

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**RELATIONS OF THE AZERBAIJAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
WITH THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA (1918-1920s)**

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Applicant: **Sanubar Islam gizi Jabbarova**

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The work was performed at the Department of Social Sciences of the
Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Anar Camal oğlu Isgandarov

Official opponents: Full member of ANAS,
Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Ismayil Mukhtar oğlu Hajiyev

Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Associate Professor
Farkhad Rafiq oğlu Jabbarov

Doctor of Philosophy in History,
Associate Professor
Rovshan Gabil oğlu Hatamov

One-time Dissertation Council BED 1.30/1 of Supreme Attestation
Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
operating at the Institut 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 oğlu Shukurov

Scientific Secretary of the
Dissertation Council:

Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Associate Professor
Ilgar Vahid oğlu Niftaliyev

Chairman of the

Scientific Seminar:

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Ismayil Maharram oğlu Musa

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and degree of studying of the problem. At the beginning of the 20th century, favorable conditions were created for Azerbaijan to exist as an independent state. Thus, the collapse of the Russian Empire under the influence of the First World War played an important role in the historical fate of the Azerbaijani people.

In 1918-1920, the Azerbaijani people achieved this difficult and tumultuous historical independence in just 23 months, leaving the slavery of the Russian Empire and began to take the first steps towards independence. The Azerbaijan People's Republic (APR) government played a significant role in protecting the territorial integrity of our state, firmly and deservedly resisted the armenian provocations against Nakhchivan, Zangezur and Nagorno-Karabakh, and achieved peace and tranquility by eliminating the puppet Mugan Republic.

The principle of establishing good neighborly relations with neighboring countries mentioned in the "Declaration of Independence" was applied to the Republic of Armenia as well as to all neighboring states. However, from the first day of its establishment, the Republic of Armenia did not hesitate to make claims on the historical lands of Azerbaijan, and tried to realize this evil intention at every opportunity. During the period of the Azerbaijan People's Republic, one of the places where armenians committed the most atrocities was the Karabakh region. Armenians had been eyeing this area for a long time and was calling Karabakh as "Little Armenia". Even today, armenians are trying to prove to the world that Karabakh is the historical territory of Armenia with baseless arguments. But the historical truth is indisputable - Karabakh is the ancient land of Azerbaijan. With the 44-day Patriotic War, our army proved this reality to the world once again.

The modern Republic of Azerbaijan, which declared itself the successor of the Azerbaijan People's Republic, gained own state independence on October 18, 1991. After that, fertile conditions were created for the development of the science of national history, and more attention was paid to the study of the history of the Azerbaijan People's Republic. A favorable opportunity was created for detailed research and study of the hostile policy of armenian ideologues against

Turks and Azerbaijanis. The question of the true and honest investigation of the genocides and deportations committed against Azerbaijanis in the 20th century began to become relevant. In this regard, the decree of national leader H.Aliyev dated March 30, 1998 "On the Genocide of Azerbaijanis" states: *"All the tragedies of Azerbaijan in the 19th and 20th centuries, accompanied by the occupation of their lands, formed separate stages of the deliberate and planned genocide policy of the Armenians against the Azerbaijanis. An attempt has been made to give a political assessment to only one of these events - the March 1918 massacre. As the successor of the Azerbaijan People's Republic, the Republic of Azerbaijan today accepts the duty to give a political assessment to the events of the genocide as a logical continuation of the decisions that APR could not implement until the end, as a judgment of history"*¹.

Investigating and uncovering the real causes of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, which our people have suffered for many years and despite our brilliant victory, the solution process of which is being deliberately prolonged by the Armenians, exposing the historical roots of Armenian aggression, taking in account the fact that they are not the aboriginal population of the Caucasus and had been settled to these territories at the beginning of the 19th century in the scope of the colonial policy in Caucasus by the Russian tsar regime has the great importance and relevance in modern times. Currently, the investigation of the historical roots of this problem is of both political-ideological and scientific importance for the people of Azerbaijan.

In order to clean the national history of Azerbaijan from distortions and lies and write it again with objectivity, to correctly interpret the events that happened in our recent past and to learn the necessary lessons from them, these events should first be subjected to an impartial and objective scientific analysis, and they should be given a scientific, and then a legal and political evaluation.

Today, the investigation of relations between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and the Republic of Armenia, which is one of the

¹ "Azərbaycanlıların soyqırımını haqqında" Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin Fərmanı// 28 mart 1998-ci ildə imzalamışdır.-Bakı: Azərbaycan, - 1998, 28 mart, -s.3

most complex and contradictory problems in the history of Azerbaijan, is of particular importance. Revealing the essence of armenians' historical aggression against the Azerbaijani people and against ancient and rich culture of Azerbaijan, the necessity of historical and political investigation of the crimes committed by armenians against the Turkic-Muslim population during the APR period constitute the relevance of the researched topic. Also, the approach of major powers to the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, which has been going on for many years, with double standards, makes the issue relevant from both a scientific and a political point of view.

Summarizing the above, it can be emphasized that the study of APR-Armenia relations is particularly relevant in terms of the study of the historical roots of today's Azerbaijan-Armenia relationships, legal and political assessment of the issue. Restoring the historical truth about APR-Armenia relations is of great importance for independent Azerbaijan.

The relevance arising from the importance of investigating these historical relations can be specified with the following theses:

- Review of the geopolitical landscape of the South Caucasus region at the beginning of the 20th century;
- Evaluation of the foreign policy strategy of the Azerbaijan People's Republic within the framework of regional and international cooperation;
- Researching the historical roots of Azerbaijan-Armenian relations, the essence of the policy of resettling armenians to Azerbaijani lands;
- Investigation of the reasons for the aggravation of relations between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia, the essence of Armenian separatism;
- Comparative review of the approach of the leading Western states to Azerbaijan-Armenia relationships in the 20th and 21st centuries;
- Comparative review of the regional states' approach to Azerbaijan-Armenia relationships in the 20th and 21st centuries.

The relevance of the topic is also proven **by the degree of its elaboration**. A wide range of literature was used when writing the

research work: books, newspapers, articles and other research works published in Azerbaijan and abroad were included in the dissertation work and analyzed.

APR-Armenia relations have not been a separate object of research and have not been comprehensively investigated until now. However, scientists from Azerbaijan, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, Armenia and the West have given ample space to separate points of the problem we are investigating in their works. Therefore, in the process of writing the dissertation, those works were used and they were referred to in order to clarify some important issues.

As a whole, the sources and works used in the research can be grouped as follows according to their nature:

1) What was written about the activities of armenians against the neighboring states until 1918. Here can be mentioned sources like I.Chopin², N. Shavrov³, N. Glinka⁴ and etc. In those works, the resettlement of armenians to Azerbaijani lands by Russians is shown with facts. By referring to these sources, it is possible to reveal the true essence of the colonial policy implemented by Tsarist Russia in Northern Azerbaijan and the resettlement of armenians to this area in accordance with this policy.

