

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

Of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Science

**HISTORICAL PROBLEMS OF NORTH AZERBAIJAN AT
THE BEGINNING OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES IN
TURKISH HISTOROGRAPHY**

Speciality: **5509.01 – “History, source study and methods
of historical research.**

Field of science: **History**

Applicant: **Vidadi Umud oğlu Umudlu**

Baku – 2025

The dissertation work was carried out in the "Theory of history, source studies and historiography department" of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A. Bakikhanov, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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I.GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH

The relevance of the topic and the degree of research. Of great importance is the research and study of historical events from various aspects that took place in Northern Azerbaijan in the early 19th-20th centuries. The study of this period, characterized by its complexity from both political and other aspects, has from time to time become a topic of study in Turkish historiography, and numerous works have been written on this topic. Turkish historians, who approach the investigation of the very complex history of Azerbaijan, which is a part of the Turkic world, from the perspective of truth, have made important contributions in objectively investigating the problem and conveying it to Turkish readers. The research work, written on the basis of a broad analysis of Turkish historiography, reflects Russia's wars of aggression in the Caucasus, including Northern Azerbaijan, mass migration policy after the occupation, the colonial system of tsarism, and the population's struggle against this system. Also, the dissertation talks about the atrocities committed by the terrorist organizations founded by Armenian nationalists in the second half of the 19th century, as well as by the Armenian "volunteer units" formed by Russia and fighting against the Ottoman state during the First World War. One of the main objects of our research is the illumination of the objective activity of the socio-political and democratic movement, political parties and societies that took place at the beginning of the 20th century. These listed considerations are one of the main factors determining the relevance of the dissertation work.

Our acquaintance with numerous books and articles by Turkish historians about the occupation policy of tsarism became possible only after Azerbaijan gained independence. The end of the inaccessibility of several documents with the collapse of the USSR allowed Turkish historians to reveal the real facts and cover the events more objectively.

In the studied period, the relations between the Ottoman state and Azerbaijan were not always at the same level due to the existence of tsarism, but the relations continued at different levels. At the beginning of the 19th century, the characteristic feature of the

Ottoman-Azerbaijani relations was that the Ottoman Empire did not want to reconcile with the Russian occupation of Azerbaijan, but due to its military weakness, it was unable to show real resistance to this occupation. The political situation in Azerbaijan during the period in question is reflected in the works of Turkish historians dealing with this period.

The Treaty of Turkmenchay, which emerged as a bitter result of the second Russo-Qajar war, radically changed the historical processes in the north of Azerbaijan, and brought the country face to face with the heavy colonial oppression of Tsarist Russia. Existing traditions of statehood were abolished, and Northern Azerbaijan became a remote province of the huge Russian Empire. As a result of this agreement, the khanates of Iravan and Nakhchivan, which were historical Turkish homelands, were "alienated" and replaced with the so-called "Armenian Province", and numerous Armenian families were moved here from the Qajar and Ottoman states. The occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by tsarist Russia at the same time caused the mass migration of the local population to Anatolia. In addition to covering all regions, the migrations led to the establishment of numerous villages and settlements in Anatolia. These mentioned events are among the subjects that have been sufficiently studied in Turkish historiography.

After the occupation, migration in different directions, as well as the arbitrariness of tsarism, administrative domination, economic and national oppression, and the policy of Christianization led to the intensification of mass uprisings against tsarism, the Kachag movement and the general anti-colonial struggle. The long-term colonial policy of tsarism and the struggle against this policy left a deep mark on Turkish historiography. Even during the existence of the USSR, these events were widely analyzed, and the occupation policy of Tsarist Russia was sharply criticized.

In the last quarter of the 19th and early 20th centuries, events in Azerbaijan, as in the Ottoman Empire, were marked by the "Armenian Question" and the resulting Armenian terrorist organizations and their subversive activities. Events got out of control and reached the international level, were accompanied by numerous riots, sabotage

and uprisings and as a result resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of people. The activities of Armenian terrorist organizations in Azerbaijan, the massacres committed by Armenian nationalists in 1905-1907, as well as the atrocities of the Armenian “volunteer detachments” who fought on the side of Russia in the First World War, which resulted in the death of many people, are one of the topics widely discussed in Turkish historiography.

The true essence of the problems being studied has been carefully analyzed and reflected in numerous books and articles. At the same time, documents from the Ottoman archives devoted to the “Armenian Question” were published in the form of multi-volume books and made available to the international community. In these publications, in addition to showing the true face of the “poor” Armenian nationalists who claim genocide, the destruction of the local Muslim population for the sake of building an imaginary state of “Great Armenia,” their inhumane actions and atrocities are reflected with irrefutable facts.

Political reforms that occurred in Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century, including the national awakening of the people and the democratic movement, the organization of a few societies and political parties, are among the topics that Turkish historians talk about with interest. During the research, these events are presented in the chapters to which they belong, in chronological order based on the materials of Turkish historiography.

As you can see, the northern part of Azerbaijan was occupied by tsarist armies from the beginning of the 19th century and our country fell into the sphere of political influence of tsarist Russia. Thus, in Northern Azerbaijan, which became one of the remote provinces of the Russian Empire, the long-term colonial era of tsarism began. This dependence, which prevailed in Northern Azerbaijan, continued until we achieved our independence, that is, until May 28, 1918.

Important events that took place in Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries were objectively studied and numerous monographs and scientific articles were published based on available sources in Turkish historiography. Turkish historians familiarized the scientific community of their country with the events

that took place in Northern Azerbaijan. Unlike Azerbaijan, where Soviet ideology and political-ideological conditions existed, the current political situation in Turkey made it possible to objectively study and comprehensively cover all aspects of events. The presented dissertation reflects the degree of study of the main points of our history in Turkish historiography during the period under study.

To one degree or another in Turkish historiography, the problem was addressed by M.Saray, H.Baykara, B.Aslan, Ch.Tashkiran, O.G.Ishyar, S.M.Bilge, J.Barlas, K.Karabekir, S.Şimşir, J.Gökçe, A.Saydam, G.S.Bozkurt, T.Sunbul, Y.Aslan, I.Berkok, A.N.Kurat, M.BI, S.Lachiner, N.K.Sariahmetoglu, Y.Aslan, T.Aköl, K.Kafli, I.H.Altuntas, S.Erel, C.Cagla, A.Chechen, M.Aydin, F.Karabayram, E.Uras, M.Perincek, B.Habicioglu, M.Yildiz, C.Yucel, H.Yeshilot, as well as our historians - emigrants M.A.Rasulzade, N.Keykurun, M.B.Mehmetzade, A.Jaferoglu, Z.A.Makas, A.Attar (Hashimzadeh) and other authors.

The analyzes of Turkish historians about Northern Azerbaijan and their results during the period under study can be divided into five groups, taking into account the chronological sequence. If we evaluate these groups under a certain name, then it can be called occupation, colonialism, forced migration, the Armenian question and the national democratic movement.

1. In the studies included in the first group, which we call the occupation, Azerbaijan-Ottoman relations in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Russian occupation and the population's anti-colonial struggle, the Turkmenchay Treaty and the organization of the "Armenian Province" are the main issues.

2. The colonial regime group includes mass migrations to Northern Azerbaijan, the administrative policies of tsarism, national and economic oppression, as well as mass uprisings that occurred after the occupation.

3. In the studies of Turkish historians, related to the third group called forced migration, information is provided about the forced resettlement of the population of the Caucasus, including Northern Azerbaijan to the Ottoman state, the settlement of emigrants in Anatolian lands and their integration into Ottoman society, as well as

information from Turkish historians about outstanding people among the emigrants.

4. This group includes studies on the "Armenian question", including the organization and activities of Armenian terrorist organizations, including the "Hinchak" and "Dashnaksutyun" parties, bringing the "Armenian question" to the international level, bloody massacres committed by Armenian nationalists in Azerbaijan in 1905-1906. massacres, uprisings, provocations, riots committed by Armenian nationalists for the sake of "Great Armenia", as well as the struggle against it.

5. Finally, the fifth group of studies includes the national democratic movement that took place in Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century, the role of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia and the national bourgeoisie in awakening national consciousness, the activities of parties and public organizations, including the Difai, Musavat and "Baku Muslims Charitable Society".

As we have already mentioned, the occupation of Northern Azerbaijan and the entire Caucasus by Tsarist Russia in the studies belonging to the first group left its mark on the works of Turkish historians devoted to this period. These works reflect the Ottoman-Qajar-Russian struggle for Azerbaijani lands and the attitude of the Azerbaijani people to this struggle. It is appropriate to provide information about some of the work related to this.

Turkish historian Mehmet Saray, who devoted a lot of space in his works to the study of fundamental issues in the history of Azerbaijan, is the author of a few important studies on our history. In one of these studies, "History of the Turks of Azerbaijan,"¹ the author spoke about the political situation of the khanates on the eve of the invasion and devoted considerable space to the occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia. M. Saray especially noted the heroic defense of the Ganja Khanate and the courage of Javad Khan. In addition, the article draws attention to the provisions that some Armenians living in Azerbaijan, willingly or unwillingly, were

¹ Saray, M. Azərbaycan Türkleri Tarihi / M.Saray. - İstanbul: İstanbul Matbaası, - 1993. - 149 s.

doomed to be used as an instrument in Russia's policy against Turkey. This book by the author is of great importance in the study of the problems under study in the history of Azerbaijan. Another research work by the author entitled "History of the New Turkish Republics"² covers Azerbaijan, as well as the Turkic republics of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. M.Saray notes that Russia, ignoring international law, occupied Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan in the first half of the 19th century, as well as the Turkic countries of Central Asia in the second half of the 19th century. The policy of Russification and Sovietization, pursued by the Russian and Soviet authorities for more than a century, alienated the Turkic states and peoples from their national identity and left extremely negative traces. In his study "Political Relations between the Ottoman State and the Turkestan Khanates during the Russian Occupation (1775-1875)"³ M.Saray attempted to analyze the relationship between the Muslim Turkic khanates of Central Asia and Azerbaijan with the Ottoman State, which he considered the leader of the Islamic world.

Historian Mahmud Bi, after analyzing hundreds of sources and documents, wrote his two-volume book "History of the Caucasus"⁴ on which he worked for many years, and described in detail the geography and history of the peoples of the Caucasus. In his work, the author provides detailed information about attacks, wars, exiles, etc. d., to which the people were exposed. Speaking about the Dzharo-Belakan uprising of 1830, the author spoke about the very successful beginning of the uprising and the encirclement of the Russians, and at the same time tried to determine the reasons for the defeat of the uprising.

Ahmed Jaferoglu, author of the work "Azerbaijan" begins his study with brief information about some khanates and the occupation

² Saray, M. Yeni Türk Cumhuriyetleri Tarihi / M.Saray. -Ankara:Türk Tarih Kurumu, - 2014. - 514 s.

³ Saray, M. Rus İşğali Devrinde Osmanlı Devleti İle Türkistan Hanlıkları Arasındaki Siyasi Münasebetler (1775-1875) / M.Saray. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, - 1994. - 188 s.

⁴ Bİ, M. Kafkas Tarihi, / M.Bİ.– Ankara: Berikan Yayınevi, - 2011. - 2 Cilt, - 886 s.

policies of tsarism.⁵ Further, the author broadly examines the activities of Hasan bey Zardabi, Ahmed bey Agaogly, Alimardan bey Topchibashov in the awakening of the Azerbaijani Turks. A number of articles written by A. Jaferoglu⁶ contributed to the study of the history of Azerbaijan at that time.

