

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the manuscript right

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy degree

**GENOCIDE AND ETHNIC CLEANSING POLICY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF ARARAT (ARMENIA) AGAINST THE
AZERBAIJAN PEOPLE**

Specialization: 5507.01 – History of international relations

Field of science: History

Applicant: **Nigar Imran gizi Jamalova**

Baku – 2024

The dissertation work was performed at the department of "General history" of the Institute of History named after A.A. Bakikhanov of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Scientific supervisor: Full member of ANAS,
Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Yagub Mikayil oglu Mahmudov


Official Opponents: Corresponding member of ANAS,
Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Hajifakhreddin Yahya oglu Safarli

Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Associate Professor
Aida Rahim gizi Bagirova

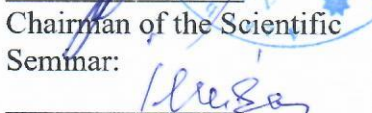
Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Associate Professor
Vasif Vagif oglu Gafarov

One-time Dissertation council BED 1.30/1 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A.Bakikhanov of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Chairman of the Dissertation


Council: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Karim Karam oglu Shukurov


Scientific Secretary of the Dissertation Council: Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Associate Professor
Hgar Vahid oglu Niftaliyev


Chairman of the Scientific Semmar: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Ismayil Maharram oglu Musa

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and degree of research of the topic. One of the most significant problems in the history of Azerbaijan is the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing committed by the Armenian ruling circles in a phased and planned manner against the people of Azerbaijan. Researching the ideological and political bases of this policy can help to draw correct conclusions from history, and it will also clearly reveal the historical inconsistency of the opinions voiced by some states (France, Armenia) against Azerbaijan and allow comparisons between the events of the past and the present. During the 44-day (September 27 - November 10, 2020) Patriotic War, which ended with the victory of Azerbaijan, the terrorist attacks by ballistic missiles on the residential areas of Azerbaijan (Ganja, Barda, Tartar, etc.) and as a result caused the death of the military and civilian population was a continuation of the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing of the Republic of Armenia since 1918. The fact that Armenia obstructed the process of signing the peace treaty with Azerbaijan, and the presence of revanchist tendencies within it demonstrates that there is a danger of continuing the policy of genocide in the future. For the above reasons, the issue needs to always keep it on the agenda makes it urgent to constantly investigate the problem of genocide and ethnic cleansing with the involvement of new documents.

The study of the problem by involving the documents of foreign archives is also relevant in terms of helping the effectiveness of the information war conducted today and will be continued in the future against the statements of Armenians about Azerbaijan that do not reflect the truth and are aimed at discrediting the country. President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev emphasized that the information war is proceeding and will be permanent.¹

On January 18, 2018, the decree signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev in connection with the 100th

¹İlham Əliyev Azərbaycan Gəncləri Gününün 25 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Gənclər Forumunda iştirak edib: [Elektron resurs] / – Bakı şəhəri, 02 fevral, 2022. URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55348>

anniversary of the genocide of Azerbaijanis ²once again proves that the topic is currently relevant for the history and state of Azerbaijan. The reason for reapplying to the problem of genocide and ethnic cleansing, which has been involved in sufficient research in the historiography of the homeland after Azerbaijan regained its independence is to further strengthen the thesis that there is a scientific basis for Azerbaijan's position on this relevant issue.

The scientific-research materials on the problem raised in the dissertation demonstrate diversity according to the period and place to which it belongs. Based on this diversity, the sources and historiography involved in the research can be divided into 3 parts: written sources of 1918-1920; Azerbaijan historiography after the restoration of independence (1991); Foreign historiography.

In 1918-1920, the archival documents, which were formed mainly as a result of the collection of facts and multilateral political relations, were involved in the research as primary written sources. The facts about the genocide committed by the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) against the population of Azerbaijan were recorded for the first time in the documents of the Extraordinary Investigation Commission during the ADR period. Published and unpublished archival materials of both domestic and foreign countries (Germany, Russia, England, Turkey, Georgia, Armenia) were widely used to achieve the purpose while writing the dissertation.

The documents in the archives of Azerbaijan ³mainly contain letters, telegrams and other writings of the ADR government,

²1918-ci il azərbaycanlıların soyqırımının 100 illiyi haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin Sərəncamı. İlham Əliyev, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti: [Elektron resurs] / – Bakı şəhəri, 18 yanvar, 2018. URL: <https://president.az/articles/26762>

³State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan (fund: 894, 897, 970); Archive of Public-Political Documents of the Affairs Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (fund: 277); Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin xarici siyasəti. Sənədlər məcmuəsi. Azərbaycan Respublikası Xarici İşlər Nazirliyi / Red. hey. sədri E.M.Məmmədov – Bakı, 2009; Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı 1918-ci il Mart soyqırımı. Sənədlər toplusu. İrəvan Quberniyasında soyqırımı (1918-1920-ci illər): [3 cildə] / Red. hey. sədri Y.M.Mahmudov, tərt. ed. İ.V.Niftəliyev. Bakı, c. 2 (2-ci kitab). – 2011; Azərbaycan Paris sülh konfransında (1919-1920) / Tərt. ed. V.M.

parliament, political representatives, local population, public organizations and foreign countries. Most of them are in Russian, a few in English and stored encrypted. The analysis of these documents made it possible to analyze the results of the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy committed by the Armenian ruling circles against the Azerbaijanis, as well as the activities of the ADR government against this policy.

The German archive ⁴ mainly stores copies of correspondence between the Ottoman state and Russia regarding the South Caucasus. The analysis of the information in these copies shows that Germany held consultations with its ally, the Ottoman state, on the political and social situation in the South Caucasus, and had a soft position on the issue of the creation of the Armenian state.

English-language written sources ⁵ mainly contain reports on the political and social situation in the South Caucasus, correspondence and agreements with political governments in the South Caucasus region. From the analysis of these sources, it is clear that although the English, American, and Italian missions in the South Caucasus initially showed a pro-Armenian or neutral position, they later considered the arguments of the ADR government to be right. Also, the Turkish origin of the

Quliyev – Bakı, 2008; Nəriman Nərimanov. Məktublar və Qarabağ məsələsinə dair sənədlər (təkmilləşdirilmiş yeni nəşri) / Elmi red. R.Mehdiyev, tərt. ed. T.Əhmədov. – Bakı, 2016; Zaqafqaziya Seyminin Müsəlman fraksiyasının və Azərbaycan Milli Şurası iclaslarının protokolları.1918-ci il / Baş red. A.Ə.Paşayev. – Bakı, 2006.

⁴Political Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany (PAAA) (fund: R11045, R11057, R11060, R11064); Azərbaycan tarixi arxiv sənədlərində (1918-1919). Almaniya Federativ Respublikasının Xarici İşlər Nazirliyinin Siyasi Arxivi: [2 cildə] / Red. hey. sədri Y.M.Mahmudov. – Bakı, c. 2. – 2014.

