflects the crazy ideas that Armenians were allegedly subjected to genocide and scattered around the world during World War I.

A.Karinya's work reflects the strengthening of Armenians in Baku and Tbilissi (Tbilisi), the largest industrial cities of the South Caucasus in the early 19th century, and the emergence of the Armenian national bourgeoisie here, Establishment and organization of regional networks of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Azerbaijan at that time, how Armenian landowners seized oil lands in Baku, Argutinsky's important role in the formation of Armenian nationalist ideas and other ideas.

It is also clear from the brief summary of historiography that the problem of the "Armenian issue in the context of the common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan" has not been a separate object of study in Azerbaijani historiography. A comprehensive study of the problem on the basis of works and archival documents by authors from Azerbaijan, Turkey, Russia, Armenia and the West can play an important role in filling the existing gap in historiography.

In writing the research topic, great importance was attached to the creation of a broad and comprehensive resource base to achieve the goals and objectives. For this purpose, a large number of documents and materials were referred to, and special attention was paid to the involvement of new materials in the scientific circulation. For the first time, the Ottoman Archive of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, the National Historical Archive of Georgia, the "Armenian issue" in the Caucasus on Russian archival documents

and publications. In three volumes. Baku: Elm, 2010, Along with the Russian State Historical Archive, the State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State Historical Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Archive of Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Archive of State Political Parties and Public Movements, the State History of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the materials of the archive were involved in the research.

**Object and subject of research.** The "Armenian issue" was chosen as the object of the dissertation in the context of the common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan. The emergence of the "Armenian issue" as one of the factors deepening the political crisis in the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the 19th century, the Armenians' attempts to take advantage of Anglo-Russian competition, the "Armenian issue" in the strategic plans of Christian missionary organizations, results, establishment and activities of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Turkey, anti-Azerbaijani policy of Armenian political-terrorist organizations, baseless genocide and territorial claims of Dashnak-Bolshevik forces against Turkey and Azerbaijan in the first half of XX century, creation of second "Armenian hearth" in Nagorno-Karabakh, Unfounded claims and activities of Armenian Diaspora organizations against Turkey and Azerbaijan from the second half of the XX century to the collapse of the USSR, aggravation of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, joint struggle of Turkish and Azerbaijani states against anti-Turkish Armenian claims in modern times years.

**Goals and objectives of the study.** Defined taking into account the relevance and importance of the topic. The main purpose of the study is to identify the factors that led to the "Armenian issue", to study the characteristics of the Armenians' skillful use of Anglo-Russian competition, the implementation of the policy of genocide of the Dashnak-Bolshevik forces against civilians in Turkey and Azerbaijan in the first quarter of the twentieth century. It is a comprehensive and systematic study of the attempts of Armenians to take advantage of major powers, as well as the establishment of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Turkey and Azerbaijan

and the main motives of their anti-Turkish, anti-Azerbaijani activities. In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks have been set:

- Determining the attempts of the great powers to take advantage of the "Armenian issue" from the second half of the 19th century, the inclusion of the "Armenian issue" in the system of international relations with the addition of Article 61 on Armenians to the provisions of the 1878 Berlin Congress to study the consequences for the empire, to study the destructive activities of Christian missionary organizations in the Ottoman Empire, to analyze the importance of the "Armenian issue" in the strategic plans of the Armenian Church, and to reveal that the Armenian community became a hotbed of terror;

- The study of the establishment of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Turkey in the late nineteenth and first quarters of the twentieth century and the reasons for their anti-Turkish activities and the analysis of the consequences for the Turkic world;

- Revealing and comparative study of the roots of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in the South Caucasus and the characteristics of their anti-Azerbaijani activities;

- Clarification of the factors that led to the genocide and territorial claims of Dashnak-Bolshevik forces against Turkey and Azerbaijan in the first half of the twentieth century, analysis and study of the goals and consequences of the myth of the Armenian genocide against Turkey, the creation of the second "Armenian hearth" in Upper Karabakh attempts to investigate the separatist activities of the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh in this case;

- A comparative study of the activities of Armenian diaspora organizations against Turkey and Azerbaijan in the second half of the twentieth century and its consequences;

- Investigation of the causes and consequences of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, identification of stakeholders in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and their criminal acts, as well as a joint and comprehensive study of the joint struggle of Turkey and Azerbaijan against anti-Turkish Armenian activities;

- Identification and exposure of the "Western Armenia" and

"Ari Tun" ("Go Back") projects and the parties interested in its implementation, which threaten the territorial integrity of Turkey.

