

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**THE IRAVAN REGION OF AZERBAIJAN IN THE LATE
17th -MID-19th CENTURIES**

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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The urgency and development of the subject. The investigation of the history of different regions of Azerbaijan is one of the most important tasks of the Motherland history. In particular, the investigation of the history of Azerbaijan's "lost lands" is very important in terms of illumination many dark pages of our history. One of such regions is an ancient and integral part of Azerbaijan - the Iravan region. History of this region is one of the less studied areas in Azerbaijan historiography. Armenians settled in the area of the Iravan Khanate of Azerbaijan with the help of Tsarist Russia, by pursuing an aggressive policy against the Azerbaijani Turks with the dream of creating a "Greater Armenia", by carrying out the genocide they had managed to create a state in the early 20th century. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Armenians not only falsified the history of the Iravan Khanate, began to use false facts about the existence of their ancestors in this area, and tried to justify their insidious intentions on a global scale. They destroyed the historical monuments of Azerbaijani people in this region from time to time, and "Armenianized" the names of places, rivers and lakes. As this activity of the Armenians was in line with the policy of Russia, that wanted to colonize the South Caucasus, to create a "buffer state" by achieving a Christian majority here, created fictitious theories, both according to the concept prevailing in the works of Russian scholars on Caucasian studies and in Soviet historical science, the Iravan region was shown as part of the "Greater Armenia" invented by the Armenians. But Azerbaijan Soviet historiography remained silent about this, those who objectively studied our history were labelled as nationalists, and in accordance with the "international" and "brotherhood" principles of socialism this ancient territory of Azerbaijan was made "concession" to the Armenians.

However, after Azerbaijan restored her independence in the early 1990s, there were great opportunities for objective study of our history. In particular, the tasks put by the national leader H.A.Aliyev and his worthy successor I.H.Aliyev before the historians for the comprehensive and objective study of the Azerbaijan history quickened the in-depth study of our history. Resorting again to the historical facts, Azerbaijani historians have found that owing to Russia's insidious policy, Armeni-

ans gained a majority as a result of resettlement from neighboring countries to the Iravan region, and taking advantage from this began to grasp the region by carrying out genocide against local Azerbaijani Turks. During the years of Soviet rule, by pursuing a hypocritical policy, gradually driving out Azerbaijani Turks from their ancestral lands they had overtly implemented a cleansing policy since 1988. Hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis were driven out from their native lands. Not satisfied with this, the Armenians, relying on their patrons abroad, made new land claims against Azerbaijan, and beginning from early 1990s, albeit temporarily they were able to occupy Garabagh, a charming corner of Azerbaijan.

However, our people have never reconciled with this occupation, and over the past years, under the leadership of H.A.Aliyev and his worthy successor I.H.Aliyev, Azerbaijan has become stronger in the economic, political, military and ideological spheres, and has been able to take its place in the international arena. Owing to this, Azerbaijani people, under the leadership of our victorious Army, Supreme Commander-in-Chief, President Ilham Aliyev, crushed the hated enemy in just 44 days and put an end to 30-years occupation. The enemy, which suffered a crushing defeat in the battlefield, officially acknowledged its defeat by signing the Russian-Azerbaijan-Armenian Declaration dated November 10, 2020.

This dissertation “The Iravan region of Azerbaijan in the late 17th-mid-19th centuries” is devoted to the investigation of the history of Iravan region, which is an integral part of Azerbaijan. The investigation of rich, very complicated history of the Iravan region full of with contradictions is one of the most important and urgent issues. To study and research the history of Iravan region as a separate subject is very important, in regard with the current military-political situation in Azerbaijan.

The dissertation was devoted to impartial and objective study of the political and economic history, historical geography, ethnic, numerical and religious composition of the population and cultural life of the Iravan region. It should be noted that although works on the political, economic and cultural life of the Iravan Khanate have recently appeared, the historical period under study has not been the subject of special research yet.

Works on the history of the Iravan region can be divided into several groups. **The first group** includes information published in the collection before the October revolution, and works by Russian scholars on Caucasian studies such as S.B.Bronevsky, P.G.Butkov, N.F.Dubrovin, V.A.Potto, S.N.Glinka, N.N.Shavrov, V.N.Ivanenko, M.Vladikin, S.A.Yegiazarov, V.L.Velichko, S.Esadze, Sludjevin, I.Kovalevsky and others.¹ These works mainly contain rich facts about

¹Бронеvский С.Б. Новейшие географические и исторические известия о Кавказе: [в 2 ч.] / С.Б. Бронеvский. -Москва: в типографии С.Селивановскаго, ч.1. -1823.; Бутков П.Г. Материалы для новой истории Кавказа с 1722 по 1803 г.г. [в 3-х томах] / П.Г.Бутков,-СПб: Императорской Академии Наук,-т.1.-1869.; Бутков П.Г. Материалы для новой истории Кавказа с 1722 по 1803 г.г. [В 3-х томах] / П.Г.Бутков,-СПб: Императорской Академии Наук,-т.2.-1869.; Дубровин Н. Закавказье от 1803-1806 года / Н.Дубровин.- СПб: Департамента уделов, -1866.; Дубровин Н. Георгий XIII- последний царь Грузии и присоединение ея к России / Н.Дубровин.- СПб: -1867.; Дубровин Н. Тысяча восемьсот второй год в Грузии // Вестник Европы.-СПб:-1868. №3; Дубровин Н. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе:[в 6-и томах] / Н.Дубровин,-СПб: Департамента уделов.-т.1, книга 2, -1871.; Дубровин Н. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе: [в 6-и томах] / Н.Дубровин,-СПб: Типография И.П.Скорородова.-т.II, -1886.; Дубровин Н. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе: [в 6-и томах] / Н.Дубровин,-СПб: Типография И.П.Скорородова.-т.III, -1886.; Дубровин Н. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе: [в 6-и томах] / Н.Дубровин,-СПб: Издания В.А.Березовскаго.- т.V, -1888.; Дубровин Н. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе: [в 6-и томах] / Н.Дубровин,-СПб: Издания В.А.Березовскаго.- т.VI, -1888.; Потто В. Кавказская война в отдельных очерках, эпизодах, легендах и биографиях: [в 5-и томах] / В.Потто,-СПб: Типография Тренке и Фюсно, - т.3, -1886.; Потто В. Утверждение русского владычества на Кавказе: [в 4 томах] / В.Потто, -Тифлис: Типография Я.И.Либермана.-т.1.-1901.; Потто В. Утверждение русского владычества на Кавказе: [в 4 томах] / В.Потто, -Тифлис: Типография Я.И.Либермана.-т.2.-1902.; Глинка С.Н. Описание переселения армян азербайджанских в пределы России / С.Н.Глинка.- Баку: ЭЛМ. -1990.; Шавров Н.Н. Новая угроза русскому делу в Закавказье: предстоящая распродажа Мугани инородцам / Н.Н.Шавров.- Баку: ЭЛМ. -1990.; Гражданское управление Закавказьем от присоединения Грузии до наместничества Великого князя Михаила Николаевича (Исторический очерк) /Составил В.Н.Иваненко. -Тифлис: Типография Лорис-Меликова. -1901.; Владыкин М. Путеводитель и собеседник в путешествии по Кавказу / М.Владыкин. - Москва: -1874.; Егiazarov С.А. Исследование по истории учреждений в Закавказье: [в 2-х томах] / С.А.Егiazarov. - Казань:- т.2. -1891.; Величко В.Л. Кавказ. Русское дело и междуплеменные вопросы / В.Л.Величко. - Баку: ЭЛМ. -1990.; Историческая

the political and economic history of the Iravan Khanate before and after the occupation, its natural and geographical conditions, administrative and territorial division, ethnic, numerical and religious composition of the population, resettlement of Armenians to this region and cultural life.

The second group of historical works involved in the study includes the works of intellectuals who held responsible positions in the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic - M.Velili (Baharly), R.Ismayilov, J.Zeynalolu.² These are generalized works on the history of Azerbaijan. Although these works were published during the Soviet era, they were written in the national spirit, free of the Soviet ideology, and contain a great deal of information on the political and economic history, population, trade, taxes and duties of separate Azerbaijani Khanates, including the Iravan Khanate.

The third group of works included in the dissertation consists of various research works on Soviet historiography. Overviewing these works, it appears that history of the Iravan region has been completely falsified without basing on any source. In the works of Soviet historians I.P.Petrushevsky, A.Sh.Milman, O.P.Markova and H.Ibrahimbeyli³, the political, socio-economic situation of the Iravan

записка об управлении Кавказом: [в 2-х томах] / Сос. С.Эсадзе. – т.1. -Тифлис: Типография Гуттенберг. -1907.; Служебый. Очерки покорения Кавказа / Служебый. - СПб.: -1901.; Ковалевский П.И. Кавказ [в 2 томах] / П.И.Коваленский. - СПб: - 2.-1915.; Ковалевский П.И. Завоевание Кавказа Россией (исторический очерк) / П.И.Коваленский.- СПб: -1913.

² Vəlili M. Azərbaycan, coğrafi-təbii, etnoqrafik və iqtisadi mülahizat / M.Vəlili. - Bakı: Azərneşr. -1993.; Zeynalolu C. Müxtəsər Azərbaycan tarixi / C.Zeynalolu. - Bakı: Oğuz eli. -1992.; İsmayilov R. Azərbaycan tarixi / R.İsmayilov.- Bakı: Azərneşr. -1993.

³ Петрушевский И.П. К вопросу об иммунитете в Азербайджане в XVII-XVIII вв. // Москва-Ленинград: Исторический сборник, -1935, № 4,- с. 35-72; Петрушевский И.П. Персидские официальные документы XVI- нач. XIX вв. как источник для истории феодальных отношений в Азербайджане и Армении // Москва: Проблемы источниковедения, 1940, №3; Петрушевский И.П. Азербайджанские ханство во второй половине XVIII в. НАИИ НАНА, фонд 1, опись 1, дело №779; Петрушевский И.П. Очерки по истории феодальных отношения в Азербайджане и Армении XVI- начале XIX вв. / И.П.Петрушевский. - Ленинград: ЛГУ.- 1949.; Петрушевский И.П. Ранджбары и

Khanate, forms and methods of the Russian colonial ruling mechanism were touched upon.

In the research the subject works by Armenian authors were also used. Among such historians are the works of V.R.Grigrorian, A.R.Ioannesian, Parsamian, V.Rshtuni, B.M.Arutunian, S.P.Agayan and T.Kh.Akopian⁴. However, Armenian historians have unequivocally described the political and socio-economic history of the Iravan region as part of the history of Armenia, and presented the Iravan Khanate as the country of Ararat without any historical source, Armenianizing the names of places, rivers and lakes, they stated that Armenians outnumbered there, and the city of Iravan was supposedly the center of the Armenian liberation movement. They exaggerated activities of the Uchmiazzin Church and some Armenian representatives, and presented the power of rulers of Iravan as the Persian government.

The falsification of the history of the Iravan Khanate did not by pass the generalizing work. "A Brief History of the USSR" and "The history of the Armenian people"⁵ deal with the history of the Uchmiazzin Church rather than the history of the Iravan Khanate, the espionage

крепостничество в Азербайджане во второй половине XVIII- первой половине XIX века. НАИИ НАНА. Ф.№1, опись №1, д №540; Маркова О.П. Россия, Закавказье и международные отношения в XVIII веке / О.П.Маркова. - Москва: Наука. -1966; Ибрагимбейли Х. Россия и Азербайджан в первой трети XIX века (из военно-политической истории) / Х.Ибрагимбейли.- Москва: Наука.-1969.

⁴ Qriqoyan V.R. Iravan xanlığı XVIII əsrin sonunda (1780-1800-ci illər) (erməni dilində tərcümə edən Sərlan Həsənov) // АМЕА ТІЕА: f.127, inv.1, iş 1, 118 s.; Иоаннисян А.Р. Иосиф Емин / А.Р.Иоаннисян.- Ереван: Ереванского госуд-го Уни-та.-1945; Иоаннисян А.Р. Россия и армянское освободительное движение в 80-х годах XVIII столетия / А.Р.Иоаннисян. -Ереван: Ереванского госуд-го Уни-та. - 1947; Парсамян В.А. История армянского народа. 1801-1900 г.г. [в 2 томах] / В.А.Парсамян.- Ереван: Айастан.- т.1.- 1972; Рштуни В. Крестьянская реформа в Армении в 1870 г. / В.Рштуни. -Ереван: Академии наук Армянской ССР. -1947; Арутюнян Б.М. Крупное монастырское хозяйство в Армении в XVII- XVIII вв. / Б.М. Арутюнян. -Ереван: АРМФАН. -1940; Агаян Ц.П. Крестьянская реформа в Азербайджане в 1870 году / Ц.П.Агаян.- Баку: АН Азерб. ССР. -1956; Акопян Т.Х. Очерк истории Еревана / Т.Х.Акопян. - Ереван: Ереванского Универ-та. -1977.

