

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History

**ISSUES OF MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF AZERBAIJAN IN THE
RESEARCH OF ACADEMICIAN Z. BUNYADOV**

Specialty: 5509.01 – Historiography, source studies and
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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. Over the past 25 years, considerable success has been achieved in the direction of researching individual issues of the history of the Azerbaijani people. Great Leader Heydar Aliyev recommended the development of a new, objective view on the history of our nation in his meeting with the employees of ANAS, pointed out that it is necessary to re-examine this history, and noted that most of the historical works at the time were written under the influence of Soviet ideology, and that our nation, which has regained its state independence, was not satisfied.¹

In this regard, the study of the scientific activity of historians, who played an exceptional role in the research of the history of the Azerbaijani people related to the Middle Ages, is one of the actual and important tasks facing the science of the Motherland history. Z.M. Bunyadov (1923-1997) has a special place among the researchers who played an exceptional role in the development of historical science and medieval studies in Azerbaijan in accordance with the needs of our people.

The rich scientific heritage of the outstanding Azerbaijani historian-orientalist Z.M. Bunyadov is of special importance in modern times and attracts attention with its relevance. With his fundamental research works, he spread the fame of the Azerbaijani school of oriental studies far from our country. He was recognized in the world as an outstanding expert on the history of the Middle Ages East, the Arab Caliphate, Azerbaijan, the Caucasus and Middle (Central) Asia, and won the sympathy of a wide readership.² Currently, there is no

¹ "Azərbaycan" qəzeti, 1 fevral 1997-ci il.

² Baxşəliyeva, G.B. Akademik Ziya Bünyadovun həyat və yaradıcılıq yolu // Orta əsrlər Şərqi tarixşünaslığı və mənbəşünaslığı. Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının həqiqi üzvü, Sovet İttifaqı Qəhrəmanı Ziya Musa oğlu Bünyadovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi simpoziumun materialları. – Bakı: Elm, – 7-8 may 2012, – s. 3-10.

researcher who can be compared to him in terms of the scope of his researches in the field of oriental studies and historical science of Azerbaijan. Z.M.Bunyadov wrote more than 450 scientific works during his 45 years of scientific activity. Among these works, several monographs, a large number of translations, comments on those translations, reviews of scientific works, dozens of articles prepared for the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia attract attention.³ Based on numerous sources written in different languages, Z.M. Bunyadov analyzed the statements of all the researchers before him about the religious-ideological life and ethnic landscape of the Middle Ages, social and state structure, border issues, and pointed out their flaws.⁴ In the words of N.M. Velikhanli, every stage of our history was always in the center of his attention.⁵ His works have been valuable sources for a new generation of researchers. The emergence and organization of the field of “historical geography” in the history of the homeland is related to the activity of Z.M. Bunyadov⁶

Z.M. Bunyadov is recognized as an outstanding specialist in the world with his scientific activity and fundamental research works, and

³ Baxşəliyeva, G.B. Akademik Ziya Bünyadovun həyat və yaradıcılıq yolu // Orta əsrlər Şərqi tarixşünaslığı və mənbəşünaslığı. Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının həqiqi üzvü, Sovet İttifaqı Qəhrəmanı Ziya Musa oğlu Bünyadovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi simpoziumun materialları. – Bakı: Elm, – 7-8 may 2012, – s. 3-10; Bünyadov, Z.M. Biblioqrafiya. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004, s.11.

⁴ Baxşəliyeva, G.B. Akademik Ziya Bünyadovun həyat və yaradıcılıq yolu // Orta əsrlər Şərqi tarixşünaslığı və mənbəşünaslığı. Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının həqiqi üzvü, Sovet İttifaqı Qəhrəmanı Ziya Musa oğlu Bünyadovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi simpoziumun materialları. – Bakı: Elm, – 7-8 may 2012, – s. 3-10; Bünyadov, Z.M. Biblioqrafiya. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004, s.11.

⁵ Велиханлы, Н.М. Зия Муса оглы Буниятов – выдающийся ученый Азербайджана // <https://yadi.sk/i/KtZIFxtiiTpGv>

⁶ Историческая география Азербайджана / Под ред. З.М.Буниятова. – Баку: Элм, – 1987. – 146 с.

has won the love of a wide readership.⁷ Z. Bunyadov laid the foundation of a new method of historical research, so the approach to that method was ambiguous. In this field, along with⁸ opinions of eminent scientists based on world scientific values we come across opinions far from scientific.⁹ Over the past 50 years, the hubbub of Armenian “scientists” trying to blacken Z. Bunyadov’s scientific works and his personality has not subsided. The number of such “specialists” is increasing year by year. Z.M.Bunyadov gave a worthy answer to those assiduous people: “It is necessary to remember a simple fact that the writing of a scientific work in the field of ancient and medieval history requires the author to know ancient languages, special language training, understanding of historical material on source studies and textual studies.”¹⁰ Those “researchers” were so afraid of Z. Bunyadov and his scientific heritage that they spoke out against him in clusters and tried to confuse the readers, and these cases are happening now.¹¹

The scientific heritage of Z.M. Bunyadov, who gave unique works to world oriental studies, was the object of research by many researchers even during his lifetime.¹² In 1999, when “Selected works”

⁷ Абдулхалимов, Б. Вклад академика З.М.Бунятова в изучение истории Центральной Азии // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının həqiqi üzvü, Sovet İttifaqı Qəhrəmanı Ziya Musa oğlu Bünyadovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi simpoziumun materialları (Bakı, 7-8 may 2012). Orta əsrlər Şərqi tarixşünaslığı və mənbəşünaslığı. – Bakı: Elm, – 2012, – c.13.

⁸ Бейлис, В.М. Целеустремленный и плодотворный труд (Зия Мусаевич как источниковед и историк) // Ölümdən güclü. – Bakı: Elm, – 2002, – s.584.

⁹ Бунятов, З.М. Еще один, заморский, подпевала, или «разыскания» Роберта Хевсена // <https://yadi.sk/i/fiUw31F9iTWXX> ; Меликов, Р.С. Из истории зороастризма в Азербайджане // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının həqiqi üzvü, Sovet İttifaqı Qəhrəmanı Ziya Musa oğlu Bünyadovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi simpoziumun materialları. Orta əsrlər Şərqi tarixşünaslığı və mənbəşünaslığı. – Bakı: Elm, – 7–8 may 2012, – c. 146-149.

¹⁰ Bünyadov Z.M. Bibliografiya. Bakı: Nurlan, 2004. 128 s.

¹¹ Bünyadov Z.M. Bibliografiya. Bakı: Nurlan, 2004. 128 s.