**Research methods.** The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is a theoretical approach to the problem of the Armenian issue in the context of the common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan, a conceptual approach, as well as a systematic study of the problem. Issues related to the problem are systematized on the basis of specific historical analysis, as well as on the basis of a comprehensive and critical study of all sources and information, and an attempt is made to create an overview of the topic by summarizing facts and events. When studying the topic, the main criteria were historical, scientific, objective and critical attitude to historical facts and events, comparative analysis as the main research principles and methods. The research works involved in the comparison and analysis, the opinions and scientific ideas of prominent statesmen and historians have enriched the scientific theoretical base of the work. In the research process, scientific analysis of numerous literature and archival documents was given using general logical methods - analysis, synthesis, generalization, as well as historical-comparative and systematic approach.

**The main provisions of the defense.** Taking into account the topicality of the dissertation, the following provisions were defended:

- The "Armenian issue" arose from the second half of the 19th century as a result of the economic competition in the region by the great powers seeking to divide the territories of the Ottoman Empire;
- With the addition of Article 61 on Armenians to the provisions of the 1878 Berlin Congress, the "Armenian issue" gained "status" in the system of international relations;
- The consequences of the inclusion of the "Armenian issue" for the Ottoman Empire, the study of the destructive activities of Christian missionary organizations in the Ottoman Empire, the importance of the "Armenian issue" in the strategic plans of the Armenian Church;
- The end of the XIX century - the anti-Turkish activities of the Armenian political-terrorist organizations established in the territory of Turkey in the first quarter of the XX century and the consequences



for the Turkic world;

- Revealing and comparative study of the roots of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in the South Caucasus and the characteristics of their anti-Azerbaijani activities;

- Factors inciting Dashnak-Bolshevik forces to genocide and territorial claims against Turkey and Azerbaijan in the first half of the twentieth century, the purpose and consequences of the fictitious Armenian genocide myth against Turkey, the attempts of the Dashnaks to establish a second "Armenian hearth" in Upper Karabakh and Separatist activity of Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians;

- Terrorist activities of the world Armenian Diaspora organizations against Turkey and Azerbaijan in the second half of the XX century and its main consequences;

- Causes and consequences of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, criminal actions of the parties involved in the flare-up of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict;

- The "Western Armenia" project, which threatens the territorial integrity of Turkey, and the policy of the parties interested in its implementation.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** The dissertation is one of the political factors threatening the international prestige of the Ottoman Empire in the late 19th and early 21st centuries in the history of the Turkic peoples and Azerbaijan in terms of its analysis and scientific results. This is the first research work that objectively and comprehensively examines the history of the anti-Turkish and anti-Azerbaijani activities of the Armenian Church and political-terrorist organizations in the context of common national interests on the basis of archival documents and materials.

For the first time in the dissertation, the "Armenian issue" was scientifically studied in the context of common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan, joint measures of the two countries to combat unfounded Armenian claims were analyzed, archival documents and authoritative sources revealing falsity of Armenian claims were revealed. The Armenian plot as a whole has been exposed with solid facts.

The threat to the territorial integrity of Turkey and Azerbaijan

in modern times, the unfounded genocide and territorial claims of both countries by Armenians, attempts to establish a so-called second Armenian state in Nagorno-Karabakh, new territorial claims against Nakhchivan, "Western Attempts to establish the state of "Armenia" and measures to combat it are treated for the first time in the context of the common national interests of both countries.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The research is of great scientific and practical importance in terms of studying all aspects of the "Armenian issue" in the context of the common national interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan. Among the scientific results and provisions of the research are the factors that led to the emergence of the "Armenian issue", the "Armenian issue" in the strategic plans of Christian missionary organizations, the reactionary activities of the Armenian Church in the "Armenian issue", the establishment and activities of Armenian political terrorist organizations in Turkey. It can be used to explain the essence of Azerbaijan's activities. From this point of view, research work is important both as a means of propaganda and enlightenment, as a source of scientific reference. The dissertation is devoted to the study of the problem of the Armenian Diaspora, the writing of research papers on the "Armenian issue" and the problem of anti-Turkish activities in Western countries, the practical activities of the Turkish and Azerbaijani republics, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Committee for Diaspora Affairs, relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations. can assist in the preparation of textbooks, manuals and monographs on the modern history of the Turkic states.