⁵Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti. Böyük Britaniyanın arxiv sənədləri / elmi red. Y.M.Mahmudov, tərt. ed. N.Ə.Maksvell – Bakı, 2008; Документы Британского национального архива по истории Южного Кавказа 1918-1920 годов / Под науч. ред. Я.М.Махмудова, сост.-ль Н.А.Максвелл. – Баку, т. 1, ч. 1, 2. – 2020; Armenia in documents of the U.S. Department of State 1917-1920 / Compiled and translated by G.G.Makhmourian, editor A.V.Gambaryan. – Yerevan: – 2017; Viscount, B. The treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire 1915-16: [Electronic resource] / Armenian Genocide Resource Center. – London, 1916. URL: <http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2005/07/120-british-blue-book-james-bryce.html>.

names of places in the documents once again confirms the creation of the Armenian state in ancient Azerbaijani lands.

The Turkish archives ⁶store the facts about the massacres against the Azerbaijanis, and the written sources that allow determining the military and political activities of the Ottoman state in the South Caucasus.

In document collections that reflect the archives of Russia ⁷, Georgia ⁸and Armenia, ⁹mainly contain information on the general situation in the South Caucasus, agreements, government decisions, protocols and telegrams.

After the restoration of Azerbaijan's independence, researches related to the facts of genocide against the people of Azerbaijan began. At first, the researches ¹⁰were mainly devoted to the genocide of March 31-April 2, 1918 committed in Baku. After the decree "On the Genocide

⁶Azərbaycan Cumhuriyeti 1918-1920 (Osmanlı Arşiv Belgeleri) / neşre hazırlayanlar Q.E.Şükürov, V.V.Qafarov. – İstanbul, 2018; Osmanlı belgelerinde ermeniler (1915-1920) / proje yöneticisi İ. Binark. – Ankara, 1995; Kaçaznuni, O. (Ermenistan'ın İlk Başbakanı). Taşnak partisi'nin yapacağı bir şey yok (1923 Parti Konferansı'na Rapor) / O.Kaçaznuni. – İstanbul, 2005.

⁷Azərbaycan tarixi arxiv sənədlərində. Rusiya Dövlət Sosial-Siyasi Tarix Arxivinin sənədləri. 1917-1920-ci illər: [3 cilddə] / Elmi red. Y.M.Mahmudov, tərt. ed. İ.V.Niftəliyev. – Bakı, c.1. – 2010; Perinçek, M.B. Rus Devlet Arşivlerinden 100 Belgede Ermeni Meselesi / M.B.Perinçek. – İstanbul, 2007; Шукюров, К.К. Азербайджан в системе международных отношений: 1648-1991. Документы и материалы / К.К.Шукюров. –Баку, 2020.

⁸Документы и материалы по внешней политике Закавказья и Грузии: [Электронный ресурс] / Сайт Библиотеки Русской Революции и Гражданской Войны. – Тифлис, 1919. – URL: <https://rev-lib.com/dokumenty-i-materialy-po-voyneshnej-politike-zakavkazya-i-gruzii/>

⁹Андралик Озаян (Документы и материалы) / Составители: А.О.Арутюнян и др. – Ереван, 1991; Нагорный Карабах в 1918-1923 гг. Сборник документов и материалов / Отв. ред. доктор исторический наук, проф. В.А.Микаелян. – Ереван, 1992; Барсегов, Ю.Г. Нагорный Карабах в международном праве и мировой политике. Документы и Коментарий: [в 2 томах]. Москва, т. 1. – 2008.

¹⁰Why Sumqayıt? A situational analysis. By Ziya Bunyadov: [Electronic resource] / Official website of journal "Visions of Azerbaijan". – Baku, 2010. – URL: <http://www.visions.az/en/news/37/692a5fa8/>; İsgəndərov, A.C. Azərbaycanca türk-müsəlman soyqırımı probleminin tarixşünaslığı 1918-1920 / A.C.İsgəndərov. – Bakı, 2006.

of Azerbaijanis" of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev on March 26, 1998, scientific research has become more widespread, and fundamental works, monographs have been published. Most of these works were researched on the basis of local and Russian, and sometimes Turkish and English sources. English, Turkish, and German sources were used more in the dissertation. While researching the topic, scientific works in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Russian and English languages were analyzed.

In modern Azerbaijani historiography, fundamental studies have been conducted on the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing committed by Armenian political circles against the people of Azerbaijan. These studies can be divided into two groups, individual regions (Iravan, Nakhchivan, Karabakh, Zangezur, Baku) and several regions in general. In the works of V. Abishov, I. Niftaliyev, H. Verdiyeva, N. Mustafa, K. Ismayilov, N. Mammadzade, S. Rustamova-Tohidi, special investigators of genocide issues by region¹¹, in the generalized studies related to genocide issues¹² (A. Pashayev,

¹¹ Abışov V.Ş. Bakıda 1918-ci il Mart soyqırımı / V.Ş.Abişov. Bakı, 2014; Нифталиев, И.В. Геноцид азербайджанцев в Иреванской губернии (1918-1920) / И.В.Нифталиев. – Баку, 2014; Verdiyeva, H.Y. İrəvan məkanında Azərbaycanlılara qarşı etnik təmizləmə: tarixi və hüquqi aspektdə / H.Y.Verdiyeva, C.Ş.Əlizadə; – Bakı, 2020; Mustafa N.Y. İrəvan quberniyasında Azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı (1918-1920) / N.Mustafa. – Bakı, 2017; İsmayilov, K.N. Zəngəzurda Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı soyqırımı (1918-1920) / K.N.İsmayilov. – Bakı, 2014; İsmayilov, K.N. Azərbaycanın Naxçıvan bölgəsi regional hərbi-siyasi proseslərdə (1917-1920) / K.N.İsmayilov. – Bakı, 2019; Мамедзаде, Н.Н. Геноцид азербайджанцев в Карабахском регионе Азербайджана (1918-1920) / Н.Н.Мамедзаде. – Баку, 2014; Rüstəmovə-Tohidi, S.A. 1918. Azərbaycan qırğınları şəkil və sənədlərdə / S.A.Rüstəmovə-Tohidi. – Bakı: – 2013; Рустамова-Тогиди, С.А. Март 1918 г. Баку. Азербайджанские погромы в документах / С.А. Рустамова-Тогиди. – Баку, 2009.

¹²Paşayev, A.Ə. XIX-XX əsrlərdə ermənilərin azərbaycanlılara qarşı ərazi iddiaları, soyqırımları və deportasiyaları / A.Ə.Paşayev. – Bakı, 2011; Qasımlı, M.C. “Erməni məsələsi”ndən “erməni soyqırımı”na: gerçək tarix axtarışında (1724-1920) / M.C.Qasımlı. – Bakı, 2014; Hacıyev, İ.M. Ermənilərin Azərbaycana qarşı ərazi iddiaları və qanlı cinayətləri / İ.M.Hacıyev. – Naxçıvan, 2012; Bayramov İ. Qərbi Azərbaycan: Tarixi həqiqətlər və ya Ermənistanın etnik təmizləmə siyasəti / İ.Bayramov. – Bakı, 2012; Историческая география Западного Азербайджана / Сост.ль. Асадов С., Науч. ред. Будагов Б. – Баку: – 1998; Халилов, А.Х. Геноцид

M.Gasimli, I. Hajiyev, etc.) the facts of the genocide and ethnic cleansing committed by the Armenian political circles against the people of Azerbaijan, and the fact that the ADR territory was subjected to military aggression and occupation were proven by numerous primary written sources, and important statistics and generalizations were conducted.