¹² Ibn Khordadbeh. Kitab al-masalik val-mamalik / Ibn Khordadbeh. – Leyden: M. de Gouye, – 1889; Orta əsr ərəb mənbələrində Azərbaycan tarixinə aid materiallar. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2005, – s.87; Бунятов, З.М. О 30-м трактате Абу-л-Касима Халафа ибн Аббаса аз-Захрави // – Москва: Вестник АМН СССР, – 1980, – т.

of the scientist were published in three volumes in Russian, the compiler included a list of 214 works of the academician in the last volume of this publication. A complete list of the scientist's works was published in 2004. The bibliography includes list of 540 works of Z.Bunyadov. When reviewing the scientist's scientific heritage, special attention should be paid to the works and statements of Armenian historians who criticized him with bias. By illuminating these problems, we can once again determine the extent to which the prominent Azerbaijani historian served the native land and its people.

The presented dissertation is the first attempt in the field of special and comprehensive research of the rich scientific heritage of this prominent scholar in the history of the Fatherland related to the history of the Middle Ages. In the process of writing the dissertation, the scientific monographs, articles and translated sources of the outstanding scientist Z.M. Bunyadov, as well as Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Georgian and Ottoman sources, which were not known to researchers until then, were widely used. Those works and sources are the main means for solving many important problems of the medieval history of the Azerbaijani people. The scientist used the works dedicated to geography, linguistics, seismology, medicine and astrophysics, as well as sources providing information about historical and religious-ideological events, and wrote comments on these works. The written sources included by the scientist in the scientific circulation can be conditionally divided into several parts: 1) Works of Muslim authors; 2) local Christian sources and Armenian-language sources about the history of Azerbaijan; 3) the works of other Christian authors. Chapter III of our research is devoted to the analysis of these works.

Z.M. Bunyadov's monograph "Azerbaijan in the 7th-9th centuries" was the first major research work in Soviet historiography

9, – с.75-78; Бунятов, З.М. Сведения о кометах, звездах, метеорах и затмениях в некоторых средневековых арабских источниках // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР. Серия физико-технических и математических наук. – 1977, – №4, – с. 106-112.

dedicated to the period of the Arab Caliphate in the history of the Motherland. The author comprehensively analyzed the socio-economic, political, cultural, religious-ideological life of the Azerbaijani people on the eve of the Arab invasions, and investigated many complicated historical issues in detail. This work was written on the basis of Albanian, Armenian, Georgian, Byzantine, Arabic, Syriac sources.¹³ The last historical event studied in the work is related to the year H. 317 (929/930 AD).¹⁴ In that work, a special place was given to the struggle of the Azerbaijani people for freedom against the Caliphate, and the Khurrami movement headed by Babek was studied.

In the presented dissertation, special attention is paid to the activity of the scientist in the field of source studies. In 1964, Z. Bunyadov published his work "Summary of sources on the history of Azerbaijan. Arabic Sources" in Russian.¹⁵ In that work, he defined the place of each source in the study of the history of Azerbaijan by giving comments to about 70 Arabic-language sources. Many of the scholar's translations from those sources related to Babek and Khurramids were reflected in his monograph "Azerbaijan in the 7th-9th centuries". Albanian Christian sources occupy a special place in the study of the history of Azerbaijan. Mkhitar Gosh's "Albanian Chronicle" was published at the initiative of Z.M. Bunyadov, and Z.M. Bunyadov discovered the unknown pages of Musa Kalankatuklu's "History of Albania".¹⁶

In 1978, Z.M. Bunyadov's monograph entitled "The Azerbaijani state of Atabegs (1136-1225 years)" was published. By

¹³ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə / Z.M. Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərnaşr, – 1989, – s.7

¹⁴ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə / Z.M. Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərnaşr, – 1989, – s.212.

¹⁵ Буняттов, З.М. Обзор источников по истории Азербайджана / З.М. Буняттов. – Баку: Издательство Академии наук Азербайджанской ССР, – 1964, – 36 с.

¹⁶ Qoş, Mxitar. Alban xronikası // – Bakı: AzSSR EA-nın xəbərləri. İctimai elmlər seriyası. – 1960. №3, – 268 s.

writing and publishing this work, he defined the role and importance of that state in the history of evolution, social-political, economic and cultural life of the region. According to him, the people of Azerbaijan experienced the “golden age” of their social and cultural life, the Renaissance stage.¹⁷ The scientist wrote this work based on many sources written in different languages. In that work, he presented to us the poorly illuminated aspects of the history of the Eldeniz state. The scientist enriched the history of our country with important information from written sources, with his articles dedicated to this state, and for the first time illuminated the history of this state in chronological order. The economic, social and cultural life of Azerbaijan during the Seljuk Empire was examined in this monograph, which is the product of his many years of hard work. In the work, the important role played by the Atabey state of Azerbaijan in the life of the peoples of the Middle East in the second half of the 12th - the first quarter of the 13th century was also shown. The author introduced many valuable sources and materials reflecting the political conditions in the Caucasus at that time into the scientific circulation for the first time through this monograph.¹⁸

The written sources that he involved in the research are a great contribution to the study of the history of Azerbaijan, as well as the history of the peoples of the South Caucasus, Front Asia, and Middle (Central) Asia as a whole. Thanks to the publication of the above-mentioned monograph and the publication of written sources, Z.M. Bunyadov published the work “The State of the Khorazmshahs-Anushtagins” in 1986. In his monographs, Z. Bunyadov presented the history of the intense struggle between the feudal lords of the region until the beginning of the 13th century based on the primary written sources. In 1978, the scientist’s monograph “The Azerbaijani

¹⁷ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985, – s. 221-226.

¹⁸ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985, – s. 11.

state of Atabeys (1136-1225 years)” published in Russian was awarded the State Prize of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1980. National Leader H.A. Aliyev (1923-2003), who appreciated this work, said: “The work of late academician Z.M. Bunyadov is one of the most valuable works written in the history of Azerbaijan”.¹⁹ Z.Bunyadov’s research the history and culture of Khorazm, his activities in the direction of solving the environmental problems of the Aral Sea were highly appreciated by the leadership of the Uzbekistan SSR, and he was elected an honorary citizen of the city of Urgenj.²⁰

In his monograph “Azerbaijan in the 7th-9th centuries” published in Russian in 1965 and translated into Azerbaijani in 1989, Z.M. Bunyadov studied the medieval sources and investigated the reasons for the Gregorianization and Armenianization of the Albanian ethnos, and how Armenian historians deliberately distorted Albanian written sources, and showed that they destroyed and falsified the history of Azerbaijan, and gave them a worthy answer on scientific grounds. Since 1987, Z.Bunyadov began to expose Armenian “researchers” and their supporters.

When evaluating the scientific activity of Z.M. Bunyadov, it can be noted that the school created by the scientist in the history of Azerbaijan lives on, and many researchers will use his translations from Arabic-language sources for a long time. Z.Bunyadov’s scientific activity can be assessed in his own words: “Today’s thinking gets its strength from yesterday’s”. I wish that not only historians, but also people from other fields will benefit from the results of my many years of work, and that they will ensure unbreakable connections between the hearts, minds and souls of the

¹⁹ Naxçıvan sancağının müfəssəl dəftəri. 9 məhərrəm 1140 (27 avqust 1727): / Giriş və tərcümə akademik Ziya Bünyadov və Hüsəməddin Məmmədov (Qaramanlı). – Bakı: Sabah, – 1997, – s. 48-49.