**Approbation and application of research work.** The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of History of the Turkic Peoples of Baku State University. The main provisions and results of the dissertation are reflected in the applicant's speeches at scientific-theoretical, scientific-practical conferences, articles published in Azerbaijan and abroad.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out. The dissertation was completed at the Department of History of the Turkic Peoples of Baku State University and was recommended

for defense.

Structure of the dissertation: dissertation work presented on 212 pages Introduction - 13 p. (26,895 characters), three chapters consisting of 8 half-chapters - 165 pages (323,664 characters), Conclusion - 19 pages (24,218 characters) and the list of used literature - 17 pages. The total volume of the dissertation is 374,777 characters, excluding the bibliography.

## II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "Introduction" part of the dissertation, the relevance and scientific significance of the topic are substantiated, the level of study of the problem and the source base are explained, the goals and objectives of the research are defined. Also, the methodological basis of the research, scientific novelty and practical significance, the main provisions of the defense are indicated.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called **"The Armenian issue as one of the factors deepening the political crisis in the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the 19th century"**. The chapter is divided into three sub-chapters. Chapter One is called **"Armenians' attempts to take advantage of Anglo-Russian competition. The emergence of the "Armenian issue"'**. It is known that from the second half of the 19th century, the states that tried to usurp Ottoman lands and wanted to gain power here intended to use the Armenian factor for their own purposes. In this sense, the great powers established close relations with the Armenians, urging them to oppose the Ottoman government and make territorial claims against it. As a result, the rude interference of the great powers in the internal affairs of the Ottoman state paved the way for the emergence of the "Armenian issue". The "Armenian issue" is unequivocally portrayed as part of the "Eastern question" that the great powers set out to deal a crushing blow to the Ottoman Empire in a geographical area where trade and communication crossed. In a sense, it can be said that the "Armenian issue" arose as a result of the Anglo-Russian confrontation, which was economically competitive with each other at that time.

During the research, it was confirmed that the reasons for the "Armenian issue" were not simply the social, economic, cultural and political status of the Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire, but were artificially created as a matter of great powers.

The fact that the "Armenian issue" arose in the second half of the 19th century as a result of the conflict of economic interests of Britain and Tsarist Russia in the region was confirmed and analyzed by historical facts, in which other major powers were also interested.

The conclusion is that since the first half of the 19th century, the "Armenian issue" has been known in Europe as a two-hundred-year struggle between "uncultured Muslims" and Armenians "struggling to get closer to the West." In fact, this hostility arose as a result of foreign provocation and did not bring any benefit to the Armenians.

Research has shown that after the Russo-Turkish war, the "Armenian issue" arose in the Ottoman state, and before that, not only the so-called "Armenian issue" but also the persecution of Armenians was confirmed in the territory of the empire. Indeed, this issue arose as a result of a fierce struggle for profit between Britain and France, on the one hand, and Russia, on the other. The "Armenian issue" was a political issue for Britain, Russia and France, an adventure for the Armenians, an uprising for the Ottoman state. Since this was a door for the Western powers to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ottomans, they began to open that door whenever they wanted.

The second half of the first chapter is called the "Armenian issue" in the strategic plans of Christian missionary organizations. The main goal of the great powers that clashed in the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century was to make the empire economically and financially dependent, and to use the Armenian bourgeoisie to place Western capital here. To achieve this goal, they first used missionaries. Western countries and Russia, trying to divide the Ottoman state from within and destabilize it, planned to use the Armenians living in Turkey as disruptive, provocative and destructive elements.

From the beginning of the 18th century, Christian missionaries began to organize in the Ottoman state. Missionaries from France in

1701-1702, England from the beginning of the 19th century, and from America after 1819 began to organize and propagandize in Anatolia.<sup>44</sup> At that time, the main goal of American missionaries in opening schools, colleges, churches, printing houses and hospitals was to arouse national consciousness among Armenians and ensure that they fought against the Ottoman state. At the same time, American missionaries were trying to increase the prestige of the Ottoman state and facilitate the inflow of US investment into the country. Armenian historian Sargsyan emphasizes that the basis of all American activities in the name of education, religion or aid is not in fact the "Armenian issue", but to strengthen the role of US investment in the Ottoman state<sup>45</sup>.