The book by historian Cemalettin Tashkiran “The Karabakh problem from past to present”⁷ is devoted to the study of the history of Karabakh. The study written by the author, along with the general characteristics of Karabakh, covers the political history of the Khanate before the 19th century, the history of Karabakh during the First World War and the post-war years, and the Karabakh policy of Turkey based on documents. The book talks about the migration of Armenians to Karabakh after the Treaty of Turkmenchay and the Russian attempts to change the demographic situation of the region in favor of the Armenians. Another well-known work dedicated to the Karabakh problem, entitled “Soviet-Russian foreign policy and the Karabakh problem”⁸ is the work of historian Omer Goksal Ishyar. In the book, the author talks about the long and turbulent historical processes in Karabakh, starting from Tsarist Russia to the present day. In this book, which is the result of a four-year long and intensive research of the author, the Karabakh issue is highlighted from the point of view of Russian-Soviet foreign policy, and the occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Russia is also reflected in the book.

The heroic struggle of the Azerbaijani people against the invaders at the beginning of the 19th century became the main theme

⁵ Caferoğlu, A. *Azerbaycan / A.Caferoğlu*. – İstanbul: Cumhuriyet Matbaası, - 1940. 47 s.

⁶ Caferoğlu, A. *Mirza Şefi Hakkında Notlar // Türkiyat Mecmuası*, - 1928, sy. 2, s. 261-70.; *Mirza Feth-Ali Ahundzade // Azerbaycan Yurt Bilgisi*, I. Kanun - 1933, c. 2, sy. 24, s. 435-43.; *İsmail Bey Gasprinski // Azerbaycan Yurt Bilgisi*, Nisan - 1933, c. 2, sy. 16, s. 261-70. ; *Azerbaycanda Maarif Hareketleri // Türk Kültürü*, - 1964, c. 2, sy. 18, s. 130-36.; *Azerbaycan Edebiyatı // Türk Kültürü El Kitabı*, Ankara: Türk Kültürünü Araştırma Enstitüsü, - 1976, s. 465-83.

⁷ Taşkiran, C. *Geçmişten Günümüze Karabağ Meselesi / C.Taşkiran*. – Ankara: Genelkurmay Basimevi, - 1995. - 267 s.

⁸ İşyar, Ö. G. *Sovyet-Rus Dış Politikaları ve Karabağ Sorunu / Ö.Ğ.İşyar*. – İstanbul: Alfa, - 2004. – 706 s.

of a number of other works. The book “History and Cultural Geography of Azerbaijan”⁹ by Zeynal Abidin Makas talks about the occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia, especially the occupation of the Karabakh and Ganja Khanates. The book by historian Anil Chechen “Turkic States”¹⁰ chronologically summarizes the history of the Turkic states from the moment the Turks appeared on the historical arena to the present day. The author introduces the Turkish reader to brief information about the occupation of Azerbaijan by Russia and the creation of the Azerbaijan Republic. Historian Jalaladdin Yucel's book "Foreign Turks"¹¹ describes the beginning of Tsarist Russia's attack on Northern Azerbaijan in 1801, the heroic defense of the Ganja Khanate, the occupation and changing of the name of the Khanate, etc. issues have been reflected.

In the early 2000s, several valuable works on the topic under study were published in Turkish historiography. One of such works is Muharrem Yıldız's book “The Caucasus from Past to Present”¹² written over eight years. He covered the life of Muslims, including Turkic peoples living in the Caucasus, and studied the religious and sociocultural life of these peoples. The author, who finished his work in Azerbaijan, felt the suffering of the Azerbaijan-Armenian war together with the people of Azerbaijan. In the book by historian Mustafa Aydın “The Caucasus - a battlefield of three great powers,”¹³ the author devotes much space to the Russian occupation of the khanates of Northern Azerbaijan and the struggle of the population against the invaders. The work also reflects the Ottoman-Russian and Ottoman-Qajar relations, the course of the Russian-Qajar and Russian-Ottoman wars, as well as the entry into the cycle of European states and, finally, the state of the Caucasian peoples after the conclusion of

⁹ Makas, Z. A. Azerbaycanın Tarihi ve Kültürel Coğrafyası / Z.A. Makas. - Ankara: Kök Yayınları, - 1990. - 60 s.

¹⁰ Çeçen, A. Türk Devletleri / A.Çeçen. - İstanbul İnkilap Kitabevi, - 1986. - 567 s.

¹¹ Yücel, C. Dış Türkler / C.Yücel. – İstanbul: Hun Yayınları, - 1976. - 174 s.

¹² Yıldız, M. Dünden Bugüne Kafkasya / M.Yıldız. - İstanbul:Hazine Yayınları, - 2006. - 385 s.

¹³ Aydın, M. Üç Büyük Gücün Çatışma Alanı Kafkaslar / M.Aydın. – İstanbul: Gökkubbe, - 2005, - 266 s.

peace agreements. This book can be considered one of the most valuable research works in Turkish historiography. In the author's article on the "Armenian question" that arose during the Ottoman Empire, he notes that this issue is an instrument in the hands of the great powers.¹⁴

Turkish historiography has published many books containing the context of pan-Caucasian history. In addition to the general idea of the Caucasus, these books also highly appreciated the strategic importance of the Caucasus, the struggle for freedom of the peoples of the Caucasus, the place and role of this region in the politics of the Ottoman state. In a certain sense, these books influenced the policies of the Ottoman state. These books also examine a number of aspects of the history of Northern Azerbaijan against the background of the general political situation in the Caucasus. We believe that incorporating some of these works into research work will be useful in enriching the topic under investigation.

The book "The Caucasus during the Ottoman Empire 1454-1829"¹⁵ written by Sadik Mufit Bilge, who grew up in an Ottoman family of Circassian origin, contributed to the study of the history of the Caucasus and Azerbaijan, which is part of it. The work presents the struggle of the Ottomans, Qajar's, and Russia to maintain their power in the region and gives a lot of information about the daily life and traditions of the Caucasian peoples. The author's main goal in the book is to highlight the activities of the states and local rulers fighting for the Caucasus, their policies, the difficulties and suffering of the Caucasian peoples. The book takes its place among the works written on the history of the Caucasus in Turkish historiography. The work, free of ideological influences and reflecting the Ottoman point of view, was written primarily based on Ottoman archival documents and other sources. Another work of the author is called "The Ottoman Empire and the Caucasus - military-political history and administrative division of the Caucasus during the period of the Ottoman presence

¹⁴ Aydın, M. Osmanlı Döneminde Ermeni Meselesinin Ortaya Çıkışı Ve Safhaları // Çeşitli Yönlerden Türk-Ermeni İlişkileri, İstanbul, - 2006. – ss.39-40

¹⁵ Bilge, S. M. Osmanlı Çağında Kafkasya 1454-1829 / S.M.Bilge. - İstanbul Kitapevi – 2012. - 690 s.

(1454-1829)”¹⁶. S.M.Bilge, who studied the military-political and administrative organizations of the Caucasus during the Ottoman Empire, was able to create a valuable work by deeply analyzing the events that took place in the South Caucasus.

General Ismail Berkok's book "History of the Caucasus"¹⁷ was published in 1958, when the former USSR was still very strong. Chapters VIII-XII of the book are mainly devoted to the course and results of the Caucasian-Russian wars. The first volume of the book covers the period up to 1864, when the Caucasus was completely occupied by the Russians, and the second volume - the period after 1864. According to the author, he was forced to do this by the lack of scientific study of the Caucasian wars as a whole. The book “Turkey and Russia”¹⁸ by historian Akdes Nimet Kurat is devoted to international problems that occurred during the period under study. The relations between the two states mentioned in the book are analyzed in detail, Russia's policy of appropriating the Caucasus is described, as well as the use of Armenians by Russia and Western states as a means of putting pressure on the Ottoman state for their own purposes.

The work of Muhammad Tahir El-Karaki “The Shining of Dagestan Swords”¹⁹ is an important historical source talking about the history of the liberation struggle of the people of Dagestan, especially about the periods of Imam Ghazi Muhammad, Imam Khamzat, and Imam Shamil. The author witnessed the wars waged by all three imams and he wrote down the events he saw. The author, who took part in the battles during the Qazawat period, was a close friend of Imam Shamil and is a scholar. This work, written in Arabic, was published posthumously according to the will of the author. However,

¹⁶ Bilge, S. M. Osmanlı Devleti ve Kafkasya –Osmanlı Varlığı Döneminde Kafkasyanın Siyasi-Askeri Tarihi ve İdari Taksimatı(1454-1829) / S.M.Bilge. – İstanbul: Eren, - 2005. – 603

¹⁷ Berkok, İ. Tarihte Kafkasya / İ.Berkok. – İstanbul: General, - 1958. - 549 s.

¹⁸ Kurat, A. N. Türkiye Ve Rusya / A.N.Kurat. - Ankara: Kültür Bakanlığı, - 1990. - 735 s.

¹⁹ El-Karaki, M. T. Dağıstan Kılıçlarının Parlaması / İstanbul: İnsan Yayınları, - 2014. - 407 s.

long after his death, a summary of the work published in the early 1900s was changed and printed according to Russian intelligence and politics, and this summary was not allowed to fall into the hands of the Highlanders. The book of another historian Firat Karabayram “The Russian Reality in South Caucasus Geopolitics”²⁰ reflects the historical development of the Caucasus and Russia’s policy in the South Caucasus.

Among the books published recently, “Azerbaijan in the Ring of Fire”²¹, “Hadji Zeynalabdin Tagiyev”²² “written by historian Okan Yeshilot, who has conducted many studies in Azerbaijan, as well as “Revan Turks”²³ of which he is a co-author, and other similar works shed light on a few points related to the history of our people. O. Yeshilot is also one of the co-authors of the books and the author of the article “Turkmanchay Treaty and its Results”²⁴. Yavuz Aslan, an Azerbaijani of Kars, who dedicated several books to Azerbaijan's struggle for independence, has reflected the results of his research on the Karabakh region in the book “Robbery in Azerbaijan-Karabakh,”²⁵ Y. Aslan is also the author of an article about the demographic situation of Yerevan province after the Russian invasion²⁶.

During the dissertation work, as necessary, the most important articles related to the problem we studied were used. In his article, historian Sholeh Yanar, speaking about the occupation of the Caucasus by the Russians and colonial rule, attempted to broadly analyze the

²⁰ Karabayram, F. Güney Kafkasya Jeopolitiginde Rusya Gerçeği / F.Karabayram. – İstanbul: - 2011. – 390 s.

²¹ Yeşilot, O. Ateş Çemberinde Azerbaycan / O.Yeşilot. - İstanbul: - 2015. - 222 s.

²² Yeşilot, O. Hacı Zeynelabidin Tağıyev / O.Yeşilot. - İstanbul:Yeditepe Yayınevi, - 2015. - 136 s.

²³ Yeşilot, O., Cabbarlı, H., Sarıahmetoğlu, N., Çapraz.. Revan Türkleri / O.Yeşilot, H.Cabbarlı, N.Sarıahmetoğlu. - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınevi, - 2016. - 338 s.

²⁴ Yeşilot, O. Türkmençay Antlaşması Ve Sonuçları // Erzurum A.Ü. Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi, - 2008. - Sayı 36, ss.187-199.