2) Those written in 1918-1920. Among the publications of this period, it is necessary to mention the newspapers published in 1918-1920 which are "Azerbaijan"⁵ published in Baku and "Zang"⁶ published in Yerevan. All political events in region were reflected in the mentioned newspapers. It is also necessary to mention "The

² Шопен, И. И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху присоединения её к Российской империи/И.Шопен. – Москва: Типография Императорской Академии Наук, –1852. –639 с.

³ Шавров, Н.Н. Новая угроза русскому делу в Закавказье : предстоящая распродажа Мугани инородцам./ Н. Шавров. – Санкт-Петербург: Рус. собрание, – 1911. –156 с.

⁴ Глинка, Н.С., Описание переселения армян Азербайджанских в пределы России/Н.С. Глинка. –Москва: Типография Лазаревых Института Восточных Языков, –1831. –142 с.

⁵ “Azərbaycan” qəzeti/ Bakı, –1919, 3 iyul, –№7. – s.3

⁶ Газета “Занг”/ Ереван, –1918, 8 декабря. –s.3.

Transcaucasian Post"⁷ newspaper published by armenians in Tbilisi in the list of sources of this period. Through this newspaper, the armenians tried to introduce the English reader to the "history and culture" of the armenians. N.Adons, in his article "Toward the solution of the armenian issue"⁸ published in 1920, proves how close armenians are to Russians. It shows that armenians need Russians as much as air and water. One of the publications of this period is U.Hajibeyli's article entitled "Andranik issue"⁹, in which the author notes that Andranik was a secret official of the armenian government.

Another work belonging to this period is "Our foreign policy"¹⁰ by Y.Chamanzaminli is a work in which the author talks about how armenians have been waiting for help from Western countries for years using the Christian factor.

The researches of G.Chalkhushyan¹¹, P.Karibi¹², E.Ludendorf¹³ and O. Kachaznuni¹⁴ were widely used in the dissertation work. In addition, the memoirs and reports of a number of Russian Imperial officials, military and political figures, who closely observed the armenian expansion and armenian terrorism, as well as the pro-armenian and anti-Azerbaijani policies of the tsarism, are among the sources used in the research.

3) Studies of the period of emigration of its leaders after the fall of the Azerbaijan People's Republic. Here, first of all necessary to

⁷ Magdasyan, A. Armenia: Its Culture and Expectations //The Trans-Caucasian Post.- February 21, 1919, No. 1

⁸ Adonz, N. Towards The Solution of the Armenian Question/ N.Adonz. – London: –1920. –95 p.

⁹ Hacıbəyli, Ü.Ə. Andranik məsələsi// Azərbaycan. – 1918,15 dekabr. –№ 65

¹⁰ Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Xarici Siyasətimiz/ Y.Çəmənzəminli. –Bakı: Azər nəşr, –1993. – 51 s.

¹¹ Чальхушян, Г. Красная книга/Г.Чальхушян. –Ростов-на-Дону, –1919. –34 с.

¹² Кариби, П. Красная книга/П.Кариби,- Тифлис.- 1920. – 215с.

¹³ Людендорф, Э. Мои воспоминания о войне 1914-1918 гг./ Э. Людендорф; под редакцией А. Свечина. – Москва : Высший военный редакционный совет : Государственное издательство, – 1923-1924. – 2 т., – 200с.

¹⁴ Качазнуни, О. Дашнакцутюн больше нечего делать!/ О.Качазнуни. –Тифлис: Заккнига, –1927. –с. 92

mention M.A. Rasulzade's works such as, "Republic of Azerbaijan"¹⁵, "Siyavush of our century. Contemporary Azerbaijani literature. History of Contemporary Azerbaijan"¹⁶. A.B. Topchubashov's "Diplomatic meetings in Istanbul (1918-1919 years)"¹⁷ and other works are also on the list of valuable studies on the subject.

4) Soviet period studies. Since there was an official ban on topics related to the aggressive policy of the armenians against the Azerbaijani people in 1918-1920 in the historiography of the Soviet era, only some issues were investigated in a superficial and class name. In this period, the attitude towards the history of Azerbaijan's statehood and the atrocities committed by Armenia against Azerbaijan during the Azerbaijan People's Republic was ambiguous. National leader Heydar Aliyev said about the works written during the Soviet era: *"It is not because of the fault of our scientists and historians, but because of the influence of the general ideology of that time, or the history written at the request of this ideology, certainly cannot satisfy us now."*¹⁸.

Among the works of this period partially related to the dissertation topic are V.Velichko¹⁹, V.Lenin²⁰, E.Tokarjevski²¹, V.Gurko-Kryajin²²,

¹⁵ Rəsulzadə, M.Ə. Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyəti/ M.Ə.Rəsulzadə. – Bakı: Elm, –1990. – s. 116.

¹⁶ Rəsulzadə, M.Ə. Əsrimizin Siyavuşu. Çağdaş Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı. Çağdaş Azərbaycan tarixi / M.Ə.Rəsulzadə. – İstanbul: –1923. –26 s.

¹⁷ Дипломатические беседы А. А. Топчибашева в Стамбуле (записи чрезвычайного посланника и полномочного Министра Азербайджанской Республики) 1918-1919гг./Под ред. Г. Гасанова. – Баку:Ергюн, – 1994. – 160 с.

¹⁸ Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının rəhbərliyi, həqiqi və müxbir üzvləri, institut direktorları və aparıcı alimləri ilə görüşdə Azərbaycan Prezidenti Heydər Əliyevin nitqi: [elektron resurs]/31 yanvar, 1997. URL: <http://lib.aliyevheritage.org/az/4211308.html>

¹⁹ Величко, В. Л. Кавказ. Русское дело и междуплеменные вопросы/В.Величко, -Баку: Элм, – 1990. – 224 с.

²⁰ Ленин, В.И. Полное собрание сочинений. Изд. пятое. / В.Ленин. – Москва: – 1976. – 579 с.

²¹ Токаревский, Е.А. Из истории иностранной интервенции и гражданской войны в Азербайджане/ Акад. наук Азербайдж. ССР. Ин-т истории. – Баку : Изд-во Акад. наук АзССР, – 1957. – 332 с.

²² Гурко – Кряжин, В.А. “Армянский вопрос”// Большая Советская Энциклопедия. – 1926. – 12.

G.Gambashidze²³, A.Beryozkin²⁴, A.Artunyan²⁵, as well as Z.Avalov²⁶, P. Avalov²⁷, the writings of Y. Shafir²⁸, S.Aghayan²⁹, B. Boryan³⁰ and others can be shown.