In addition to fundamental works, scientific-research works¹³ that contain chapters or information on the problem of the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of Armenia against Azerbaijanis were also reviewed. The chapters of these works reflect the research on the issues of genocide in the foreign policy of ADR, relations with Armenia, the interstate struggle for the lands of Azerbaijan and their consequences, the specific policy of foreign countries and the negative role played by Armenians in the implementation of this policy. Those studies were mainly used to conduct analogies with the processes proceeding in the world in the context of international relations while explaining the issues raised in the dissertation.

Researches¹⁴ of Y. Mahmudov, I. Bagirova, and G. Najafli were referred to the issues of Armenian-Turkish relations and activities of

против мусульманского населения Закавказья в 1917 - 1920 гг. в исторических источниках / А.Х.Халилов. – Баку, 2000, etc.

¹³Atnur, İ.E. Osmanlı idarəçiliyindən Sovet idarəçiliyinə qədər Naxçıvan (1918-1921) / İ.E.Atnur. – Naxçıvan, 2013; Cəfərli, E.Y. Naxçıvanda erməni-azərbaycan münəfiqəsi / E.Y.Cəfərli. – Bakı, 2009; Hacıyev, İ.M. Böyük güclərin Azərbaycanla bağlı geosiyasi maraqlarında Naxçıvanın yeri / İ.M.Hacıyev, E.A.Şıxəliyev, E.Y.Cəfərli, M.S.Şabanov; – Bakı, 2017; Qasımov, M.C. Birinci Dünya müharibəsi illərində böyük dövlətlərin Azərbaycan siyasəti (1914-1918-ci illər): [3 cildə] / M.C.Qasımov. – Bakı, c. 2. – 2001; Musayev, İ.M. Azərbaycanın Naxçıvan və Zəngəzur bölgələrində siyasi vəziyyət və xarici dövlətlərin siyasəti (1917-1921-ci illər) / İ.M.Musayev. – Bakı, 1998; Nəсібzadə, N.L. Azərbaycanın xarici siyasəti (1918-1920) / N.L.Nəсібzadə. – Bakı: – 1996; Şıxəliyev, E.A. İngiltərənin geosiyasi maraqlarında “erməni məsələsi”nin yeri və Azərbaycana təsiri (1917-1920) / E.A.Şıxəliyev. – Naxçıvan, 2016; Мустафа-заде, Р. Две Республики. Азербайджано-российские отношения в 1918-1922 гг / Р. Мустафа-заде. – Москва, 2006, etc.

¹⁴İrəvan xanlığı. Rusiya işğalı və ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycana köçürülməsi / Elmi red. Y.M. Mahmudov. – Bakı, 2010; Mahmudov, Y.M. Ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına köçürülməsinin regional təhlükəsizlik üçün nəticələri / Y.M.Mahmudov, G.C.Nəcəfli – Bakı, 2020; Mahmudov, Y.M. Qarabağ: Real tarix,

Armenian political circles while investigating the process of creation of the first Armenian state. In addition, while studying the issues related to the conditions of Iravan's concession to the Armenians, the Azerbaijani policy of the Ottoman state, the Trabzon and Batum conferences, the Batum agreements, political relations with Armenia, the international political processes in the South Caucasus, the influence of British, Russian, German and Turkish ruling circles on the countries of the region, works of Y. Mahmudov, V. Qafarov, I. Musa were also analyzed.¹⁵ The general idea in these studies is that the influence of foreign actors was more considerable in the creation of the Armenian state in the South Caucasus.

In 1918-1920, Gazakh-Borchali district, where the interests of ADR, Georgia and Armenia collided and where the Azerbaijani population lived compactly, was also damaged by the military and political processes in the South Caucasus, and its population was subjected to massacre and ethnic cleansing. Basically in Azerbaijani historiography, this area has been involved in investigation as a separate research topic. In these studies,¹⁶ the wars in the Gazakh-Borchali region and the disasters experienced by the Azerbaijani population of the area were investigated. The analysis of the works shows that the Gazakh-Borchali area has mostly become a war zone between Georgia and Armenia, and the ADR attempted to prevent aggression and social

faktlar, sənədlər / Y.M.Mahmudov, K.K.Şükürov – Bakı, 2005; Багирова, И.С. Политические партии и организации Азербайджана в начале XX века: 1900-1917 / И.С. Багирова. – Баку, 1997; Nəcəfli, G.C. XVIII əsrdə Azərbaycan ərazisində erməni dövləti yaradılması cəhdləri / G.C. Nəcəfli. – Bakı, 2007.

¹⁵Mahmudov, Y.M. Azərbaycan xalqının İrəvan və ətrafındakı torpaqlara tarixi varislik hüququ bəra olunmalıdır / Y.M.Mahmudov. – Bakı, 2015; Qafarov, V.V. Batum konfransında erməni dövlətinin yaradılması və İrəvanın ermənilərə verilməsi məsələsi / V.V.Qafarov. – Bakı, 2024; Qafarov, V.V. Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyəti tarixi. 1918-1920-ci illər. (Osmanlı arxiv sənədləri əsasında) / V.V. Qafarov, Q.E. Şükürov – Bakı, 2017; Musa, İ.M. Azərbaycan-Osmanlı Siyasi-Askeri İlişkileri (1917-1918) // – Ankara, 2000. № 64 (240), – s. 509-522.

¹⁶ Məmmədli, Ş.B. Paralanmış Borçalı və ya ermənilər 1918-ci ildə Borçalının güney qismini işğal etmişlər / Ş.B.Məmmədli. – Bakı, 1995; Habibbayli, S.İ. "Tarihtən Günümüze Borçalı Bölgesinde Ermeni İddiaları Ve Bölgenin Türk (Azerbaycanlı) Ahalisi" // – Ankara, 2020. № 67, – s. 115-136; Ибрагимли, Х. Дж. Азербайджанцы Грузии / Х. Дж.Ибрагимли. – Москва, 2006, etc.

discrimination in the region with protest notes based on the appeal of the Azerbaijanis in that area.

While investigating the issues of Armenia's continuation of ethnic cleansing against Azerbaijanis in order to occupy more territory after the liquidation of ADR, and the political processes that occurred in May-November 1920, researches¹⁷ of I. Niftaliyev, M. Gasimli, J. Hasanli have mainly been used. In these works, as a result of ethnic cleansing in the period before the sovietization of Armenia, the process of ceding Azerbaijani territories - a parts of Zangezour, Gazakh and Sharur-Daralayaz to Armenians, and the political conflicts around Karabakh and Nakhchivan were investigated in detail.