⁵ Очерки истории СССР, XVIII в. вторая половина / Под. ред. Б.Д.Греков. - Москва: АН СССР. -1956; История армянского народа, с древнейших времен до наших дней / Под. ред. М.Г. Нерсисяна. - Ереван: Ереванского Универ-та. -1980.

and cultural activities of separate Armenian figures, activities of the Azerbaijani Turks, who made up the majority of the population, were overshadowed. The activities of some Armenian figures spying for the Russian state were exaggerated.

Some issues related to our subject can be found in the works of Georgian Soviet historians and textbooks. Among such historians are G.Kikodze, G.G.Paychadze and textbooks “The history of Georgia”⁶ published in 1946 and 1962.

The works of Azerbaijani historians H.V.Abdullayev, A.Sumbatzadeh, F.Aliyev, H.Delili, S.Mammadov, G.Mammadova and J.Mustafayev⁷ were also used during the research.

The fourth group of works on the subject includes researches written after the restoration of state independence of the Republic of

⁶ Кикодзе Г. Ираклий второй / Г.Кикодзе. -Тбилиси: Заря Восток. -1945; Пайчадзе Г.Г. Георгиевский трактат / Г.Г.Пайчадзе. -Тбилиси: Мецниереба. -1983; История Грузии с древнейших времен до начала XIX века. Учебник / Под ред. С. Джанашия. -Тбилиси: Государственного Из-во Грузинской ССР. -1946; История Грузии с древнейших времен до 60-х годов XIX века. Учебник / Под ред. Н.А.Бердзенишвили. -Тбилиси: Учебно-педагогической литературы. -1962.

⁷ Абдуллаев Г.Б. Из истории северо-восточного Азербайджана в 60-80-х гг. XVIII в. / Г.Б.Абдуллаев. - Баку: Изд-во Акад. Наук Азерб. ССР. -1958; Абдуллаев Г.Б. Азербайджан в XVIII веке и во взаимоотношениях его с Россией / Г.В.Абдуллаев. -Баку: Изд-во Акад. Наук Азерб. ССР. -1965; Сумбатзаде А.С. Азербайджанцы- этногенез и формирование народа / А.С.Сумбатзаде. -Баку: Элм. -1990; Алиев Ф.М. Антииранские выступления и борьба против турецкой оккупации в Азербайджане в первой половине XVIII века / Ф.М.Алиев. -Баку: Элм. -1975; Dəlili N. Azərbaycanın cənub xanlıqları (XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısında) / N.Dəlili. -Bakı: Elm. -1979; Dəlili H.Ə. Fətəli xan Əfşarın Azərbaycan dövləti yaratmaq təşəbbüsü (XVIII əsrin 50-60-cı illəri) // Azərb. SSR Elmlər Akademiyasının Xəbərləri. Tarix, fəlsəfə və hüquq seriyası. -1975, №.1, -s.40-48; Мамедов С.А. Исторические связи азербайджанского и армянского народов во второй половине XVII- первой трети XVIII в. / С.А. Мамедов. -Баку: Элм. -1977; Мамедов С.А. Азербайджан по источникам XV- первой половины XVIII вв. / С.А.Мамедов. - Баку: Элм. -1993; Мамедова Г.О. Русские консулы об Азербайджане (20-60 гг. XVIII в.) / Г.О.Мамедова. -Баку: Элм. -1889; Мамедова Г.О. Походе В.Зубова в Азербайджан в 1796 г. / Г.О.Мамедова. -Баку: Элм. -2003; Мустафаев Д.М. Северные ханства Азербайджан и Россия (конец XVIII-начало XIX вв.) / Д.М.Мустафаев. -Баку: Элм. -1989.

Azerbaijan in the early 1990s. These works contain considerable materials on the political, economic and cultural life of the Iravan Khanate.

The article co-authored by our historians M.Ismayilov and F.Aliyev during the independence and the monograph co-authored by F.Aliyev and U.Hassanov⁸ is samples for the works written about the history of the Iravan Khanate later. The article and monograph cover such issues as the political, socio-economic situation, administrative-territorial division, forms of land ownership, taxes and duties of the Iravan Khanate.

The works⁹ of V.Umudlu, M.Suleymanov and N.Mustafayeva were also used in the research of the subject.

The research work published by A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of ANAS in 2009 illuminates in details the political-economic, cultural history, population, ethnic and religious composition of the Iravan Khanate, and the resettlement of Armenians from neighboring countries to Iravan Khanate.

The works of T.T.Mustafazadeh¹⁰ were also widely used in the research. In these works one can trace the political relations of the Ottoman state with the Azerbaijani Khanates, especially the Iravan Khanate, the political and economic history of the Iravan Khanate, its political relations with other Azerbaijani Khanates, the Gajar state, Russia and Ottoman states, the first and second Iravan marches as well.

⁸ İsmayilov M, Əliyev F. İrəvan xanlığı // Azərbaycan. -1991, 10 aprel. – s.2-3; 11 aprel.- s.4; Əliyev F. İrəvan xanlığı / F.Əliyev, U.Həsənov. -Bakı: Azərnəşr. -1997.

⁹ Umudlu V. Şimali Azərbaycanın çar Rusiyası tərəfindən işğalı və müstəmləkəçilik əleyhinə mübarizə (1801-1828) / V.Umudlu. -Bakı: Elm. - 2004; Süleymanov M. İrəvan xanlığının Rusiyaya birləşdirilməsi tarixindən / M.süleymanov.- Bakı: Hərbi nəşriyyat. -1997; Mustafayeva N. Cənubi Azərbaycan xanlıqları / N.Mustafayeva. - Bakı: Azərnəşr. - 1995.

¹⁰Mustafazadə T. XVIII yüzillik- XIX yüzilliyin əvvəllərində Osmanlı- Azərbaycan münasibətləri / T.Mustafazadə. -Bakı: Elm. -2002; Mustafazadə T. Ümumi tarix: [4 cildə] / T.Mustafazadə. -Bakı: Elm, -c.3. -1997; Mustafazadə T. Azərbaycan xanlıqlarının qısa tarixi. Dərslik. / T. Mustafazadə. - Bakı: Victori. 2011; Musrafazadə T. Azərbaycan-Rusiya münasibətləri (XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı-XIX əsrin əvvəllərində) / T.Mustafazadə. - Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. -2013.

¹¹ G.Nəcəfli. XVIII əsrdə Azərbaycan ərazisində erməni dövləti yaradılması cəhdləri / G.Nəcəfli. - Bakı: Nurlan. -2007.

Political relations of the Azerbaijani Khanates and the Ottoman state were also dealt with in G.Najafli's work¹¹. The book, written on the basis of Ottoman sources, reveals interesting facts about the political situation of the Iravan Khanate, the Khanate's relations with Kartli-Kakheti, Ottoman Turkey, Russia and Gajar states. Another work by her touches on the attempts of Armenians to establish a state on Azerbaijani lands. The author basing on rich archival materials objectively illuminates this attempt of the Armenians.

Lately, attention has been paid to the issue of historical geography in Azerbaijani historiography. While talking about the historical geography of Azerbaijan in general, in the works of V.Piriyev, T.Ismayil¹², the Iravan region was also briefly touched upon.

The works of Z.Hajiyeva¹³ were also used in the research of the dissertation. The book comments on works written about the Iravan Khanate, analyzes works written in Azerbaijani, Armenian, Russian, Georgian and Iranian historiography. The abridged translation of the American historian of Armenian descent George Bournoutian's work was given in her other work, and his book was criticized.

Articles by N.R.Gozalova¹⁴ were also used for our subject. The issues devoted to the political history, ethnic and numerical composition of the population of the Iravan Khanate taking place in these articles are especially important for our dissertation.

¹¹ Piriyev V. Azərbaycanın tarixi coğrafiyası / V.Priyev. -Bakı: Araz. -2002; Исмайл Т. Историческая география Азербайджана в XVII-XVIII вв. / Т.Исмайл. – Баку: Кита балами. -2006.

¹²Piriyev V. Azərbaycanın tarixi coğrafiyası / V.Priyev. -Bakı: Araz. -2002; Исмайл Т. Историческая география Азербайджана в XVII-XVIII вв. / Т.Исмайл. – Баку: Кита балами. -2006.

¹³ Hacıyeva Z. İrəvan xanlığının tarixşünaslığı / Z.Hacıyeva. - Bakı: Çayıoğlu. -2012; Hacıyeva Z. Təkrarlanan tarix-təkrarlanan sərhələr “İrəvan xanlığı Qacarların hökmranlığı dövründə. 1795-1828” / Z.Hacıyeva. - Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. -2011.

¹⁴ Гезалова Н. Исследование вопроса об изменении этнодемографического облика Иреванского ханства (на основе данных англоязычной историографии) // Баку: Известия Н.А.Н. серия история, философия и права, -2007. №8, -с.118-127; Гезалова Н. О последнем Иреванском хане Хусейн Гули хане Гаджаре // Баку: Известия НАН, серия история, философия и права, -2009. №7, - с. 61-72; Гезалова Н. Вопросы истории Азербайджана XVIII в. / Н.Гезалова. - Москва: Ирис Групп. -2010.

The works of N.Amirbeyova and F.Agamali¹⁵ were also used in the research. In these works, issues related to the Azerbaijani khanates can be applied to the Iravan Khanate as well.

Volumes III and IV¹⁶ of the recently published 7-volume history of Azerbaijan were also used in the study of the subject. In these generalized works, along with the individual khanates of Azerbaijan, issues reflecting the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Iravan region were also touched upon.

The object and subject of the research. The object of research is the historical basis of the Iravan region in the late 17th and mid-19th centuries. From this viewpoint, the historical geography of the Iravan region, various spheres of economic life - agriculture, land ownership, taxes and duties, crafts and trade, domestic and foreign policy of the Iravan rulers, plans of various states to tear Iravan from Azerbaijan, Tsarist Russia's plans to occupy Azerbaijan, including the Iravan region, administrative-territorial reforms to tear the region from Azerbaijan after the occupation, and such issues as the resettlement of Armenians were selected as the subject of research.

Goals and objectives of the research. The main purpose in writing the dissertation is to investigate the political, economic and cultural history, historical geography and the size, ethnic and social composition of the population of the Iravan region of Azerbaijan in the late 17th-mid 19th centuries. Taking into consideration the urgency of the problem under study, we have tried to solve the following tasks:

- To determine the level of issues and provide their analysis;
- First of all, on the basis of archival materials and written sources to prove the groundlessness of the claims of Armenian authors and some foreign historians, who described the Iravan region as Armenian territory;

¹⁵ Амирбекова Н. Вопросы военной истории Азербайджана в период ханств / Н.Амирбекова. - Баку: ЭЛМ. -2004; Ağamalı F. XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı- XIX əsrin əvvəllərində Quzey Azərbaycan xanlıqlarının sosial-iqtisadi vəziyyəti / F.Ağamalı. - Bakı: Azərbaycan Ensiklopediyası. -1999.

¹⁶ Azərbaycan tarixi. Yeddi cildə. Cild 3 (XIII-XVIII əsrlər) / məs. red. Oqtay Əfəndiyev. - Bakı: Elm, -1999; Azərbaycan tarixi: Yeddi cildə. Cild 4 (XIX əsr) / məs. red. M.Ə.İsmayılov. - Bakı: Elm, - 2000.

- To determine the political position of the Iravan region in the history of Azerbaijan;
- To illuminate the political, economic and cultural history of the Iravan region within the mentioned period;
- To clarify various factors affecting the political boundaries of the Iravan region and the composition of the population;
- To study the political borders, administrative-territorial division, management system of the Iravan region;
- On the basis of archival documents to prove that in the mentioned period the population of the Iravan region was ethnically Azerbaijani Turks;
- To study the size and employment issues of urban population of the Iravan region;
- To specify the number of rural settlements and population size of the Iravan region;
- To study the social structure of the population of the Iravan region and to show the number of separate strata;
- To prove that the culture of the Iravan region is an integral part of Azerbaijani culture.

Methods of research. Taking into account the urgency of the dissertation, when investigating issues related to the solution of the main problem of the research the historicity, reference to objective historical materials, logical substantiation, critical approach were selected. Critically approaching to the sources in the dissertation, mutual analysis of events and generalizations were used, which allows to reveal the historical truth. Efforts have been made to study and generalize archival materials that can provide scientific facts about historical events related to the research subject. Moreover, we tried to identify objective and subjective opinions in the works we made references, and we tried to restore the truth based on the sources.

The main provisions of the defense.