5) Scientific research after the restoration of state independence of Azerbaijan. In Azerbaijan, which resumed the glorious path that the Azerbaijan People's Republic began with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, significantly increased the interest in studying such periods and stages of our history which were tried to be hidden and was not allowed to be made available in order to suppress the national consciousness of our people and to make them forget our history, especially this refers to information such as the bloody provocations committed by armenians against Azerbaijanis.

In general, in addition to Azerbaijani scientists, turkish, russian, georgian, british, armenian and other nationalities researchers also have a number of studies, also published works and articles related to the Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenia relations, the facts of the genocide against the Turkish-Muslim population, the role of foreign

²³ Гамбашидзе, Г.О. Из истории политики США в отношении Грузии 1918-1920 гг./Г.Гамбашидзе. –Тбилиси: Издательство ЦК КП Грузии, –1960. –260 с.

²⁴ Березкин, А.Д. США - активный организатор и участник военной интервенции против Советской России (1918-1920 гг.)/ А.Березкин. –Москва: Книга по требованию. – 1949. –с. 256.

²⁵ Арутюнян, А. О. Воспоминания/ А. Арутюнян. -Ереван: Армянское государственное издательство, –1956. –136 с.

²⁶ Авалов, З. Д. Независимость Грузии в международной политике 1918-1921 гг. Воспоминания и очерки/З. Д. Авалов.– Париж: : Imp. de Navarre,– 1924.– 318 с.

²⁷ Авалов, П. М. В борьбе с большевизмом. Воспоминания генерала-майора кн. П. Авалова, бывшего командующего русско-немецкой западной армией в Прибалтике/ П.М.Авалов.– Глюкштадт; Гамбург: Тип. И. И. Аугустина, – 1925.– 992 с.

²⁸ Шафир, Я.М. Очерки грузинские жиронды/ Я.М.Шариф. – Москва;Ленинград: Государственное издательство, –1925. –216с.

²⁹ Агаян, Ц.П. Роль России в исторических судьбах армянского народа: К 150-летию присоединения Восточной Армении к России/Ц.П.Агаян. –Москва: Наука, –1978. –311с.

³⁰ Борян, Б.А. Армения, международная дипломатия и СССР/Б.А.Борян. – Москва; Ленинград: Государственное издательство, –т.2. –1928.–434 с.

countries in the aggravation of the Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenia relations.

Particular, extensive studies were conducted in the works of the authors like A.Isgandarov³¹, K.Shukurov³², I.Musa³³, M.Gasimli³⁴, J.Hasanlı³⁵, İ.Hajiyev³⁶, Y.Mahmudov³⁷, Sh.Huseynov³⁸, S.Rustamova-

³¹ İsgəndərov, A.C. Azərbaycan həqiqətləri: 1917-1920 /A.İsgəndərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –2012. – 228 s.

³¹ İsgəndərov, A.C. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti//–Bakı: Dövlət idarəçiliyi. –2013. –№ 1 (41). –s.107-11

³² Şükürov, K.K. Türkmənçay 1828.Tarixi xronika/ K.K.Şükürov. –Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2006. –130s.

³³ Musa, İ.M. Azərbaycan beynəlxalq münasibətlər sistemində (mart 1917 - aprel 1920-ci illər)/ İ.Musa. –Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, –2011. –312 s.

³³ Musayev, İ.M. Azərbaycanın Naxçıvan və Zəngəzur bölgələrində siyasi vəziyyət və xarici dövlətlərin siyasəti (1917-1921-ci illər)/İ.M.Musayev. – Bakı: M.Ə.Rəsulzadə adına BDU nəşriyyatı, –1998.– 385s.

³³ Musayev, İ.M. Böyük dövlətlər və “erməni məsələsi” (XIX əsr) I hissə, 2-ci nəşri/İ. Musayev. –Bakı: İqtisad Universiteti. – 2003. –238 s.

³⁴Qasımlı, M.C. “Erməni Məsələsi”ndən “Erməni soyqırımına”: gerçək tarix axtarışında (1724-1920)/M.Qasımlı. –Bakı: Mütərcim, –2014. – 468 s.

³⁵ Həsənlı, C.P. Azərbaycan beynəlxalq münasibətlər sistemində (1918-1920) /C. P. Həsənov; elmi red. S. Əliyarov; red. M. Əsədova. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, –1993. – 362 s.

³⁵ Гасанлы, Дж.П. Русская революция и Азербайджан: трудный путь к независимости (1917-1920)/ Дж.Гасанды. –Москва: Флинта, – 2011. –439 с.

³⁶ Hacıyev, İ.M. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti və Naxçıvan / İ.M.Hacıyev. – Naxçıvan: “Əcəmi” Nəşriyyat-Poliqrafiya Birliyi, –2010. –384 s.

³⁷ Махмудов, Я.М. Геноцид тюрко-мусульманского населения Азербайджана в 1918-1920-ых годах/Я.М.Махмудов.– Баку: ИПО Турхан , – 2015.– 100 с.

³⁸ Hüseynov, Ş.A. Mətbu irsimizdən səhifələr/ Ş.Hüseynov. –Bakı:Çənlibel NPM, – 2007. – 484 s.

Tohidi³⁹, M.Zulfugarli⁴⁰, N.Maxwell⁴¹, V.Abishov⁴², H.Mammadova⁴³, Z.Samadzade⁴⁴, H.Narimanoglu⁴⁵, N.Aliyev⁴⁶, S.Yusifzade⁴⁷, B.Najafov⁴⁸, N.Nasibzade⁴⁹, F.Ahmadova⁵⁰, I.Niftaliyev⁵¹,

³⁹ Rüstəmovə-Tohidi, S.Ə. 1918. Azərbaycan qırğınları şəkil və sənədlərdə / S. Ə. Rüstəmovə-Tohidi. –Bakı: Alf-group, –2013. –168 s.

⁴⁰ Zülfüqarlı, M.P. Azərbaycan tarixinin qəhrəmanlıq səhifəsi Göyçay döyüşləri (iyun-iyul 1918-ci il)/ M.P.Zülfüqarlı. –Bakı: –2017. – 114 s.

⁴⁰ Zülfüqarlı, M.P. Şamaxı soyqırımı (1918-ci il)/ M.P.Zülfüqarlı. – Bakı: Avcıya, –2011. –78 s.

⁴¹ Maksvell, N.Ə. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti: Böyük Britaniyanın arxiv sənədləri/ N.Ə.Maksvell. –Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, –2008. – 576 s.

⁴² Abışov, V.Ş. Şamaxı qəzasında Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı soyqırımı (1918-1920)/ V.Abışov. –Bakı:Turxan, –2014. –120s.

⁴³ Məmmədova, H.İ. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti dövründə Yuxarı Qarabağda siyasi vəziyyətin kəskinləşməsi və erməni separatizminə qarşı mübarizə //Xalq. –2013, 28 may. –№ 115. –s.5.