²⁵ Aslan, Y. Can Azerbaycan-Karabağda talan var / Y.Aslan. – Ankara: Kök Yayınları, - 1990. – 107 s.

²⁶ Aslan Y. Rus İstilasından Sovyet Ermenistan’ına Erivan Vilayeti’nin Demografik Yapısı (1827-1922) // Ankara: Yeni Türkiye Dergisi, - Mart-Nisan 2001. - Yıl 7, Sayı. 38, Ermeni Sorunu Özel Sayısı II - ss.1028-1029

democratic processes that began after 1905, mainly the issues of national identity in Azerbaijan.²⁷ In Erol Kurkcuoğlu article about the city of Iravan, he notes that on the territory of Armenia (meaning the Armenian region - V.U.), artificially created by Russia at the beginning of the 19th century, Turks lived, and Turkic traditions and cultures existed in the region.²⁸ Abdullah Temizkan's article describes the power struggle of three great powers in the Caucasus and Georgia, such as the Ottoman State, Russia and Iran.²⁹

Among the works devoted to the problem, the book “Azerbaijan in Ottoman documents”³⁰, prepared on the basis of documents of the Ottoman Archive of the State Archives Administration (hereinafter referred to as OASAA), a two-volume collection of documents entitled “Archival documents on the relations between the Ottoman state and the Turkish khanates of Azerbaijan”³¹, the books “Karabakh in Ottoman documents”³², “Nakhichevan in Ottoman archival documents”³³, a collection of documents “Relations between the Ottoman state and the Caucasian, Turkestan and Crimean khanates

²⁷ Yanar, Ş. Azerbaycan'da Ebulfez Elçibey Döneminde Türk Kimlik Oluşumu // (der)Bekir Günay. – İstanbul: Avrupa'dan Asya'ya Sorunlu Türk bölgeleri, IQ Yayıncılık, - 2005. - s.575-62

²⁸ Kürkçüoğlu, E. Revan'dan Erivan'a Bir Şehrin Kimliği // YENİ TÜRKİYE, - 2014. Sayı 60, - s.1-13

²⁹ Temizkan, A. Rusya Ve Osmanli Devleti'nin Kafkas-Ötesinde Nüfuz Mücadelesi // İzmir: Türk Dünyası İncelemeleri Dergisi, - 2006./ Journal of Turkish World Studies, Cilt: VI, Sayı 2, Sayfa: - s.447-462

³⁰ Osmanlı Belgelerinde Azerbaycan / - İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Belediyeler Birliği (TDBB)Yayınları, - 2015. - 626 s.

³¹ Osmanlı Devleti ile Azerbaycan Türk Hanlıkları Arasındaki Münasebetlere Dair Arşiv Belgeleri (Karabağ-Şuşa, Nahçıvan, Bakü, Gence, Şirvan, Şeki, Revan, Kuba, Hoy) 1578-1914 I kitab / Pr. Yön. İ.Binark. - Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayınları, - 1992. - 427s.; Osmanli Devleti Ile Azerbaycan Türk Hanlıkları Arasındaki Münasebetlere Dair Arşiv Belgeleri Karabağ-Şuşa, Nahçıvan, Bakü, Gence, Şirvan, Şeki, Revan, Kuba, Hoy II (1575-1918) / Pr. Yön. İ.Binark. - Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayınları, 1993. - 279 s.

³² Osmanli Belgelerinde Karabağ / İstanbul:T. C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayını, - 2009. - Nu: 100, 119 sn. – 660

³³ Osmanlı Arşiv Belgelerinde Nahçıvan / Pr. Yön. Yusuf Sarımay. - İstanbul: T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri, - 2011. – 568 s.

(1687-1908)”³⁴ are of great importance in the study of the history of Azerbaijan.

These books, prepared based on archival documents, contain extensive information about the relationships between the khanates that existed on the territory of Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 19th century, about the relations between the territories under Russian occupation and the Ottoman Empire, as well as about the atrocities committed by Russians and Armenians. Chronologically, these collections, prepared by the Directorate of Archives, cover the history of the period from the end of the 16th century to the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

The long-term forced migration of the Caucasian population, including the population of Northern Azerbaijan, to Ottoman lands after the Russian occupation one of the most pressing topics in Turkish historiography. Research has been conducted on this topic many times; migration problems are viewed from different. It is appropriate to turn to the research of Turkish historians on forced migrations.

At the beginning of his book “Crimea and Caucasian migrations (1856-1876)”³⁵, historian Abdullah Saydam tried to define the basic meaning of the term “migration”, as well as the causes and consequences of migrations. The subject of the study was: In the first section, the geographical and ethnic characteristics of this region with the political events that led to migrations from the Crimea and the Caucasus; in the second section, the causes and implementation of migration movements in the specified period; and in the third section, the attitude of the Ottoman state towards immigrants, the assistance provided, the foundations of resettlement policy and the difficulties arising in this area. The main sources used by the author were OASAA documents and review books, as well as newspapers of the time. The attitude of the Ottoman state to the events that took place in the South

³⁴ Osmanli Devleti ile Kafkasya, Türkistan ve Kırım Hanlıkları Arasındaki Münasebetlere Dair Arşiv Belgeleri (1687-1908) / Pr. Yön. İ.Binark. - Ankara: Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayınları, - 1992. - 240 s.

³⁵ Saydam, A. Kırım ve Kafkas Göçleri (1856-1876) / A.Saydam. - Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, - 2010. - 235s.

Caucasus in the period from 1774 to 1829 is reflected in the work of Jamal Gocke "The Caucasus and the Caucasian Policy of the Ottoman Empire."³⁶ Ottoman-Caucasian relations are objectively described in the light of historical documents collected in the OASAA. The book also reflects the ethnic situation of the Caucasus, the entry of Islam into the Caucasus and Qajar-Caucasian relations.

The first chapter of the book by historian Nedim İpek "Migrations. From Empire to National State"³⁷ is dedicated to the migrations that took place in the Caucasus and Eastern Anatolia in 1864-1900. The book also analyzes the reasons for migration from Ottoman lands to Russia and from the Caucasus to Anatolia, as well as Russian settlement policy. The author's articles "Population Movement in the Caucasus" and "Migrations from the Caucasus to Anatolia 1877-1900"³⁸ are also devoted to the problems under study. The book of another Turkish historian Bedri Habıcıođlu, "Migrations and Settlement from the Caucasus to Anatolia,"³⁹ also mentions Caucasian migrations. The author, speaking about mass emigration in the second half of the 19th century, notes that the main reason for emigration is Russia's occupation policy.

Historian Kemal Karpat's work entitled "The Ottoman Population (1830-1914): Demographic and Social Characteristics"⁴⁰, containing the results of his many years of research into demographic changes in the Ottoman state and the Caucasus after migrations, was published in 1985 by the University of Wisconsin Press, USA. It translates into Turkish and published by Yurt Publications of the History Foundation. The author notes that to fully understand the

³⁶ Gökçe, C. Kafkasya ve Osmanlı İmparatorluğunun Kafkasya siyaseti / C.Gökçe. - İstanbul: Şamil Eğitim ve Kültür Vakfı, - 1979. - 190 s.

³⁷ İpek, N. Göçler. İmparatorluktan Ulus Devlete / 2006. - 418 säh.

³⁸ İpek, N. Kafkaslar'daki Nüfus Hareketleri // Türkiyat Mecmuası, - 1997. C. 20, - ss. 273-313.; Kafkaslardan Anadolu'ya Göçler 1877-1900" // Samsun: Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi, - 1991. S. 6, - s.100

³⁹ Habıcıođlu, B. Kafkasya'dan Anadolu'ya Göçler ve İskanları / B.Habıcıođlu. - İstanbul: Nart Yayıncılık, - 1993. - 187 s.

⁴⁰ Karpat, K. H. Osmanlı Nüfusu (1830-1914): Demografik Ve Sosyal Özellikleri / K.H.Karpat. - İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, - 2003. - 338 s.

socio-political events in the Balkans, the Caucasus, and the Middle East at the beginning of the 19th-20th centuries, it is important to comprehensively study the large population of the Ottoman Empire, its rapid development, the parameters of both religious and ethnic associations, as well as the factors influencing these events.

The work of Turkish historian Jafar Barlas “Dagestan in the Hijra”⁴¹ talks about the life of emigrants from Dagestan and Azerbaijan in Turkey. In this work, the author talks in detail about outstanding personalities who became immigrants and their successors. Among such personalities are Ismail Kurdamiri Shirvani, Mehmed Zahid Kotku Efendi, Mehmed Rushdi Shirvanizade and others who were famous scientists and public figures of that time. This work is important from the point of view of studying the future lives of our immigrants. Another work by the author, “Past and Present and the Struggle for Freedom of the Caucasus,”⁴² talks about the Gazavat movement, launched by Imam Mansur in the occupied country with the aim of sweeping away the Russian power that had long been expanding in the Caucasus. The author's article talks about the political life of Dagestan and the liberation struggle of the Muslim people.⁴³ The book “Seyyid Ahmed Husameddin. His Life and Work”⁴⁴, written by Ismail Hakki Altuntash and compiled by Mehmet Ozturk, is dedicate to Seyid Ahmed Husameddin, a remarkable man who moved to Turkey with his father from the village of Rukkal in Derbent in 1860 due to the Russian invasion.

Kadirjan Kafli, a native of Dagestan, in his work “Migrations to Turkey”⁴⁵ talks about the forced migration of many people to Anatolia, including the population of Azerbaijan. According to the author, this was due to unbearable Russian oppression. In addition to the main

⁴¹ Barlas, C. Hicretteki Dağistan / C.Barlas. – Yalova: 2010. - 326 s.

⁴² Barlas, C. Dünü ve Bugünü İle Kafkasya Özgürlük Mücadelesi / C.Barlas. – İstanbul: İnsan Yayınları, - 2010. - 485 s.

⁴³ Barlas, C. İmam Şamil ve Hicretteki Dağistan Dağistan’da islamiyet ulema ve mücahitler // YENİ TÜRKİYE, - 2015. S.79, - ss.190-207

⁴⁴ Altuntaş, I. H. Seyyid Ahmed Hüsameddin-Hayati ve eserleri / Hazırlayan Musa Kazım Öztürk. – İzmir: - 1996. – 142 s.

⁴⁵ Kafli, K. Türkiyeye Göçler / K.Kafli. - İstanbul: Çeltük Matbaacılık, - 1966. - 47s.

reasons for emigration, the work also reflects the difficulties of emigrant life. Historian Sharafeddin Erel's book "Dagestan and the Dagestanis" talks about the struggle for national independence in Dagestan and Northern Azerbaijan, as well as the heavy blows dealt by Imam Ghazi Muhammad to Russian troops ⁴⁶. The author, who himself lived in exile, also provided information about a number of prominent people who immigrated to Anatolia. Sh. Erel was an outstanding specialist in the study of ancient money. Historians K. Kafli and S. Erel were able to draw the attention of Turkish readers to the wars in the Caucasus with their works.

Hundreds of migration-related documents are at OASAA. Most of these documents are collected in the two-volume book "Caucasian Migrations".⁴⁷ The book consists of four parts: "Instructions", "Settlement", "Help", "Problems" and "Solutions". This book includes the OASAA's archival documents relating to migrations from the Caucasus, including Azerbaijan, to Anatolia.