The main purpose of the missionary activity in the field of religious interests was to use the Armenians as a dividing element, to encourage them to terrorize in their country under the guise of religious education, and to carry out a series of uprisings in the Ottoman Empire. For this, they were given all kinds of opportunities. The United States and Britain played a locomotive role in this. According to VF Maevsky, former consul of Tsarist Russia in Erzurum, Armenians under the influence of "British hypnosis" were needed by Britain only to destroy the Ottoman Empire<sup>46</sup>.

The chapter substantiates that from the second quarter of the 19th century onwards, Western attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of the Ottoman state under various pretexts yielded results. The goal was to turn the Ottoman part of Eastern Anatolia, known as the "Sitta Province", into a lake of blood, and to subject the peaceful, innocent Turkish population to ethnic cleansing.

The third subchapter of the chapter is entitled "The reactionary activity of the Armenian Church in the "Armenian issue" and its con-

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<sup>44</sup> Süslü, A. Ermeniler ve 1915 Tehcir Olayı / A.Süslü. – Ankara: Yüzyüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü, – 1990. – 243 s.

<sup>45</sup> Саркисян, Е.К. Политика Османского Правительства в западной Армении и державы в последний четверти XIX и начале XX вв./ Е.К.Саркисян. – Ереван. – 1972.

<sup>46</sup> Маевский, В. Армяно-татарская смута на Кавказе, как один из оазисов Армянского вопроса / В.Маевский. –Баку: Шур, – 1993, – 48 с.

sequences". From the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, the Armenian Church was one of the main political and ideological centers regulating the policy of the great powers regarding the Ottoman Empire. According to Turkish historian Erdal İlter, the Armenian Church was the main actor in the "Armenian issue", which opened deep wounds in the history of mankind, based on baseless claims and illogical demands.<sup>47</sup>

From the second half of the 19th century, the Armenian Gregorian Church was becoming the main political body that financed and morally supported the "Armenian issue". Thus, Major-General AM Dondukov-Korsakov, a participant in the Crimean, Caucasian and Russian-Turkish wars and commander of the occupying forces in Bulgaria, emphasized in a secret letter to Tsar Alexander III: "The Armenian issue belongs to the Armenian Catholicos." The Catholicos is an example of the political unity of all Armenians in the world. It provides this unity not only spiritually but also materially"<sup>48</sup>. In this regard, the English historian Emerson rightly notes that the prestige of the Armenian Gregorian Church among the Armenians has increased since the second half of the XIX century.

In particular, the semi-chapter analyzes the intentions of Tsarist Russia to include Echmiadzin, known as the highest point among the Armenian churches, within the Russian borders and to use its opportunities. It has even been proven by historical facts that Russia is trying to take possession of the Echmiadzin Church, which has become their main religious center, by settling 40,000 Armenians living within the borders of Iran in the territories of Yerevan and Karabakh.

As a result of foreign interventions, nationalist aspirations within the Armenian element increased in the Ottoman state in the 1970s, and the movement for autonomy was strengthened. This movement was actively supported by Armenian clerics. The Armenian Church was a unifying factor for all Armenians. Armenian

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<sup>47</sup> Erdal, İ. Ermeni kilisesi ve terror / İ.Erdal. – Ankara: Şafak Matbaacılık Basım – Yayın San.Tic.Ltd.Şti. – 175 s.

<sup>48</sup> Дондуков-Корсаков, А.М. Из записки царю Александру III. Секретно. 1882-1890 гг. // Российский государственный Исторический Архив, Фонд 932, оп – 1, – дело 319.

clerics were more likely to spread discord among Christians and Muslims than religious matters.