1. As a result of the political situation and the reforms implemented by central government in the late 17th and mid-19th centuries, the territory and administrative-territorial division of the Iravan region underwent changes. During these changes, its territory was sometimes expanded and sometimes reduced. In terms of administrative-territorial

division the Iravan region was mainly divided into mahals (districts) and mahals into villages. After the Russian occupation, the Iravan region functioned as a province, uyezd and gubernia.

2. With the exception the periods of the Ottoman and Russian occupation, the administrative system of the Iravan region was based on the administrative system of the Safavi state. This system continued during the independent khanates as well. The only difference was that the rulers of the Iravan Khanate pursued an independent policy.

3. Historically, Azerbaijani Turks made up the vast majority of the population in the Iravan region. Azerbaijani Turks played a key role in both government and economic life in the region. Armenians, who made up a small share of the region's population, gained majority only as a result of resettlement from the Ottoman and Gajar states with the help of Russia after the Turkmenchay Treaty.

4. The population of the Iravan region was divided into three main groups according to their social composition: the privileged upper class, clergy and taxpayers. The first class included khans, pashas, beys, sultans, aghas, landowners and meliks, the second class included Muslim and Christian clerics, and the taxpayers included peasants, artisans, and others.

5. At the end of the 17th - mid of the 19th centuries, agriculture, handicrafts and trade played a key role in the economy of the Iravan region. Although the ongoing political processes in the region had a negative impact on the economy, their location on favorable trade routes, fertile lands, abundant rivers and large pastures have led to the re-development of the economy.

6. The culture of the Iravan region was an integral part of the Azerbaijani culture. Various fields of culture - education, literature, music, dance, ashug art and architecture - had developed here. Azerbaijani Turks played an indispensable role in all spheres of regional culture and left a trace in the history.

7. The political and economic crisis in the Safavi Empire in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the intervention of Russia and the Ottoman Empire in Azerbaijan in the following years, as the logical result of political processes during the reign of Nadir Shah Afshar (1736-1747)) Iravan entered the stage of history as an independent khanate

(1747 -1828). The Iravan Khanate pursued an independent foreign policy and maintained economic and political relations with neighboring Azerbaijani khanates, the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom, Ottoman Turkey, Russia and the Gajar state.

8. The events that took place in Iravan in the early 19th century, the intervention of Russia and the Gajar states, the dependence of the Khanate on the Gajar state, the change of government in Iravan, shook its independence. The Iravan Khanate became the dependant of the Gajar state.

9. Hussein Qulu khan's coming to power (1806-1827) created stability in the Iravan Khanate, and Iravan restored its independence during his rule. Despite coming to power before the Russian occupation, as a result of intense political processes in the region, Husseingulu khan not only restored its independence with his managerial skills, but also turned Iravan into an economically and militarily strong khanate.

10. Relations with the Russian Empire were one of the priorities in the foreign policy of the Iravan Khanate. Russia, which had been conducting reconnaissance for many years, occupied Azerbaijan, including the Iravan Khanate- an integral part of it, in two stages (1804-1813, 1826-1828) in the first quarter of the 19th century. Unfortunately, the struggle of the Iravan people headed by Hussein Qulu khan did not prevent the occupation of the Khanate.

11. After the occupation of the Iravan Khanate, the Russian authorities decided to create a buffer zone by pursuing a policy of resettlement of Armenians and oppression of Azerbaijani Turks in order to separate the region from Azerbaijan. This colonial policy played a negative role in the overall picture of the region, laid the foundation for the future separation of Iravan territory from Azerbaijan.

Scientific novelty of the research. The dissertation is the first research work in a comprehensive study of the political, economic and cultural history of the Iravan region and the size and ethnic composition of the population in the late 17th and mid 19th centuries. This research work first of all, is an appropriate response to the claim about the belonging of the Iravan region to the Armenians at the time we are dealing with. The scientific novelty of the research is determined from several aspects:

- For the first time in historiography, the unwritten political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Iravan region covering the late 17th and mid-19th centuries was studied;

- Great deal of archival materials and scientific literature was used in the study of the problem and many materials were included into the scientific circulation;

- Based on archival documents and sources, it was proved the belonging of the Iravan region to Azerbaijan within the mentioned period;

- For the first time, the issues of changing the political borders of the Iravan region, which had been part of the Safavi, Ottoman, Gajar and Russian states, and during the independent khanate were traced, on the basis of sources its borders were determined, administrative-territorial division and management system were studied in detail;

- The separate social structure of the population of the Iravan region and the main role of the ruling classes were determined;

- For the first time, on the basis of sources an attempt was made to shed light on the relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Ottoman Pashalig s and the Iravan Khanate;

- For the first time, the march of Ottoman troops to Iravan in the early 20s of the 18th century and its occupation were shown differently;

- For the first time, a complete list of the rulers of the Iravan Khanate was given and the events taken place during their time were covered in detail;

- For the first time, the place and role of the Iravan Khanate in defining the border line envisaged in the Gulustan Treaty were highlighted;

- The number of mahals and villages included in the Iravan region was specified;

- On the basis of archival documents and sources the size and ethnic composition of the region population were studied;

- For the first time, the personality and activities of the last Iravan sardar (vicegerent) Hussein Qulu khan and his brother Hassan khan were covered in detail and comprehensively;

- The purpose of the policy pursued by the tsarist executive bodies to separate the Iravan region from Azerbaijan after the Russian occupation was highlighted;

- Russia's colonial policy and peasant movements in the Iravan region after the occupation were covered in detail;
- On the basis of the sources, the reasons of the tsarism's unfriendly attitude towards the Azerbaijani Turks were indicated; the changes in the ethno-demographic situation of the region were traced.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research

The research is important in the formation of the spirit of patriotism, national thinking and national self-awareness. The materials collected in the dissertation and the obtained scientific results can be used in writing monographs and generalized works on the history of Azerbaijan. On the other hand, the dissertation can help in the study of historical issues of different regions, as well as in the teaching of the history of Azerbaijan, in the preparation of textbooks and lectures in higher and secondary schools.

Approbation and application. The dissertation was discussed twice in the department of "New history and history of genocides against the Azerbaijani people" of A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History, National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, and was recommended for defense. The main content of the work is reflected in 28 articles published by the author in different years on the terms recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Separate sections of the subject - 22 articles were published in local and 3 articles in foreign scientific journals, and 3 articles in the materials of scientific conferences.

The name of the organization in which the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out in the department of "New history and history of genocides against the Azerbaijani people" at A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History, ANAS.

The total volume of the dissertation. The total volume of the dissertation (except the list of references) is 524.834 signs. The introduction consists of 32.417, the first chapter-48.983, the second chapter-29.230, the third chapter-72.037, the fourth chapter-119.726, the fifth chapter-171.830, the sixth chapter-31.787, the result-18.824 signs.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “Introduction” of the dissertation the urgency of the research subject, its goals and objectives, the main provisions, scientific novelty, theoretical and methodological bases, practical significance is defined, and information about the approbation and structure of the dissertation is given

Chapter I, entitled **“The territory, borders, administrative-territorial division and management system of the Iravan region (late 17th - mid-19th centuries)”** consists of three sections. This chapter illuminates the territory, borders, administrative-territorial division and management system of Iravan region from the end of 17th century to the mid 19th century. The first semi-chapter entitled **“The territory and borders of the Iravan region”** clarifies the issues of the territory and borders of the Iravan region during the period under study. According to the information provided by sources, the Iravan region of Azerbaijan covered the Aghridag plain, the Goycha lake basin, and some areas extending south and southwest from the Araz River. However, as in other regions of Azerbaijan, the territory of Iravan was expanded or reduced during the period under study due to the political situation, also as a result of administrative-territorial reforms carried out by the shahs and sultans¹⁷. The territorial loss of the Iravan region took place during the Ottoman-Safavi wars. After the Treaty of Qasri-Shirin, signed between the two states on May 17, 1639, the fortress of Mugazberd in the Iravan region and its environs remained under Ottoman rule¹⁸. As a result of administrative-territorial reforms carried out in different years in the first half of the 18th century, territorial changes often took place in the Iravan region. For instance, as a result of administrative-territorial reforms carried out by the Ottoman state, some territories of Nakhchivan re-

¹⁷ Бурнашев С.Д. Описание областей Адрибиджанских в Персии и их политического состояния / С.Д.Бурнашев. -Курск: - 1793, с.25-26.

¹⁸ Челеби Э. Книга путешествия / Э.Челаби – Москва: Наука.- в.2. - 1983; Qarayev E. İrəvan bölgəsinin ərazisi, sərhədləri (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin ortalarında) // -Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitet Xəbərləri, - 2014. №2, - s.126.

gion, Maku sultanate were part of the Iravan province¹⁹, and during the reign of Nadir Shah Afshar (1736-1747) its territory was significantly reduced²⁰. According to the sources, the territories of Goycha district belonging to the Iravan Khanate from Lake Goycha to Terter River were seized by Panahali khan of Garabagh (1748-1763) and amalgamated to the Garabagh Khanate²¹.

However, during the independent khanates, the territory of Iravan was rather vast. Chopin's work shows that the Iravan Khanate consisted of 15 *mahals*. The Shorayel and Pembek sultanates, once being a part of Iravan, were not included in this list. Because from 1802 the Pembek sultanate (area 2150 square metre) and from 1805 Shorayel (area 1290 square metre) were occupied by Russia²². If we include these sultanates in the territory of the Khanate, till the beginning of the 19th century the territory of the Iravan Khanate was about 15 thousand square versts. After the occupation, the "Armenian province", established on March 21, 1828, included the former Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates. On the whole, the territory of the "Armenian

¹⁹İrəvan əyalətinin icmal dəftəri / Araşdırma, tərcümə, qeyd və əlavələrin müəllifləri akademik Z.Bünyadov və t.e.n. Məmmədov N (Qaramanlı).- Bakı: Elm. - 1996.- s.8-9.

²⁰Кретацци А. История о служившихся с ним событиях и о Надир шахе Персидском / Перевод с арм., на рус. яз. Т.И. Патканова. НАИИ НАНА, фонд №1, опись № 2, дело №.1504, - с.78.

²¹Mirzə Adıgözəl bəy. Qarabağnamə. (Qarabağnamələr: 2 cilddə) / Adıgözəl bəy Mirzə. -Bakı: Yazıçı. – c.1. -1989, s.36; Qarabağlı Mirzə Camal Cavanşir. Qarabağ tarixi. (Qarabağnamələr: 2 cilddə) / M.C.Qarabağlı. -Bakı: Yazıçı. -c.1. -1989, -s.17; Qarayev E. İrəvan bölgəsinin ərazisi və sərhədləri (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin ortalarında) // Bakı: Pədoqoji Universitet Xəbərləri, -2014. №2, -s.127-128.

²²Копия с рапорта полковника и ковалера Бурнашева от 25 июля 1784 // НАИИ НАНА. Фонд №1, опись №,1, дело №1795 (1), лист – 16-17; Бурнашев С.Д. Описание областей Адребижанских в Персии и их политического состояния., s.17-18; Кавказский сборник [в 32 томах] // под. ред. В.А.Потто. – Тифлис: Издатель Вел. Кн. Михаил Николаевич. -22. -1901. -с.49-51; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи / И.Шопен. -СПб.: Типография Императорской Акад. Наук. -1852. с.968-974; Обзорение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях [в 4 частях]. -СПб: Типографий департамента внешней политика. – ч.4. -1836, -с.252.

province” was 24.000 square versts²³. It should be noted that when the so-called “Armenian province” was formed, Shorayel and Pembek were not included in this area. These two territories were re-incorporated into the province only after the establishment of the Iravan province in 1849.

In the second semi-chapter entitled “**The administrative-territorial division of the Iravan region**”, were observed administrative-territorial changes in the Iravan region during the period we dealt. In terms of administrative-territorial structure, the Iravan region was divided into *mahals* (only during the Ottoman period into *nahiye* (area - E.G.), *sultanates*, and they were divided into villages. These mahals were usually ruled by the chiefs of the mahals - *mirbeluks*, sultanates – by sultans, Azerbaijani villages – by *naibs*, *kendkhudas*, and Armenian villages – by *meliks*²⁴.

However, at the beginning of the 18th-19th centuries, in different years administrative-territorial changes were made in the Iravan region. According to the “Review Book of the Iravan Province” compiled by the Ottoman state as a result of the census of 1728, the administrative-territorial units of Iravan Province were as following: the city of Iravan, Girkhbulaq, Korpu, Maku, Khinzirak, Garni, Vedi, Derechichek, Abaran, Goycha, Mezre, Surmali, Igdir, Araliq, Sherur, Sederek, Zerezemin *nahiyes* and Shorayel *liva*²⁵. 1512 villages were registered in these nahiyes and liva. 1423 out of these villages were well-populated and 89 were deserted.