Since there are much research works related to the activities of Armenian nationalists and their terrorist organizations in Turkish historiography, and generally related to the "Armenian issue", we considered it necessary to include only books related to Azerbaijan. There is no doubt that viewing these books will allow us to reveal the atrocities of Armenian nationalists more clearly in the history of Azerbaijan.

General Kazim Karabekir, known to the Azerbaijani people, in his book "Armenian Cause"⁴⁸, talks about the essence of the "Armenian question" and sheds light on the activities of Armenian terrorists. The author notes that the "Armenian question" caused by the not by the desires and needs of Armenians who dream of

⁴⁶ Erel, Ş. Dağıstan ve Dağıstanlılar / Ş.Erel. – İstanbul: İstanbul Matbaası, - 1961. - 264 s.

⁴⁷ Osmanlı Belgelerinde Kafkas Göçleri / Pr. Yön. Uğur Ünal. - İstanbul: T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayınları - 2012. I Kitap, – 586 s.; Osmanlı Belgelerinde Kafkas Göçleri / Pr. Yön. Uğur Ünal. - İstanbul: T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayınları - 2012. II Kitap, – 450 s.

⁴⁸ Karabekir, K. Ermeni Dosyası / K.Karabekir. - İstanbul, - 1994. – 224 s

independence and autonomy, but by the interests of the great powers of the region. Historian Esat Uras, having analyzed published Armenian sources, prepared a work entitled “Armenians in History and the Armenian Question”.⁴⁹ Covering the situation before and after the Berlin Conference, the author provides information about the Armenian committees and their political programs, about the beginning of the Armenian uprisings, and about the Armenian identity. Speaking about the Mudros, Sevres and Lausanne conferences, the author provides comparative data about Armenians in the Qajar state, Russia, and Turkey. The work of historian Kamran Gurun entitled “The Armenian Dossier”,⁵⁰ prepared based on extensive documentary material, provides a complete description of the history of the “Armenian question”, developed and periodically used by international imperialism. The book presents to the readers the ideas of Armenian nationalist leaders regarding the idea of creating “Great Armenia”. The book is intended for historians, political scientists, and specialists dealing with national issues.

The diplomat, the authorized ambassador of the Ottoman state in Tbilisi, Suraya bey Munir, in his report, prepared because of documents entitled “The history of the political development of the Armenian question (1877-1914), explains the role of the great powers in the creation of the development of the Armenian question. With the publication of the report, the facts brought to the attention of the world community about what the "Armenian question" really is, what elements and forces lie at its core. In the book “Political History of the Armenian Question (1877-1914)”⁵¹,” written by the author based on the report, it is mentioned that the Armenians, like other peoples of the Ottoman Empire, were granted all types of freedom and property security freedom of education and language, economic prosperity and all other freedoms.

⁴⁹ Uras, E. Tarihte Ermeniler Ve Ermeni Meselei / E.Uras. - İstanbul Belge Yayınları, - 1976. - 791 s.

⁵⁰ Gürün, K. Ermeni Dosyası / K.Gürün. - Ankara: Bilgi Yayınevi, - 2012. - 473 s.

⁵¹ Münir, S. B. Ermeni Meselesinin Siyasi Tarihçesi (1877-1914) / S.B.Münir. – Ankara: T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı Yayın, - 2001. - Nu: 53, 1079 s.

The book “The Armenian card of Russia in Turkish Politics (1878-1918)”⁵², prepared by historian Yusuf Sarin on the basis of archival documents, notes that Armenians, who were citizens of the Ottoman Empire, acted primarily for the benefit of Russia. The author draws attention to the fact that during the First World War, Armenians organized “volunteer detachments” and fought against the Ottoman army as part of the Russian army, as well as to the formation of the Russian-Armenian alliance against the Ottomans. When studying the Armenian question, one should note the significance of the book “Chronology of the Armenian question with bibliography (1878-1923)” and “The Armenian Question. Chronology and bibliography” contribute to the study of the Armenian question compiled by Rajab Karachakaya on the basis of archival documents.⁵³

In Mehmet Perinçek’s book “The Armenian Question in 150 Documents from the Archive of the Russian State,”⁵⁴ the author contributed to the research of the “Armenian Question,” which has been ongoing for many years, based on Russian archival documents. By presenting readers with the originals of 150 archival documents, the author clarified issues related to the living conditions of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire and the role of Tsarist Russia, England and France in the “Armenian question”. In the work, the author tried to find out the reasons for the trials of Armenians by Russian military courts during the First World War and the opinions of the tsarist generals about the Armenian bandits. In his other work entitled “The Adventure of Armenian Nationalism. From Dashnaks to Asala with new documents”⁵⁵ written on the basis of unpublished sources and the results obtained from them, the author described the historical adventure of Armenian nationalism.

⁵² Sarınay, Y. Rusya’nın Türkiye Siyasetinde Ermeni Kartı (1878-1918) // Akademik Bakış, Yaz – 2008. Cilt 1, Sayı 2. – ss.69-105

⁵³ Karacakaya, R. Kaynakçalı Ermeni Meselesi Kronolojisi (1878-1923) / R.Karacakaya – İstanbul: - 2001. – 282 s.; Karacakaya, R. Ermeni Meselesi. Kronoloji ve Kaynakça / R.Karacakaya – İstanbul: Kurtiş Matbaacılık 2005. - 471 s.

⁵⁴ Perinçek, M. Rus Devlet Arşivlerinden 150 Belgede Ermeni Meselesi / M.Perinçek. – İstanbul: Kırmızı Kedi Yayınevi, - 2013. - 336 s.

⁵⁵ Perinçek, M. Ermeni Milliyetçiliğinin Serüveni. Taşnaklardan Asalaya Yeni Belgelerle / İstanbul: Kaynak Yayınları, - 2015. - 360 s.

Another research work devoted to the Armenian question belongs to historian Seyid Sertçelik. The author, in his two-volume book entitled “The process of formation of the Armenian question in the light of Russian and Armenian sources,”⁵⁶ prepared based on materials from Moscow and St. Petersburg archives, describes the essence of the so-called “Armenian question” and notes that this issue is a plan of major powers. Let us note that this scientific work, important for us, translated into Azerbaijani. The works of historian Nasrin Sariahmetoglu “The expansionist policy of Armenia in the South Caucasus and its relations with the countries of the region - the Caucasian dossier”⁵⁷ and Aygun Attar (Hashimzade) “Armenians and Armenian politics in the context of the Karabakh problem”⁵⁸ describe various directions of the history of Azerbaijan, including bloody massacres, committed by Armenian nationalists in Azerbaijan. N. Sariahmetoglu is also one of the co-authors of the work “Revan Turks”⁵⁹.

For a detailed study of the Armenian issue, books compiled because of archival documents “Armenian Russian Relations in Ottoman Documents”⁶⁰ in three volumes covering the years 1841-1921, “Armenian British Relations in Ottoman Documents”⁶¹ in three

⁵⁶ Sertçelik, S. Rus ve Ermeni Kaynakları Işığında Ermeni Sorunu Ortaya Çıkış Süreci 1618-1914 / S.Sertçelik. - Ankara: SRT Yayınları, - 2016. - 416 s.; Rus ve Ermeni Kaynakları Işığında Ermeni Sorunu Ortaya Çıkış Süreci 1618-1914 / S.Sertçelik. - Ankara: SRT Yayınları, - 2016. - 590 s.

⁵⁷ Sariahmetoğlu, K.N. Güney Kafkasyada Ermenistanın yayılma politikası ve bölge ülkeler ile ilişkileri-Kafkasya Dosyası / K.N.Sariahmetoğlu. – İstanbul: 2006, - . - 535 s.

⁵⁸ Attar, A. (Haşimzade). Karabağ Sorunu Kapsamında Ermeniler ve Ermeni Siyaseti / A.H.Attar. – Ankara: 2005. -

⁵⁹ Yeşilot, O, Sariahmetoğlu N. Revan Türkleri / O.Yeşilot, N.Sariahmetoğlu. - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınevi, - 2016. - 338 s.

⁶⁰ Osmanlı Belgelerinde Ermeni-Rus İlişkileri(1841-1898) / - Ankara, - 2006. – C. I - 168 s.; Osmanlı Belgelerinde Ermeni-Rus İlişkileri (1899-1906) / - Ankara, - 2006. – C. II, - 221 s.; Osmanlı Belgelerinde Ermeni-Rus İlişkileri (1907-1921) / - Ankara, - 2006. – C. III, – 231 s.

⁶¹ Osmanlı Belgelerinde Ermeni-İngiliz İlişkileri (1845-1890) / - Ankara: - 2004. – C. I, 243 s. Osmanlı Belgelerinde Ermeni-İngiliz İlişkileri (1891-1893) / - Ankara:

volumes covering 1845-1895 were used years, as well as "The First World War in Ottoman Documents",⁶² "Armenian Activities 1914-1918 with Archive Documents"⁶³ in eight volumes. The book, consisting of archival documents "Dispatching and resettlement of Armenians in Ottoman documents (1878-1920)" is dedicated to the "Armenian question", which became an international problem under the conditions of the Berlin Treaty.⁶⁴ It is known that after this agreement, signed as a result of the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878, European countries, especially Russia, made the "Armenian question" an issue as a means of putting pressure on the Ottoman state.

In general, many valuable works have been written in Turkish historiography on the study of the essence of the Armenian question. As examples of such books, we should mention the books of Y.Galachoglu⁶⁵, M.Hocaoglu⁶⁶, J.Anadol⁶⁷, J.Kuchuk⁶⁸ and other authors.

Many articles have been written in Turkish historiography about the Armenian question and massacres. These articles, based primarily on archival documents, reveal the essence of the issue in detail and objectively cover events. Of course, many articles have been published on this topic, and it is impossible to list them all. In our opinion, it is

2004. C. II, 551 s.; Osmanlı Belgelerinde Ermeni-İngiliz İlişkileri (1894-1895) / - Ankara: - 2006. - C. III, - 547 s.

⁶² Osmanlı Belgelerinde Birinci Dünya Harbi / - İstanbul, - 2013. - C.I, - 343 s.

⁶³ Arşiv Belgeleriyle Ermeni Faaliyetleri (ABEF) 1914-1918 / - Ankara: 2005. - cilt I, - 717 s.; ABEF / - Ankara: - 2005. - C.II, - 653 s.; ABEF / - Ankara: - 2006. - C.III, - 714 s.; ABEF / - Ankara: - 2006. - C.IV, - 742 s.; ABEF / - Ankara: - 2007. - C.V, - 605 s.; ABEF / - Ankara: - 2008. - C.VI, - ; ABEF / - Ankara: - 2008. - C.VII, - ; ABEF / - Ankara: 2008. - C.VIII, - 595 s.

⁶⁴ Osmanlı Belgelerinde Ermenilerin Sevk Ve İskani (1878-1920) / - Ankara: T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı, - 2007. - Yayın Nu: 91, - 1224 s.

⁶⁵ Halaçoğlu, Y. Ermeni Tehciri ve Gerçekler / Y.Halacoğlu. - Ankara: 2001. -107 s.

⁶⁶ Hocaoglu, M. Arşiv Vesikalarıyla Tarihte Ermeni Mezalimi Ve Ermeniler / M.Hocaoglu. - İstanbul: Anda Dağıtım, - 1976. - 872 s.