⁴⁴ Səmədzadə, Z.Ə. Dağlıq Qarabağ: naməlum həqiqət/ Z.Səmədzadə. –Bakı: Vətən, – 1995. –83s.

⁴⁵ Nərimanoğlu, H.N. Zəngəzur və Qarabağda ermənilərin törətdikləri qətliaclar Osmanlı-Türkiyə mənəblərində/ H.N. Nərimanoğlu. –Bakı: QHT Nəşriyyatı, –2014. –88 s.

⁴⁶ Əliyev, N.A. 1917-1920-ci illərdə Azərbaycanda türk-müsəlman soyqırımları ilk mənəblərdə / N.A. Əliyev. –Bakı: Nurlan, –2007. –204 s.

⁴⁷ Юсифзаде, С.З. Первая Азербайджанская Республика: история, события, факты англо-азербайджанских отношений/ С.Юсифзаде. – Баку: Маариф, –1998. – 208 с.

⁴⁸ Nəcəfov, B.İ. XIX-əsrin sonu XX-əsrin əvvəllərində Türkiyə və Cənubi Qafqazda erməni terrorizminin tarixi/ B.Nəcəfov. – Bakı:Çarşıoğlu, – 2007. –s.436.

⁴⁹ Nəsimli, N.L. Azərbaycan Demokratik Respublikasının xarici siyasəti/ N.L.Nəsimli. –Bakı: Qanun, –2011. –327 s.

⁵⁰ Əhmədova, F.F. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin yaranması ərəfəsində regionda geosiyasi vəziyyət// Xalq. –2014, 27 may. –s.7.

⁵¹ Niftəliyev İ.V. Qaçılmaz acı bir həqiqət 1917-1920-ci illərdə İrəvan və ətraf bölgələrdə azərbaycanlıların ardıcıl soyqırımları törədilirdi// Azərbaycan.- 2018,31 mart. – № 71. – s.7.

⁵¹ Нифталиев, И.В. Военно – дипломатическая борьба вокруг Карабаха и Зангезура в период АДР (1918-1920 гг.)//– Bakı: Diplomatiy ələmi jurnalı, – 48/2018.– s.233.

⁵¹ Нифталиев, И.В. Геноцид азербайджанцев в Иреванской Губернии (1918-1920)/И.Нифталиев. –Баку: Турхан. –2014. –188с.

E.Ahmadov⁵², N.Mustafa⁵³, N.Yaqublu⁵⁴, K.Ismayilov⁵⁵,
M.Suleymanov⁵⁶, V.Gafarov⁵⁷, N.Mammadzade⁵⁸, S.Mustafayeva⁵⁹,
A.Pashayev⁶⁰, S.Seyidova⁶¹, R.Ismayilov⁶², E.Ismayilov⁶³,

⁵² Əhmədov, E.İ. Ermənistanın Azərbaycana təcavüzü: təhlili xronika (1987-2011-ci illər)/ E.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Letterpress, – 2012. –912 s.

⁵³ Mustafa, N.Y. 1918-1920-ci illərdə İrəvan quberniyası ərazisində azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı//Xalq. – 2010, 31 mart. –s.4.

⁵⁴ Mustafa, N.Y. İrəvan Quberniyasında azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı (1918-1920)/N.Y. Mustafa. –Bakı: “Elm” nəşriyyatı, 2017. –328 s.

⁵⁴ Yaqublu, N.Q. Qafqaz İslam Ordusunun Azərbaycanda izləri/ N.Yaqublu. – Bakı: Kitab klubu, –2015. –151s.

⁵⁵ İsmayilov, K.N. Zəngəzurda Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı soyqırımı (1918-1920)/K.İsmayilov. –Bakı: Turxan, –2014. –248 s.

⁵⁶ Süleymanov, M.S. Nuru paşa və silahaşları / M.Süleymanov. –Bakı: – 2014. – 360 s.

⁵⁷ Qafarov, V. Batum konfransı və müstəqil Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyətinin yaradılması //–Bakı: AMEA-nın Xəbərləri. İctimai elmlər seriyası. –2018. –№1. –s.63-83.

⁵⁷ Qafarov, V. İrəvanın verilməsi: Osmanlı niyə çibani kökündən təmizləmədi?!// Respublika. –2016,14 iyul. – s.7

⁵⁸ Мамедзаде, Н.Н. Геноцид азербайджанцев в Карабахском регионе Азербайджана (1918-1920)/Н.Мамедзаде. –Баку: Турхан. –2014. –340 с.

⁵⁹ Мустафаева, С.О. Изменения границ и территорий на Южном Кавказе (1917-1922):/диссертация на соискание ученой степени доктора философии по истории/ С.О.Мустафаева. –Баку, –2013. –170 с.

⁶⁰ Paşayev, A. Ə. Məmməd xan Təkinski kimdir?// Xalq. –2010,18 iyul. – s. 6.

⁶⁰ Paşayev, A.Ə. XIX-XX əsrlərdə ermənilərin azərbaycan xalqına qarşı ərazi iddiaları, soyqırımları və deportasiyalar/ A.Paşayev. –Bakı:Çaşıoğlu, –2011. –s.328.

⁶¹ Seyidova, S.M. Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsinin tənzimlənməsində beynəlxalq təşkilatların iştirakı (1991-2005-ci illər)/ S.M.Seyidova. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2021. –410 s.

⁶² Исмаилов, Э.Р. Степан Шаумян: обреченный на забвенье. Портрет «легендарного коммунара» без ретуши/Э.Р.Исмаилов. – Баку: Шерг-Герб,– 2011. – 445 с.

⁶³ İsmayilov, R.Ə. Azərbaycan tarixi/R.Əİsmayilov. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1993. –160 s.

F.Kazimzade⁶⁴ , M.Sureyya Bey⁶⁵ , G.Markhulia⁶⁶ , J.Meskhidze⁶⁷, S.Weems⁶⁸, R.Hovannisyan⁶⁹ , G.Petrosyan⁷⁰ , Y.Barsegov⁷¹ , E.Oganesyanyan⁷² and others.

Also in a number of scientific works of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A. Bakikhanov ANAS studied the topic and was the subject of research. "History of Azerbaijan in 7 volumes,"⁷³ "Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918-1920). Foreign policy (documents and materials)"⁷⁴, " Republic of Azerbaijan (1918-1920)"⁷⁵ etc.

In the dissertation, along with those mentioned in the section

⁶⁴ Каземзаде, Ф. Борьба за Закавказье (1917–1921)/ Ф.Каземзаде. – Стокгольм: CA&CC PRESS, –2010. –328 с.

⁶⁵ Münir, S.B. Erməni Məsələsinin Siyasi Tarixi (1877-1914)/ S.Münir. –Ankara: Yatağan Yayınları, No: 53. –2001. –320 s.