²⁰ Bax: Ölүmdən güclü. Təhriə Bünyadova. Ziya mənim tələyimidir. Ziya Bünyadov müasirlərinin xatirələrində. – Bakı: Elm, – 2002. – 240 s.

past and today”.²¹ The presented dissertation serves to fulfill the scientist’s dreams.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is academician Z. Bunyadov’s scientific creativity during the years 1959-1997, and the subject is the relation of the medieval history, historical-geographical, source studies, historiographical issues of Azerbaijan to current problems even today.

The goals and objectives of the research. The importance of the dissertation work is determined by the research object of the subject. The main goal of the dissertation is to investigate a part of the rich scientific heritage of Z.M. Bunyadov, which covers the medieval history of Azerbaijan, to comprehensively evaluate and research the scientific innovations brought by the scientist to the history of Azerbaijan, oriental studies, and many other scientific issues. In order to achieve this goal, the researcher tried to fulfill the following important tasks:

- To investigate the setting of problems related to the study of the medieval history of our people in the history of Azerbaijan until Z.M. Bunyadov;

- To determine the main source studies base of Z.M. Bunyadov’s research objects;

- on the basis of an objective and scientific approach to historical processes, to determine the innovations brought by Z. Bunyadov to many issues related to medieval Albania, including the borders of the Albanian state during the Sassanid period, the socio-political structure of the country, the religious-ideological and ethnic landscape of the Motherland;

- based on the written sources of the studied period, the course of the Arab invasions, Arab-Khazar relations, political position of Albania in these circumstances and the role of the Armenian Gregorian Church in the abolition of the Mehrani dynasty, to investigate the scientist’s attitude to the issues of the socio-economic

²¹ Bünyadov Z.M. Biblioqrafiya. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004, – s. 5.

development of Azerbaijan during the Caliphate, that is, to express a specific attitude to the style of writing, and at the same time to reveal biased opinions about the legacy of the scientist in the Motherland and world history;

- To shed light on the scientist's attitude to the causes of the religious-political and ideological uprisings that led to the collapse of the Arab Caliphate, the first feudal states in Azerbaijan, and to confirm the objectivity of that attitude with the latest research;

- To examine Z. Bunyadov's scientific ideas and conclusions related to the political and social relations established in Azerbaijan in the 12th-13th centuries, the Atabey state and its place in the history of Azerbaijan statehood, interstate relations of the time, issues of historical geography, and to show the main directions of the scientist's research in this field;

- by examining the works done by the orientalist, historian Z. Bunyadov in the field of source studies, to determine his attitude to those sources, translations, and the place of these sources in the illumination of the history of Azerbaijan.

Research methods. The methodological basis of the research work is the historical research method. All the sources and data included in the research were systematized based on a critical approach, the problem was investigated based on the comparison of materials and facts reflected in various research works; sources, facts and events were summarized, and an attempt was made to interpret them comprehensively. In the course of the research, preference was given to historicity, a scientific approach to historical events, and comparative analysis.

Main provisions of the defence.

- Z. Bunyadov is a fundamental researcher of the early medieval history of Azerbaijan, and the directions defined for our historiography in his works are still relevant today;

- The borders of early medieval Albania, defined by scientists, prevented the Armenian claims to the historical lands of Azerbaijan on a scientific level;

- The progress and mechanism of the Arab invasions were systematically studied by Z.M. Bunyadov, the Arab-Khazar-Albanian relations were comprehensively investigated, while the scientist approached history from the perspective of Azerbaijani statehood;

- The scholar's scientific conclusions on the issues of ideology, Islamization and ethnogenesis of the Khurrami movement have contradictory points with our contemporary historiography;

- Z.M. Bunyadov followed the socio-economic issues in the history of Azerbaijan in the 3rd-11th centuries based on sources and gave a scientific explanation of them;

- He prevented the Armenian evil-doers who try to usurp the historical heritage of Azerbaijan by proving at a scientific level that the feudal lords of Albanian origin were not Armenian;

- 9th-13th centuries Azerbaijani statehood, the origin and activities of dynasties were widely covered by Z.M. Bunyadov, and the groundless claims of Armenian and Georgian historians were answered;

- The scholar's fundamental research on the Seljuk invasions and the state of the Atabegs of Azerbaijan is an important contribution to our nation's statehood history;

- Z. Bunyadov enriched the source studies of Azerbaijan by translating the sources of our 3rd-18th centuries history.

Scientific novelty of the research. The dissertation is the first scientific-research work dedicated to the comprehensive study of the research works of the scientist in the history of the Motherland, which illuminates the medieval history of the Azerbaijani people, and the information reflected in the sources. In the dissertation work, an attempt was made to define the scientific innovations brought by Z. Bunyadov to the history of Azerbaijan and oriental studies, and the role of these innovations in the development of history. Other aspects that determine the scientific innovation of the dissertation are the following:

- In the work, an attempt was made to evaluate Z. Bunyadov's

attitude to the history of the early medieval ages, especially to the main development directions of ancient and early medieval Azerbaijani Albania, to the problems and mistakes created by Armenian and Soviet historians in this field;

- in the dissertation, an effort was made to comprehensively study the attitude of the scientist to the socio-political processes and events that took place in Azerbaijan on the eve of the Arab invasions and during the period of Arab rule, the position and role of religion, and the investigation of the factors that played a leading role in the formation of the nation;

- in the research work, the place of the scholar's monograph "Azerbaijan in the 7th-9th centuries" in the science of Homeland and world history is determined on the basis of critical (including biased) opinions written about the work;

- In the dissertation, based on Z. Bunyadov's views on the religious and political uprisings that took place in Azerbaijan, including the Khurrami movement that led to the weakening of the Arab Caliphate, the statements of various scholars on the ideology of that movement during the life of the academician and later, on the emergence of feudal states in Azerbaijan as a result of this movement, considerations in the science of history on the creation of these states were analyzed;

- Z. Bunyadov's provisions on the political structure, political history of the Azerbaijani Atabey state, and its position in the international relations of the time were analyzed in detail;

- The special value of the translation and interpretation of medieval eastern sources, which constitute an important part of Z.M. Bunyadov's scientific creativity, in the history of the Motherland, and its importance for the science of history, was first attempted to comprehensively analyze this heritage.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The materials and scientific results obtained during the research can be used in the study of many issues of the history of the Azerbaijani people from the 3rd to the 18th centuries, in the writing and

publication of generalized works on Azerbaijan history, in the process of education, training and historical propagation.