However, as a result of the reforms carried out by Nadir Shah Afshar (1736-1747) after the return of the Iravan region in the mid-30s of the 18th century, the Iravan region consisted of 9 *mahals* - Korpu, Girkhbulaq, Shorayel, Igdir, Garni, Derechichek, Goycha, Abaran and Shirak²⁶.

²³ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.353

²⁴ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.448;

²⁵ Iravan əyalətinin icmal dəftəri, -s.184.

²⁶ Кретаци А. История о служившихся с ним событиях и о Надир шахе Персидском, -с.78.

This situation lasted until the establishment of the Iravan Khanate. During the independent Khanate, the number of *mahals* included in Iravan is indicated by various figures. According to I.Chopen, the Iravan Khanate consisted of one city and 15 *mahals* - Girkhbulaq, Zengibasar, Garnibasar, Vedibasar, Sherur, Surmali, Derekend-Parchenis, Goycha, Saadli, Talin, Seyidli-Agsaqqally, Sardarabad, Korpubasar, Abaran and Derechichek. 831 villages were registered in these *mahals*²⁷. However, this information provided by I.Chopin is about the last periods of the Iravan Khanate, because Shorayel and Pembek sultanates were not included in this administrative-territorial division. On the other hand, the Sardarabad *mahal* was established after 1810. According to the sources, till the mid of the 1890s, the administrative-territorial division of the Iravan Khanate, including the Shorayel sultanate, had reached 14. In the autumn of 1795, by the order of Aga Muhammad khan Gajar, the Pembek sultanate was also subordinated to the ruler of Iravan and remained a part of the Iravan Khanate until 1802²⁸. So, from the mid-90s of the 18th century to 1802, in terms of administrative-territorial division the Iravan Khanate consisted of 1 city, 12 districts and 2 sultanates.

Territorial change in the Iravan Khanate did not end there. Thus, in 1805, Shorayel was also occupied by Russia. So, from 1805 to 1810, in terms of administrative-territorial division the Iravan Khanate consisted of 14 *mahals*. After the establishment of Sardarabad *mahal* in 1810, the administrative-territorial division of Iravan reached 15 *mahals*²⁹.

After the occupation of the Iravan Khanate, Russia began to carry out reforms to change the old administrative-territorial structure. On March 21, 1821, by the tsar's decree, the "Armenian province" covering the former Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates was es-

²⁷ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.441-448.

²⁸ Дубровин Н. Георгий XIII- последний царь Грузии и присоединение ее к России, -с.34-43.

²⁹ Отношение ген. Паскевича к гр. Нессельроде, от 27-го июня 1827 года [АКАК в 13 томах] / Под. ред. А.Берже. -Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского. -т.7. -1878. -с.547.

established. But, this did not change the administrative-territorial structure of the Khanate period. As this administration did not satisfy the tsarist authorities, on June 23, 1833, a new change was made in the “Armenian province”. According to the law, the Iravan region was divided into 4 *daires* (districts) Iravan, Sharur, Surmali and Sardarabad. Each *daire* included several mahals³⁰.

As the administrative-territorial division of the South Caucasus did not satisfy the Russian ruling circles, several reforms were carried out again. According to the law issued by the tsar on April 24, 1840, the South Caucasus was divided into two provinces - the Georgian-Imereti province with the central city of Tiflis and the Caspian province with the central city of Shamakhy. Iravan was included in the administrative-territorial division of the Georgian-Imereti province as a separate uyezd. However, this division was not the last administrative-territorial division in the South Caucasus. On June 9, 1849, a law was passed on the establishment of the Iravan *guberniya*. Under this law, the uyezds of Iravan, Nakhchivan and Alexandropol (Ghumru-E.G.) were separated from the Tiflis *guberniya* and added to the Iravan *guberniya*. The city of Iravan became the center of the *guberniya*. From the administrative-territorial aspect, the Iravan *guberniya* was divided into five uyezds: Iravan, Yenibeyazid, Nakhchivan, Ordubad and Alexandropol. Each uyezd included *daires*³¹.

The third semi-chapter of the dissertation is called “**The management system of the Iravan region**”. The power structures governing the Iravan region in the mentioned period are highlighted here. It should be noted that in the late 17th - early 19th centuries the independent Khanate period being exception, the Iravan region was ruled by the

³⁰ Полное собрание законов Российской империи // СПб: Печатано в Типографии II отделения собственной его императорского величества Канцелярии. - т.4. - 1830, - с.138; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, - с.464; Кавказский календарь на 1852 г [в 72 томах]. -Тифлис: Издани от канцелярии Кавказского наместника. - т.8. -1851. - с.436.

³¹ Полное собрание законов Российской империи // СПб: Печатано в Типографии II отделения собственной его императорского величества Канцелярии. - т.24. - 1850. - с312.

influential Safavi, Ottoman, Afshar and Gajar rulers. However, their rule was not hereditary. These rulers, appointed by the central government summoned up both the administrative and military power of the region in their hands and were surrounded by civil functionaries subordinated to the central government³².

During the independent Khanate, Iravan was ruled by khans with inherited power. The khan also had a *divan* (a law-court), which was an advisory body. Domestic and foreign policy issues were discussed at this *divan*.³³ Besides the *divan*, the state apparatus included the vizier, *divanbeyi*, *qalabeyi*, *eshikagasi*, treasurer, warehouseman, *sandiqdar*, *darga* (headman), *kelenter*, *esasbashi*, *mirza* (clerk) and others³⁴.

After the Russian occupation, the Iravan region began to be ruled by military generals called commandants. The commandants had a three-member council and office. A police department, a court, and a treasury were established to govern the city. Each *daira* had to be ruled by a military officer or civilian official, and their assistants had to be 4 Azerbaijani Turks and 4 Armenians loyal to the Russian authorities³⁵. This situation lasted until the establishment of the Iravan *guberniya*. Founded on June 9, 1849, the Iravan *guberniya* began to be ruled by governors in charge of both military and civil affairs. The governor had a clerk-office and a group of military officials performing commissions given by him. The Iravan province had its own court, prosecutor's office

³² Петрушевский И.П. Очерки по истории феодальных отношения в Азербайджане и Армении XVI- начале XIX вв., с.118-119; Qarayev E. Azərbaycanın İrəvan bölgəsinin idarəçilik sistemi (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin ortalarında) // -Bakı: Sivilizasiya.-2014. №5.-s.131.

³³ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.451.

³⁴Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.451-458; İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsi, -s.154-156.

³⁵ Полное собрание законов Российской империи // СПб: Печатано в Типографии II отделения собственной его императорского величества Канцелярии. – т.8. – 1834. – с 137-138; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.460-461.

and medical area³⁶.

Chapter II of the research work entitled **“Population of the Iravan region (end of 17th-mid of 19th centuries)”** covers two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is called **“Population and its ethnic composition”**. The number of both urban and rural population is mentioned in this sub-chapter. According to both general data and statistics on the population, a large percentage of the region’s population was Azerbaijani Turks. According to the “Review Book of Iravan Province” compiled by the Ottoman state in 1728, 74.852 people were registered in Iravan city, 17 *nahiyes* and *liva* of the Iravan province. 45.924 out of them were Azerbaijani Turks³⁷. Information about the population during the Khanate can be divided into two parts. Although some figures do not provide concrete figures, they do show that from the ethnic viewpoint Azerbaijani Turks were in great majority in the Iravan Khanate³⁸. As for concrete statistics, on the eve of the occupation, 15.800 families were registered in the Iravan Khanate, 12.000 families out of which were Azerbaijani Turks and 3.800 Armenian families; in other information 10.000 Azerbaijani Turk families and 3.000 Armenian families were registered; and in the third information 9.746 Azerbaijani Turk and 3.452 Armenian families were registered³⁹. However, the figures given in connection with the Russian-Gajar war do not reflect the reality. The

³⁶ Полное собрание законов Российской империи, -т.24, -с.140-141; Qarayev E. Azərbaycanın İrəvan bölgəsinin idarəçilik sistemi (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin ortalarında), -s. 140-141.

³⁷ İrəvan əyalətinin icmal dəftəri, -s.18-19; Qarayev E. XVIII-XIX yüzilliyin əvvəllərində İrəvan bölgəsinin əhalisinin say və etnik tərkibi // - Bakı: Hərbi bilik, – 2016. №1. - s.106.

³⁸ Гильденштейн И.А. Путешествие по Кавказу в 1770-1773 гг. / И.А.Гильденштейн. -СПб: Петербургское востоковедение.-2002. -с.171; Дубровин Н. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе, -т.3, -с.326; Иоаннисян А.Р. Россия и армянское освободительное движение в 80-х годах XVIII столетия, -с.44.

³⁹ Кавказский сборник, -т.22, -с.26; Зубов П. Картина Кавказского края, принадлежащего России и сопредельных оному земель [в 4 частях] / П.Зубов. - СПб: Типография Конрада Вингебера. -ч.1. -1834. - с.205; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.631-634; Qarayev E. XVIII-XIX yüzilliyin əvvəllərində İrəvan bölgəsinin əhalisinin say və etnik tərkibi, -s.109.

analysis of the office (cameral) census carried out in 1829-1832 concluded that before the war the population of the Iravan Khanate consisted of about 22.964 families or 134.646 people, including 16.438 Azerbaijani Turk families (99.609 people), 3.452 Armenian families (19.878 people), 2.984 Kurdish families (14.902 people) and 60 Roman (gipsy) families (257 people).

After the occupation, the mass resettlement of Armenians from the Ottoman and Gajar territories to the Iravan Khanate began. 23.568 Armenians were resettled from the Oajar state, and 21.639 from the Ottoman territory to the Iravan Khanate in 1828-1832⁴⁰. As a result of this resettlement, the ethnic picture of the region had changed. According to the census of 1834 year, 22.336 yards and 65.300 people were registered in the region. According to their ethnic composition, 29.690 people were Azerbaijani Turks, 10.350 local Armenians, 24.255 displaced Armenians, 1.000 Kurds and a small number were Romans⁴¹. According to 1849 year's data, 11.594 Azerbaijani Turk families (57.970 people) were registered in Iravan region⁴².

The second sub-chapter is called **“The social structure of the population”**. As a result of investigations it appeared that the population of the region was divided into three main groups according to their social composition: the privileged upper class, clergy and taxpayers. The first class included khans, beys, sultans, aghas, landowners, elbeyies and meliks. In the Iravan Khanate the khans were divided into two groups. The first group included rulers bearing the title of khan or sardar, and the second group included special persons given the honorary title of “khan” by the shahs. Although those included in the second group were not independent rulers, they had both a position and very

⁴⁰Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.635-637; İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsi, -s.388-396.

⁴¹Обозрение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, - ч.4, -с.365

⁴²Колониальная политика Российского царизма в Азербайджане в 20-60-х гг. XIX в [в 2 томах]. - Москва-Ленинград: Изд-во Академии наук СССР. – т.1. – 1936. - с.375.

large areas of land. They did not have the right to inherit⁴³. On the next step of the higher strata after the khans came the beys. Beys were divided into hereditary, and non-hereditary, given for services. Agha was said to those who belonged to khan's family and they had great privileges⁴⁴.

Peasants were included into the group of taxpayers. The peasants were divided into *bahrekers*, *yarikers* and *elats*. The *bahrekers* had their own farms and plot of lands. The *yarikers* were mainly made up of refugees and the people living an idle life. The ruler provided such people with land, tools, and seeds, and in return they gave half of the crops to the khan. The farm labourers or farm-hands had no land or tools. They worked on the land they took on lease and paid the landowner two-thirds of the crops in return. The *Elats* were the lower class of nomadic tribes. Since they formed the bulk of the irregular armed forces of khanate, fewer taxes were levied on these people⁴⁵.

After the Russian occupation, the rights of all privileged classes remained almost the same, except for the khan, who was the absolute ruler of the Iravan region, and the khans, beys and aghas who fought against the Russian occupation. However, according to an official edict issued by the tsar on December 6, 1846, all privileged classes were entitled as landlords, while the subjects, farm labourers, servants, etc. was given the name of the landlord's subordinate⁴⁶.

Religious figures formed a special class in the Iravan Khanate. Muslim clerics were divided into three groups: 1. High clerics; 2. Those, who judged civil and criminal cases in Sharia courts; 3. Those working in the field of education. The first group included *sheikhs-ul-Islam*,

⁴³ Бакиханов А. Сочинения. Записки, письма / А.Бакиханов. -Баку: ЭЛМ. -1983. -с.136; Колониальная политика Российского царизма в Азербайджане в 20-60-х гг. XIX в., -с.137.