In other studies¹⁸ related to the ADR period, information is available about the genocide and ethnic cleansing actions committed by the Armenian ruling circles against the Azerbaijanis.

While investigating the problem, recent abstracts and dissertations were also reviewed.¹⁹ In these studies, the activities of Armenians to create a state in the South Caucasus, The problem of refugees during the

¹⁷Нифталиев, И.В. Азербайджанская ССР в экспансионистских планах армян (20-е годы XX века) / И.В.Нифталиев. – Баку, 2009; Qasımlı, M.C. Ermənistanın sovetləşdirilməsindən Azərbaycan ərazilərinin işğalınadək erməni iddiaları: tarix – olduğu kimi (1920-1994-cü illər) / M.C.Qasımlı. – Bakı, 2016; Həsənli, C.P. Sovet dövründə Azərbaycanın xarici siyasəti (1920-1939) / C.P.Həsənli. – Bakı, 2012.

¹⁸ Şükürov, K.K. Ermənistandakı Azərbaycan toponimlərinə dair dövlət siyasəti və nəticələri // – Türkiyə: Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi, – 2021. № 8 (2), – s. 747-768; Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti xadimlərinin dövlətçilik fəaliyyətinin Tiflis dövrü / R.H.Rüstəmov, Ş.F.Rəhmanzadə, Ə.F.Məmmədov [və b.] – Bakı, 2018; Qafqazda ilk respublikalar (1918-1921) / Elmi redaktor İ.S.Bağirova. – Bakı, 2021, etc.

¹⁹ Cəfərova, Ş.Ş. Türkiyə və Azərbaycanın ortaq milli maraqları kontekstində “erməni məsələsi”: t.ü.f.d. dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2022; Nəcəfli, G.C. Çar Rusiyası və ermənilərin Azərbaycan torpaqlarında dövlət yaratmaq fəaliyyəti: t.e.d. dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2024; Xanməmmədova, N.Ə. Şimali Azərbaycanda qaçqınlara dair dövlət siyasəti (1914-1920-ci illər): / t.ü.f.d. dis. / – Bakı, 2024; Əliyeva, K.Q. İrəvan quberniyasının İqdir (Sürməli) bölgəsində ermənilərin türk-müsəlman əhalisinə qarşı törətdikləri soyqırımları (XX əsrin əvvəlləri): / t.ü.f.d. dis. / – Bakı, 2023; Əliyev, Z.Q. XIX əsrin sonu – XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanın Naxçıvan və İrəvan bölgələrinə ermənilərin ərazi iddiaları: t.ü.f.d. dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2022; Хаятова, Ф.А. Армянский фактор в Южнокавказской политике Великобритании в 1914-1919 годы: / дисс. доктора философии по истории. / – Баку, 2022.

ADR era, the genocide committed by the Armenians in the Surmali region, territorial claims of Armenian political circles to the territory of Nakhchivan and Iravan, to the British policy of the South Caucasus studies have been conducted.

Encyclopedias and other general books were also used in writing the dissertation.²⁰

Considering the relevance of the issue argued in the dissertation, in order to compare the processes occurring in the modern era with similar events that ensued in 1918-1920, the periodical press and internet resources were used.²¹ As a result of the comparisons, it was determined that in current conditions the population and territory-border issues in Armenia-Azerbaijan relations are similar in terms of events, but different in terms of results (a part of the Azerbaijani population who became refugees as a result of ethnic cleansing can return to their places (Karabakh) and the conditions of peace are being agreed according to Azerbaijan's interests within the framework of the territorial integrity) compare with the studied chronological period.

Information about the genocide problem in foreign historiography is found mostly in the studies of Armenian historians. In the dissertation, the scientific-research works of Armenian authors in Russian and English languages were referred; their attitude to the mentioned issues was investigated and analyzed. In these works, the Armenians who lived in Eastern Anatolia, who were accused of treason to the Ottoman state by entering into contact with the Russians, were subjected to genocide, the territories from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, from the Kura River to Mesopotamia were called the Armenian mountains and plateau,

²⁰ Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti Ensiklopediyası: [2 cilddə] / Red. hey. sədri Y.M.Mahmudov. – Bakı, c. 1. – 2004; Azərbaycan tarixi: [7 cilddə] / Məsul red. M.Ə.İsmayılov, N.Ə.Maksvell. – Bakı, c. 5. – 2001.

²¹ İlham Əliyev Qazaxın dörd kəndini bir güllə atılmadan, qan tökülmədən Azərbaycana qaytardı [Elektron resurs] / – Bakı, 19 aprel 2024-cü il. – URL: <https://apa.az/siyasi/ilham-eliyev-qazaxin-dord-kendini-bir-gulle-atilmadan-qan-tokulmeden-azerbaycana-qaytardi-tehlil-836746>; İlham Əliyev yerli televiziya kanallarına müsahibə verib. [Elektron resurs] / – Bakı, 12 yanvar 2022-ci il. – URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55243>; Zəngilanda 2-ci Azərbaycan Milli Şəhərsalma Forumunda İlham Əliyevin nitqi [Elektron resurs] / – Bakı, 29 sentyabr 2023-cü il. – URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/61532>

the historical homeland of the Armenians, and the Armenian state created in the South Caucasus was established out of compulsion and at the insistence of Germany and the Ottoman state²², Armenians in Karabakh were subjected to genocide by the Turks are stated, being based on the issue of the international status of the Azerbaijani territories claimed by the Armenians, tried not to provide these territories to Azerbaijan, and accused the Turks of trying to solve the "armenian issue" by destroying the Armenian people²³ (However; the Republic of Armenia neglected the international status and adopted a decision on administration in Zangezur and Karabakh on January 21, 1919). S.Y.Akopyan, one of the Armenian authors, calls the ethnic conflicts in the South Caucasus genocidal massacres, considers the Russians to be a guarantee of the security of the Armenians, calls the military operations implemented by the Young Turks against the Armenians, Greeks and other enemies in order to strengthen the state, the ideology of cleaning the Ottoman state from non-Turkish elements, he considered military operations against Armenians by the Ottoman state in the South Caucasus as genocide.²⁴ In general, Armenian historians call the struggle of the Ottoman state in 1915-1923 to preserve the state in relation to the powerful European states as a genocide of Armenians and named it Armenicid.

²² Асоян, Т.М. Территориальные проблемы Республики Армении и Британская политика (1918-1920 гг.): / Дисс. ученой степени кандидата исторических наук. / – Москва, 2005; Петросян, Г. Отношения Республики Армения с Россией (1918-1920 гг.) / Г. Петросян. – Ереван, 2012; Novannisian, R.G. The Republic of Armenia: The first year, 1918-1919: [3 Volumes] / R.G.Novannisian. – London, V. 1. – 1971, etc.

²³ Барсегов, Ю.Г. Нагорный Карабах в международном праве и мировой политике. Комментарии к документам: [в 2 томах]. Москва, т. 2. – 2009; Virabyan, V.H. Armenian-Azerbaijani territorial conflict and the Karabakh issue in the context of the activities of the military and political representation of Great Britain in the Republic of Armenia and Transcaucasia in 1918-1920 // – Yerevan: Fundamental Armenology, – 2022. № 1 (15), – p. 39-71, etc.