Approbation and application. The research work was carried out at the department “Medieval history of Azerbaijan” of A.A. Bakikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology of ANAS. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the author’s 9 published articles and scientific reports at three international conferences.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation was completed at the department “Medieval history of Azerbaijan” of A.A. Bakikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. It was discussed with the participation of invited experts at the extended meeting of the mentioned department, and recommended to be defended.

The total volume of the dissertation, including structural sections. The total volume of the dissertation (the bibliography being exception) is 287960 characters. Introduction – 22.953 characters, Chapter I – 98422 characters, Chapter II – 101786 characters, Chapter III – 47.619 characters and conclusion 17180 characters

II.THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation, the relevance of the researched topic is justified, the level of development of the research is explained; the goals and objectives of the dissertation are taken into account, the theoretical and methodological bases, scientific innovation and scientific-practical significance of the research are explained.

Chapter I of the dissertation work is entitled “**Z.M. Bunyadov as a researcher of the early medieval history of the Azerbaijani people**”. This chapter consists of two sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter entitled “**The history of the Azerbaijani people before the**

Arab invasions”, among the problems of the history of the 3rd-7th centuries of Azerbaijan the political, ethno-confessional history and the answers given to false territorial claims of “Armenian historians”, the issues of historical geography in Z. Bunyadov’s monograph **“Azerbaijan in the 7th-9th centuries”** were analyzed and the importance of the research was brought into consideration. Here, the positive opinions of various scientists about the monograph, ²² examples of the blackening company of “Armenian and pro-Armenian scientists” against the work are given in detail.²³

²² Бейлис, В.М. Целеустремленный и плодотворный труд (Зия Мусаевич как источниковед и историк) // *Ölümündən güclü.* – Bakı: Elm, – 2002, – s.240; Беляев, Е.А. Отзыв о работе З.М.Бунятова «Азербайджан в VII-IX вв.», представляемой в качестве диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора исторических наук // <http://ziyabunyadov.com/ru/otvct/>; Бунятова, Т. Зия – моя судьба // Сильнее смерти. Зия Бунятов в воспоминаниях современников. – Баку: Elm, – 2002, с.41; Велиханлы, Н.М. Зия Муса оглы Бунятов – выдающийся ученый Азербайджана // <https://yadi.sk/i/KtZiFxtiiTpGv>; Грязневич, П.А. Отзыв о работе З.М.Бунятова «Азербайджан в VII-IX вв.» // https://yadi.sk/i/kc94_QohiTWEJ; Бунятов, З.М. Размышления по поводу книги А.Н.Тер-Гевондяна «Армения и Арабский халифат» (Ереван: 1977, 319 с.) // – Баку: Известия Академии наук Азербайджанской ССР. Серия истории, философии и права. – 1977. – №4, – с. 115-116; Мамедова, Ф.Дж. Он был светочем истинного мира // – Bakı: Azərbaycan şərqşünaslığı. – 2012. №2 (8), – s. 22-23; Brands, H.W. Azerbaidshan im VII-IX Jh. // ZQDM.– Frankfurt a. M.: – Bd 119, – 1968, – pp. 198-199.

²³ К освещению проблем истории и культуры Кавказской Албании и восточных провинций Армении // <http://armenianhouse.org/caucasian-albania>; Мнацаканян, А.Ш., Ссвак П.С. По поводу книги З. Бунятова «Азербайджан в VII IX вв.» // К освещению проблем истории и культуры Кавказской Албании и восточных провинций Армении / Составитель П.М.Мурадян. – Ереван: Изд-во Ереванского университета, – 1991, – с. 296-310; Мелик-Огаджанян, К.А. Историко-литературная концепция З.Бунятова // Ереван: Вестник архивов Армении, – 1968. №2, – с.169-189; Hewsen, Robert H. Ethno-History and Armenian influence upon the Caucasian Albanians // Classical Armenian Culture. Influence and Creativity / by Th.Samuclian. – 1982. №4, – p. 27-40; Бунятов, З.М. Ответ моим критикам и оппонентам // <https://www.ziyabunyadov.com/blank-eliga>; Бабалян, Л.О. Социально-экономическая и политическая история Армении XIII-XIV вв. / Л.О.Бабалян. – Москва: Наука, – 1969. – 336 с.; Алекперов, А.Ф. Еще раз об этносе-разрушителе или о чем звенит колокольчик В.А.Шнирельмана (рецензия на книгу В.А.Шнирельмана «Войны памяти. Мифы идентичность и политика в

Defining the borders of early medieval Albania was a very important issue.

Based on the primary sources of the period, Z. Bunyadov for the first time investigated the history of Albanian Christianity, the structure of the Albanian church, and Albanian literature. He wrote in his answer to the Armenian researchers: "Both written sources and archaeological excavation materials show that at the beginning of the 5th century, the northern part of Azerbaijan (Arran) had its own alphabet. A fragment of the Albanian alphabet found during the excavation in Mingachevir confirms that Arran had its own, local script in the 7th-8th centuries, and this script existed before the establishment of Arab rule in the country."²⁴ The scholar analyzed in detail the campaigns of the Khazars, the years of their rule in Azerbaijan, Sassanid-Byzantine relations, and correctly evaluated the political activity of the Albanian patriarch Viro.²⁵

In the researches of Z. Bunyadov, the information about the marches of the Arabs to Azerbaijan, the occupation process, the social relations that arose during this period, the towns, the new tax system, the resettlement policy, the results of Gregorianization, popular movements and ideology is explained in the second sub-chapter entitled **"Azerbaijan as part of the Arab Caliphate"**. The scientist has specified the times of the battles of the Sasanian-Arab war, and highlighted the participation of Albanians, especially Javanshir, in this war.²⁶

In the monographs of Z.M. Bunyadov, the distances between the towns, crossings and trade routes in the territory of Azerbaijan

Закавказье. Москва: 2003)» // – Баку: «Азербайджан и азербайджанцы». – 2010. №1-2. Vol. 105-106, – с.48-63.

²⁴ Bünyadov Z.M. Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə. Bakı: Azərənəşr, 1989, 336 s., s.58.

²⁵ Мамедова, Ф.Дж. Кавказская Албания и албаны / Ф.Дж.Мамедова. – Баку: Центр Исследований Кавказской Албании, – 2005. 161.

²⁶ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1989, – s. 72-73, 80, 117.

and in the neighborhood are precisely indicated.²⁷ Here there is information about the money that circulated in the territory of Azerbaijan during the Sassanids and the Arab Caliphate.²⁸

Z.M. Bunyadov also analyzed Javanshir's relations with the Byzantine Empire and the Khazar Khanate in the 50s and 60s of the 7th century.²⁹ After the Arabs broke connections of Albania's lands with Byzantium, Javanshir ended his vassal relationship with the Byzantine emperor. In 667, he met the caliph Muawiya in Sham (Damascus). The scholar wrote that "the year 667 was his first and only visit to Damascus".³⁰

In 685 using the weakness of the Arabs under the pretext of the death of Javanshir the Khazars entered Albania. Varaz-Tiridates could not maintain his power by maneuvering between three powerful states. In 705, the Ishkhan rule was abolished in Albania, and Albania became part of the Arab Caliphate under the name "Arran".