⁶⁷ Anadol, C. Tarihin Işığında Ermeni Dosyası / C.Anadol. - İstanbul: IQ Yay., - 2002. - 496 s.

⁶⁸ Küçük, C. Osmanlı Diplomasisinde Ermeni Meselesinin Ortaya Çıkışı (1878-1897) / C.Küçük. - İstanbul Üniversitesi Yay., - 1984. - 200 s.

enough to name several articles that talk about the activities of Armenian committees.

The articles of the historian O.Dogan about the Armenian committees, as well as about the destructive activities of the Ginchak and Dashnaksutyun parties⁶⁹, which have wide influence in the Armenian community, are rich in important information. The article written by N.Gunay discusses the activities of Armenian bandits during the First World War⁷⁰.

The dissertation also makes use of scientific works published in Turkish by a number of European and other historians directly involved in the problem under study.⁷¹

The awakening of national consciousness in Azerbaijan, the study of the national democratic movement and the struggle for independence led to the publication of a number of valuable works in Turkish historiography. These works examine the democratic movement that began in Northern Azerbaijan in 1905, as well as the activities of the Difai and Musavat parties, the assistance of the Baku Muslim Charitable Society to the people of Anatolia, etc., is reflected.

The book "The Search for the Identity of Russian Muslims in 1905-1907,"⁷² written by G.S. Bozkurt, mentions three major

⁶⁹ Doğan, O. Ermeni Komiteleri Hınçak ve Taşnaksütun (Rus Adalet Bakanı Y.Muravyevin Ermeni Komitelerine İlişkin Raporu // Konya: Selçuk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, - 2008. - Sayı 20, - ss.307-328.

⁷⁰ Günay, N. XX. Yüzyıl Başlarında Rusya'nın Kafkasya'da İzlediği Yayılmacı Politika Karşısında Osmanlı Devleti'nin Tutumu // Kastamonu: I. Milletlerarası Türkiye-Azerbaycan Münasebetleri Sempozyumu, - 2016. - ss.56-62

⁷¹ Henze, P.B. Kafkaslarda Ateş ve Kılıç: XIX Yüzyılda Kuzey Kafkasyada Dağ Köylülerinin Direnişi / P.B.Henz. - Ankara: ODTÜ Yayınları, - 1985. - 40 s.; Swietochowski, T. Müslüman Cemaatten / T.Swietochowski. - İstanbul: Bağlam Yayınları, - 1988. - 296 s.; Luxembourg, N. Rusların Kafkasyayı İşgalinde İngiliz Politikası ve İmam Şamil / - İstanbul: Kayihan Yayınları, - 1998. - 320 s.; McCarthy, J. Osmanlı Ermeni Nüfusu // J. McCarthy. - Ankara: - 2002. Samuel A. Weems, Ermenistan Terörist "Hristiyan" Ülkenin Sırları / Çev: Hüseyin Adıgüzel, İstanbul: - 2006, - 389 s.; Zinkeisen, J. W.Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Tarihi / J.W.Zinkeisen. - İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınevi, - 2011. - 4976 s. Çevirenler: N.Epçeli, E.Özbayoğlu, M.Taş, L.Kayapınar, Ö.Kumrular. 7 Ciltte.

⁷² Bozkurt, G.S. 1905-1907 illerde Rusya Müslümanlarının Kimlik Arayışı. / G.S.Bozkurt. - İstanbul: Doğu Kütüphanesi, - 2008. - 478 s.

congresses of Russian Muslims, at which Muslims had the opportunity to get to know each other from their negative and positive sides. By organizing the Muslim Union, they began to raise their voices on the political platform for the first time. The book reflected the struggle of Russian Muslims for equality and freedom, as well as for gaining national identity in 1905-1907. The author of the book “Azerbaijani Dosiya”⁷³ T. Sunbul talks in detail about the impact on Azerbaijan of the events that occurred in Russia in 1905, about political movements, attacks of Armenians on Azerbaijani Turks, as well as about the activities of Difai. The book of another Turkish historian T. Aköl “Azerbaijan, the Soviets and Beyond”⁷⁴ mentions the development of the educational movement in Azerbaijan, the spread of Turkic ideas, as well as “usuli jedid” schools (new method). The author drew attention to the special role of Haji Zeynalabidin Tagiyev in the development of the ideas of Turkism and enlightenment, and against the background of modernism, he considered it necessary to convey to Turkish readers detailed information about Mirza Alakbar Sabir and Hasan Bey Zardabi. The book by historian Ibrahim Yüksel “Intellectual Life and the Press in Azerbaijan” is mainly devoted to the public life and press of Azerbaijan⁷⁵.

One of the Azerbaijani emigrants, N. Keykurun, described in detail the events that took place in Azerbaijan in 1905-1920, including Armenian cruelty, in his book “Memories of the Struggle for the Independence of Azerbaijan,”⁷⁶ published in Istanbul in 1964. The author, who was directly involved in the creation of the Difai party, widely brought the party's activities to the attention of the Turkish intelligentsia. The work of historian J. Chagly “Nationalism and

⁷³Sünbül, T. Azərbaycan Dosyası / T.Sünbül. – Ankara: Kök Sosyal Ve Stratejik Araştırmalar Yayınları, - 1990. - 128 s.

⁷⁴Akyol, T. Azərbaycan Sovyetler ve Ötesi / T.Akyol. – İstanbul: Burak Yayınları, 2015. - 272 s.

⁷⁵ Yüksel, İ. Azərbaycan'da Fikir Hayatı ve Basın / İ.Yüksel. – İstanbul: Acar Yayınları, 1989. – 174 s.

⁷⁶Keykurun, N. Azərbaycan İstiklal Mücadelesinden Hatıralar (1905-1920) / N.Keykurun. - Ankara: Ülke Kitabevi Yayınları, - 1998. – 217s.

Politics in Azerbaijan”⁷⁷ talks about the development of the ideas of nationalism in Azerbaijan in two directions. First, the Armenian-Azerbaijani rivalry and conflict forced the Azerbaijani bourgeoisie and working class to act together. Second, Azerbaijani nationalism developed as a political response to Russian colonialism. According to the author, nationalism can develop both to benefit the interests of the national bourgeoisie, and can also motivate other classes to support their nationalist policies. In the work of historian N.Devlet “Participation of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia in the work of Muslim congresses of Russia in 1905-1917”⁷⁸ the activities of our intelligentsia at Muslim congresses are examined. Another book by the author, The work of the historian N. Devlet “The History of the National Struggle of Russian Turks”⁷⁹,” tells about the awakening of national self-awareness of Russian Muslims, including Azerbaijanis, and the development of their cultural level, as well as about the discovery of each other by the Russian Turks themselves.

Huseyn Baykara is one of the authors who occupies a special place in studying the various spectrums of our history and bringing them to the Turkish scientific community. Member of the Istanbul Bar Association H. Baykara, a native of Azerbaijani Turks, devoted his scientific research almost exclusively to the history of Azerbaijan. Books “History of the struggle for independence of Azerbaijan”⁸⁰, “Renovation movements in Azerbaijan: XIX. Century”⁸¹, the result of extensive research by the author. The book, dedicated to Azerbaijan's struggle for independence, widely discusses the Difai party, founded by Ahmed Bey Agayev, the Muslim Union of Russia faction, and the

⁷⁷Çağla, C. Azerbaycanda Milliyetçilik ve Politika / C.Çağla. – İstanbul: Bağlam Yayınçılık, - 2003. - 256 s.

⁷⁸ Devlet, N. 1905-1917 Rusya Müslüman Kongrelerine Azerbaycan Aydınlarının Katkıları // Kafkasya’da İslam Medeniyeti: Milletlerarası Sempozyumu Tebliğleri. - İstanbul: 2000. - s. 183-200

⁷⁹ Devlet, N. Rusiya Türklerinin Milli Mücadele Tarihi / N.Devlet. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, - 1999. - 347 s.

⁸⁰ Baykara, H. Azerbaycan İstiklal Mücadilesi Tarihi / H.Baykara. - İstanbul: Genclik Kitabevi, - 1975. - 331 s.

⁸¹ Baykara, H. Azerbaycan’da Yenileşme Hareketleri XIX. Yüzyıl / H.Baykara. - Ankara: Türk Kültürünü Araştırma Enstitüsü, - 1966. - 200 s.

Musavat party, founded in 1911. Speaking about the influence of the first Russian revolution on Azerbaijan, H. Baykara notes that the fugitive movement is an example of the people's struggle against Russian tsarism.

The book by historian B. Aslan "Brotherly Help (Help) and Charity of the Baku Muslim Society"⁸² covers the awakening of national consciousness in the Azerbaijani people and the activities of the Baku Muslim Charitable Society. The purposeful activity of the "Society" in bringing it to a wide audience in Turkey is undeniable, and here a special role belongs to the author Betül Aslan, a friend of the Azerbaijani people. Based on a rich source base, the research work contains many facts about the fraternity. The monograph also contributes to the enrichment of Azerbaijani historiography. The author also expressed his attitude to the issues under consideration, such as the occupation of Azerbaijan by Russia, the colonial policy of tsarism, relations with Turkey, the first educational movements among the Azerbaijani Turks, the influence of the 1905 revolution on Azerbaijan, the Turkic-Armenian wars in Azerbaijan, the creation of the "Difai" organization etc. In several articles⁸³ devoted to the history of Azerbaijan, B. Aslan tried to clarify many issues related to this topic.

In the book "The Struggle for the Establishment of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1914-1918) and the Caucasian Islamic Army,"⁸⁴ the author H. Bal talks in detail about the cultural situation of the Azerbaijani Turks before the First World War and the impact of this war on the Azerbaijani Turks. The struggle of the Ottoman state on the Caucasian front, the attitude of the Russian army towards the Muslim people and the resistance of the Azerbaijani Turks to it, the desire of

⁸² Aslan, B. "Kardaş Kömeği(Yardımları)" ve Bakü Müslüman Cemiyet-i Hayriyesi / B.Aslan. - Ankara:Atatürk Kültür Merkezi Yayınları, - 2000. - 412 s.

⁸³ Aslan, B. Azerbaycan / Erzurum: Atatürk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi, - 1996. Sayı 5. – ss.47-75; I. Dünya Savaşı Esnasında Azerbaycan Türkleri'nin Erzurum Ahalisine Yaptığı "Kardaş Kömeği (Yardımları)", // Atatürk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi, - ss.161-178

⁸⁴ Bal, H. Azerbaycan Cumhuriyetinin Kuruluş Mücadelesi(1914-1918) ve Kafkas İslam Ordusu / H.Bal. - İstanbul: İdil Yayınları, - 2010. - 280 s.

the Azerbaijani Turks for independence, etc. questions are also reflected in the book.

“Caucasian Turks”⁸⁵ is one of the most important works of Muhammad Amin Rasulzade, known in Turkish historiography as a Turkic, Islamist and cultural figure who led the Musavat party and led the Republic of Azerbaijan. The first part, entitled “A Look at History,” talks about the historical past of the Caucasus before the Russian occupation. The part covering the period from the Russian occupation to the October Uprising of 1917 is called “One Hundred Years of Russian Occupation.” These years, which the author himself witnessed and lived in, are reflected in detail in the book. The third part of the work is called “The Republic of Azerbaijan”, and the fourth part is called “Turks of Dagestan”. The work "Caucasian Turks", which arose because of a detailed and in-depth analysis, is an exemplary work for today's historians and politicians. The author's other works, entitled “Republic of Azerbaijan: Its Formation and Current Situation”⁸⁶ and “Azerbaijan Problem,”⁸⁷ cover in detail various issues in the history of Azerbaijan. These works by M.A. Rasulzade are also important from the point of view of regulating Azerbaijan's policy towards the Caucasus and Russia.