⁴⁴Бакиханов А. Сочинения. Записки, письма, -с.102-103; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи., -с.929; Рапорт гр. Паскевича к гр. Дибичу, от 19-го января 1829 года, -с.494.

⁴⁵ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи., -с.987-989.

⁴⁶Колониальная политика Российского царизма в Азербайджане в 20-60-х гг. XIX в., -с.105-107.

akhunds, efendis, mirzas (clerks), *seyids*, the second group included *qazis* (cadi – a cleric among Muslims, carrying the duties of a judge), and the third group included *muderrises* (teachers)⁴⁷. Christians were divided into monks and “white clergymen”. Because of their great influence among the people, Tsarist Russia did not touch the clergy, and they were exempted from taxes and duties.

Chapter III, entitled “**Economic situation of the Iravan region (late 17th-mid-19th centuries)**” consists of three sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter, entitled “**Agriculture**”, is examined agriculture, which played a key role in the economic life of the Iravan region, and its various areas. Farming and cattle breeding were the main areas of agriculture in the region. Cereals and industrial crops, gardening, fruit-growing, vine-growing and melon-growing occupied the main place in agriculture. According to information provided by sources, **the Iravan region** was considered one of the richest regions in Azerbaijan⁴⁸. In the period we are talking about, grain production was the leading field of agriculture. Production of wheat, barley and rice paddy was more widespread. Although there is no information about the previous periods, it is reported that during the independent Khanate the local population annually received 34.185 khalvars (khalvar is a measure of weight-300 kg)) of wheat and 11.500 khalvars of barley, and in the “Armenian province” in 1832 after the Russian occupation 75.000 khalvars of wheat and 10.000 khalvars of barley⁴⁹. Sources also provide with information on the cultivation of abundant paddy in Iravan. The people of Iravan not only used the rice themselves, but also exported the remain-

⁴⁷ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи., -с.692-697.

⁴⁸ Вольински П.А. Извлечение из дневника А.П.Вольинского. / см. Зевакин Е.И. Азербайджан в начале XVIII в. Журнал посланника Вольинского 1715-1718 г.г. / П.А.Вольински. – Баку: Изд. Об-ва обследов и изучения Азерб.ССР, № 8, 1929. - с.11

⁴⁹Обозрение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, -с.280; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.738-739: Qarayev E. İrəvan bölgəsinin kənd təsəttüfatı (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin I yarısında) // -Bakı: Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası. – 2014. №2. - s.204.

der of the rice to neighboring regions and countries. The highest quality rice was grown in Zangibasar and Korpubasar *mahals*. During the independent Khanate, an average of 18.400 khalvar of rice paddy was harvested in Iravan⁵⁰.

Silkworm breeding was one of the historically developed spheres in the economy of the Iravan region. According to sources, everywhere was rich in mulberry trees in the region, and silk export played a major role in its trade⁵¹.

The population of the Iravan region was also famous for growing cotton and tobacco from industrial crops. Zangibasar, Sardarabad and Surmali *mahals* played a key role in cotton growing. The cotton fields were plowed two or three times a year, and after the cotton was sown, it was plowed and irrigated. Cotton was considered a valuable crop, and the rulers of Iravan strictly controlled its growing. According to the information, during the reign of Hussein Qulu khan (1806-1827) the population harvested an average of 2.100 khalvars of cotton per year. In 1836, 3.000 khalvars of cotton was harvested in the “Armenian province”.⁵²

The people of Iravan were also engaged in tobacco growing and tobacco production. The population of Arhaji village of Surmali *mahal* was mostly engaged in growing of this plant. During the independent Khanate, this village alone produced more than 40 khalvars⁵³. Accord-

⁵⁰Обозрение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, -с.280; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.741; Qarayev E. İrəvan bölgəsinin kənd təsəttüfatı (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin I yarısında), -s.204-205.

⁵¹ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.753.

⁵² Обозрение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, -ч.1, -с.51; Обозрение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, -с.278-280; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.744.

⁵³ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.745.

ing to the information, every year on average, 60 khalvars of tobacco was produced in the whole Khanate⁵⁴. Interest in this plant had increased even after the Russian occupation. One third of the income from this industrial plant was transferred to the treasury⁵⁵.

Various agricultural tools were used in agriculture. In the Iravan region, the soil was plowed with plough and wooden plough. Plough was so heavy that it was difficult to plow. 5 people and about 14 pairs of oxen and buffaloes were needed in this work. It was relatively easy to plow the land with wooden plough. 1 or 2 oxen pulled the wooden plough. The plowed land was harrowed with a branchy tree. In the lowlands, harrowing was usually done with twigs neatly winded round. Various tools were used in harvesting. In grain cropping a sickle and in haymaking a scythe was used⁵⁶.

One of the most developed areas of agriculture was gardening and melon-growing. The gardens were divided into three groups. The first was called an orchard or private garden, the second was called large suburban orchards, and the third was called a vineyard. Apples, peaches, apricots, plums, sweet cherries, cherries, dates, quinces, figs, walnuts, pomegranates, mulberries and other local fruits were grown in these orchards. Iravan was famous for different types of grapes. High-quality wine, *bakmaz* (boiled down juice of grapes, mulberry, etc.) and vinegar were made from grapes. *Doshab* and vinegar were mainly processed by Azerbaijani Turks⁵⁷.

Melon-growing was also one of the main agricultural occupations of the population of Iravan. Different types of vegetables - greens, beets, beans, cucumbers, cabbage, peas, carrots, mustard, eggplant, corn, wa-

⁵⁴ Обзорение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, -ч.3, -с.280;

⁵⁵ Отношение барона Розена к гр. Чернышеву, от 30-го апреля 1836 года, №221 (АКАК в 13 томах) / Под. ред. А.Берже. -Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского. - т.8. - 1881. - с.516; Qarayev E. İravan bölgəsinin kənd təsəttüfatı (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin I yarısında), -s.205.

⁵⁶ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.737-738.

⁵⁷Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.747-752; Qarayev E. İravan bölgəsinin kənd təsəttüfatı (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin I yarısında), -s.206.

termelon, melon, etc. was grown in melon fields. Watermelon and melon of Iravan were more popular. There were *khun*, *agabey*, *qurbanaga*, *hassanbey* and other sorts of this melon plant. The melon was known for four sorts – *dord shallaq*, *dostujan*, *jarjar* and *tutma*⁵⁸.

As in other regions of Azerbaijan, artificial irrigation was widely used in agriculture in Iravan region. Although the not irrigated method was mainly used in the mountains, artificial irrigation was widespread in the lowlands. Most of the irrigation ditches dated back to the Safavi period. Most of the need for irrigation water in the Iravan region was met by ditches and canals drawn from the Araz, Zangi, Qirxhbulaq, Arpaçay and other major rivers⁵⁹

Underground water-supplies and wells were also used as artificial irrigation in the Iravan region. They also played an important role in meeting the needs of the population for drinking water. In the mid 19th century, 196 water wells were registered in Iravan alone⁶⁰.

The research work also touched upon the water possession, water use and irrigation control in the Iravan region. The distribution of water among the population was supervised by the state-appointed *mirabs* and their subordinates – *juvars* (a person in charge of distribution of irrigation water). *Mirab* was the head of irrigation in all districts. The *juvars*, who were subordinate to *mirab*, led the water system in the villages⁶¹. This administrative division that had historically existed in the Iravan region remained important for some time after the Russian occupation. However, in 1848, a new administrative body, water engineering, was

⁵⁸ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.746-747; Сборник материалов для описания местностей и племен Кавказа (в 82 т и 4 доп) // - Тифлис: Изд.во Упр. Кавказ. Учеб. Округа. – 1881. - выпуск 1. -с.28.

⁵⁹ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.387-393; Ериванци С. Джамбр, -с.192-193, -с.230-231, -с.271-273; Qarayev E. İrəvan bölgəsinin kənd təsəttüfatı (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin I yarısında), -s.207-209.

⁶⁰Кавказский календарь на 1852 г., -с.437

⁶¹ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.941-942; Сборник материалов для описания местностей и племен Кавказа, -с.22; Təzkirət əl- mülk / Azərbaycan dilinə tərcümə Ə.Pəhmaninindir / .AMEA, TİEA: fond 102, siyahı 3614, iş 2, -s.143 .

established to manage irrigation in *guberniyas*. Until 1874, this body operated with a staff of only three members⁶².

Cattle-breeding also played an important role in agriculture of the Iravan region. There were more suitable pastures for cattle breeding in Girkhbulaq, Goycha, Abaran, Derechichek, Garnibasara, Vedibasara, Talin, Surmali, Derekend-Parchenis *mahals*⁶³. Small and neat cattle and horse breeding were the main fields in cattle breeding.

Many fish were caught in Iravan region from Lake Goycha, Araz, Zangi, Tokhluja, Agrija, Adiyaman, Chubukhlu and other rivers. There were nine different species of fish in Lake Goycha. Among the fish caught here, white-fish and trout were especially popular in the East⁶⁴.

In the second sub-chapter entitled “**Forms of land ownership. Taxes and duties**” the forms of land ownership, taxes and duties in the Iravan region in the studied period were investigated. Historically, various forms of land ownership - *divani*, *khass*, and *myulk*, *vakf*, *tiyul* and *community lands* existed in Iravan⁶⁵. It appears from the sources that the Russian occupation being exception, there had been no change in the forms of land ownership during this period. Only the “*divani*” was united in the khan’s lands during the independent khanate and came under the full control of the rulers of Iravan. After the Russian occupation, this form of land ownership was given at the disposal of the treasury⁶⁶.

3 types of *tiyul* land ownership, such as *mukafat* (reward), *bakhshish* (gift, present) and *arpaliq* are identified in this sub-chapter. The form of *mukafat* for *tiyul* was a gift to statesmen, serviceman, scientists and religious figures in return for service, and the form of the *bakhshish*

⁶²Свод материалов по изучению экономического быта государственных крестьян Закавказского края / Тифлис: - т.5. -1888, -с.20-21.

⁶³Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.523-525.

⁶⁴Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.805-806; Обзорение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях. - ч.IV, -с.283.

⁶⁵Петрушевский И.П. Очерки по истории феодальных отношения в Азербайджане и Армении XVI- начале XIX вв., -с.78.

⁶⁶Колониальная политика Российского царизма в Азербайджане в 20-60-х гг. XIX в, -с. 50, -с.100.

was the transfer of land taken back to another person at the end of the previous tiyul owner's service or after his death. The “*arpaliq*” form of the tiyul was a plot of land temporarily given to influential people who had taken refuge in Iravan from neighboring khanates due to the political situation. For instance, the whole Dereleyez mahal was given as tiyul-*arpaliq* to the Georgian prince Alexander, five villages of Surmali mahal were given to Hussein agha Zilanly, and one village - to Sulayman agha Zilanly. On the eve of occupation, there were 42 villages in the Iravan Khanate, and according to the information of 1839, there were 57 tiyul villages in the “Armenian province”⁶⁷.

In the Iravan region, the population paid various taxes and duties. Before the establishment of the Khanate, the number of taxes and duties of the population reached 351. Taxes were levied in cash or in kind. From these taxes, *bahre*, *ushr*, *chobanbeyi*, *cherik*, *rusum* (duty), *tejhi-zat* (supply), *rehdar* and other taxes from duties *biyar* and *evrazi* should be mentioned. During the Khanate, taxes collected in cash were divided into two groups: direct (taxes paid directly to the treasury-E.G.), and indirect (taxes paid indirectly -E. G.). In the Iravan Khanate, the treasury received a total of 39.709 tumens, 2 minaltuns, 12.5 shahis, or 158.837 silver rubles 5 kopecks annual income from direct and indirect monetary taxes⁶⁸.

In the Iravan Khanate, besides the taxes collected from the population in cash, taxes were also collected in kind. The main tax levied on the product was called *maljahat* or *bahre* (1/3 of the product out of 1/5 were levied), from which the treasury received a natural tax of 305.218 rubles, 51 kopecks per year. Besides, other natural taxes were levied in

⁶⁷Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.929-941; Qüdsi Məhəmməd Müslüm. İrəvanlı Hüseynəli xanın məktubları, 1789-1791. АМЕА ТİЕА: fond119, siy.7415 (2), iş.7, s.107-108; Колониальная политика Российского царизма в Азербайджане в 20-60-х гг. XIX в, - с.101.

⁶⁸Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.967-986; Qarayev E. İrəvan xanlığında vergi və mükəlləfiyyətlər //-Bakı: АМЕА-nın Xəbərləri (ictimai elmlər seriyası).-2016. №2.-s.138.

kind, totaling 87.765 tumens, 28 *minaltuns* and 64, 5 *shahis*⁶⁹.

In the Iravan Khanate, the total income of the treasury, both in cash and in kind, was 653.150 rubles.