⁶⁶ Мархулия, Г., Армяно-грузинские взаимоотношения в 1918-1920 годах/ Г. Мархулия. –Тбилиси: Тбилисский Государственный Университет имени Иванэ Джавахишвили, –2007. –82с.

⁶⁶ Мархулия, Г., Нуриева, Ш. «Многострадальная Армения»: мифы и реальность/ Г. Мархулия, Ш.Нуриева. – Баку : [б. и.], – 2011. –344 с. : рис., табл.

⁶⁷ Месхидзе, Дж. И. Итальянская интервенция в Грузию в 1919 г.: планы и обстоятельства // –Санкт-Петербург:Вестник СПб ГУ, –2007, Серия 2. История. № 1. –129 с.

⁶⁸ Weems, S.A. Armenia: Secrets of a “Christian” Terrorist State / S. A. Weems. –Texas: St. John Press, –2002. –р.76.

⁶⁹ Ованнисян, Р. Г. Международные отношения Республики Армения 1918–1920 гг. / Р.Г.Ованнисян.– Ереван: е-Книга, – 2007. –680 с. с. 138.

⁷⁰ Петросян, Г.А. Отношения Республики Армения с Россией (1918-1920). / Г.А.Петросян. –Ереван: Изд-во ЕГУ ,–2012. –424 с.

⁷¹ Барсегов, Ю. Г. Геноцид армян. Ответственность Турции и обязательства мирового сообщества [в двух томах]/ ответственный редактор Ю.Г. Барсегов. –Москва: Гардарики, – т. 2. – ч. 1. –2003. – 912 с.

⁷² Оганесян, Э. Век борьбы. Очерк 100-летней истории дашнакской партии и национально-освободительной борьбы армянского народа/ Э.Оганесян.– Мюнхен-Москва: Феникс,–т.1.–1991.–385 с.

⁷³ Azərbaycan tarixi [7 cildə]/Məsul redaktorlar: M. İsmayilov, N.Maksvell. –Bakı: Elm, –с.5. – 2008. –696 с.

⁷⁴ Азербайджанская Демократическая Республика (1918-1920). Внешняя политика (документы и материалы)/ Баку: Азербайджан, –1998. –532 с.

⁷⁵ Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyəti (1918-1920) /redaksiya heyəti F.Maqsudov, İ.Əliyev, N.Ağamalıyeva, Ş.Alışanlı. – Bakı: Elm, –1998. –336 с.

"Degree of elaboration of the problem," a number of documentary sources are also mentioned. These sources can be grouped as follows:

- official documents of Azerbaijan, Russia, Georgia and Armenia, as well as official documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan National Library named after M.F.Akhundov, official internet sites;

- Documents of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Valuable documents stored in the 894, 895, 970 funds are indispensable sources for considering the history of the problem, the essence and evolution of the positions of official circles on this issue, their assessment;

- Archival documents located in 130, R-130 funds of the State Archive of the Russian Federation were also widely used in writing research work;

- In the dissertation work, the attitude was expressed to some materials related to the topic posted on television channels and internet TVs operating in Azerbaijan, as well as social networks and websites.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the relations of the Azerbaijan People's Republic with the Republic of Armenia. The subject of the research is the relations of the Azerbaijan People's Republic with the Republic of Armenia, the position of the leading and regional states regarding these relations.

Goals and objectives of the dissertation. The purpose of the research work, chosen as the topic of the dissertation, is the historical study of the relations of the Azerbaijan People's Republic with the Republic of Armenia in 1918-1920, the identification and analysis of the historical and geopolitical roots, the essence of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict and the assessment of the results achieved.

To achieve this goal, we have set ourselves the following **tasks**:

- Analysis of relationships between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia;

- Studying the position of Great Britain and the USA on relationships between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia and their state interests related to the Caucasus;

- Determining the position of France and Italy in relationships between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia;

- Consideration of the position of the Ottoman Empire in relationships between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia and its influence on the current situation in the Caucasus region;
- Analysis of Russia's role in relationships between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia;
- Analysis of Iran's position in relationships between the Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia.

Research methods. During the study, was used the principle of historicity, actual interpretation, an integrated approach to the problem. At the same time, conceptual approaches arising from speeches, decrees and orders of heads of state were reflected. The methodological basis of the study is made up of historical description, comparative, systematic political and historical analysis, chronological analysis of objective phenomena, synchronous and diachronic analysis of periodization, common analysis and synthesis for all social sciences, retrospective, content analysis, generalization, process analysis methods, explicative methods, induction and deduction methods.

Main provisions of the defence:

- The priority of the foreign policy of the Azerbaijan People's Republic was the establishment of friendly relations with neighboring states, the establishment of cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels;
- Armenia has constantly made unfounded claims to Azerbaijani lands against the background of the tolerant policy of the Azerbaijan People's Republic, especially the growing influence of such leading states as Russia, the United States of America, Great Britain and France, played a large role in aggravating these relations;
- After Azerbaijan regained its state independence, it was possible to evaluate the legal and political relationships between Azerbaijan People's Republic and Armenia at a new level;
- Armenia has always opposed the establishment of peace and stability that Azerbaijan seeks to create in the Caucasus region;
- Armenia was the only state that put forward unfounded territorial claims among the states of the South Caucasus;
- From the first day, only the Ottoman state provided

comprehensive support in preserving the territorial integrity and independence of Azerbaijan, as well as preventing the Armenian and Bolshevik threat;

– The aggressive policy of Armenia, which reappeared at the end of the 20th century, which is the main factor of instability in the South Caucasus, ended with the Second Karabakh war, and a new geopolitical and geo-economic situation developed in the region.

Scientific innovation of the dissertation.

The scientific innovation of the dissertation work in particular consists of:

– Recently, researchers and scientists have conducted extensive research on the Azerbaijan People’s Republic. However, the relationships between the Azerbaijan People’s Republic and the Republic of Armenia, the factors affecting these relationships and the reasons for the tension of these relationships have not been studied as a separate object. The main scientific innovation of the dissertation is the selection of relations between the Azerbaijan People’s Republic and the Republic of Armenia in 1918-1920 as a complex and separate research object for the first time;

– In the research work, separate stages of ethnic cleansing, genocide and aggressive policy carried out purposefully by armenian nationalists against Azerbaijanis in 1918-1920 were investigated on the basis of new facts;

– In the dissertation work, along with the works of Azerbaijani, English, Russian, Georgian, Turkish scientists, armenian sources were comprehensively analyzed by collecting and systematizing many facts in chronological order, self-criticizing and exposing information of armenians reflected in those sources was given ample space;

– In order to expose the bloody deeds of the armenians at the beginning of the 20th century, in addition to quoting from the researches of other authors, the primary sources kept in the State Archive of the Russian Federation were extracted, translated, interpreted and used as a reference;