The development of the national democratic movement in Azerbaijan can be traced through the works of historian S. Shimşir “The Struggle for the Independence of Azerbaijan”⁸⁸ and “Mehmet Emin Resulzade”⁸⁹. These works provide extensive information about the Musavat party and the political activities of Mammad Amina Rasulzade. It should also be noted that the author's first book mainly covers the period after the proclamation of the Azerbaijan People's

⁸⁵ Resulzade, M.E. Kafkasya Türkleri / M.E.Resulzade. – İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı - 1993. – 132 s.

⁸⁶Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Keyfiyet-i Teşekkülü ve Şimdiki Vaziyeti / Hazırlayan: İ.M.Yıldırım , S.Çağın , Y.Akpınar. - İstanbul: İrfan Yayıncılık, 1990, 206 s.

⁸⁷Resulzade, M. E. Azerbaycan Problemi / M.E.Resulzade. – Ankara: Azerbaycan Kültür Derneği Yayınları, - 1996. – 42 s.;

⁸⁸ Şimşir, S. Azerbaycanın İstiklal Mücadelesi / S.Şimşir. - İstanbul: İQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, - 2013. – 280 s.

⁸⁹Şimşir, S. Mehmet Emin Resulzâdenin Türkiye’deki Hayatı, Faahyetleri ve Düşünceleri / S.Şimşir. - Ankara: Türk Kültürünü Araştırma Esntitüsü, - 1995.128s.

Republic. The author's work "History of the Turkic World"⁹⁰ talks about the Turkestan Turks, starting with the Turkic khanates that arose after the fall of the Golden Horde state to the present day. The author painstakingly researched the bitter history and fate of the region, revealing the suffering of our compatriots.

There is no doubt that it is more useful to look at the Turkic world from the point of view of a Turkish researcher than from a Russian and Western one. It is commendable that in his study the author devoted a lot of space to the struggle of the Azerbaijani people against colonialism.

Object and subject of the research. The main object of the dissertation is the study of historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 19th-20th centuries in Turkish historiography. The results obtained from the study of various areas of our history by Turkish historians are of great importance when writing individual open pages of our historiography. The main subject of this scientific research is the study of scientific research conducted by Turkish historians on Northern Azerbaijan.

The aim and the tasks of the research. The main goal of the study is to clarify the issue of reflecting the historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan in Turkish historiography of the early 19th-20th centuries using a new theoretical and conceptual approach. To achieve this goal, we tried to solve the following tasks:

- - First of all, providing information about Turkish historians who studied the historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan in the early 19th-20th centuries;

- To study the degree of study of the occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia and the anti-colonial struggle of the people by Turkish historians;

- To determine the degree of study in Turkish historiography of the issues of the organization of the "Armenian province" on the territory of Azerbaijan and the issues of mass migration to Azerbaijan;

⁹⁰ Şimşir, S. Türk Dünyası Tarihi / S.Şimşir. – İstanbul: Post Yayınevi, - 2012. - 352 s.

- Find out the degree of reflection of the colonial policy pursued by tsarism in the national, moral and economic spheres in Turkish historiography;

-Determine the level of research into the forced migration of the Azerbaijani population to Anatolia, their settlement and the future life of our immigrants based on the works of Turkish historians and archival documents;

- To study the level of reflection of the subversive activities of Armenian terrorist organizations in Azerbaijan in books published in Turkey in the last quarter of the 19th - early 20th centuries;

- To study the level of knowledge of the Turkish historiography of the social movement in Azerbaijan, the organization and activities of the Difai and Musavat parties at the beginning of the 20th century.

- To analyze the attitude of Turkish historians to the policy of national extermination carried out by Armenian nationalists in Azerbaijan in 1905-1907.

- To clarify objective coverage in Turkish historiography of the socio-political situation in Northern Azerbaijan and the attempts of Armenian bandits to destroy the population of Azerbaijan during the First World War, as well as the assistance of the “Baku Muslim Charitable Society” to the people of Anatolia, suffering from the war.

Research methods. When researching the dissertation, historical-comparative and scientific-analytical methods were used. The method of comparative analysis of history and the method of an objective approach to history were taken as the basis for achieving this goal.

During the study of the topic “Historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan in Turkish historiography of the early 19th-20th centuries,” historical documents, existing scientific literature were reviewed, a comparative analysis was carried out, and scientific and logical conclusions were drawn. The logical conclusions and analyzes obtained as a result of these studies allowed us to more fully understand and explain the essence of the policy of Tsarist Russia towards Azerbaijan.

The main provisions demonstrated for the defense.

- The research of Turkish historians in the study of historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 19th-20th centuries is of great importance and serves to enrich the historiography of Azerbaijan.

- In Turkish historiography, an objective approach to events and establishing the truth plays a key role in the study of historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan.

- Turkish historians, when studying the historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries, gave preference to sources and archival documents.

- The occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia, the severity of colonial oppression and the people's struggle for freedom against the invaders were recorded by Turkish historians.

- The forced migration of the population of Northern Azerbaijan to Anatolia at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th centuries, the integration of Azerbaijani settlers into Ottoman society is one of the sufficiently studied topics in Turkish historiography

- The organization of the "Armenian Province", the essence of the "Armenian question", the activities of Armenian terrorist organizations in Northern Azerbaijan and the defense measures taken by the people were analyzed by Turkish historians and brought to the attention of the scientific community

- The development of the national democratic movement in Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century, the purposeful activities of the party and other public organizations occupy an important place in the research of Turkish historians.

The scientific novelty of the research. The works of Turkish historians and archival documents used in the research of the dissertation work made it possible to comprehensively and deeply study the problem. Analysis of this rich material gives grounds to consider the following scientific innovation of the dissertation.

- For the first time, coverage of the historical problems of Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 19th-20th centuries in Turkish historiography was chosen as a separate object of study;

- Based on Turkish historiography, the aggressive plans of tsarism associated with Northern Azerbaijan, the implementation of occupation policies and the resistance of the population were investigated;

- After the Turkmenchay Treaty, the colonial policy of tsarism, national and economic oppression, and mass migrations to Northern Azerbaijan were studied on the basis of Turkish historiography;

- On the basis of Turkish historiography, the national movement and uprising against colonialism in the 20-40s of the 19th century were studied;

- Forced migrations from Northern Azerbaijan to Anatolia were studied based on Turkish historiography and Ottoman sources for the period under study;

- Based on the historiography of Turkey, the activities of some prominent people who migrated from Northern Azerbaijan to the Ottoman state were studied;

- Based on Turkish historiography, the terrorist activities of Armenian nationalists in Northern Azerbaijan in the last quarter of the 19th - early 20th centuries were studied;

- The massacres committed by the Armenian Dashnaks in 1905-1907 and during the First World War were covered on the basis of Turkish historiography;

- The democratic movement, the formation of society and parties in Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century, the activities of the Difai and Musavat parties, the assistance of the Baku Muslim Charitable Society to people suffering from war were studied on the basis of Turkish historiography.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The practical significance of the dissertation work lies primarily in the fact that a large amount of factual material was involved in the research work and generalizations were made. The obtained scientific results can be used in the preparation of scientific works on the history of Azerbaijan, academic monographs, as well as textbooks on the history of Azerbaijan.

At the same time, the scientific results obtained during the research can be used when conducting lectures at the history

departments of higher schools in our country and special lecture courses related to the study of the history of Azerbaijan in Turkish historiography.

Approbation and the applying of the work. The topic of the dissertation was approved by the academic council and the problem council of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A. Bakikhanov of ANAS. The main provisions and main results of the study are reflected in scientific articles published by the author in Azerbaijan, Turkey, Russia, Kazakhstan, as well as in his speeches at international scientific and practical conferences held in our republic, as well as in Turkey and Russia. The articles were mainly published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission and in the materials of international conferences. The topic of the dissertation is fully disclosed in the published articles.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was completed at the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A. Bakikhanov of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan.

The total volume of the dissertation, including structural sections. The total volume of the dissertation (excluding bibliography and spaces) is 521.197 characters. Introduction - 45,386, Chapter I - 118,909, Chapter II - 65,363, Chapter III - 65,386, Chapter IV - 52,297, Chapter V - 56,953, Chapter VI - 83,557, Conclusion - 29,858 characters.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation, the relevance and degree of elaboration of the studied topic, the object and subject of the research, goals and tasks, methods are reflected, the main propositions defended are defined, the scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance of the dissertation work is indicated.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled "**The occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia and the Treaty of Turkmenchay in Turkish historiography**" consists of four

paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter is devoted to the study of the **“Political situation on the eve of the occupation”**. The fact that the khanates that existed in Azerbaijan did not unite and did not form a strong state during the period under study attracted the attention of Turkish historians and suggested that one of the main reasons for the occupation was the existence of feudal divisions in the country.

Of great importance in considering this paragraph is the work of the M.Saray, “The History of the New Turkish Republics.”⁹¹ The author examined in detail the system of khanates that existed in Azerbaijan at the end of the 18th - beginning of the 19th century, the struggle of the Gajars for the unification of the country, the interests of the Ottomans in the region, as well as the occupation policy of Tsarist Russia and brought to the attention of the Turkish reader the information provided by the primary sources.

Emigrant historian N.Keykurun, talking about political disagreements in Azerbaijan on the eve of the invasion, also noted that the inability of the Azerbaijani khanates to come to an agreement among themselves on the eve of the invasion had serious consequences and led to their capture by Russian imperialism one after another.⁹² J. Yudzhel notes that *“in 1801, when the Russians entered the South Caucasus-Georgia under the pretext of “protection,” Azerbaijan lived in the era of the khanates.”*⁹³ According to H.Oktay, the division of Azerbaijan into khanates and the fighting between these khanates was a favorable opportunity for the Russians, who were preparing to carry out their plans to invade the Caucasus. Developing his opinion, the author writes: *“The khanates did not properly appreciate the conditions of the period of modern state building; they stood at a dead end, like the city-states.”*⁹⁴ M.Yildiz, talking about the dire consequences of the division of Azerbaijan into numerous khanates and smaller state institutions on the eve of the invasion, writes: *“Over*

⁹¹ Saray, M. Yeni Türk...,

⁹² Keykurun, N. Göst. əsəri, s.5

⁹³ Yücel, C. Dış Türkler / C.Yücel. - İstanbul: Hun Yayınları, 1976. - 174 s. s.77-78

⁹⁴ Oktay, H. Kafkaslarda Rus Yayılması Karşısında Osmanlı-Kaçar Faktörünün Harekete Geçirilme Teşebbüsü (Ağustos-Eylül 1811) // Vakanüvis - Uluslararası Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi, - 2017. S.2: - s.379-392.

time, the Azerbaijani Turks, realizing the bitter consequences of this tragedy, which arose from the contradictions between the khanates, were unable to get rid of the disaster, although they fought heroically to defend their country from the painful games of history and fate, and to get rid of the oppression of the Russians."⁹⁵

Many issues and results obtained covering this paragraph are reflected in the published article by the author.⁹⁶

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called "**The beginning of the occupation. Resistance of the Ganja and Iravan Khanates to the Russian Empire.**" The main line of this paragraph is the implementation of the plan of the Russian Empire, which, taking advantage of the political situation in the region, will at all costs invade the northern part of Azerbaijan and extend its borders to the Araks River. The resistance of the communities of Jar Balakan in 1803 and the Ganja and Iravan khanates in 1804 slowed down the Russian invasions for some time, but could not stop them. At the same time, Turkish historians noted that on the eve of the invasion, Azerbaijan was alone in the international world and did not receive any assistance from neighboring provinces, including the Ottoman state. The works of Turkish authors devoted to the problem under study reflect in detail the whole essence of the events that took place in Northern Azerbaijan and its environs on the eve of the occupation.