²⁴ Акопян, С.Ю. Геноцид армян в период Первой мировой войны и его современные этнополитические и международно-правовые последствия / С.Ю. Акопян. – Ростов-на-Дону, 2006.

The issues studied in the dissertation were also investigated in detail in Turkish historiography.²⁵ In these studies, the events of 1915 in Eastern Anatolia, the Armenian uprisings, the history of the "armenian question", the resettlement of Armenians, the territorial claims of Armenians were investigated, and the massacres committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in the South Caucasus in 1918-1920 were also mentioned. In the works, the claims of Armenian genocide have been convincingly refuted, and it has been proved that there was not genocide against Armenians.

In Russian historiography, when investigating the political processes that occurred in the South Caucasus after the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty, the conflicts between the peoples living here and the activities of foreign forces interested in the region were also partially covered.²⁶

In English historiography, researches on the South Caucasus and Russia also include information about the political and social problems between Turkish-Azerbaijani and Armenians. In the works of J. McCarthy²⁷ and S. Weems,²⁸ the facts of Armenian terrorism against Turkish-Muslims were emphasized and this illegal activity of Armenians was condemned.

Thus, by the analysis of the existing historiography, it is clear that although many issues related to genocide and ethnic cleansing have been investigated in separate periods and territories, the genocide and

²⁵Şahin, E. Trabzon və Batum konferansları ve antlaşmaları (1917-1918) / E. Şahin. – Ankara: – 2002; Ermeni sorunu. / hazırlayanlar U.Uzer, M.Cengiz. – Ankara: – 2002; Halaçoğlu, Y. Sürgünden soykırıma ermeni iddiaları / Y.Halaçoğlu. – İstanbul: – 2008; Sarıнай, Y. Rusya'nın Türkiye Siyasetinde Ermeni Kartı (1878-1918) / Y.Sarıнай. – Ankara, c. 1(2). – 2008, etc.

²⁶ Бахтурина, А.Ю. Окраины российской империи: государственное управление и национальная политика в годы Первой мировой войны (1914-1917 гг.) / А.Ю.Бахтурина. – Москва, 2004; Кузнецов, О.Ю. История транснационального армянского терроризма в XX столетии: Историко-криминологическое исследование. Изд. 2-е. / О.Ю.Кузнецов. – Москва, 2015.

²⁷McCarthy, J.A. Turks and Armenians. A Manual on the Armenian Question / J.A.McCarthy, C.McCarthy. – Washington, 1989.

²⁸Weems, S.A. Armenia secrets of a "Cristian" terrorist state: [in 2 vol.] / S.A.Weems. – Dallas, vol. 1. – 2002.

ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) against the Azerbaijani people has not been a separate research topic in the context of international relations.

Object and Subject of Research. The object of the research is the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) against the people of Azerbaijan. The subject of the research work is the study of the main point, forms and methods of the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani people in 1918-1920, the historical and social landscape of the tragedies faced by the local Turkish-Muslim population at that time, and the activities of the ADR government against this policy.

Purpose and Tasks of Research. The basic purpose of the research is investigation in the context of international relationships of the creation of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) at the expense of Azerbaijani lands, the impact of the problems that arose against the background of the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Armenians against the Azerbaijani people, on the policy and territorial integrity of the ADR, the basis and causes of the hostile policy of the Republic of Armenia against our people and our state that proceeds today. To achieve this purpose, the following tasks have been determined:

- Clarification of the history and reasons for the establishment of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) at the expense of Azerbaijani lands in the South Caucasus and the political positions of the main foreign actors who influenced the formation of the Armenian state;
- Determining the intentions and methods of the genocide committed by the Armenians against the people of Azerbaijan;
- Studying the causes and consequences of the genocide committed by the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) against the Azerbaijani people in and around Iravan;
- Studying the history, causes and consequences of the ethnic cleansing committed during the military aggression of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) against the ADR;
- Investigation of the nature and consequences of the ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) after the sovietization of Azerbaijan;

- Systematization of the humanitarian, military, diplomatic activities of the ADR government against the genocide and ethnic cleansing committed by the Republic of Ararat (Armenia), its results and impact on international relations;

Research Methods. General scientific methods such as ideographic, comparative analysis and synthesis and retrospective, historical-systematic methods of historiography were applied to the research work.

Basic Research Ideas Defended. The basic ideas defended in the research work are defined as follows:

- As a result of the obviously violation of the rights and interests of the Azerbaijani population by the Armenian-Dashnak forces in the South Caucasus, and the influence of foreign political forces (mainly Russia, Germany, the Ottomans) the creation of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) at the expense of the lands of Western Azerbaijan;

- The expansionist purpose of the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy committed by the Armenian political circles, the systematic and inhumane structure of the methods of implementing this policy;

- The policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing committed by the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) in and around Iravan (Kars, Surmeli, Yeni Beyazid, Etchmiadzin) and resulted in an acute decrease in the number of Azerbaijanis;

- Military attacks of the Republic of Armenia on the historical lands of Azerbaijan (Goycha (east), Gazakh, Nakhchivan, Zangezur, Karabakh), genocide and ethnic cleansing in Goycha, Gazakh, Sharur-Daralayaz and Zangezur;

- After the sovietization of Azerbaijan, the policy of ethnic cleansing proceeding by the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) and, as a result, providing a part of Gazakh, Sharur-Daralayaz and Zangezur to Armenians;

- Humanitarian, military, political and diplomatic measures taken by the Azerbaijani government against the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing against Azerbaijanis of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia), prevention of ethnic cleansing in Nakhchivan and

Karabakh, neutralization of major powers who interests in the Caucasus (England, Ottoman, Italy, USA) and formation the advantageous political situation to Azerbaijan.

Scientific Innovation. The genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) in 1918-1920 was comprehensively studied in the context of international relations for the first time. In consequence:

- New documents on the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Armenia and the plan to completely capture Azerbaijan were analyzed;

- The newly discovered archival materials enabled to determine the inciting role of Germany during the establishment of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) in the South Caucasus in 1918;

- The Ottoman state investigated the political and social situation in Azerbaijan before and during the Trabzon and Batum conferences;

- It has been observed that in the English sources the names of the places in the territory of present-day Armenia are written as Turkish names;

- It was revealed that the ADR government's negotiations with the Italians regarding the Alat-Julfa railway were among the factors affecting the failure of Haskell's plan to create a neutral zone at the expense of Azerbaijani lands;

- During the study of the problem, local and foreign sources and existing scientific researches were studied in a complex comparative manner, which allowed to observe the changes in the ethnic composition of the population of the region as a result of the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing: it was realized that between 1918 and 1920, nearly 500,000 Azerbaijanis were subjected to genocide and ethnic cleansing;

- The measures taken by the ADR government to prevent the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing committed against Azerbaijanis by the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) were systematized for the first time, and the original classification of those measures was provided.