– Taking into account the interests of the winners of the First World War, the USA, Great Britain, France and Italy in the South Caucasus in the context of the division of the world, the position of

Azerbaijan-Armenia relations in 1918-1920 was systematically and widely analyzed;

– The position of the regional powers, the Ottoman Empire, Russia and Iran, on Azerbaijan-Armenia relations in 1918-1920 was systematically and widely analyzed.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The results of the dissertation can be considered in the following directions:

– Exposing the armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, studying the directions of the foreign policy of the Azerbaijani state regarding the elimination of this aggression, and examining the current experience in the field of ensuring national security;

– In higher schools, in the teaching of history, political history, political science, international relations, history of international relations courses, in the preparation of lecture texts, textbooks, in scientific-research works related to the roots of the "Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict" problem, in diplomatic meetings, in the ceremonies, conferences and seminars organized in connection with the tragedy of the January 20, the Khojaly genocide and the March 31 genocide of Azerbaijanis, in the preparation of materials for the mass media;

– In the practical activity of Azerbaijan's foreign policy institutions;

– The results and materials of the dissertation work can serve as a source for other studies conducted in this direction in the future.

Approval and application of research work. The research work was discussed and recommended for defense at the meeting of the Doctoral Attestation Commission of Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University on December 22, 2021. The main results of the dissertation entitled "Relations of the Azerbaijan People's Republic with the Republic of Armenia (1918-1920s)" were presented to the public in numerous scientific articles published in various local and foreign publications. Regarding the main conclusions of the research work, reports were made with scientific articles at national and international conferences.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The research work was carried out at the "Social

Sciences" department of Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately.

Dissertation work consists of 156 pages, including introduction (26474 marks), 3 chapters (Chapter I -75081 marks, Chapter II -78630, Chapter III -57431 marks), conclusion (21058 marks), 239 references, list of abbreviations and conditional marks. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 258674 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, relevance and degree of studying of the problem, object, subject, goals and tasks of the work, research methods, main provisions of the defence, scientific innovation of the dissertation, theoretical and practical significance of research, approval and application of the research work and the total volume of the dissertation is reflected by indicating the volume of the structural sections separately.

The first chapter of the dissertation called "**The main directions of Azerbaijan People's Republic - Armenia relations**". In the first paragraph entitled "**Attitude towards Armenia in the foreign policy of the Azerbaijan People's Republic**", the relations of the government of the Azerbaijan People's Republic with the Republic of Armenia in the field of foreign policy were studied. It was noted that APR's relations with Armenia were the most tense relations in the history of Azerbaijan. In this regard, A. Topchubashov noted in his conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman Empire Nasimi Bey on October 2, 1918: *"We are trying to be friendly with our neighbors, but we are afraid that this will not happen with the Armenians. Because the Armenians, who have too much appetite and undermine our interests in order to cover up their intentions, expose us as a nation that does not deserve state independence and*

has enmity with other nations. Therefore, we should have representatives in the important centers of Europe"⁷⁶. Until the establishment of official diplomatic relations between the two states, correspondence with the Republic of Armenia was conducted through the representative office of the Azerbaijan People's Republic in Georgia. Although the Azerbaijan People's Republic was established on May 28, 1918, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Armenia was possible only at the beginning of 1919. The representative office of Azerbaijan in Yerevan played an important role in regulating the relations of the APR with the Republic of Armenia. The representative office of Azerbaijan in Yerevan has been effective in regulating the relations of APR with Armenia, protecting the rights of Azerbaijanis living in Armenia, and partially preventing the policy of ethnic cleansing and genocide of armenian nationalists in the region.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter called "**Territorial claims of Armenia to the Azerbaijan People's Republic**", the groundless territorial claims made by armenian nationalists against neighboring countries, especially Azerbaijan, from the 19th century to the present day, in order to realize the idea of creating "Greater Armenia", are shown with facts. In 1918-1920, armenian nationalist organizations tried to acquire the ancient lands of Azerbaijan, Karabakh, Nakhchivan and Zangezur. They tried by all means to separate Karabakh from Azerbaijan and push the Azerbaijanis out of these territories. This paragraph also mentions that the dashnak authorities wanted to take advantage of the departure of the Turkish troops from Azerbaijan, planning to clear the Muslim population of Nakhchivan, Sharur-Darelayaz, Etchmiadzin and Kars regions in order to consolidate their power in these places. In 1918-1920, there are enough facts in the archives and in the press of that time to come to the conclusion that genocide was committed against Azerbaijanis in the true sense of the word in Armenia. On November 23, 1919, a peace

⁷⁶ Запись беседы А.М.б.Топчибашева с министром иностранных дел Турции А.Насими беём (Стамбул: 2 октября 1918 года)//Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Arxivi, fond № 894, siyahı №10, iş №150, vərəq -3

agreement was signed between Azerbaijan and Armenia⁷⁷. According to the agreement, the Armenian side undertook to withdraw its troops from Zangezur, but contrary to its promise, on January 19-25, 1920, it destroyed 51 Muslim villages of Zangezur province and committed massacres against the local population. In March 1920, armenian emissaries took advantage of the entry of the Bolsheviks into the northern border of Azerbaijan and secretly came to Karabakh and committed provocations and massacres there⁷⁸.

The second chapter of the dissertation work is called "**The approach of leading Western countries to Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenia relations**". In the first paragraph of that chapter called "**The position of Great Britain and the United States on Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenia relations and their state interests in the Caucasus**", it is emphasized that the conflicts that arose in the South Caucasus from an ethnic point of view after the fall of Tsarist Russia made the region accessible to the leading states. In the same paragraph, it is shown that the United States and Great Britain are playing a double game and working only to secure their economic and political interests in relation to the newly formed states of the Caucasus, while the armenians are interested in annexing the territory of other states by seizing as much territory as possible. In that paragraph, it is mentioned that strong states acting on the principle of "divide and rule" create contradictions between nations in order to rule within their own interests. In the second paragraph of the second chapter entitled "**The approach of France and Italy to Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenian relations**" the position of Italy and France on Azerbaijan-Armenian relations in 1918-1920 is analyzed. It is noted that France and Italy were eager to exploit resources in the Caucasus and used Azerbaijan-Armenia relations for their own benefit. At the same time, both France and Italy, acting from a Christian position, did not take any steps to protect Azerbaijanis from

⁷⁷ Musa, İ.M. Azərbaycan beynəlxalq münasibətlər sistemində (mart 1917 - aprel 1920-ci illər)/ İ.Musa. –Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, –2011. –s.81

⁷⁸ Arzumanlı, V.M, Mustafa, N.Y. Tarixin qara səhifələri. Deportasiya. Soyqırım. Qaçqınlıq/V.Arzumanlı, N.Mustafa. – Bakı: Qartal, –1998. – s.78

armenian-dashnak terrorism, and turned a blind eye to the actions of armenian-dashnaks under the name of political and military neutrality.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Position of the Ottoman Empire, Russia and Iran on Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenia relations**". In the first paragraph, entitled "**The position of the Ottoman Empire in Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenia relations and its impact on the current situation in the Caucasus region**", it is noted that the Ottoman Empire is interested in the development of the young state of Azerbaijan and in creating friendly neighborly relations with other states. In the paragraph, it is explained that the establishment of peace and tranquility in the South Caucasus means tranquility on the Eastern borders of the Ottoman Empire, and ensuring stability on at least one of its borders is vital for the Ottomans, who are constantly attacked from all sides. In that paragraph, it is emphasized that, unlike other powerful actors of the region, the Ottoman Empire did not use armenians in its plans and supported Azerbaijan, which was clearly the right side.