After the Russian occupation, the number of taxes in the Iravan region had diminished. In the early 1930s, the total amount of income from the “Armenian province” to the treasury was increased from 100.000 to 120.000 silver rubles, in 1834 to 157.000 silver rubles (83.000 silver rubles were only income from production), and in 1835 to 215. Thousand silver rubles (141.021 thousand silver rubles of this total income were from the product)⁷⁰. In 1836, a new tax system was applied in the Iravan region. According to statistics, under this new rule, in the early 1840s, the annual tax revenue in the Iravan uyezd alone was 169.449 rubles 18 kopecks⁷¹.

In the third sub-chapter of **Chapter III entitled “Handicraft and trade. Salt production. Money, weight and units of measurement”** all areas of handicraft, domestic and foreign trade have been investigated. One of the main areas of handicraft was weaving. Every family had a loom. The rulers of Iravan collected a piece of cloth tax from each loom. Besides it, the dyeing, leather processing, glass production, pottery, soap boiling, blacksmithing, masonry, timbering, carpentry, painting, and other areas were developed. According to the office description of 1829-1832, 96 areas of handicrafts (10.124 people were registered occupied in handicrafts, out of which 2.349 lived in the city of Iravan and 4.743 in mahals), and 65 in the early 1950s were registered in the Iravan region⁷².

Trade also developed in the Iravan region. Despite the fact that

⁶⁹ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.967-986, -с.1119-1136; Qarayev E. İrəvan xanlığında vergi və mükəlləfiyyətlər, -s.138-139.

⁷⁰Отношение барона Розена к гр. Чернышеву, от 30-го апреля 1836 года, -с.515-516.

⁷¹Свод материалов по изучению экономического быта государственных крестьян Закавказского края, -с.60.

⁷² Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.842-853; Qarayev E. İrəvan bölgəsində sənətkarlıq haqqında //- Bakı: Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası. - 2016, №1. - s.247.

the region was repeatedly destroyed as a result of military operations in the period we are talking about, its location at the junction of favourable caravan routes had had an impact on the development of trade. Foreign trade was more developed in Iravan. The development of this field was due to the investment of the rulers and influential nobles of Iravan in trade⁷³. Iravan exported its goods to neighboring Khanates and states. Domestic trade was conducted in markets or shops. Besides it, there were exclusively trade shops. The city of Iravan was always full of merchants from different states and Khanates. One of the main conditions for the development of the domestic market was the great deal of caravanserais here. There were two types of caravanserais in the Iravan region, city and road caravanserais. After the Russian occupation, 7 caravanserais were registered in Iravan and 5 in the mahals. The caravanserais around the city were considered both hotels and markets for traders. There were many shops around the caravanserais. 252 shops were around caravanserais in Iravan city, 543 in separate places, 32 - in Iravan fortress, 4 - in Tepebashi quarter, 18 - in Sheher quarter and 2 - in Demirbulag quarter. The total number of these shops reached 851⁷⁴.

One of the areas that historically played a major role in the economic life of the Iravan region was salt production. This area was particularly prominent in the region's trade and export. The Iravan salt was mainly extracted from a mountain near the village of Qulp, located on the right bank of the Araz River, 30 versts from the Sardarabad fortress and 50 versts from the Iravan fortress.⁷⁵ The Qulp village always was

⁷³ Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.873; Обзорение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, -с.284; Qüdsi Məhəmməd Müslüm. İrəvanlı Hüseynəli xanın məktubları, 1789-1791, -s.33 .

⁷⁴ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.468-469, -с.878-881; Qarayev E. İrəvan xanlığında ticarət (XVIII yüzilliyin ikinci yarısı-XIX yüzilliyin birinci qərinəsində) // - Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. Xəbərlər (ictimai elmlər seriyası). -2016. №1. - s.137.

⁷⁵ Челеби Э. Книга путешествия, -с.230; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи.,

full of caravans from Garabagh, Kartli-Kakheti and Ottoman Pashalig ligis. The treasury received a lot of income from salt production. If during the reign of Iravan ruler Muhammad khan (1784-1805) the treasury received 300 tomans a year from salt production, while during the last Iravan ruler Hussein Qulu khan this income had reached 1400 tomans⁷⁶. After the occupation, the Russian ruling circles showed great interest in the Iravan salt. From the first day of the occupation, the Qulp salt mine had passed under the disposal of the treasury. In 1832-1836 alone (4 years-E.G.), salt production was leased for 24.600 silver rubles. The salt mine, which was later returned to the treasury, brought in various amounts of income between 1840 and 1850. In the course of ten years its total income was between 24.000 and 50.000 silver rubles, one year - 72.000 silver rubles, its net income was 14.000-28.000 rubles, and two years - 53.000-54.000 rubles. In the last three years, the income of salt had fallen to 20.000-19.000 silver rubles⁷⁷.

On April 10, 1840, as a result of the administrative-territorial reform in the South Caucasus, Qulp was given the status of a salt factory, and a board headed by its director was established⁷⁸.

Various currencies, weights and measures were used in trade operations in the Iravan region. In the period we deal, the main currencies were the Iravan toman, the sahibqıran or minaltun, the panahabad, the mahmudin, the garapul, the shahi, the bisti, the real, the Russian imperial, the ruble, the Ottoman darulkhiliaf, the kurush (half a copeck coin), the para, etc., can be noted. According to the information, in the mid-50s of the 19th century, the people of Iravan traded only with Russian gold and silver coins.⁷⁹ Among the weight units used in the Iravan re-

-с.824; Qarayev E. Azərbaycanın İrəvan bölgəsinin tarixindən (XVII yüzilliyin sonu-XIX yüzilliyin ortalarında) / E.Qarayev. -Bakı: Mütərcim.-2016. -s.370.

⁷⁶ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи., -с.827.

⁷⁷ Qarayev E. Azərbaycanın İrəvan bölgəsinin tarixindən (XVII yüzilliyin sonu-XIX yüzilliyin ortalarında), -s.372-373

⁷⁸Кавказский календарь на 1852 г., -с.497; Полное собрание законов Российской империи. -т.15, -с.62.

⁷⁹Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.888-890; Обзорение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом,

gion before the Russian occupation, *khalvar*, *batman*, *stil*, *pud*, *misqal*, *litre*, *lider*, *somar*, *tajkir*, *kod*, etc. can be noted. Scales called “*attar*” and “*mizan*” were used to weigh goods in the markets. “*Attar*” was a small hand scale that weighed food products, and “*mizan*” weighed silk and imported goods. The scales were rented out, which brought a lot of money to the treasury. For instance, during the Ottoman rule (1724-1735) in the Iravan region, the treasury received 420.000 akhchas of income from the *mizan*⁸⁰.

Some units of weight were eliminated after the Russian occupation. According to the information of the 50s of the 19th century, the people of Iravan used not only Russian weights, but also *batman* and *stil*. There were such metric units in Iravan, as *khan arsheeni*, *khalvar*, *somar*, *tajkir*, *batman* and *agaj*. *Khalvar*, *somar* and *batman* were mainly used in measuring arable lands; *arsheen* was used in measuring various fabrics, and *agaj* - in measuring of long distances. In the 50s of the 19th century, along with the Russian *arsheen*, the so-called *khan arsheeni* – *edli* was used to measure various fabrics. Seven *edlis* were equal to ten Russian arsheens⁸¹.

Chapter IV of the research is called “**Political situation in Iravan region (late 17th-18th centuries)**” and consists of three sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter entitled “**The Iravan region at the end of the 17th and mid of the 18th centuries**” covers the political events taken place at the end of the 17th and mid of the 18th centuries. This sub-chapter reflects such important facts as the impact of the political and economic crisis in the Safavi state of Azerbaijan on the Iravan region, the Ottoman intervention and the events in the Iravan region during the reign of Nadir Shah (1736-1747), the establishment of the Iravan Khanate and the struggle it waged to preserve its existence. The crisis in the

финансовом отношениях, ч.4, -с.287-288; Кавказский календарь на 1852 г., - с.286-287 .

⁸⁰ İrəvan əyalətinin icmal dəftəri, -s.35; Qarayev E. Qarayev E. İrəvan xanlığında ticarət (XVIII yüzilliyin ikinci yarısı-XIX yüzilliyin birinci qərinasında), -s.138

⁸¹ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.887-888; Обозрение российских владений за Кавказом в статическом, этнографическом, топографическом, финансовом отношениях, -с.286-287; Кавказский календарь на 1852 г., -с.551 .

Safavi state had had a great impact on the Iravan region. Famine and arbitrariness reigned in the state⁸². Taking advantage of the weakening of the Safavi state, in the early 1920s began open incursion of Russia and the Ottoman Empire into Azerbaijan. As a result, under the Treaty of Istanbul signed in 1724, these two states divided Azerbaijan among themselves. The Iravan region was amalgamated to the Ottoman state. In the summer of 1724, Ottoman troops began marching on Iravan to take full control of the region. This march was illuminated from a new perspective on the basis of the obtained documents. The Iravan region had come under Ottoman rule until the summer of 1735 after this intervention⁸³. However, as a result of the rise of Nadir khan Afshar in the late 1920s and early 1930s, due to the return of the occupied lands the former territory of the Safavi state was restored. In the summer of 1935, Nadir Khan defeated the Ottoman army in the territory of Iravan and returned the region to the Safavi state⁸⁴. As a result of the administrative-territorial reform carried out by Nadir Shah (1736-1747), the founder of the great empire, the Iravan region was included in the Azerbaijani province. However, the continuous wars and extorsive tax policies of Shah brought the people to ruin. The study of sources shows that in the last years of the Shah's rule, the population uprose in various regions of Azerbaijan, including the Iravan region. In the course of this uprising, the people of Iravan drove out the ruler appointed by the Shah from Iravan and even defeated the army sent under the command of Nadir Shah's cousin Amiraslan khan⁸⁵. After the assassination of Nadir

⁸² Дневник Захария Акулисского, -с.94-127; Канакерци З. Хроника, с.184-225.

⁸³Кемани Mustafa ağa. Rəvan fetih- namesi / Вах. Актепе М.Мүнир. Osmanlı- İran münasibətləri / İstanbul: 1970, -с.45-70; Mustafazadə Т. XVIII yüzillik-XIX yüzilliyin əvvəllərində Osmanlı-Azərbaycan münasibətləri, -с.65-66; Гараев Э. Занятие крепости Эривань османскими войсками в 1724 г. // Одеса: Науковий Вісник. – 2018. №4 (256). - с.199-209.

⁸⁴ Кретаци А. История о служившихся с ним событиях и о Надир шахе Персидском, -с.27-40; Локкарт Л. Надир шах / переведено с английского Гезаловой Н.Р. -Баку: Ганун. -2004, -с.109.

⁸⁵ Доносение от Решта от 17-го октября 1747 г // НАИИ НАНА. Фонд №1, опись № 1, дело №7137, лист- 49, 51; Рапорт Копытовского князю Голицыну от 24-го мая 1747 г. // НАИИ НАНА. Фонд №1, опись №1, дело №7195, лист-45-46; Рапорт Копытовского князю Голицыну от 24-го мая 1747 г. // НАИИ НАНА. Фонд №1,

Shah in 1747, about 20 Khanates, including Iravan, were established in Azerbaijan. The Iravan Khanate was formed as a result of the struggle against Nadir Shah's cousin Amiraslan khan. Mirmehdi khan, the commander of Amiraslan khan, joined the people of Iravan and founded the Iravan Khanate. Mirmehdi khan (1747-1752) together with the troops from different regions of Azerbaijan attacked the Urmia Khanate and captured some of its territories and shared the treasure with his allies⁸⁶.

In 1749, the Iravan Khanate became a very serious battlefield between the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom and the Garabagh Khanate. In this struggle, the Iravan Khanate fell into the nominal dependence of the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom, albeit for a short time, and this dependence was limited to paying taxes⁸⁷. Soon a change of government took place in Iravan. Mirmehdi khan's rival Fatali khan of Urmia attacked the Iravan Khanate. Fatali khan used Azad khan, the former commander of Nadir shah, in this march. As a result of Azad khan's march, the Iravan Khanate was subordinated to Fatali khan and the throne of Iravan was taken by Khalil khan Uzbek (1752-1755), a close person of Azad khan⁸⁸.

Khalil khan could not stay in power in Iravan for long. His policy caused dissatisfaction of the people of Iravan, and as a result of this, Hassan Ali khan Gajar (1755-1759), a descendant of the local Gajars, came to power. He was replaced by his brother Hussein Ali khan Gajar (1759-1783)⁸⁹.

The second sub-chapter, entitled **“Political processes in the Iravan Khanate in the 60s and 80s of the 18th century”**, reflects the events taken place during the reigns of the rulers of Iravan Hussein Ali

опис №1, дело №7195, лист-45-46.