The monograph also touched on the social situation, land and tax policy in Azerbaijan during the Arab era.³¹

Z.Bunyadov was also interested in the administrative management of the Arab Caliphate in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan was included in the third region ruled by governor-general together with Arran, "Armeniyye", Algeria and Asia Minor. The borders of Azerbaijan stretched from Derbend to Zanjan. This historical-administrative unit has nothing to do with "Armenia", which was

²⁷ Bünyadov, Z.M. *Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə* / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1989, – s.141-162.

²⁸ Bünyadov, Z.M. *Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə* / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1989, – s. 147-149.

²⁹ Bünyadov, Z.M. *Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə* / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1989, – s. 75-76.

³⁰ Bünyadov Z.M. *Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə* / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1989, – s.77

³¹ Bünyadov, Z.M. *Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə* / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1989, – s. 83-84, s. 113-114, s. 126, s. 129.

created in 1918.

In Z.M. Bunyadov's first monograph, issues of ethnogenesis were also touched upon.

Z.M. Bunyadov introduced the Pavlikian movement into the history of Azerbaijan as a new research problem. This movement originated in Albania, and from there it spread to the territory of "Armeniyye" and the Byzantine Empire. Pavlikians are mentioned in 706/707 and in 768 in Partav (Barda) church resolutions. According to Z.M. Bunyadov, "Balaskanians or Beylaganians could have been Pavlikians".³²

The Khurrami movement and Babek are also reflected in the work. For the first time in Soviet historiography, the scientist collected and systematized all the information about the concept of "Khurram" while studying the Khurrami movement led by Babek. N.M. Velikhanli continued Z.M. Bunyadov's ideas about the word "Khurram" and wrote that the word "Khurram" does not come from the Persian concept of "khur, khvar-fire, sun", but from "khvarena", "khurra" (Arabic "abundance", i.e. originated from the concept of "divine blessing").³³ Recently, the facts about "Babek's being a Muslim" is also said.³⁴

According to Z.M. Bunyadov, Bazz Castle was located in the west of Varsa and in the east of modern Ordubad, somewhere between these two locations, in the area surrounded by the Araz (Araxes) River from the north, the Garasu River from the east, the Ahar River from the south, and the Hajilarchayi River from the west, i.e. a mountain province Garadagh.³⁵

³² Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə / Z.M. Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – 1989, – s. 213, 216, 218.

³³ Vəlixanlı, N.M. Bir daha xürrəmilər, xürrəmdinlər, babəkilər və onların ideya sələfləri və xələfləri haqqında // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Elmlər Akademiyasının xəbərləri. Tarix, fəlsəfə və hüquq seriyası. – 1997, №1-4, – s. 93-94.

³⁴ Bayramlı, C.M. Babək və hürəmilik (yalanlar və gerçəklər) / C.M. Bayramlı. – Bakı: Kitab aləmi, – 2011, – s. 23.

³⁵ Вах: Буниятов, З.М. О местонахождении средневековых городов-крепостей

Chapter II of the dissertation work is entitled **“The medieval statehood history of the Azerbaijani people in the scientific creativity of Z.M. Bunyadov”**. This chapter consists of two sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter entitled **“The place and role of the 9th-11th centuries feudal states in the history of Azerbaijani statehood”**, the significance of Z.M. Bunyadov’s proof in Soviet history that the feudal lords of Albanian origin were not Armenians was brought into consideration, and the origin and activity of Mazyadi and Saji dynasties, which laid the foundations of the Shirvanshah and Saji states in Azerbaijan during the collapse of the Arab Caliphate, Arab migration policy, the scholar’s researches related to Sanars and Saqlabs (Slavs or Slavic people) were analyzed.

During the collapse of the Caliphate, one of the states that emerged on the territory of Azerbaijan was the state of the Shirvanshahs (Mazyadis). The services of Z. Bunyadov are particularly important in the study of this problem. He noted that the first official Melik of Shirvan was Yazid ibn Mazyad al-Sheybani, a member of the Rabia tribe, who was the ruler of “Azerbaijan, Armeniyye, Arran and Derbend” at the same time. In 851, Caliph Mutawakkil gave Bab al-Abwab (Derbend) to Muhammad ibn Khalid as an iqta. Muhammad ibn Khalid was appointed the last governor of the Caliphate in Azerbaijan, “Armeniyye” and Arran in about 856 with the help of Bugha al-Kabir. In 861, Heysam ibn Khalid took advantage of the death of his brother Mutawakkil and the riots in Baghdad, and declared the “independence” of Shirvan.³⁶

Z.M. Bunyadov studied the works of researchers dealing with the Saji state and noted that “their authors were not familiar with the main sources that shed light on the history of this dynasty”. The

Базз и Шаки // – Москва: Краткие сообщения Института народов Азии (АН СССР). – Выпуск. 47. – Арабские страны. – 1961, – с. 89-93.

³⁶ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1989, – s. 195.

scientist noted “that historical figure (Aas-s-Saj Divdad - E.Q.) was from the mountainous village of Jankakat in Usrushana, and was one of the famous Turkish commanders and the founder of the eponymous dynasty”.³⁷

After suppressing the riots in Baghdad in 892, Caliph al-Mutadid Muhammad ibn Abu Saj again appointed the viceroy of Azerbaijan, “Armeniyye” and other mountainous countries. A coin was minted in his name during the reign of Muhammad in 898. During the reign of Yusuf, Arran, Sheki and Shirvan were united to the Saji state. For the first time during the reign of Yusif, the lands of Azerbaijan were united into a single state.

As early as 915, the territory of Azerbaijan within the Saji state “extended to the towns of Ani and Dvin in the west, to the Caspian Sea in the east, to Zanzan in the south, and to Darben in the north. Yusif ibn Abu-s-Saj was eager to attack the Khazar Khaganate and reduce their influence on Azerbaijan by restoring the Derbend fortress.”³⁸ While illuminating the history of the Saji state, the scientist looked superficially at the Russian raids on the shores of the Caspian Sea and Azerbaijan.

In the second sub-chapter entitled **“Azerbaijan Atabey state as an important stage in the history of statehood”**, the necessity of writing a monograph by the author dedicated to the history of that state and the issues highlighted in the work are considered. Z. Bunyadov’s research on the Seljuk invasion of Azerbaijan, the military and political events that took place in the Seljuk state of Iraq during the last period of the Great Seljuk Empire (1055-1157), becoming of Shamseddin Eldeniz an independent ruler, and his internal and foreign policy were analyzed here. The relations between Arslan Shah (1160-1176)-Mohammed Jahan Pahlavan,

³⁷ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1989, – s. 196.

³⁸ Алекперов, А.Ф. По поводу происхождения некоторых названий // – Bakı: Türkologiya, – 2011. 4 c. s.62-63.