In the second paragraph of the third chapter called "**The role of Russia in Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenian relations**", it is noted that Tsarist Russia played a big role in increasing the number of armenians in the South Caucasus, especially in the historical territories of Azerbaijan. It is especially emphasized that Russia's position on the armenian-Azerbaijani conflict varied according to its own interests, but armenians' claims were often met, and Russia skilfully took advantage of the "armenian issue" to increase its political and economic influence⁷⁹. In the third paragraph called "**Iran's position on Azerbaijan People's Republic-Armenia relations**", it is noted that Iran is not worried about the bloody actions and acts of genocide committed by armenians against the Turkish-Muslim population either in Azerbaijan or Armenia, and even chooses the side of armenians.

In the **Conclusion part** of the dissertation, the research was concluded, the main conclusions were summarized, and certain

⁷⁹ Ганбарова, С.И. Роль России в обострении отношений между Азербайджанской Демократической Республикой и Армянской Республикой в 1918-1920-х годах//–Lənkəran: Lənkəran Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər bölməsi, –2017. №2, – s.52

important suggestions and recommendations were given.

The results obtained when the topic was investigated are listed as follows:

- APR was formed against the background of very intense political processes in the region, and its 23-month activity was also observed with this tension. The South Caucasus region, especially Azerbaijan, which is the East and West gate of the Caucasus, a country with rich underground and surface resources, has always been subjected to external pressures and threats. Despite all this, the APR was able to instill the consciousness of national independence in the nation during its short period of activity and achieved a number of achievements in the direction of democratic state building;

- APR, unfortunately, could not implement its foreign policy strategy based on the principles of good neighborliness with its neighbors. On the one hand, it was absurd to realize the principle of good neighborliness with Iran, which saw the creation of the APR as a threat to its independence, Russia, which could not reconcile with the independence of the APR, and Armenia, which made groundless territorial claims against Azerbaijan, on the other hand. Again, the APR government extended a friendly hand to its neighbors and made efforts to solve existing problems peacefully and with mutual understanding. The principles of living in peace and friendly conditions with all states, including neighboring nations and respecting each other's independence and state sovereignty are reflected in the "Declaration of Independence"⁸⁰. APR has not claimed the territory of any neighboring state, and has not seen the independence of any neighboring state as a threat to itself. On the contrary, the APR government was a supporter of democratic state-building in the region as a whole, and expressed the wish that the neighboring states should be governed on the basis of democratic principles;

- APR's relations with Armenia were possible from the beginning only as a result of a one-sided initiative - from the side of

⁸⁰ Азербайджанская Демократическая Республика (1918-1920 гг.). Парламент (Стенографические отчеты)/ Баку: Азербайджан, -1998. -992 с.

Azerbaijan. Even before the formation of APR, local Azerbaijanis were subjected to mass massacres by armenian armed groups in the territory of present-day Armenia. Despite the fact that more than half a year has passed since the establishment of APR, it has not been possible to establish direct diplomatic relations with Armenia. Even though the APR sent a proposal to Armenia to declare Azerbaijan-Armenian borders, the armenians did not stop their military aggression and started making territorial claims to Nakhchivan, Zangezur and Nagorno-Karabakh. Our concession of the city of Yerevan to the armenians did not put an end to their groundless territorial claims. After the establishment of the Armenian state, the capital of which was the ancient Azerbaijani city, the Iravan, the armenian ruling circles became even more perverse and began to increase their claims. An opportunity has fallen into the hands of armenian nationalists who have been deceiving themselves with an absurd ideology such as "Great Armenia" for years. On the one hand, the armenian government is committing genocide against Azerbaijanis, destroying our villages, stuffing people into mosques and burning them, on the other hand, it is talking about the importance of establishing diplomatic relations with the APR, trying to take advantage of Azerbaijan's rich oil potential;

- In the short period of 23 months of operation, the APR government fought against Armenia's groundless territorial claims, declared the genocidal policy committed by armenians against local Azerbaijanis to the international world and was able to demonstrate practical activities in the direction of preventing armenian terrorism. APR managed to restore its sovereign rights in the mountainous part of Karabakh, Zangezur and other territories claimed by armenians;

- armenians, who are always looking for a homeland, helped the goals of the leading powers to realize their claims. The charter of the "Dashnaksut" party was a manifestation of the colonial policy of the great powers. In 1918-1920, the imperialist western states and the leading regional states approached the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict based on their own interests. One of the main factors shaping their attitude to this conflict was their geopolitical and geoeconomic interests in the region.

- Powerful states acting on the principle of "divide and rule" created contradictions in order to easily manage nations and keep them in their sphere of influence. The South Caucasus region has always been one of the central regions where great powers have sown seeds of discord;

- In this difficult and tumultuous period of Azerbaijan, only the Ottoman Empire provided comprehensive support for the preservation of its territorial integrity and independence from the first day. As a result of the political and military assistance of the Ottomans, the dangerous attempts of the separatist armenians and the occupying bolsheviks against our territorial integrity were prevented;

- The conflicts between Armenia and the Azerbaijan People's Republic due to the chauvinistic policy of the armenians seriously prevented the protection of security and future development in the region⁸¹. One of the main reasons for the lack of security and stability in the region was the approach of the big powers to the region based on their economic, military and political interests. Thus, the goal of the world's leading states, Russia, the United States, England, France and Italy, was to create a security system in the region that would suit their interests. Thus, it is a historical fact that it is impossible to deny that Russia helped the armenians to kill the peaceful population of Azerbaijan, that England, the United States and other leading countries used "double standards", as well as that neighboring Iran also created conditions for the Turkish-Muslim genocide;

- The important geostrategic position of the South Caucasus has historically increased the interest of world states in the region. The conflicting political and economic interests of the great powers around the region created obstacles to the resolution of intra-regional processes. With the fall of Tsarist Russia, the region entered a new stage of development, increased the opportunity for the West to join the processes taking place in the region, created an opportunity for the