⁸⁶ Армяно-русские отношения во втором тридцатилетии XVIII века: Сборник документов: [в 4 томах] / Под. ред. В.К.Восканяна. -Ериван: Изда-во АН АРМ. ССР. -т.3. -с.203-204; İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsi, -s.251-252.

⁸⁷ Армяно-русские отношения во втором тридцатилетии XVIII века, с.241

⁸⁸ Ериванци С.Джамбр, -с.207; Гараев Э. Из истории отношений Иреванского ханства с Картли-Кახетинским царством // Баку: Азербайджан и Азербайджанцы. – 2010. №1-2. - с. 87.

⁸⁹ Ериванци С.Джамбр, -с.207-208; Mustafazadə Т. Azərbaycan xanlıqlarının qısa tarixi, -s.246.

Khan, his sons Qulamali Khan (1783-1784) and Muhammad Khan (1784-1805). During this historical period, the Iravan Khanate was forced to fight against foreign intervention in order to preserve its independence. The worst enemy of this Khanate was the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom. This kingdom, relying on Russia, had a great influence on the Iravan Khanate, and sometimes the people of Iravan were forced to pay tribute to the Tiflis court. However, the rulers of Iravan had always struggled and succeeded in overcoming this nominal dependence⁹⁰. The investigation of the sources has revealed that the rulers of Iravan appealed to the Ottoman palace for help when they were interfered⁹¹. Although the Ottoman palace did not give military assistance, its prestige and diplomatic pressure had been able to protect Iravan from Russian-Georgian unity for many years. In this sub-chapter, relations with Azerbaijani khans neighboring the Iravan Khanate - Khoy, Garabagh and Nakhchivan Khanates, Bayazid, Erzurum, Ahalsikh, Kars and others from the Ottoman Pashalig liqs were widely covered, and the reasons for the contradictions of these relations were explained.

The third sub-chapter of Chapter III is called **“The Iravan Khanate in the 90s of the 18th century”**. The struggle against the Gajar state headed by Agha Muhammad Shah Gajar, against the Russian troops under the command of V.Zubov, and the relations with the Khoy Khanate are reflected in this sub-chapter. The struggle against the Gajar state occupied one of the main places in the foreign policy of the Iravan Khanate. Agha Muhammad khan Gajar, who strengthened his power in Iran in the early 90s of the 18th century, pursued a policy of subjugating the Azerbaijani Khanates, as well as the Iravan Khanate. Beginning from this period, Muhammad khan (1784-1805) fought against the threat of the Gajar. Despite the strong resistance of the people of Iravan in the summer of 1795, during the attack of the Gajar troops on the Iravan khanate, in the end Muhammad khan obeyed Agha Muhammad Shah and was forced to pay 8 pounds of gold and 8.000 tomans a year⁹². However, the policy of the ruler of Iravan to get out of

⁹⁰ Рапорт полковника С.Бурнашева М.Н.Монтьеву, 9-го августа 1785 г. // НАИИ НАНА, фонд №1, опись № 1, дело № 1795, -л.243.

⁹¹ Qüdsi M.M. İrəvanlı Hüseynəli xanın məktubları, 1789-1791, -s.41-44, -s.73, -s.91.

⁹² Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее

this dependence enraged Agha Muhammad Shah, and he was arrested⁹³. The Shah's brother Jafargulu khan and then khan of Maku Hassan khan were in power in Iravan. However, after the assassination of Agha Muhammad Shah, by the order of Fatali Shah (1797-1834), who became the shah of the Gajar, Muhammad khan was released from prison, and he restored his power in Iravan. Muhammad khan, who restored his power, approached the khan of Khoyn Jafargulu khan to put an end to the Gajar's dependence and together they fought against this threat. Fatali Shah sent a 7.000-10.000 strong army led by his son Abbas Mirza to Iravan to punish them⁹⁴. However, this march did not take place, and as a result of the turmoil in the Gajar state, Abbas Mirza was forced to return.

Chapter V of the research work entitled **“The Iravan Khanate in the first half of the 19th century”** consists of five sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter entitled **“Foreign policy of the Iravan Khanate in the early 19th century”** clarifies the essence of the foreign policy of the Iravan Khanate. The entry of Russian troops into Tiflis (Georgia) on November 26, 1799 and the signing of Paul I's manifesto on the annexation of the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom to Russia on January 18, 1801 caused great concern in the Iravan Khanate⁹⁵. According to the manifes-

присоединения к Российской империи, с.165; Дубровин Н. Георгий XIII- последний царь Грузии и присоединение ее к России, -с.13; История армянского народа, с древнейших времен до наших дней, -с.270; Бутков П.Г. Материалы для новой истории Кавказа с 1722 по 1803 г.г, -с.336-337; Qarayev E. İrəvan xanlığı Ağa Məhhəmməd şah Qacarın yürüşləri dövründə // - Bakı: Nərbî bilik. – 2013. №6. - s.100.

⁹³ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.164-165; Хубов Е. Описание достопамятных происшествий в Армении / Е.Хубов. -СПб: Типография И.Ионесова. -1811. -с.10-11; Qarayev E. İrəvan xanlığı Ağa Məhhəmməd şah Qacarın yürüşləri dövründə, -s.100.

⁹⁴ Дубровин Н. Георгий XIII- последний царь Грузии и присоединение ее к России, -с.306.

⁹⁵ Присоединение восточной Армении к России, сборник документов, (1801-1813) / Сост. Ц.П.Агаян, С.А.Тер-Авакимова, Д.А.Мурадян, В.А.Дипоян. - Ереван: Из-во Академии наук Армянской ССР. – 1972. - с.44; Qarayev E. XIX əsrin əvvəllərində İrəvan xanlığının xarici siyasəti // - Bakı: Nərbî bilik. – 2015. №5. - s.99.

to, the Shorayel and Pembek sultanates, being part of the Iravan Khanate, were supposed to be annexed to Russia as part of the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom. This caused great discontent and rebellion in Shorayel and Pembek. After the interference of Muhammad khan, the power of Iravan Khanate was restored in Shorayel. However, to restore the power of the Iravan ruler in Pembek was not realizable. Although initially, 6.000 people from 14 villages of the Pembek sultanate were resettled to the territory of the Iravan Khanate, but after the intervention of Russian troops, they were returned⁹⁶.

In this sub-chapter, it was shown that in order to subdue it the Russian command in the Caucasus intensified pressure on the Iravan Khanate. So, on April 25, 1802, Tsar Alexander I sent a special five-item instruction to K.H. Knorring. Four items of the instruction concerned the Iravan Khanate⁹⁷. Russia tried to take advantage of any events in the region to subjugate the Iravan Khanate. Soon the situation between the Iravan Khanate and the Kars Pashalig became tense and war broke out between them. The Russian command, together with the Kars Pashalig, started wars against the people of Iravan. In these battles, the people of Iravan were defeated⁹⁸. However, the ruler of Iravan, pursuing an active policy, from time to time wanted to normalize relations with the Russian command, or fought against Russian pressure on Iravan. David-Daniel struggle for the throne of the Uchmuazzin proves once again that Muhammad Khan was firm in his policy. In March 1801, Argutinsky, the Catholicos of the Uchmuazzin, died in Tiflis. With the help of Muhammad Khan, Archbishop David was appointed the Catholicos⁹⁹. However, most Armenian clergymen and nobles pro-

⁹⁶ Рапорт ъ ген. м. Лазарева ген.л. Кноррингу, от 6-го октября 1800 года, за № 29 [АКАК в 13 томах] / Под. ред. А.Берже. – Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского. - т.1. – 1866. – с. 158; Рапорт ген. м. Лазарева ген.л. Кноррингу, от 13-го июля 1801 года, с.801, с. 599; Qarayev E. İrəvan xanlığı Ağa Məhəmməd şah Qacarın yürüşləri dövründə, -s.101.

⁹⁷Присоединение восточной Армении к России, сборник документов, - с.88-89.

⁹⁸Присоединение восточной Армении к России, сборник документов, - с.84; Рапорт полк. Карягина ген.л. Кноррингу, от 28-го мая 1802 года, - с. 627.

⁹⁹ Рапорт тит.сов. Генцаурова ген.л. Кноррингу, от 1-го октября 1802 года, -с. 621-622; Qarayev E. Rusiyanın İrəvan xanlığına yürüşü üçün bəhanəsi // Azərbaycan

tested and elected Daniel, the archbishop of the Armenian Church in Istanbul, as Catholicos. Taking advantage of the David-Daniel struggle, the Armenians used this event to draw Russia's attention to Iravan. K.H. Knorring, one of the Russian commanders, and then P.D. Sisianov intensified the pressure on Muhammad Khan to enthrone Daniel as the Catholicos. However, Muhammad Khan responded to all the pressures because this was an internal affair of Iravan and he did not allow any country to interfere in the internal affairs of the Khanate.

The second sub-chapter called **“The Iravan Khanate during the first Russian-Gajar war. “The Treaty of Gulustan”** covers the wars waged by both Russia and the Gajar state to seize Iravan, the betrayal of the Armenians, and the government change in Iravan as a result of this war. Russia's official annexation of the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom on September 12, 1801, alarmed the Gajar state and strained relations between them. As a result, in the summer of 1804, diplomatic relations between the parties became strained and war broke out. Russia, which initially feared of Ottoman Turkey and exerted influence on Iravan through Kartli-Kakheti, began to intervene openly in the early 19th century. Although during the first Russian-Gajar war, Russian troops led by P.S. Sisianov (June-September 1804), count Gudovich (September-November 1808), Lisanevich (November 1811), and Colonel Pestel (March 28 -April 3, 1813) had marched to the Iravan Khanate but was defeated and returned¹⁰⁰. Sources show that despite the betrayal by the Armenians, the people of Iravan repeatedly fought against the Russian army and managed to preserve their independence.

In this sub-chapter, a government change took place in the Iravan Khanate. At the beginning of the Russian-Gajar war, the ruler of Iravan fought against the Gajar army. As a result, in mid-June 1805, Muham-

Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti: Qafqaz tarixinin aktual məsələləri beynəlxalq konfrans.-Gəncə. - 15-16 oktyabr. – 2015. - s.169.

¹⁰⁰ İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsi, -s.298-314; Qarayev E. Birinci İrəvan döyüşü // -Bakı: Geo-Strategiya. – 2014. №1. -s.45-52; Гараев Э. Второй Эриванский поход российский войск 1808 г. // - Москва: Вопросы Истории. - 2016. №7. -с.148-153; Qarayev E. İkinci İrəvan yürüşündən sonra baş verən hadisələr və Gülüstən müqaviləsi // -Bakı:Tarix və onun problemləri. – 2015. №2. - səh. 71-78.

mad khan was overthrown, and at first, Mehdi Qulu khan, then Ahmad khan Muqaddama and Hussein Qulu khan ascended the throne of Iravan. However, the last Iravan sardar Hussein Qulu khan's (1806-1827) coming to power saved the Khanate from complete Gajar dependence. At the end of the sub-chapter, the defeat of the Gajar state and the Northern Azerbaijan khans united with them, the inequality of forces led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Gulistan on October 12, 1813¹⁰¹. Under the Treaty, all Northern Azerbaijan Khanates, except for the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates, were included in the territory of the Russian Empire. However, although the Iravan Khanate remained out of occupation, in the course of the war the north-eastern shores of Shorayel, Pembek and Lake Goycha, being part of it, were occupied by the Russian army.

The third sub- chapter, entitled **“The Iravan Khanate during the II Russian-Gajar War”**, deals with the events in the Iravan Khanate during the Russian-Gajar wars of 1826-1828, the heroic struggle of the people of Iravan headed by Hussein Qulu Khan and his brother Hassan Khan and the occupation of the Iravan Khanate.

After the Treaty of Gulistan, it became clear that the exact demarcation of the border between Russia and the Oajar state, the occupation of the northern and northeastern shores of the Goycha *mahal* of the Iravan Khanate by the Russian army caused great dissatisfaction in the Iravan Khanate and the Shah's palace. By setting up illegal guard points in these areas belonging to Iravan the Russian army did not want to leave Iravan. In May 1816, the appointment of A.P.Yermolov as the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in the Caucasus further aggravated the situation. His uncompromising position caused dissatisfaction of both the ruler of Iravan Hussein Qulu khan and the Gajar state. Demonstrating an uncompromising position on this matter, Hussein Qulu khan demanded the return of the lands of Iravan and put pressure on the Russians. It was the result of his pressure that a special commission was set up to determine the border line¹⁰². However, due to the

¹⁰¹Юзефович Т. Договоры России с Востоком, политические и торговые, -с.208-214.