Abbasid caliph - Togrul III - Qizil Arslan, Abubekr - Togrul III - Qutluq Inanj - Khorazmshah Tekesh were analyzed in the monograph.

The structure of the Atabey state and the study of socio-economic issues were also considered in this sub-chapter. Z. Bunyadov's work about Atabey - Shirvanshah relations, the genealogy of the Shirvanshahs and their cultural construction work are also analyzed in this sub-chapter. The coming to power of the Eldeniz dynasty in Azerbaijan in the 12th-13th centuries was one of the results of those processes. Azerbaijani Atabeys played a leading role in these processes.³⁹ Z.M. Bunyadov noted that in 1136, Sultan Masud gave Arran to Eldeniz as iqta, and after that he gradually possessed the entire Azerbaijan. In November 1160, Eldeniz came to Hamadan together with Arslan Shah and his 20.000 men troops. They put a crowned Arslanshah in a solemn ceremony. From that day, Shamseddin Eldeniz was appointed "Great atabey", his eldest son Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan was appointed the amir-hajibi of the sultan, and his second son Gizil Arslan was appointed the supreme commander of the sultan's army.⁴⁰ Shamseddin Eldeniz was the real head of the Seljuk sultanate of Iraq.⁴¹ Z. Bunyadov conducted a scientific debate with R.A.Huseynov regarding the "atabey" institution, and explained the essence of that institution during the Eldeniz period.⁴² During the reign of Shamseddin Eldeniz, the

³⁹ Вах: Топурна, П.А. З.М.Бунятов. Государство атабеков Азербайджана (1136-1125). Баку: Элм, 1978 // – Москва: Народы Азии и Африки. – 1982, №5, – с.189-192.

⁴⁰ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 44-46.

⁴¹ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 171-172.

⁴² Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 173; Гусейнов, Р.А. Титулатура и тамга Ильдегизидов // – Баку: Советская тюркология. – 1970, №4, – с. 89; Гусейнов, Р.А. Иракские Сельджукиды, Ильдегизиды в Закавказье // Палестинский сборник, – Ленинград: Издательство «Наука» Ленинградское Отделение, – Выпуск 21, –

territory of the state extended from Tiflis to Mekran. Based on source data, Z. Bunyadov wrote that the towns of Nakhchivan, Ani, Dabil and Hilat were within the borders of Azerbaijan.⁴³

Z. Bunyadov traced the administrative, military, financial, judicial, administrative and bureaucratic apparatus of the Atabey state of Azerbaijan, its ethnic composition, provinces and forms of land ownership based on sources. The administrative management system in the state of the Azerbaijani Atabeys was the same as in the Seljuks. The palace (dargah, bargah) of the Azerbaijani Atabeys was organized according to the original nomadic way of life, as was the case with the Seljuks. The scientist believed that the frequent change of capitals both in the Seljuk sultans and in the state of Azerbaijani Atabeys should be explained by this.⁴⁴

Z. Bunyadov divided the foreign policy of Eldeniz into “western” and “eastern” branches. When the author said “western policy”, he meant the struggle against the Abbasids and the forces allied with them. Z. Bunyadov meant the relations of Eldeniz with the Khorezmshahs (1167,1169 years) under the term “eastern policy”.⁴⁵

In his monograph, Z. Bunyadov also investigated the relations of Azerbaijani Atabeys with Georgian rulers. According to the scientist, the Georgians were in conflict with the Eldeniz even before the Mongol attacks. Information about the wars of 1161-1163, 1166, 1174 was analyzed here [51-53].⁴⁶

1970, – с. 190-193.

⁴³ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 50-52.

⁴⁴ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 176.

⁴⁵ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 47-65; Гусейнзаде, Р.А. Сельджукская эпоха истории Кавказа / Р.А.Гусейнзаде. – Москва: Kremlin Multimedia, – 2013. – с. 90-91.

⁴⁶ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985, – s. 51-53,

Jahan Pahlavan enthroned Togrul III on the sultan's throne and at the same time became his atabey. Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan also focused on preventing feudal separatism. He was able to regulate his relations with Khorezmshah Tekesh and the Abbasid caliph and to implement an independent policy. For Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan, the most difficult issue in foreign policy was the security of the western borders. He died here in 1186. "Measures implemented by Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan did not help to strengthen the central government".⁴⁷

The rise to power of Gizil Arslan after his death is also analyzed in detail in the monograph. After Gizil Arslan subdued the Georgians and the Hamadan rebels, the caliph formalized his title "sultan". He became the absolute ruler of the Seljuk Sultanate of Iraq. The scientist believed that he was killed by the Ismailis in 1191.⁴⁸

Z.M. Bunyadov highlighted the struggle for power between Abubekr, Gutlug Inanj, Amir Amiran and Togrul III after the death of Gizil Arslan.⁴⁹ According to Z. Bunyadov, on the eve of the Mongol-Turkish campaigns, the Azerbaijani Atabeys were actually vassals of the Khorezmshahs, and the campaign of Jalaladdin Mankburnu in 1225 should be considered fully justified from the viewpoint of feudal rights.⁵⁰ Following the Mongol, then Kipchak and Georgian attacks, the author writes that in 1225, the Azerbaijani Atabey state was put an end by Jalaluddin.⁵¹

Z. Bunyadov also talked about the relations of the Azerbaijani

⁴⁷ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 71-75.

⁴⁸ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 83- 87.

⁴⁹ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 89-93.

⁵⁰ Бунятов, З.М. Государство Хорезмшахов-Ануштегинидов (1097-1231 гг.) / З.М.Бунятов. – Москва: Наука, – 1986. – 248 с.

⁵¹ Bünyadov, Z.M. Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti / Z.M.Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 112-117.

Atabey state with the Shirvanshahs in the years 1063-1226.⁵²

Z.M. Bunyadov's great success as a scientist was the detailed study of that period of our history, the historical evaluation of the Azerbaijani states and their activities, the ethnic origin of the ruling dynasties, and the answers to the Armenian and Georgian claims.

Chapter III of the dissertation work is entitled **“The importance of the sources included in the scientific circulation by Z.M. Bunyadov in the study of the early medieval history of Azerbaijan”**. Here, were analyzed the source studies activities of the scientist who was fluent in several Eastern and European languages, the research history of the sources included in the scientific circulation, their characteristics, and information about the authors of manuscript copies were reviewed.

Z. Bunyadov, who studied the history of Albania, presented to the readers “History of Albania” by Musa Kalankatuklu, “Qanunnameh (The Law Code)” by Mkhitar Gosh⁵³, and “Brief History of the Country of Albania” by Yesai Hasan-Jalal.⁵⁴ Another work that the scientist included in the scientific circulation is “Anonymous Armenian Chronicle”.⁵⁵

Translations from Arabic-language sources also occupy an important place in Z.M. Bunyadov's creativity. One of the main sources reflecting the history of Azerbaijan, published in 1973 in the scholar's translation, is the work “Sirat al-sultan Jalaladdin Mankburni” by

⁵² Bünyadov, Z.M. *Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti* / Z.M. Bünyadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 136-171.