M.Aydin shows that the South Caucasus, sandwiched between Russia, the Ottomans and the Qajar dynasty, was the center of the struggle for power, and the formation of khanates, very weak compared to these three states, led to a more complex struggle to conquer the region.⁹⁷ Analyzing the political situation in the region in an international context, H.Baykara notes that the main purpose of the invasion of Tsarist Russia into Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 19th century was to use this country as a military base against Turkey and Iran. Later, criteria such as suppressing Imam Shamil's struggle for

⁹⁵ Yıldız, M. Göst. əsəri, s.79

⁹⁶Umudlu V.U. Rusiya işğalı ərəfəsində Şimali Azərbaycanda siyasi vəziyyət Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında // Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universitetinin "Tarix, İnsan və Cəmiyyət" elmi-nəzəri və elmi metodik jurnalı, - 2021. №2 (32), - s.74-81

⁹⁷ Aydın, M. Göst. əsəri

freedom in the Caucasus Mountains and changing the direction of this struggle were added to this goal. For this reason, “*this ancient country was ruled by a military regime for many years, and everything depended on the mercy and justice of the Russian commanders.*”⁹⁸ A. Chai also notes that the Azerbaijani khans found themselves completely alone in the face of the Russian invasion. The Ottoman Empire could not interfere in events in the region, and at the same time, the Qajar dynasty ruling Iran made no progress in preventing a Russian invasion.⁹⁹

The article, which includes the events of the occupation and the results obtained at the beginning of the 19th century, was brought to the attention of the scientific community.¹⁰⁰

The third paragraph of the first chapter reads as follows: **“Completion of the first stage of occupation. Gulistan agreement.”** This paragraph covers the period up to 1813. In a short period, the Russian Empire managed to capture the Karabakh, Sheki and Shamakhi khanates using various methods and means. As Turkish historians note, this was an obvious invasion and appropriation of foreign territories. Russian soldiers were stationed in all three khanates, and the khans' sphere of activity was extremely narrowed. The assassinations of the commander-in-chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus, General Sisianov, and the Karabakh khan, Ibrahimkhalil Khan, slowed down the invasion, but could not prevent it.

In the autumn of 1806, a new invasion of Russian troops began. Soon after the occupation of the Derbent and Guba khanates, Russian troops attacked the Baku Khanate, and in September 1806 the Baku fortress was besieged.¹⁰¹ As A.N. Kurat noted: “*In 1810, most of the*

⁹⁸ Baykara, H. Azerbaycanda Yeni..., s.48

⁹⁹Çay, A. Azərbaycan ve Türkler // Azərbaycan Birinci Uluslararası Sempozyumu Bildirileri. – Ankara:- 2002. - ss.101-120

¹⁰⁰Umudlu V.U. Cavad xanın Rusiya işğalına qarşı mübarizəsi Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında (XIX əsrin əvvəli) // Bakı Universitetinin XƏBƏRLƏRİ. Humanitar Elmlər Seriyası, - 2021. №1, - s.103-109.; Şimali Azərbaycanın çar Rusiyası tərəfindən işğalının başlanması Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında // Akademik Tarih və Düşünce Dergisi. Yıl - 2019. Cilt 6, Sayı 5, - ss.257-273.

¹⁰¹ DABOA, Hatti Humayun fonu (HAT) , sn.963/41245

Caucasus was captured by the Russians. Russia's borders extended to Eastern Anatolia".¹⁰² After the fall of the Lenkoran fortress, a peace treaty was signed between Qajar Iran and Russia through the mediation of the British. This paragraph reflects the opinions of Turkish historians about the difficult conditions of the Gulistan Agreement and its consequences.

The end of the first stage of occupation and the people's struggle against colonialism in Turkish historiography is reflected in the published article.¹⁰³

The last paragraph, entitled **“Organization of the “Armenian Province” on the territory of the Nakhichevan and Iravan Khanates, the Treaty of Turkmenchay**”, based on Turkish historiography, discusses the issues of ending the occupation and division of Azerbaijan between the two states, the organization of the “Armenian Province”. The emigration of the former Sheki Khan Salim Khan and his correspondence with the Ottoman court, as well as the issue of the abolition of the Sheki, Shamakhi and Karabakh khanates, are also reflected in this paragraph. Speaking about the abolition of the Karabakh Khanate, Z. Makas notes that it was carried out by one decree of the Tsar in 1822.¹⁰⁴

It should be noted that one of the main reasons for the start of the Second Russian-Qajar War was related to the occupation of the Iravan Khanate. Thus, Tsar Nicholas I sent an infantry division and 6 Cossack cavalry regiments to Tiflis to invade the Iravan Khanate.¹⁰⁵ The Turkmenchay Treaty, signed with Qajar Iran, put an end to the independence of Azerbaijan and formalized its division into two parts. An “Armenian province” was organized based on the Iravan and Nakhichevan khanates, and many Armenian families were resettled to the lands of Azerbaijan. As Turkish authors note, because of the

¹⁰²Kurat, A.N. Rusya tarihi başlangıçtan 1917'ye kadar / A.N. Kurat. - Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, - 2010. – 537s.

¹⁰³Umudlu V. U. Gülistan Antlaşması Arefesinde Azerbaycan Halkının Sömürgeçiliğe Karşı Mücadelesi // YENİ TÜRKİYE, Temmuz-Aralık. Ankara: - 2015, Yıl 21, Cilt V, sayı 75, - s.278-285

¹⁰⁴ Makas, Z.A. Azerbaycanın Tarihi ve..., s.12

¹⁰⁵ Bİ M. Osmanlı Çağında..., s.347

Turkmenchay and Edirne treaties, the Ottomans and Gajars were cut off from the South Caucasus, and the northern part of Azerbaijan came under Russian hegemony.

The problems mentioned in the paragraph are reflected in the published article by the author.¹⁰⁶

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “**The colonial regime of tsarism in Northern Azerbaijan in the works of Turkish historians.**” The Russian military, who seized power, began to oppress the local population, especially the clergy and landowners. Many people were arrested and their property confiscated. As they approached new territories, the Russians acquired significant wealth. Periodic wars, mass terror and the ruthless colonial regime of tsarism led to a massive population decline. In the first paragraph of this chapter, entitled “**Mass resettlement into the territory of Northern Azerbaijan after the occupation,**” Turkish authors examined in detail the resettlement policy that was part of the colonial policy of the tsarist regime, and assessed it as one of the main reasons for the uprisings that occurred in the 1830s. It should be noted that the military settlements and German colonies that Russia tried to build, as well as the massive resettlement of Armenians to these lands, were part of the plan to turn Azerbaijan into a Christian region.

The work entitled “The Armenian Population in the Ottoman Empire” shows that “*in 1829, when the Russian army left Erzurum, about 40,000 Armenians moved to the South Caucasus, and between 1878 and 1890 about 120,000 Armenians moved to the South Caucasus.*”¹⁰⁷ There is no doubt that by increasing the number of Armenians in Karabakh, Tsarist Russia laid the foundation for the future transfer of this region into the hands of the Armenians and, thus, for them to find a new homeland.

¹⁰⁶ Umudlu V.U. İrəvan xanlığının çar Rusiyası tərəfindən işğalı Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında // Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Tarix, İnsan və Cəmiyyət . Elmi – nəzəri və elmi – metodik jurnalı – 2021. №1 (31), - s.100-108

¹⁰⁷ Osmanlı Devleti'nde Ermeni Nüfusu // Türk Tarih Kurumu Başkanlığı, <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/52799139/osmanli-devletinde-ermeni-nufusu>

The colonial policy of tsarism, the mass resettlement of Armenians, Russians and Germans to the territory of Northern Azerbaijan were analyzed in the works of A.Saydam, M.Saray, G.Baykara, B.Aslan, M.A.Rasulzade, K.Beydilli, A.Jaferoglu and other Turkish historians and emigrant historians. It is important to familiarize the general population of Azerbaijan with the books of these authors published in Ankara, Istanbul and various cities of Turkey.

The research of Turkish historians and the results obtained regarding the mass resettlement of Armenians to the lands of Azerbaijan are included in the published article of the plaintiff.¹⁰⁸

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **“The administrative and managerial system and the colonial policy of tsarism.”** The Russian occupation and the split of Azerbaijan into two parts were already a bitter reality. The previous system of government was abolished, and in its place a system of military government was organized, which included the colonial oppression of the Russian Empire. According to G.Baykara, *“The first half of the 19th century was the period of the establishment of the tsarist regime in Azerbaijan. This period was turbulent and hostile between the colonialist Russian imperialism and the population of the occupied country.”*¹⁰⁹ According to A.Saydam, *“in order to have the opportunity to practically take control of the Caucasus, which it legally considered its own, Russia took upon itself the initiative to exercise its dominion with blood and fire, and not with all human feelings.”*¹¹⁰ However, local rulers did not want to recognize the power of Russia, which considers itself the rightful owner of the Caucasus. Then the Russians *“took new measures to irritate and divide the people with cruel actions.”*¹¹¹

¹⁰⁸ Umudlu, V.U. Türkiyə tarixçiləri ermənilərin Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarına kütləvi köçü barədə (1828-1829-cu illər) // Sivilizasiya. Elmi-nəzəri jurnal, Avrasiya Universiteti – 2021. Cild 10, №3 (48), , - ss.69-75

¹⁰⁹ Baykara, H., Azərbaycanda Yeni..., s.50

¹¹⁰ Saydam, A. Kırım ve Kafkas..., s.46

¹¹¹ Saydam, A. Rusyanın Kafkasyayı işğali // Ondokuzmayıs Universiteti Egitim fakültesi dergisi, - 1990. - ss.239-257

H.Baykara notes that *“the oppression of the commandant’s office against the peasantry caused countless discontent and uprisings in the Azerbaijani countryside.”*¹¹² M. Saray writes: *“The Russians began to oppress the people, collecting heavy taxes, and not being satisfied with this, the Russian ruling circles brought thousands of Russian peasants to Azerbaijan and settled them on the fertile lands of Azerbaijan.”*¹¹³ Indeed, with the occupation, activities began to destroy the economic foundations of the Azerbaijani Turks. The *“Project Enslavement”* carried out in this area had the goal of *enslaving the peasants*.¹¹⁴

The analysis of the problems mentioned in the paragraph is reflected in the published scientific work of the author.¹¹⁵

The third paragraph, entitled **“The people’s struggle against colonial oppression,”** talks about the general discontent of the people and the struggle against colonialism. Colonial policies carried out in the political, economic and cultural spheres caused strong uprisings against tsarism during the occupation. In the 30s of the 19th century, a stronger wave of uprisings began. The works of H.Baykara, M.Bi, Sh.Erel, M.Sarai and others mentioned the popular movement, including the Jar-Balakan uprising.