In the late 19th and 20th centuries, the USSR government and its leaders, trying to unequivocally seize the Armenian Church, took advantage of the Echmiadzin Church's terrorist activities to pursue a policy of ethnic cleansing, genocide, and deportation against the peaceful Turkish-Muslim population in both Turkey and Azerbaijan. The Church of Echmiadzin and its patrons abroad played an important role in the the Armenian-Muslim conflict of 1905-1907, then the massacres of Armenians in Azerbaijan and the Ottoman Empire in 1918-1920, the deportation of Azerbaijanis from the territories of the Armenian SSR to the territories of the Azerbaijani SSR in 1948-53, then in 1988 from the territory of the Armenian SSR mass forcible resettlement of Azerbaijanis.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Establishment and activities of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Turkey and Azerbaijan." The chapter is divided into two halves. The first sub-chapter is entitled "Establishment and activities of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Turkey". This is evidenced by the fact that in the early 1980s, the diplomatic phase of the struggle of the great powers in favor of the Armenians was replaced by the establishment of political parties, committees and organizations against the Ottoman government and the intensification of their terrorist activities. In particular, according to the instruction received from London, the ideas of nationalism and freedom were introduced into the minds of the Armenian masses, but the activity of these committees was not favored by Armenians who were satisfied with their lives.<sup>49</sup> After the preparation of the "Armenian National Charter" in 1860, Armenians tended to create political parties, committees and organizations, and the need for large capital to create these political organizations was met primarily by the Armenian bourgeoisie living in Northern Azerbaijan, the Caucasus and the Ottoman Empire. has been researched on the basis of documents. In particular, the development of the oil industry

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<sup>49</sup> Qasımlı, M. Azərbaycan respublikasının xarici siyasəti (1991-2003). Azərbaycan Respublikasının diplomatiya tarixi: (2 hissədə) / M.Qasımlı. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c. 1. – 2015. – 648 s.

in Baku led to the further enrichment of the Armenian bourgeoisie, followed by the establishment of the Masonic lodge "Ayk i Orion" by Armenian students in Istanbul.<sup>50</sup>

The geography, structure, activities, as well as financial sources of the Armenian political-terrorist organizations established in Turkey have been studied on the basis of archives and reliable sources, the causes of the Armenian terror against the Turkish-Muslim population in the eastern part of the Ottoman Empire, known as the "Sitta Province", and the insidious plans of the great powers that openly or secretly supported terrorism were systematically investigated. It turned out that as a result of a series of Armenian terror that lasted from the second half of the 19th century to the end of the 20th century, more than 2 million innocent Turkish citizens were tortured to death, and their killers went unpunished.

The activation of terrorist financing networks in Turkey after World War I, the mass terrorist attack by the Armenian political-terrorist organization Nemesis against the founders of the Union and Progress government, and other nuances have been compared. Important changes in the system of international relations in the 1930s, the ruthless struggle of predatory forces for the seizure of new territories, pushed Armenian terror into the background. The 40-year "silence" of Armenian political-terrorist organizations ended in the mid-1970s. As a result of terrorist acts against Turkish diplomats, missions and organizations of the ASALA terrorist organization, established in 1975, 34 experienced diplomats and their families were killed, and the perpetrators went unpunished. Today, there are secret centers of Armenian and PKK terrorist organizations and their local branches in Turkey. Thanks to the secret plans prepared by these networks, more than 30 terrorist acts were committed by Monte Melkonyan and other terrorists against peaceful Azerbaijanis in Karabakh in the 1990s, and hundreds of our compatriots became victims of bloody terror.

The second half of the chapter is entitled "Anti-Azerbaijani policy

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<sup>50</sup> Samyuel, A.U. Ermənistan terrorçu "xristian" ölkənin gizlinləri. Ermənilərin böyük fırıldaq seriyaları / A.U.Samyuel. – Bakı: OKA Ofset Azərbaycan-Türkiyə Nəşriyyat – Poliqrafiya Şirkəti, – 2004. – 386 s.



of Armenian political-terrorist organizations."A series of Armenian terrorist attacks in Eastern Anatolia in the second half of the 19th century was accompanied by the massacre and deportation of civilians in the region. However, the Armenian nationalist extremists, unable to achieve anything, quickly began to move their positions to the South Caucasus.