⁵³ Kalankatuklu, Moisey. *Albaniya tarixi; Qoş Mxitar. Alban salnaməsi* / M.Kalankatuklu, M.Qoş. – Bakı: Elm, – 1993. – 272 s.; Qoş, Mxitar. *Alban xronikası* // – Bakı: AzSSP EA-nın xəbərləri. İctimai elmlər seriyası. – 1960. №3, – 268 s.

⁵⁴ Хасан-Джалалиян, Есаи. *Краткая история страны албанской (1702-1722) / Предисловие и подготовка к изданию академика З.М.Бунятова* / Хасан-Джалалиян Есаи. – Баку: Элм, – 1989. – 48 с.

⁵⁵ *Армянская анонимная хроника 1722-1736 гг. Издание второе* / Перевод с турецкого и примечания академика Азербайджанской ССР З.М.Бунятова. – Баку: Элм, – 1988. – 100 с.

Shihabeddin Muhammad al-Nasavi, which sheds light on Jalaladdin's life path.⁵⁶ The work "Akhbar ad-Dawlat as-Saljuqiya" ("News about the Seljuk State"), which belongs to Al-Husayni and was translated by the scholar in 1980, is especially valuable.⁵⁷ In 1981, the scientist translated certain parts of the book "Kitab al-Futuh" by Ahmad ibn Asam al-Kufi related to South Caucasus into Russian. There are important materials about Arab military campaigns, Arab settlers, Arab-Khazar wars, Babek and his arrest.⁵⁸ One of the sources translated by Z. M. Bunyadov is the work "Mujam al-buldan" by Yaqt al-Rumi al-Hamawi, an Arabic-speaking geographer and traveler. The scientist's research proves that the names of 25 towns, fortresses and villages of Azerbaijan were overlooked in that translation.⁵⁹ The scientist also translated the geographical work of the 14th century author Hamdullah Ghazvini called "Nuzhat al-gulub" ("The Delight of Hearts").⁶⁰ Another source presented in his translation is the compilation work of the 14th-15th centuries author Abdurrashid al-Bakuvi's "Talkhis al-Asar wa ajaib al-malik al-gahhar" ("Summary of Monuments and Miracles of Mighty Rulers"). The author's detailed information about the city of Baku indicates that he lived here. According to Z. Bunyadov, this work was written no later than H.816 (1413/1414).⁶¹

⁵⁶ Ан-Насави, Шихаб ад-Дин Мухаммад. Жизнеописание султана Джалал ад-Дина Манкбурны / Пер. с арабского, предисловие, комментарии, примечания и указатели З.М.Буниятова / Ш.М.Ан-Насави. – Баку: Элм, – 1973. – 494 с.

⁵⁷ ал-Хусайни, Садр ад-Дин Али. Ахбар ал-даулаг ас-сельджукийа / Пер. З.М.Буниятова / С.А.ал-Хусайни. – Москва: Восточная Литература, – 1980. – 272 с.

⁵⁸ ал-Куфи, Ахмад ибн Асам. Книга завоеваний (извлечения по истории Азербайджана VII-IX вв.) / Пер. с араб. З.М.Буниятова / А.А.ал-Куфи. – Баку: Элм, – 1981. – 84 с.

⁵⁹ Йакут, ал-Хамави. Муджам ал-Булдан (Сведения об Азербайджане) / ал-Х.Йакут. – Баку: Элм, – 1983. – 65 с.

⁶⁰ Хамдаллах Казвини. Нузхат-ал-кулуб. (Материалы по Азербайджану) / Хамдаллах Казвини. – Баку: Элм, – 1983. – 65 с.

⁶¹ Bakuvi, Ə. Təlxis əl-Əsar və əcaib əl-məlik əl-qəhhar / Ə.Bakuvi. – Bakı: Şur, – 1992, – с. 3.

In 1980, the part about the Caucasian peoples from the “Book of Understanding the World” by Sultaniyye Archbishop Ioann de Qalonifontibus was published in the translation of Z. Bunyadov.⁶² The translation was made from the work written on the basis of materials collected by the archbishop about local peoples during his journey to the Caucasus. In 1984, Z. Bunyadov published the work “Travel to Europe, Asia and Africa from 1394 to 1427” by the German traveler Johann Schiltberger.⁶³ In 1990, Z.M. Bunyadov translated Nizamaddin Shami’s (or Shanb-i Ghazani’s) “Zafarnameh”⁶⁴ related to the Timurid era, and in 1997 “Tarikhnameh”⁶⁵ by al-Salmāni and included them in scientific circulation.

The scholar also published the materials of our 15th-16th centuries history: “Amir Yashbey’s March”⁶⁶, “Tarikh-e Selaniki”⁶⁷ by Mustafa Efendi Selaniki, “Tarikh”⁶⁸ by Mehmed Solak-zade, “Tarikh” by Ibrahim Efendi Pechevi.⁶⁹

The 18th century “Detailed book of the Nakhchivan sanjag” was published in 1997 under the editorship of Z.M. Bunyadov.

⁶² Галонифонтибус, Иоанн. Сведения о народах Кавказа (1404 г.). (Из сочинения «Книга познания мира») / И.Галонифонтибус. – Баку: Элм, – 1980. – 44 с.

⁶³ Путешествие Ивана Шильтбергера с 1394 года по 1427 год / Перевод со старонемецкого Ф.К.Бруна // Записки императорского Новороссийского Университета. Год первый. – Одесса: Изд. Л.Нитчк, – 1867. Том I, – 167 с.

⁶⁴ Şami, Nizaməddin. Zəfər-namə (Azərbaycanın və qonşu ölkələrin tarixinə dair iqtibaslar). Türk dilinə tərcümə edən akademik Z.M.Bünyadov / N.Şami. – Bakı: Elm, – 1992. – 33 s.

⁶⁵ Ас-Салмани, Тадж ад-Дин. Тарих-наме / Т.Ас-Салмани. – Баку: Элм, – 1997. – 142 с.

⁶⁶ Ал-Халаби, Мухаммед. Поход эмира Йашбска / М.Ал-Халаби. – Баку: Элм, – 1985. – 98 с.

⁶⁷ Selaniki, Mustafa Əfəndi. Tarix-e Selaniki. 1563-1600-cü illər: Azərbaycan və qonşu ölkələrin tarixinə dair iqtibaslar / Osmanlı dilindən tərcümə Z.M.Bünyadov / M.Ə.Selaniki. – Bakı: Elm, – 1992. – 76 s.

⁶⁸ Solak-zadə, Mehmed. Tarix (Azərbaycan tarixinə aid iqtibaslar) / M.Solak-zadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1992. – 84 s.

⁶⁹ Печевы, И.Э. История (Извлечения по истории Азербайджана...) / Пер. и ком. З.М.Бунятова / И.Э.Печевы. – Баку: Элм, – 1988. – 98 с.