⁸¹ Ганбарова, С.И. Агрессорская политика Армянской Республики как фактор нестабильности на Южном Кавказе (1918-1920-ые годы)// –Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin 100 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Qafqazda dövlətlərarası münasibətlər: 100 il əvvəl və müasir dövr” mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, –Bakı: 23-24 may, –2018, c.512-516

interests of different actors to be represented in the region. Under such conditions, the international and regional landscape of Azerbaijan, which is considered the beating heart of the South Caucasus, was quite complex. The struggle of the great powers for Baku oil aggravated the situation;

- Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan in 1918-1920 killed thousands of people, turned hundreds of thousands of people into refugees and displaced them from their homes. The conflict led to the destruction of hundreds of settlements and economic losses;

- It was not possible to give an objective assessment of the events that took place in the last two centuries and the countless tragedies that happened to our people due to historical circumstances. However, after the restoration of state independence, the crimes of genocide committed by armenians against Azerbaijanis were assessed from a legal and political point of view. It resulted in national leader H.Aliyev returning to the political leadership of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1993 and restoring national statehood, taking the initiative in both scientific and ideological fields.

- When examining the topic, it is possible to come to conclusions from the point of view of the analysis of modern Azerbaijan-Armenia relations. Because in the difficult historical conditions that arose in the first years of the independence of the modern Azerbaijan state, which is the political successor of the APR, Armenia has again put forward endless territorial claims and has gained an opportunity to realize this by using the existing historical conditions. Azerbaijan once again became a victim of armenian terrorism and faced armenian occupation in the current tense socio-political situation. The invasion was stopped when the great personality H.Aliyev returned to power at the insistence of the Azerbaijani people and a number of successful military operations were carried out. However, it should be taken into account that our newly independent state could not strengthen its economic potential due to internal strife and armenian aggression. In such a situation, the most correct way was to sign a ceasefire. During the period after the signing of the ceasefire, our economy began to revive as a result of the successful strategic concept laid by national leader H.Aliyev. With the pragmatic policy of I.Aliyev, a worthy follower of

the Great Leader school, our economic achievements increased even more, which created an opportunity for army building and military reforms. It is not a coincidence that during the 44-day Patriotic War, the world witnessed how comprehensive and far-sighted the military policy of Azerbaijan, to which it has been paying special attention for years. The successful counter-offensive operation of our country brought innovation to world military science. Now, the main issue is to achieve stability in the region and to focus on future perspectives. Armenia should learn from its past mistakes and get out of the regional blockade through Azerbaijan, which has demonstrated its humanitarian policy and declared its readiness for peace.

In 2020, the armenian aggression on the lands of Azerbaijan came to an end. During the 44-day war, Azerbaijan fought on the battlefield, in the diplomatic arena and in the field of information. With this victory, Azerbaijan proved a lot to Armenia and its patrons. During the war, the people of Azerbaijan united in the form of a fist around their leader, Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev and demonstrated their strength, courage and fighting skills to the whole world. At the same time, for 44 days, Armenia and its patrons, as well as the states and co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group, which did not show any activity towards the resolution of the conflict for nearly 30 years, experienced a shock. It is no coincidence that both President Ilham Aliyev and the leadership of fraternal Turkey, which has not spared Azerbaijan its political support since the first days of the war, as well as the leadership of a number of countries such as Pakistan, Ukraine, and Israel, evaluated the signed document as evidence of Azerbaijan's unconditional victory and Armenia's surrender.

Based on the reliable and valuable sources we used when we investigated the topic, and in general, from the considerations we put forward in the course of the work, the following **suggestions** can be made for the evaluation of Azerbaijan-Armenia relations against the background of armenian territorial claims that have lasted for more than a hundred years and for their application in solving similar problems that we may face in the future:

- The resettlement of armenians to the South Caucasus by Russia in parallel to Turkestan (Middle Asia), Crimea, the North Caucasus

and similar actions carried out along the border of the Russian Imperial should be investigated with solid evidence by an international team which will include group of scientists of affected countries for exposing armenian lies at the global level;

- Taking into account that Azerbaijan, Turkey and other Middle Eastern countries have faced groundless territorial, historical, cultural, topographical and other claims of armenians, conducting joint investigations, including scientists of the victimized countries, to expose armenian lies with solid evidence at the international level;

- Comprehensive investigation of massacres committed by Armenians, especially Dashnak militants in the Caucasus, the Middle East, Turkestan and Anatolia by an international team including scientists from the affected countries, and joint exposure of terrorist acts committed by armenians at the global level;

- Collecting archaeological facts about those massacres with the participation of forensic experts and applying to the international tribunal to give a legal assessment to the Armenian massacres as crimes against peace and humanity;

- Serious investigation of the crimes committed against representatives of the Armenian nation, who were considered "unnecessary" because they did not serve Dashnak ideas (the Sumgayit events of 1988 are one of the obvious and close examples), with the involvement of an international team, and the dissemination of the results in the international world;

- Comparative study of materials related to armenians and dashnak activities stored in the archives of different countries with official translation into Azerbaijani language and making the results available to Azerbaijani scientists;

- Wider investigation and disclosure to the international community of revealing confessions of armenians themselves about the crimes they committed against the Azerbaijan People's Republic and modern Azerbaijan;

- Identifying, evaluating the broad concessions made to armenians by the Azerbaijan People's Republic and the Azerbaijan SSR and using them in international courts against Armenia;

- Preparation of action instructions against armenian lies for the

diplomats of Azerbaijan and allied states based on the research results mentioned in the proposals;

- Application of a similar investigation mechanism against forces that have claims and demands against Azerbaijan and question our sovereignty.

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

1. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti-Ermənistan münasibətləri Çar Rusiyasının köçürmə siyasətinin nəticəsi kimi // – Bakı: Turizm və qonaqpərvərlik tədqiqatları, –2017. №1, – s.237-245.

2. Роль России в обострении отношений между Азербайджанской Демократической Республикой и Армянской Республикой в 1918-1920-х годах// – Lənkəran: Lənkəran Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər bölməsi, –2017. № 2, – s.48-53.

3. Армянский сепаратизм в период Азербайджанской Демократической Республики// – Bakı: Turizm və qonaqpərvərlik tədqiqatları, –2017. № 2, – s.264-269.

4. Агрессорская политика Армянской Республики против Азербайджанской Демократической Республики в 1918-1920-х годах// – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universitetinin Xəbərləri, Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, –2017. №4, – s.176-181.

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9. Армяно-Азербайджанский конфликт в период Азербайджанской Демократической Республики (1918-1920 годы)// Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin yaranmasının 100 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti Şərqin ilk demokratik dövlətidir” mövzusunda elmi konfransın materialları, – Gəncə: –23-24 may, –2018, –s.173-177.

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Republic in 1918-1920// – Суми: Сумський Історико-Архівний журнал, –2021. № XXXVI, –р.46-52.

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

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