The social and economic situation, demographic situation, trade, banking and oil industry of Armenians in Baku in the last quarter of the 19th century were statistically analyzed, and the relevant figures were specified on the basis of archival documents and the latest reliable sources. At the same time, the Armenian-Muslim massacres of 1905-1906, which began in Baku, were investigated on the basis of reports submitted by various officials, and the causes of the events were analyzed. Thus, according to Senator Kuzminsky, who investigated the first Armenian-Azerbaijani massacre in Baku and the province in early February 1905, in January of that year, 1,057,000 people were registered in the Baku province. 800,000 of them were Muslims, 12 percent Russians, 9 percent Armenians, and 3 percent of other nationalities.<sup>51</sup>

The influx of intellectual Armenians to the economic and cultural centers of the South Caucasus, such as Tbilissi and Baku, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the reasons for this, as well as the occupation of oil lands by Armenian tycoons, the transformation of Armenians into owners of large amounts of wealth, the opening of regional branches of Armenian political-terrorist organizations in Baku, Elizabepol, Yerevan, as well as other cities and settlements of the South Caucasus at the expense of millions earned in Baku, and terrorist activities were discussed in detail.

The confiscation of the property of the Gregorian church in 1903 by the order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief for the Civil Division in the Caucasus, Prince Gregory Golitsyn, was the culmination of the Armenian-Russian conflict.<sup>52</sup> Taking advantage of the open street

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<sup>51</sup> Azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı: tarixin qanlı salnaməsi: [2 cilddə] – Bakı: Oskar, – c. 1. – 2012. – 444 s.

<sup>52</sup> Svyataxovski, T. Rusiya və Azərbaycan: sərhədyanı bölgə keçid dövründə / T. Svyataxovski. – Bakı: Xəzər Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, – 2000, – 373 s.

marches and demonstrations held by workers in Baku in 1902-1905, tsarism sought to ignite a new hotbed of conflict in the Caucasus. All that was needed was a small excuse.

During the mentioned period, the reports prepared by the representatives of different countries on the Armenian-Muslim massacres instigated by the tsarism in different regions of Azerbaijan were analyzed, synthesized and analyzed, and relevant results were obtained.

The works of our outstanding thinkers, who witnessed the events of that period, are also very valuable. The information provided by Mir Mohsun Navvab, Mammad Said Ordubadi, Ahmad bey Agaoglu and others was also analyzed in detail.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Unfounded Armenian allegations and retaliatory measures against Turkey and Azerbaijan." The chapter is divided into three sub-chapters. The first half of the chapter is called "Fictional genocide and territorial claims of Dashnak-Bolshevik Armenians against Turkey and Azerbaijan in the first half of the 20th century. Establishment of the second "Armenian hearth" in the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh". The Ottoman Empire, which joined the Union of the Three in World War I and went through the weakest period in its history, faced many problems from within, and most importantly, the Armenian betrayal. Thus, during the most severe period of the war, the betrayal of the Armenian armed forces by the Russian side and the genocide against the peaceful Turkish and Muslim population forced the sultan's government to think deeply. In a telegram sent to Interior Minister Talat Pasha by Anwar Pasha, more than 517,000 Armenian committee members were relocated to Syria and Mesopotamia as a result of the order to relocate the Armenian bandits from their settlements to safer southern parts of the empire. The Armenian word was not even used in any article of the law on forced and safe migration (the law consisted of 4 articles - Sh.J.). A number of Western experts also correctly assessed the step taken by the Sultan's government and assessed it as a last step. During the worst period of the war, 82 million kopecks were initially spent from the state budget for the resettlement of Armenians. At the same time, goods belonging to Armenians had to be listed in the places where the decision to relocate was applied. One copy of these lists was to be kept in the local

Armenian churches, one was to be handed over to the local administration, and one was to be kept in the commission. The animals had to be sold and the money had to be protected by commissions. Where commissions could not go, these tasks had to be performed by local officials. On the other hand, in addition to the accommodation and living expenses of the resettled, 2,250,000 kopecks were allocated. Apparently, no warring state in history has undertaken such a difficult task at a time when the war is in full swing and its financial resources are exhausted. The sultan's government responded in this way to the treacherous actions of its citizens. In 1916, for the first time, the Englishman Arnold Toynbee wrote in the Blue Book that 1-1.5 million Armenians were allegedly subjected to genocide during the resettlement, and this idea was supported by many pro-Armenian scholars.

Unable to achieve their ugly goals in Anatolia, the Armenians unequivocally carried the policy of terror to the Caucasus. Since then, the Caucasus has become a hotbed of terror. Armenians flocked to the Iravan province and began to expel the locals using disgusting methods.