Theoretical and Practical Significance of Research. The results of the research can contribute to the improvement of theoretical knowledge on researches dedicated to the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of Armenia against Azerbaijanis in 1918-1920, Azerbaijan's foreign policy, British, German and Ottoman states' South Caucasus policy. The scientific basis of the research may have a theoretical significance in writing textbooks and teaching resources, providing facts and materials to state and non-state institutions and international organizations related to the investigation and promotion of genocide issues.

The studied topic can provide a significant contribution to the historical, moral and legal struggle of the Azerbaijani government against the hostile tendencies of the Republic of Armenia, which arose from the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) and is still being implemented today. Also, it may be of practical importance in educating young people and in submitting the truth about the genocide and hostile acts of Armenians against turkic to the general public of the areas where they live.

Approval and Application. The results of the research were reflected in scientific journals (including 2 internationally indexed), materials of local and international scientific conferences (including 1 abroad) within the country and abroad (15 articles in total).

Organization Where the Dissertation Work was Performed. The dissertation was completed and discussed in the department of "General history" of the Institute of History n.a. A.A.Bakikhanov of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Total Dissertation Volume. The total volume of the dissertation (excluding the list of used literature) is 285306 characters (Title: 362 characters, Content: 2057 characters, Introduction: 29542 characters, Chapter I: 60803 characters, Chapter II: 124136 characters, Chapter III: 50585 characters, Conclusion 17285 characters).

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

Dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, 8 paragraphs, conclusion, list of used literature and list of abbreviations and conventional signs. In the **"Introduction"** the relevance and scientific importance of the topic is substantiated, the level of study of the problem, the source base and historiography are explained, the purposes and objectives of the research are defined, the scientific ideas defended, the methodological basis, scientific innovation and practical importance, approval and extent of the research are indicated.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled **"Establishment of the Armenian state in the South Caucasus"** consists of two paragraphs. In the paragraph entitled **"Attempts of Armenians to create a state in Eastern Anatolia"**, the issues of genocide committed by Armenians in Eastern Anatolia, and the impact of the 1915 resettlement policy of the Ottoman state on the creation of the Armenian state were studied in detail. As a result, it was once again confirmed that the decision to relocate the rebellious and murderous Armenians from Eastern Anatolia (May 1915) was a defensive measure of the Ottoman state aimed at protecting its territory and did not have the character of genocide. During the resettlement, approximately 350,000 Armenians escaped from the Ottoman state and came to the South Caucasus and settled mainly in the regions of Iravan, Kars, Zangezur, and Karabakh.²⁹

The paragraph titled **"Establishment of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) in the territory of Western Azerbaijan"** has examined in detail the political steps conducted by Germany and the Ottoman state in solving the "Armenian issue", the transfer of Iravan to Armenians, and the issues of the establishment of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia).

During the Batum negotiations, Germany recommended the Ottoman state to agree to the creation of the Armenian state for the sake of future peace.³⁰ Germany opposed the proposal of the Ottoman state

²⁹Документы Британского национального архива по истории Южного Кавказа 1918-1920 годов / Под науч. ред. Я.М.Махмудова, сост-ль Н.А.Максвелл. – Баку, т. 1, ч. – 2020, p.61

³⁰Azərbaycan Cumhuriyyəti 1918-1920 (Osmanlı Arşiv Belgeleri) / nəşrə hazırlayanlar Q.E.Şükürov, V.V.Qafarov. – İstanbul, 2018. – 708 s. p.125; Telegramm. Der K.

to establish states based on the principle of the dominance of the peoples (Turks-Azerbaijani and Georgians) and recommended the principle of ethnic existence (that is, accepting the presence of Armenians in the South Caucasus) as a basis. Although high positions in the Ottoman state (prime minister and military minister) opposed the creation of an Armenian state, the Ottoman government who did not want to risk his army (the strong resistance of the Armenian forces in Sardarabad and Bas-Aparan), and correctly assessed the socio-political situation in the region (the possibility that Armenian gangs will massacre Muslims), agreed to the creation of an Armenian state in a small area considering the recommendations of their ally Germany.

On May 29, 1918, in order to protect other areas of the country and its population from Armenian armed groups, the ADR government decided the concession of 9.5 thousand km² of the territory of Iravan and its surroundings to the Armenians. On May 30, the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) was established in the lands of Western Azerbaijan.

The second chapter of the dissertation called **"Genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia)"** consists of 4 paragraphs. In the paragraph titled **"Purposes and methods of implementation of the Armenian genocide and ethnic cleansing policy"**, the methods and objectives of the Armenian genocide and ethnic cleansing policy were investigated in detail, and English-language sources³¹ related to the number of Armenians were analyzed.

The genocide and ethnic cleansing policy of the Republic of Armenia, which is an inhumane method, aimed at creating ethnically "pure" territories by destroying the local Turkish population, was a thesis that served an expansionist purpose. This policy was committed

Legationsrat an Ausw. Amt. Aus Lansner. (Konstantinopel: 11. Mai 1918) // Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes. Ubeilung A. C2335, R11045, Russland Nr. 97a, 23d 14, f.23d 15, – A20151

³¹Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti. Böyük Britaniyanın arxiv sənədləri / elmi red. Y.M.Mahmudov, tərt. ed. N.Ə.Maksvell – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2008. – 576 s. p.148; Документы Британского национального архива по истории Южного Кавказа 1918-1920 годов / Под науч. ред. Я.М.Махмудова, сост-ль Н.А.Максвелл. – Баку, т. 1, ч. 1. – 2020. p.129-130

by various methods - terrorism, armed attack on civilians, economic repression.

Statistical analyzes show that in 1918-1920, nearly 500,000 Azerbaijani were victims of massacres and ethnic cleansing committed by Armenian ruling circles.³²

The presence of the plans of the Armenian ruling circles to seize the historical Turkish lands they claim by ensuring the participation of representatives of the Armenian ethnic group in the administration of Azerbaijan is confirmed once again by English-language sources.³³

The paragraph titled "**Genocide committed by the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) against Azerbaijanis in and around Iravan**" examines the genocide committed by Armenians within Iravan, surrounding areas and Kars.

Genocide and ethnic cleansing policy were proceeding at the state level despite the agreements and contracts concluded after the establishment of the Armenian state. The Muslims of Iravan were subjected to religious and racial discrimination. The government of Ararat (Armenia) committed genocide and ethnic cleansing in Iravan, Etchmiadzin, Yeni Beyazid, and Boyuk Vedi.

In the paragraph titled "**Military aggression of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) on the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and ethnic cleansing**" the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy committed during the military aggression of Armenia on the historical lands of Azerbaijan is studied in detail by involving new sources.