¹⁰²Дубровин Н. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе, -с.7-46; Qarayev E. Gülüstän sülh müqaviləsindən sonra sərhəd xəttinin müəyyən olunmasında

fault of the Russian command, the territories remained under occupation. This event had lasted until the II Russian-Gajar war. As a result, due to the fault of the Russian command the war began in 1826. One of the first targets of the II Russian-Gajar war of 1826-1828 was the Iravan Khanate. It is stated in this sub-chapter that Paskevich, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief instead of A.P.Yermolov, decided to occupy the Iravan Khanate. He ordered Adjutant General K.H.Benkendorf to occupy Iravan. During the march headed by him that lasted from early April to June 1827, the Russian troops were utterly defeated by the people of Iravan both around the Sardarabad fortress and the Iravan fortress. In such a situation, the main forces of the Russian troops led by Adjutant General Paskevich arrived in Iravan. There were also Armenian detachments in this army¹⁰³. Receiving additional help, the Russian army, led by Lieutenant General Krasovsky, again besieged the fortress of Iravan. Despite this, Paskevich attacked the Nakhchivan Khanate as the first target. Despite the arrival of Prince Abbas Mirza to help Nakhchivan, the Russian army occupied the Nakhchivan Khanate¹⁰⁴. After that, Paskevich decided to occupy the Iravan Khanate. After a long siege, the Russian army using modern cannons of the time to destroy the fortress, at first occupied Sardarabad, then the Iravan fortress. Hussein Qulu khan's brother Hassan khan, nicknamed as "*Sary Aslan* (Red Lion)", especially displayed heroism in these events. Under his leadership, the people of Iravan first defended the Sardarabad fortress. However, after the downfall of the fortress, he entered the fortress of Iravan and continued the struggle. Under his leadership, the people of Iravan strongly resisted the Russian army. However, at the same time, the Iravan fortress, which had the most powerful firearms of the time, collapsed in front of the regular Russian army, and Hassan khan was taken prisoner. After the fall of the Iravan Khanate, the strengthening of the

Rusiya ilə Qacar dövləti arasında baş verən mübahisədə İrəvan xanlığının yeri və rolu // Bakı: Geo-Strategiya. – 2013. №5. - s.26-31.

¹⁰³ Потто В. Кавказская война в отдельных очерках, эпизодах, легендах и биографиях, -т.3, -с.323-324; İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsi, -s.337.

¹⁰⁴ Əliyev F, Həsənov U. İrəvan xanlığı, -s.118; İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsi, -s.341.

Russian army in Tabriz forced the Gajar state to go to peace negotiations. Thus, after the signing of peace treaty on February 10, 1828 in the village of Turkmenchay near Tabriz, the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates were also annexed to Russia¹⁰⁵. After this agreement, Hassan khan came from captivity and returned to the Shah's palace¹⁰⁶.

The fourth sub-chapter entitled **“Hussein Qulu khan's place in the history of Azerbaijan”** deals with the personality of the last sardar of Iravan Hussein Qulu khan (1806-1827) and state affairs during his reign. Although Sardar Hussein Qulu khan came to power in Iravan during the I Russian-Gajar War, he soon began to act as an independent ruler and was able to prove himself as a prominent commander in the struggle against Russian troops. Hussein Qulu khan played a great role in the life of Iravan Khanate as the head of state. Despite the war, he played an invaluable role in reviving the economy of the Iravan Khanate and strengthening it militarily¹⁰⁷. Sardar was more ruthless in the struggle against Russian troops, and his contribution to the longevity of the Iravan Khanate was great. Hussein Qulu khan fought till the end. Even after returning to the Gajar state, he became a respected man in the Shah's palace and died in 1839¹⁰⁸.

The fifth sub-chapter of Chapter V is entitled **“The colonial policy of the Russian Empire in the Iravan region in the 1827- mid of 1850 and the struggle against it”**. This sub-chapter deals with the essence of Russia's colonial policy in the former Iravan Khanate and the peasant movements caused by the protests. After the occupation of Iravan, Russia pursued a policy of creating a buffer zone between the Gajar and Ottoman states, by changing the demographic situation to

¹⁰⁵ Договора России с Востоком, политические и торговые, - с.209.

¹⁰⁶Грибоедов А.С. Сочинения / А.С.Грибоедов. -Москва: Художественная литература. -1988. -с.588; Гараев Э. О личности и деятельности Гасан хана Каджара // Киів. Гілея. - 2018. №4. - с. 137-141.

¹⁰⁷Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.167, -с.449-450, -с.872-873, -с.883-884; Кавказский календарь на 1852 г., -с.444-445; Qarayev E. İravan hakimi Hüseyinqulu xanın həyatı və fəaliyyəti haqqında // Bakı: Dırçəliş-XX əsr. – 2012. №9-10. - s.407-418.

¹⁰⁸ Həsənzadə T. XVIII-XIX əsr Əfşarlar və Qacarlar dövrünün görkəmli Azərbaycan türkləri (Mehdi Bamdadın “Tarixi-Ricali-İran” əsəri əsasında), -s.187-189.

separate the region from Azerbaijan, oppressing and displacing the Azerbaijani Turks to achieve a Christian majority here. Armenians played a great role in this policy. After the occupation, a commandant's regime was established in the Iravan region, as in other regions of Azerbaijan. The arbitrariness of the commandants and the abuse of power caused the discontent of the people¹⁰⁹ Armenians, who were able to get job in the commandant's office under the leadership of Archbishop Nerses, especially oppressed the Azerbaijani Turks. Being oppressed by the arbitrariness of Archbishop Nerses they even openly stated their desire of moving to the territories, controlled by the Gajar state¹¹⁰. On the other hand, the economic and legal rules applied by the tsarism in 1830-1840 were not suitable with local conditions, and the colonial regime gave a wide range of powers to beys, aghas and meliks, in order to get support in the areas. Tired of these illegal actions, the villagers expressed their dissatisfaction in various forms - by complaining, evading taxes and duties, and acting openly in political terms. In 1834 and 1851, great protests began in the villages of Sharur *daire*, in 1837 - Zangazur *mahal*, in the same year and in 1847-1848- Goycha *mahal*, and in 1851 - Zangibasar *daire*. However, despite the complaints, the tsarist authorities sided with the landowners in their decisions¹¹¹.

Chapter VI, entitled “The cultural life of the Iravan region”, deals with the cultural life of the Iravan region. Various areas of culture — science, education, literature, art and architecture had developed here. There were madrasas operating under the traditional system-mosques, which were historically formed in education. Both religious and secular sciences were taught in these madrassas¹¹². Although the

¹⁰⁹Колониальная политика Российской царизма в Азербайджане в 20-60-х гг. XIX в., -с.9; Qarayev E. 1827-1850-ci illərin əvvəllərində Rusiyanın İrəvan bölgəsində müstəmləkəçilik siyasəti və kəndli hərəkətləri // - Bakı: Pədoqoji Univerisitet Xəbərləri. – 2015. №2. - s.104.

¹¹⁰Отношение гр. Паскевича к т.с. Блудову, от 16-го ноября 1828 года, -АКАК., - т. 8, - с.259; Qarayev E. 1827-1850-ci illərin əvvəllərində Rusiyanın İrəvan bölgəsində müstəmləkəçilik siyasəti və kəndli hərəkətləri, -s.105-106.

¹¹¹Крестьянское движение в Армении в XIX веке / Составил В.Рштуни при участии К.Степаняна. -Ереван: Изд-во Академии наук Армянской. -1948, -с.32-78.

¹¹²Azərbaycan tarixi, -с.4, -s.127-128: Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния

traditional education system remained as the same after the Russian occupation, the new government was forced to open new schools in the type of European education system. On January 14, 1832, a new type Uyezd School for boys, and on January 1, 1850, a Charity School for girls called “Holy Ripsimi” was opened¹¹³ Uyezd Schools were attended by boys only. Most of the students were the children of nobles and merchants.

Historically, the Iravan region was one of the regions distinguished by its poets and ashugs. Love, complaints about time and authorities, and others were the main subjects in the works of poets. Among the poets of the Iravan region can be mentioned the poet Muhammadsoy (1800-1884), Almammad (1800-1868) and Aydin (1825-1915). Such ashug schools as Goycha, Ghumri and Iravan were established in the Iravan region. Among the brightest figures of Goycha school, Ashug Allahverdi (1754-1860), known as Agh Ashug, his student venerable Ashug Ali (1800-1911), his student venerable Ashug Alasgar (1821-1926), Ashug Maharram (1825-1910), Ashug Aziz (1825-1918), Ashug Musa (1830-1912), famous figures from the Ghumru ashug art Ashug Tujjar (1780-1860), Ashug Beymuraz, Hassan of Shirak, famous figures of Iravan ashug art Ashug Musa of Basarkecher (1795-1840) can be mentioned¹¹⁴. One of the distinguishing feachers of the ashug schools of the Iravan region was that they had a great influence on the Armenian ashugs, and the Armenian ashugs

Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -s.902-904; İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan topraqlarına köçürülməsi, -s.187-188; Гараев Э. Из истории культуры Эриванского региона в конце XVII-в середине XIX века (образование, литература, музыка, танцы) // Махачкала: Пятое Всероссийские (с международным участием) историко-этнографическое чтения, посвященные памяти профессора Магомедова Расула Магомедовича. Сборник статей. – 2018. – ч.1. - с.201-202.

¹¹³Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -s.445; Гараев Э. Из истории культуры Эриванского региона в конце XVII-в середине XIX века (образование, литература, музыка, танцы), -s.204-206.

¹¹⁴Qarayev E. Azərbaycanın İrəvan bölgəsinin tarixindən (XVII yüzilliyin sonu-XIX yüzilliyin ortalarında, -s.426.

created in Azerbaijani Turkish¹¹⁵.

From the branches of art music and dance were also developed in Iravan. Both areas beautified the Iravan majlises. Research shows that both branches of art had had a great influence on the Armenians, who mastered Azerbaijani music and dance.

One of the developed areas of cultural life of the Iravan region was fine arts. An outstanding representative of the Iravan fine arts is the great Azerbaijani artist Mirza Gadim Iravanli (1825-179). M.G. Iravanli's creativity was varied. Out of his more than 100 paintings, 25 are currently being preserved in the Art Museum in Baku, Tiflis and St. Petersburg¹¹⁶.

The Iravan region was rich in its caravanserais, fortresses, mosques, buildings and other architectural monuments. These buildings were especially distinguished by their originality and architectural style. Architectural monuments of the Iravan region prove that there was a group of architects-builders who created a number of beautiful buildings in the mentioned period¹¹⁷.

In the **“Conclusion”** of the dissertation, the research was summed up, information on the history of the Iravan region was analyzed, and the obtained scientific results were given.

¹¹⁵Şardən J. Səyahətnamə / J.Şardən, fransız dilindən tərcümə edən V.Aslanov. - Bakı: Elm. – 1994. - s.27-28; Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -s.896-897; İrəvan xanlığı: Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycanı köçürülməsi, -s.208; Гараев Э. Из истории культуры Эриванского региона в конце XVII-в середине XIX века (образование, литература, музыка, танцы), -s.206-207.

¹¹⁶ Azərbaycan incəsənəti / Bakı: Maarif nəşriyyatı. -1977, -s.122-123.

¹¹⁷ Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи, -с.466-469; Qarayev E. İrəvan bölgəsinin memarlıq abidələrindən (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin birinci yarısında) // -Bakı: Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası. – 2013. №2. - s.79-85.

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6. Gülüstan sülh müqaviləsindən sonra sərhəd xəttinin müəyyən olunmasında Rusiya ilə Qacar dövləti arasında baş verən mübahisədə İrəvan xanlığının yeri və rolu // -Bakı: Geo-Strategiya jurnalı, -2013. № 05, -с.26-31.
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10. XVIII yüzilliyin axırlarında İrəvan xanlığının siyasi vəziyyəti // -Bakı: Hərbi bilik jurnalı, -2014. №3, -s.45-52
11. Azərbaycanın İrəvan bölgəsinin idarəçilik sistemi (XVII əsrin sonu-XIX əsrin ortalarında) // - Bakı: Sivilizasiya jurnalı, - 2014. №5, - s.131-144.
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14. İşğaldan sonra çarizmin İrəvan bölgəsində yeritdiyi vergi siyasətinə dair (1827-1851) // -Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universitetinin Eimi Xəbərləri, -2014. №3, -s.237-242.
15. İkinci İrəvan yürüşündən sonra baş verən hadisələr və Gülüstan müqaviləsi // -Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri jurnalı, -2015. №2, -s.71-78.
16. 1827-1850-ci illərin əvvəllərində Rusiyanın İrəvan bölgəsində müstəmləkəçilik siyasəti və kəndli hərəkatları // -Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universitetinin Xəbərləri (tarix elmləri üzrə), -2015. №2, -s.103-107.
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