The problem of the mountainous part of Karabakh arose at a time when the aggression of the Armenian armed forces, first of all, Andranik's band of slaves in Nakhchivan and Zangazur was expanding. From the beginning of 1919, the ADR government began to take decisive measures to protect Karabakh from Armenian aggression and to ensure political stability in the region. On January 15, 1919, the Karabakh Governor-General's Office was established<sup>53</sup>. The establishment of the Karabakh Governor-General's Office and the appointment of Kh. Sultanov as the Governor-General of this place caused a great uproar among the Dashnaks. The Armenian government protested against these measures of the Azerbaijani government. They justified their protests by saying that most of these places were supposedly Armenian territory. In a telegram sent to the Armenian Foreign Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan FH Khoyski considered Armenia's protest unfounded and said that the lands of Shusha, Javanshir and Zangazur are an integral part of Azerbaijan. The

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<sup>53</sup> Azərbaycan tarixi: [7 cildə] / – Bakı: Elm, – c.5. – 2008. – 696 s.

Azerbaijani government has instructed the governor-general to disband the separatist movement in Karabakh, establish order there and establish local government.<sup>54</sup> As a result of the cunning political propaganda and strong military assistance of the Armenians, the Armenians, rooted in the mountainous part of Karabakh, declared the independence of these districts at their congresses in July and September 1918. After that, in the autumn of 1918, Andranik established himself in a part of Zangazur, formed a kind of Armenian "governorship" here, turned Gorus into its "center", and then tried to create a state "Little Armenia" whose capital would be "Shusha". In order to prevent Armenian separatism in Upper Karabakh, the Popular Front gave a number of instructions to the command of the Caucasian Islamic Army, which launched the Karabakh movement. First of all, the goal was to establish direct and secure land relations between Azerbaijan and Turkey by clearing Gorus of Armenian armed groups. The further course and analysis of these or other issues are given in detail in the following chapters.

The second half of the third chapter is entitled "Unfounded claims and activities of Armenian Diaspora organizations against Turkey and Azerbaijan from the second half of the XX century until the collapse of the USSR". As it is known, the War of Independence, which took place in 1917-1923 and won incredible victories under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, and in the following years, close relations were established between Turkey and the newly formed USSR, and this closeness was further strengthened by the signing on 17 December 1925 of the Treaty of Paris on neutrality, non-aggression and non-participation in hostile groups. Based on the terms of the agreement, the long-standing policy of friendship and good neighborliness between the two countries was unilaterally violated by the USSR during the most severe period of the Second World War. On April 7, 1945, the USSR leadership put forward two conditions to the Turkish side in order to restore relations to their previous state and establish friendly relations between the two countries. The first condition addressed by the USSR Foreign Minister V. Molotov to the Ambassador Extraordinary and

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<sup>54</sup> Hacıyev, İ. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin erməni təcavüzünə qarşı mübarizəsi // AXC-nin 100 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, 21-23 may, – 2018, – 1111 s.

Plenipotentiary of Turkey to this country Selim Sarper was related to the status of the Straits. The second condition was the annexation of Kars and Ardahan to the USSR, which were claimed to be "Armenian lands."

In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, Armenian circles, along with Turkey, did not shy away from unfounded territorial claims against Azerbaijan. In 1929, Nuvedi, Exnadzor and Tugut villages were given to Mehri district.<sup>55</sup> On February 18, 1929, the last part of Zangazur, historically the land of Azerbaijan, on the border with Iran, was handed over to Armenia. With this decision, Nuvedi village of Jabrayil district of Azerbaijan, Kirkivan, Kilid villages of Ordubad district, in general, 11 villages were given to Armenia and the territory of the Armenian Soviet Republic reached 29.8 thousand sq. Km. Due to these lands, Megri district of the Armenian SSR was created. Nakhchivan was separated from a large part of Azerbaijan.

The second half of the third chapter is entitled "Exacerbation of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. In modern times, the joint struggle of the Turkish and Azerbaijani governments against anti-Turkish Armenian propaganda. Some Western countries, interested in the collapse of the USSR, incited national relations and were not interested in seeing the Soviet Union as a strong state. The quickest way to destroy the country was to escalate national relations. The weakest point in the chain of existence of the USSR was national relations, and here the Armenian-Azerbaijani relations in the South Caucasus.<sup>56</sup>

During this period, the ruthless expulsion of Azerbaijanis from Armenia continued. Mass evictions were accompanied by deaths and violence. According to the Prosecutor's Office of the Azerbaijan SSR, 216 Azerbaijanis were killed in the conflict in 1988-1989. Most of the dead were children, women and the elderly. During the period of mass violence and looting, criminal gangs were singled out for special

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<sup>55</sup> Paşayev, A. Köçürülmə / A.Paşayev. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1995. – 36 s.