³² Verdiyeva, H.Y. İrəvan məkanında Azərbaycanlılara qarşı etnik təmizləmə: tarixi və hüquqi aspektdə / H.Y.Verdiyeva, C.Ş.Əlizadə; – Bakı, 2020, p.49-50; Qasımlı, M.C. “Erməni məsələsi”ndən “erməni soyqırımı”na: gerçək tarix axtarışında (1724-1920) / M.C.Qasımlı. – Bakı, 2014, p.427; Bayramov İ. Qərbi Azərbaycan: Tarixi həqiqətlər və ya Ermənistanın etnik təmizləmə siyasəti / İ.Bayramov. – Bakı, 2012, s.70-158; Историческая география Западного Азербайджана / Сост-ль. Асадов С., Науч. ред. Будагов Б. – Баку, 1998, p.64-242.

³³ Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti. Böyük Britaniyanın arxiv sənədləri / elmi red. Y.M.Mahmudov, tərt. ed. N.Ə.Maksvell – Bakı: Çəşnişli, – 2008. – 576 s. p.67-73; Документы Британского национального архива по истории Южного Кавказа 1918-1920 годов / Под науч. ред. Я.М.Махмудова, сост-ль Н.А.Максвелл. – Баку, т. 1, ч. 1. – 2020, p.191

The Republic of Armenia organized attacks on the Azerbaijani lands (Nakhchivan, Zangezur, Karabakh, Gazakh, Basarkechar) and massacred local Azerbaijanis living in those areas. As a result of the military aggression of Armenia: For a while (June-July 1919), the Armenian power was established in Nakhchivan with the help of the British, and during this time the Azerbaijani villages of Nakhchivan were massacred; Despite all agreements (November 23 Tiflis, December Baku, January-April 1920 Tiflis), Armenia proceeded military aggression against Zangezur, occupied it and subjected the Azerbaijani population to ethnic cleansing; The military intervention of the Armenian government in Karabakh and the attempt to seize the region by inciting the Armenians in Karabakh and committing genocide failed. The British protested the demand of the Armenians to rule in Karabakh and recognized the sovereign right of Azerbaijan in Karabakh; Armenia won the war with Georgia to capture the Gazakh-Borchali region, and the historical territory of Azerbaijan was divided: the Loru-Pambak part was given to Armenia, and mountain Borchali to Georgia. ADR could not intervene militarily due to the agreement with Georgia regarding these territories (autumn 1918) and only issued protest notes; Armenia's attack on Basarkechar resulted in the expulsion of the local Azerbaijani population from the area.

In the paragraph titled **"Ethnic cleansing policy of the government of Ararat (Armenia) after the sovietization of Azerbaijan"** the issues of continuation of Armenia's territorial claims and ethnic cleansing policy after the cancellation of the ADR, occupation the parts of Zangezur, Gazakh, Vedibasars and Sharur-Daralayaz belonging to ADR, were investigated.

After the sovietization of Azerbaijan, the Armenian state continued the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing. On December 2, 1920, according to the agreement signed in Iravan between Soviet Russia and Armenia, Zangezur district, Gazakh district, Pembak and part of Vedibasars, which are the historical lands of Azerbaijan, were recognized as the territory of the Armenian SSR (created on November 29). The transfer of the historical territories of Azerbaijan to Armenia was the result of the implementation of the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing, artificially and violently changing the population

composition and the plan of occupation of the South Caucasus by Bolshevik Russia.

The third chapter titled "**Measures taken by the Azerbaijani government against the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia)**" consists of two paragraphs. In the paragraph titled "**Humanitarian measures against genocide and ethnic cleansing**" the humanitarian measures taken by the government of Azerbaijan in the direction of preventing genocides are examined in detail.

Measures taken (establishment of the Extraordinary Investigative Commission, adoption of countermeasure decisions and statements, providing humanitarian aid to refugees, requesting help from foreign forces (Armenia, Ottoman, British, America) to refugees, etc.) had positive results for Azerbaijan: The British, who learned that the money given to Armenia to build an army to fight on the side of the Entente, were spent on massacres in Muslim villages, refused to pay; As a result of the initiatives of the ADR government and the British, the Armenian government admitted that the Armenians were involved in the massacres against the local Turkish-Muslim population in Basar-Kechar and promised to punish the criminals; Through the American mission, the road to Nakhchivan, Sharur and Surmeli, which was closed due to the military aggression of Armenians, was opened for humanitarian purposes.

The local population of Azerbaijan attempted to prevent genocide and ethnic cleansing by uniting in public organizations and with their own personal initiatives: they attempted to create friendship between peoples; Refugees were supplied with food and money.

The paragraph titled "**Military and diplomatic measures against genocide and ethnic cleansing**" the military and diplomatic activities of the ADR government against the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing of Armenia, their results are studied by including new English-language archival documents. Since Armenia's policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing was of an expansionist nature, it was accompanied by military aggression and territorial claims on the territory of ADR. For this reason, the military and diplomatic measures taken by the ADR government were mainly directed against territorial

claims. The actions taken also had positive results for the ADR: in the Batum agreements, the territories of Nakhchivan and Surmali unified to the Ottoman state agreeing with Azerbaijan which showed that Armenia's territorial claims were not recognized in international agreements; The arrival of information about the military and political situation on the border from the representative office of Azerbaijan in Armenia supported the ADR government to organize alliances and military formations against military aggression, and take defensive measures; The local Azerbaijani population attempted to protect their homeland by protesting against territorial claims and did not allow the occupation of Nakhchivan and Karabakh with the support of the ADR government and Ottoman officers; Turkish, British, American and Italian representatives in the South Caucasus demonstrated a position in favor of the ADR government in territorial issues; At the Paris conference, Armenian territorial claims were not accepted, and the issue of borders was left open to the discretion of the 3 states of the South Caucasus.

In the **conclusion** of the dissertation, the scientific research and the obtained scientific results are concluded. Those results are as follows:

The plans of the Armenian political leaders to create a state by seizing Eastern Anatolia did not accomplished as a result of the political measures of the Ottoman state.

Before the Trabzon and Batum negotiations, the Ottoman state determined the direction of its policy by exploring the socio-political situation in the region.

As a result of complex political and social processes, the government of Azerbaijan provided approximately 10,000 km² of Iravan and surrounding areas to Armenians for the creation of a state.

Armenians in Baku united with the Bolsheviks and strengthened the position of the secret society of Dashnaktsutyun in the Armenian National Council. The aim of the Armenian National Council in Baku was to gradually conduct Armenians to power with the support of the Baku Soviet, to capture Baku, and to facilitate the annexation of the Azerbaijani lands they claimed. The Armenian armed groups that committed the genocide were defending the interests of the Armenian state.

The presence of the Ottoman army in the South Caucasus also affected the severity of the genocide. Thus, when the Ottoman army left the South Caucasus, Armenia intensified the genocide and ethnic cleansing.

In the English, Turkish and German sources of the period, the names of the places in the territory of ADR and Armenia are indicated by Turkish names.

As a result of the genocide and ethnic cleansing policy committed by the Armenian government, Iravan and Yeni Beyazid were cleared from Azerbaijanis.

In 1918-1920, Armenia made a military intervention in Nakhchivan, Zangezur, Karabakh, Gazakh and Vedibasir, which it claimed, and attempted to massacre the local Azerbaijani population. As a result of the efforts of the local population, the Turkish officers, and the ADR government in Nakhchivan, the complete extermination of the Azerbaijanis was prevented.