Z.M. Bunyadov's activity in the field of source studies was not limited to the investigation of medieval sources. His translations related to medieval linguistics,⁷⁰ seismology,⁷¹ medicine,⁷² and astronomy⁷³ are also discussed in this chapter.

These translations by him give us the opportunity to approach the history of the Azerbaijani people and other neighboring nations, the ethno-cultural evolution of a large region, many problems related to religious-ideological life, historical geography, border issues, socio-economic and political relations in a new way.

Thus, when we study the multifaceted scientific creativity of Z. Bunyadov, we see once again that he is an outstanding translator, orientalist, historian, and scholar on source studies.

The main generalizations of the research and the main conclusions of the dissertation are reflected in the **“Conclusion”**. Taking into account the impossibility of covering this rich heritage in its entirety, we have come to the following scientific conclusions regarding the work of the academician on the medieval history of Azerbaijan that we are investigating:

In the research works of the scientist related to the history of the early centuries of the Azerbaijani people, he defined the historical boundaries of our homeland;

The socio-economic relations in Azerbaijan on the eve of the Arab attacks, were studied in detail, the internal life of the country was examined based on the information contained in the synchronous

⁷⁰ Əl-Əndəlusi, Əsirəddin Əbu Həyyan əl-Əndəlusi. Kitab əl-idrak li-lisan əl-ətrak / Ə.Ə.Н.Ə.Əl-Əndəlusi. – Bakı: Azəməşr, – 1992. – 104 s.

⁷¹ Ас-Суйути, Джамал ад-Дин Абд ар-Рахман. Кашф ас-салала ал-васф аз-залзала (трактат о землетрясениях) / Перевод с арабского, комментарии и примечания З.М.Бунятова / Д.А.Р.Ас-Суйути. – Баку: Элм, – 1983. – 79 с.

⁷² Аз-Захрави, Абу-л-Касим Халаф ибн Аббас. Трактат о хирургии и инструментах. Предисловие // Академик З.М.Бунятов. Избранные сочинения в 3 томах. – Баку: Элм, – 1999. – 206 с.

⁷³ Абу аль-Касим аль-Захрави // <http://711g.wordpress.com/2010/01/13/>

sources, and the issues related to the decisions of the Aquen Council of the Albanian Apostolic Church were analyzed for the first time;

For the first time in history, Z. Bunyadov objectively evaluated the political activity of the Albanian patriarch Viro, determined his position and role during the Sassanid and Khazar periods;

Z.M. Bunyadov, for the first time in the homeland history investigated the history of the Azerbaijani people of the 7th-9th centuries by using the original information of the Arabic-language sources, and gave a convincing answer to the inaccurate claims related to the history of Albania in the works of Armenian “researchers” with relevant source materials.

The history of the struggle against the Arabs in Azerbaijan is also reflected in the scientist’s scientific creativity. The scientist paid special attention to the Khurrami movement and Babek. Z. Bunyadov deeply analyzed the Khurrami-Babeki movement and characterized them as “ideological followers of the Mazdakies” and proved that the struggle of the Khurrami during the leadership of Babek was directly against the Arab caliphs and their religious ideology (Islam);

The scholar paid attention to the study of the Shirvanshah and Saji states in our history of statehood;

Z.M. Bunyadov’s monograph “The State of the Azerbaijani Atabeyes (1136-1225 years)” is of exceptional importance in the study of the history of the Azerbaijani people and the peoples of the South Caucasus. The scientist’s scientific provisions in this work are still worrying Armenians and their supporters. In 1980, the State Prize was presented to Z. Bunyadova for that work. This monograph by him is distinguished by its rich base of source studies;

He was also a famous scientist, translator, orientalist, scholar on source studies. Z. Bunyadov translated into Azerbaijani and Russian languages the Albanian sources that were falsified and translated into Armenian at the initiative of the Gregorian Church, conducted research and wrote comments on these sources. The scholar’s translations of parts of the Arabic-language sources on Azerbaijan give us a complete picture of the political structure and social relations of Azerbaijan in the

7th-9th centuries, the reasons for the beginning of the Khurrami movement, the composition of the movement's participants, and the reasons for the progress and defeat of this movement. Thanks to his translations from the Ottoman and Christian sources, we can get new information about the history of the Azerbaijani people in the 14th-17th centuries, the campaigns of Emir Teymur and Tokhtamysh Khan, Aghgoyunlu-Ottoman, Ottoman-Safavid relations;

Thus, Z.M. Bunyadov's scientific creativity, his approach to many historical issues, the sources he involved into investigation in the course of research laid the foundation for a new stage in the history and oriental studies, which began in the study of the history of not only the Azerbaijani people, but also the Turkish and Muslim peoples as a whole.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published scientific works of the author:

1. Ziya Bünyadovun yaradıcılığında Babək və Xürrəmilər hərəkatı // Pedaqoji Universitet Xəbərləri. Bakı-№1-2015, s.170-174.
2. Z.M.Bünyadovun "Azərbaycan VII-IX əsrlərdə" monoqrafiyasında Şəki hakimiyyətinə dair // Geo Strategiya. Bakı-№04 (28) iyul-avqust 2015, s.44-47.
3. Akademik Ziya Bünyadovun yaradıcılığında VII-IX əsrlər tarixinin bəzi problemlərinə dair // Tarix və onun problemləri 2. Bakı-2015, s.338-341.
4. Ziya Bünyadovun "Azərbaycan Atabəyləri dövləti (1136-1225)" monoqrafiyasında bəzi məsələlərə dair // Milli Azərbaycan Tarix Muzeyi -2015, s.245-256.
5. Akademik Ziya Bünyadovun yaradıcılığına dair // AMEA A.A.Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutunun Elmi əsərləri. Bakı 2014, cild 41-42-43, s. 322-334.
6. Ziya Bünyadovun tədqiqat əsərlərində Şirvanşahlar və Sacilər dövləti // Bakı Dövlət Universiteti. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" və Türk Dünyası. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud"un tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200

illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları 29 dekabr 2015-ci il. Bakı-2015, s.758-763.

7. Z.M.Bünyadovun yaradıcılığında orta əsrlər Azərbaycan tarixinə dair // Qafqaz Universiteti. Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 92 illiyinə həsr edilmiş Gənc Tədqiqatçıların III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı materialları - II kitab -17- 18 aprel 2015-ci il, Bakı, Azərbaycan, s.1462-1463.
8. З.М.Бунятов о некоторых вопросах истории Кавказской Албании // Національний педагогічний університет імені М.П.Драгоманова. ВГО Українська академія наук. Гілея. Випуск 99 (№8), Київ-2015, s.130-136.
9. The State of Atabays Of Azerbaijan as an Important Stage in The History of Statehood. 11th International Zeugma Conference on Scientific Research, March 18-20, 2024/ Gaziantep, Turkey, s. 491.

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