<sup>56</sup> Qasımlı, M. Ermənistanın sovetləşdirilməsindən Azərbaycan ərazilərinin işğalınadək erməni iddiaları: tarix – olduğu kimi (1920-1994-cü illər) / M.Qasımlı. – Bakı: Azərbaycan respublikasının Prezidenti yanında Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, – 2016. – 520 s.

cruelty. Azerbaijanis were expelled from their 172 villages<sup>57</sup>. In total, 185,519 people or 40,897 Azerbaijani families were expelled from Armenia<sup>58</sup>. All historical places belonging to Azerbaijanis in Armenia were renamed and Armenianized. By the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Armenia on April 9, 1991, 94 villages belonging to Azerbaijanis and 16 settlements were renamed by the decree of August 8, 1991.<sup>59</sup> In general, over the past 200 years, more than 2,000 Azerbaijani settlements (deportations, expulsions, genocide, burning and destruction of villages, etc.) have been removed from the list in present-day Armenia, and a mono-ethnic Armenian state has been established on historical Azerbaijani lands. Historical and cultural monuments, graves and mosques belonging to Azerbaijanis in Armenia were completely destroyed.

In the "Result" part of the dissertation, the research was summed up, generalizations were made and the obtained results were analyzed.

**The following scientific works have been published on the dissertation:**

1. Azərbaycan və Türkiyənin ortaq problemi “erməni məsələsi” // Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, Elmi, Metodik jurnal, – Bakı: Adiloğlu. – 2012. № 1, – s.90-95.
2. Azərbaycan və Türkiyənin ortaq problemi “erməni məsələsi”: “Xocalı soyqırımını və uydurma “erməni soyqırımını”// Tarix və onun problemləri. (Akademik Ziya Bünyadovun 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş konfransın materialları). – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2012. № 2, – s.132-139.

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<sup>57</sup> Агрессии Республики Армения против Азербайджанской Республики. Доклад по фактам агрессии, представленный в международные организации. – Баку, май 1994 г. ARXINDTA. – 1994. Ermənistan Respublikasının Azərbaycan Respublikasına qarşı təcavüzü ilə əlaqədar məruzə. Qovluq N 9, vərəq – 26.

<sup>58</sup> İbayev, V. Ermənistan-Azərbaycan Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsi beynəlxalq hüquq müstəvisində / V.İbayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006. – 696 s.

<sup>59</sup> Mustafa, N. Vandalism: genocide against the historical names/ N.Mustafa. – Baku: Tahsil, – 2006. – 96 s.

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5. Türkiyə-Ermənistan münasibətlərində Azərbaycan amili // Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, Elmi, Metodik jurnal. – Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyyatı. –2013. № 2, – s.362-369.
6. XX əsrdə Gürcüstanda erməni diasporunun formalaşması və antitürk fəaliyyəti // Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, Elmi, Metodik jurnal, – Bakı: Adiloğlu. – 2013, – № 3, – s.152-160.
7. Ermənilərin Güney Qafqaza köçürülməsində Rusiyanın rolu // V. Uludağ Uluslararası ilişkiler konferansı, Barış və Süverenliğin Yenidən İnşası, Uludağ Universiteti, – 11-13 Aralık, – 2013, – s.599-607.
8. Erməni kilsəsinin yaranması və diasporun təşkilindəki fəaliyyətinə dair // Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, Elmi, Metodik jurnal, –Bakı: Adiloğlu. – 2013. № 3, – s.153-163.
9. İngiltərədə erməni diasporunun təşkilatlanması və antitürk fəaliyyəti // Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, Elmi, Metodik jurnal, – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2015. № 1, – s.205-211.
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15. XIX əsrin II yarısında Osmanlı İmperiyasında ermənilərin ingilis-rus rəqabətindən yararlanmaq cəhdləri: “Erməni məsələsi”nin meydana gəlməsi // Tarix və onun problemləri, Nəzəri, Elmi, Metodik jurnal, – Bakı: Adiloğlu. – 2018. № 1, – s.41-51.
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