The ADR government's statement that the negotiations with the Italians regarding the railway are only related to the repair has also turned Haskell's opinion in favor of Azerbaijan. As a result, Haskell recognized Nakhchivan and Sharur-Derelayaz, which he included them to the neutral zone, as the territory of Azerbaijan.

The military intervention of the Armenian state in Zangezur resulted in the massacre and ethnic cleansing of the local Azerbaijan population, and the occupation of the region (Western Zangezur), which was an ancient Turkish land.

In order to prevent the unpleasant impression caused by the false propaganda of Armenians, who proposed discussing the conflicts in Karabakh to the Paris peace conference and pretending Armenians were massacred, the Jewish representatives proposed to the ADR delegation to send a representative to America. A representative is not sent to America, but Logan, the general chairman of the American mission to the Caucasus, promised that necessary assistance will be provided to Azerbaijan.

The term of "permitting the Azerbaijanis who were forced to leave to return to their lands without hindrance" stated in the condition of the agreement concluded between the Azerbaijani government and the

Karabakh Armenian Council on August 15, 1919, can be considered as an acknowledgment of ethnic cleansing by Armenians.

The policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing of the Republic of Ararat (Armenia) against the Azerbaijani people and the intention of Soviet Russia to seize Armenia without a fight resulted in the transfer of a part of Zangezur to the Armenians.

The government of Azerbaijan acted in various directions to prevent genocide and ethnic cleansing: 1) debates were held in the Parliament, decisions were made at the government level; 2) The policy of great powers was influenced through embassies and representations; 3) The population affected by genocide and ethnic cleansing was protected; 4) Public organizations and councils protested the genocide and provided assistance to the affected population; 5) The struggle against genocide was conducted at the expense of the local population's own initiative.

The government of Azerbaijan fought diplomatically against territorial claims and military aggression in 3 directions: 1. Correspondence and meetings with representatives of foreign countries in the South Caucasus; 2. Bilateral correspondence and meetings with the Armenian state; 3. Struggle in the international arena.

The primary content of the dissertation is reflected the following author's published works:

1. Ermənistan Respublikasının yaradılması və onun Azərbaycanlılara qarşı soyqırımı siyasəti // – Bakı: AMEA A.A.Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutu, Elmi Əsərlər, – 2014. № 48,49,50, – s. 418-423.
2. I Dünya Savaşı'nın sonlarına doğru Kafkasya'da Ermənistan Cumhuriyeti'nin oluşturulması // 100. Yılı Münasebetiyle I. Dünya Savaşı'nda Kafkas (Doğu) Cephesi Uluslararası Sempozyumu, – Erzurum: Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Yayınları, – 25-27 Eylül, – 2015, – s.725-734
3. Qars regionunda soyqırımı // XX əsrdə türk-müsəlman xalqlarına qarşı soyqırımları: IV beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Lənkəran:

- AMEA A.A.Bakıxanov ad. Tarix İnstitutu, – 22-27 aprel, – 2017 – s. 526-530.
4. Birinci Dünya müharibəsi illərində ermənilərin Osmanlı imperiyası ərazisində dövlət yaratmaq cəhdləri // – Bakı: AMEA A.A.Bakıxanov ad. Tarix İnstitutu. Elmi Əsərlər, – 2017. №68, – s. 73-89
 5. Ermənistan Respublikasının Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinə hərbi təcavüzü və azərbaycanlılara qarşı soyqırımı siyasəti // Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyəti – 100. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin yaranmasının 100 illiyinə həsr olunur, – Bakı: “İçərişəhər” Dövlət tarix memarlıq qoruğu idarəsi, – 24 may, – 2018, – s.410-419
 6. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti hökumətinin azərbaycanlıların soyqırımının qarşısını almaq üçün gördüyü tədbirlər // – Bakı: AMEA A.A.Bakıxanov ad. Tarix İnstitutu, Elmi əsərlər, – 2018. № 74, 75, 76, – s.119-123
 7. Ermənistan Respublikasının qədim Azərbaycan torpağı Naxçıvana hərbi təcavüzü və onun nəticələri // Gənc tarixçi tədqiqatçıların “Elm günü”nə həsr olunmuş respublika konfransı, – Bakı: AMEA A.A.Bakıxanov ad. Tarix İnstitutu, – 2 aprel, – 2019, – s.41-42
 8. Ararat (Ermənistan) Respublikasının Azərbaycanın Qarabağ bölgəsində soyqırımı və etnik təmizləmə siyasəti (1918-1920) // – Türkiyə: Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi, – 2020. – Cilt 7 (sayı: 1), – s.719-732
 9. The impact of the foreign and internal policy of the Ottoman State in 1915 on the "Armenian question" // – Bakı: Sosial Elmlər jurnalı, – 2021. № 2, – s.48-54
 10. Ermənistanın azərbaycanlılara qarşı həyata keçirdiyi soyqırım: Şuşa şəhəri üzrə // "Şuşa - 270: Dünya mədəniyyət mərkəzləri kontekstində" beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezisləri, – Bakı: A.A.Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutu, – 5 – 6 dekabr 2022-ci il, – 2023, – s. 80-85
 11. 1918-1920-ci illərdə Ermənistan (Ararat) Respublikasının etnik təmizləmə siyasəti və AXC hökumətinin gördüyü tədbirlər // – Gəncə: AMEA Gəncə bölməsinin Xəbərlər Məcmuəsi (ictimai və humanitar elmlər seriyası), – 2023. №1(5), s. 74-84
 12. Armenia's military aggression and ethnic cleansing policy against Zangezur (1918-1920) // Materials of the International Scientific

Conference “History and Geography of Zangazur”, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Elm Mərkəzi, – 19 May 2023-cü il, – 2023, – s. 147-150

13. Diplomatic activity of the Azerbaijani government against the territorial claims of the Republic of Armenia (1918-1920) // – Türkiye: Review of Armenian Studies, – 2023. Cilt 47, – s. 159-177
14. 23 noyabr 1919-cu il sazişi və Zəngəzur // "Qərbi Azərbaycanın tarixi və mədəni irsi" mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: Füyuzat, – 20 oktyabr 2023-cü il, – 2023, – s. 130-137
15. Armenia’s plans on the Nakhchivan territory and the countermeasures of the Azerbaijan government (1918-1920) // – Bakı: Azərbaycan tarixşünaslığı (Azerbaijan Historiography), – 2024. Cild 85, №2, – s. 29-45

The defense will be held on "26" December 2024 at 10⁰⁰ at the meeting of one-time Dissertation council BED 1.30/1 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A.Bakikhanov of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Address: AZ 1073, Baku city, H. Javid Avenue, 115

The dissertation is accessible in the Scientific archive and library of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A.Bakikhanov of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The electronic version of abstract is available on the official website of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A.Bakikhanov of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The abstract was sent to the required addresses on "19" November 2024.

Signed for print: 16.11.2024

Paper format: A5

Volume: 47573

Edition: 20