Speaking about the people’s movement, A. Jaferoglu notes that, this new period turned out to be very disastrous for the Azerbaijani Turks, who lived freely for centuries. The merciless oppression of Tsarist Russia was so cruel that it completely poisoned the lives of local Turks. Thus, *“with the occupation of the khanates, a significant part of the enlightened class was exiled, the population was forced to emigrate, and many of them became victims of intrigues”*.¹¹⁶ H.Baykara, who clearly brought to the attention of Turkish readers the harsh colonial oppression of tsarism and the serious resistance of the

¹¹² Baykara H. Azərbaycan İstik..., s.34

¹¹³ Saray M. Yeni Türk Cum..., s.32.

¹¹⁴ Saydam, A. Kırım ve Kafkas..., s,73.

¹¹⁵ Umudlu V.U. Türkmənçay müqaviləsindən sonra çarizmin Şimali Azərbaycanda müstəmləkəçilik siyasəti Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında // Bakı Universitetinin XƏBƏRLƏRİ. Humanitar Elmlər Seriyası, - 2016. Sayı 3, - ss.99-106

¹¹⁶ Caferoğlu, A. Azərbayc..., s..22.

people to the invaders, writes: “*The Caucasians did not easily submit to the tsarist regime. “In 1830, uprisings broke out in Jar-Balakan, in 1831 in Lankaran, and then in the Guba, Sheki and Shusha districts”*”.¹¹⁷

In the works of Turkish historians O.G. İşyar, H. Baykara, N. İpek, M. Saray, A. Saydam, A. Chechen, Sh. Erel, N. Sariahmetoglu and others, the colonial policy of tsarism was sharply criticized and there were uprisings and a movement of Kachag, which received objective reflection. Turkish authors, speaking about the influence of the ideas of murids on the national movement, emphasized the religious factor of the uprisings and mentioned the unity of the people. The religious and spiritual closeness of the people to the Turks-Ottomans also gave a special direction to the fight against the colonizers. Approaching Azerbaijan's just struggle from a pan-Caucasian point of view, Turkish authors tried to objectively analyze the events. They also note the joint struggle of the peoples of Azerbaijan and Dagestan against the colonial regime.

The article, which includes the problem under discussion, provides information about the causes, course, and results of the uprisings, particularly the Dzharo-Belokan uprising.¹¹⁸

The third chapter of the dissertation is called “**Forced resettlement of the population of Northern Azerbaijan to Ottoman lands in Turkish historiography.**” This chapter reflects the level of knowledge of mass migrations from the territory of Northern Azerbaijan, the colonial policy of tsarism, as well as the people’s struggle against colonial oppression in Turkish historiography. A detailed study by Turkish historians of these migrations, which are a direct result of colonial policies, has shed light on unexplored pages of our history.

¹¹⁷ Baykara, H. *Azerbaycan İstiklal...*, s.30-36.

¹¹⁸ Umudlu, V.U. National movement in 1830 in North Azerbaijan in Turkish historiography // *Ғылыми-Педагогикалық Журнал Оңтүстік Қазақстан Мемлекеттік. Педагогикалық Институтының Хабаршысы // Вестник Южно-Казахстанского Государственного Педагогического Института. Научно Педагогический Журнал, Шымкент. – 2017. (ISSN 2415-8186), № 4 (14) - s.54-59*

The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled **“Forced relocation of the population to Ottoman lands after the occupation.”** The forced migration of the local population to Anatolia, which began with the occupation of the Caucasus, including Northern Azerbaijan, by Tsarist Russia, is one of the pressing topics in Turkish historiography. As a result of these processes, which occurred at the beginning of the 19th century, the population, who did not want to come to terms with the occupation, was forced to leave their ancestral lands and move to the territories of the unoccupied khanates, and then to Qajar Iran and the Ottoman Empire.

Turkish historians A.Saydam, N.Ipek, K.Karpat, B.Habichoglu, H.Bice, C.Barlas, K.Kafli, I.Berkok and many others whose names we have not mentioned wrote in their works about the migration of the peoples of the Caucasus, including the population of Northern Azerbaijan. They tried to study their problems. In these works, all aspects of migration are analyzed and presented to readers. The source base of the topic is very rich. The OASAA funds contain numerous documents related to migrations. For researchers who have difficulty reading the old alphabet and are far from the Ottoman archives, the two-volume books "Caucasian Migrations" prepared on the basis of Ottoman archival documents are of great importance.

Turkish historians speaking about the reasons for the relocations are of the opinion that it was caused by violent methods. Thus, people were forced to migrate to Anatolia, and the migration continued for a long time. Hundreds of thousands of migrants face enormous difficulties both on the way and in temporary accommodation. This paragraph also reflects a table concerning internally displaced people.

Several issues related to forced migrations of local populations have been covered in a few published scientific works.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁹ Umudlu, V.U. Şimali Azərbaycanın Çar Rusiyası tərəfindən işğalından sonra yerli əhalinin Türkiyəyə köçü tarixindən // JOURNAL of QAFQAZ UNİVERSİTY, History, Law And Political Sciences Number 1, Volume 3, 2015. - s.15-22; Умудлу В.У. Причины вынужденной миграции из Северного Азербайджана в Анатолию в трудах турецких историков // Издательство: Журнал "Вопросы истории", ISSN: 0042-8779. Ном: 5, год: 2020, - стр.273-278

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled “**Our Eminent Personalities Who Migrated to Anatolia.**” Many authors have also conducted studies on the subsequent lives and activities of the emigrants and tried to shed light on the role they played and the position they occupied in Ottoman society. Since one of our main goals is to clarify the subsequent fate of our compatriots who migrated and to study their adaptation to the new society, these works are of great importance to us. It should also be noted that among the former emigrants and their children, eminent personalities grew up who will play an important role in the future of Turkey. Our compatriots who migrated to different regions of Turkey soon mixed with the local population and played an important role in the political, economic and social life of the Ottoman state. As an example, it is appropriate to mention the lives and activities of several immigrants in Turkey.

The work J. Barlas “Dagestan in the Hijrat”¹²⁰ is entirely devoted to Dagestan and Azerbaijani emigrants who immigrated to Turkey. This book is very valuable in terms of following the lifestyle of our immigrants in Anatolia. The work reflects the contribution and exemplary activities of such outstanding personalities as Ismail Shirvani, Mehmed Zahid Kotku, Mehmed Rushdi Shirvanizadeh in Ottoman society. K. Kafli, admitted, “*as a result of Moscow’s increased oppression in the Caucasus, people from the village of Urma in Dagestan were forced to settle in Yalova with their families and other Dagestanis.*”¹²¹ Sh. Erel, moved to Turkey from the Dagestan village of Sugrat after the occupation of the Caucasus by the Bolsheviks.,¹²²

Ismail Shirvani raised outstanding children who held important positions in the Ottoman state. Valuable information about the members of Ismail Shirvani's family, especially about his son Mehmed Rushdi Pasha, who occupied a high position in the Ottoman state, is widely reflected in Ottoman and Islamic encyclopedias, in the "Extensive Ottoman History", as well as in the works of many historians.

¹²⁰ Barlas, C. Hicretteki Dağ...,

¹²¹ Kafli, K. Türkiyeye Göç...,

¹²² Erel, Ş. Dağıstan ve Dağ...,

A few articles containing the conclusions of the paragraph have been published in scientific journals.¹²³

The fourth chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**The activities of Armenian terrorist organizations in Northern Azerbaijan in the late 19th - early 20th centuries in the studies of Turkish historians**", is entirely devoted to the study of the level of coverage of the activities of Armenian terrorist organizations in Northern Azerbaijan in the last quarter of the 19th - early 20th century in the studies of Turkish historians. Here, the organization of terrorist organizations such as "Armenakan", "Hnchak", "Dashnaksutyun", the atrocities of Armenian bandits in border villages, as well as the issue of massacres committed by Armenian nationalists in Northern Azerbaijan in 1905-1906, are reflected in Turkish historiography.

The first paragraph of the fourth chapter is called "**The activities of Armenian terrorist organizations in the last quarter of the 19th century.**" This paragraph mentions Armenian terrorist organizations created in accordance with the interests of Russia, England and France, being powerful states in Europe. These organizations tried to realize their dirty intentions both in Azerbaijan and in the Ottoman state. Turkish historians E.Uras, C.Tashkiran, S.Munir, O.G.Ishyar, S.Laciner, K. Karabekir, Y. Halajoglu, M.Saray and other authors objectively presented the events in their published.

A number of Azerbaijani, Russian and European authors also tried to shed light on the course of events in their monographs and articles devoted to this problem, published in Turkey. Collections prepared on the basis of OASAA documents is also of great importance in this regard.

"Armenakan", the first of the Armenian terrorist organizations, was created in Van in 1885 under the leadership of M. Portagalyan. Another Armenian terrorist organization "Ginchak" was founded in Switzerland in 1887 by the writer of the newspaper "Armenia" A.Nazarbekyan. One of these organizations was the "Dashnaksutyun"

¹²³ Umudlu, V.U. XIX. Yüzyılda Kuzey Azerbaycandan Osmanlı İstanbulu'na Göçler // Osmanlı İstanbulu V, İstanbul: 29 Mayıs Üniversitesi Yayınları, - 2017. - s.287-299

party, founded in Tbilisi in 1890. According to S.Laçiner, “*the establishment of this organization led to an even more bloody and confusing situation.*”¹²⁴ The “Greater Armenia” plan, which is the ultimate goal of the organization, was reflected in the program adopted at the first official meetings held in Geneva in 1892.¹²⁵ In the 90s of the 19th centuries, Armenian bandits behaving often crossing the borders, carried out massacres of the local Turkish and Kurdish population, participated in mass uprisings and riots organized by “Ginchak” and “Dashnaksutyun”. At that time, the main target of the bandits was the Azerbaijani population living along the border. H. Baykara notes that before the emergence of the Dashnaksutyun party, “*Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Georgians lived in friendly conditions, there was no hostility, and the cause of all the bloody events was the terrorist activities of the Dashnaks.*”¹²⁶

In the published scientific works of the author, the issue of studying Armenian terrorist organizations in Turkish historiography is considered.¹²⁷

The second paragraph of the fourth chapter is called “**Terrorist activities of Armenian organizations in 1905-1906.**” Turkish historians, sensitive to the massacres that occurred in Azerbaijan during the first Russian revolution, tried to objectively analyze the events and created valuable works on this topic. In this regard, Turkish historiography has been enriched by the works of H. Baykara, E. Uras, Ch. Tashkiran, S. Sertchelik, N.K. Sariahmetoglu, A. Attar, D. Celik, and other authors.

After the events in Baku, relations between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in Iravan and Nakhichevan became extremely tense, and

¹²⁴ Laçiner, S. Ermeni Sorunu - Ayaklanma Tehcir ve İntikam / S.Laçiner. – Ankara: Karınca Yayınları, - 2016. – s.21

¹²⁵ Halacoğlu, Y. Osmanlı millet sistemi içinde ermeniler // Uluslararası Askeri Tarih Dergisi, - Ankara: - 2007. – s.116

¹²⁶ Baykara, H. Azərbaycan İstiklalkl..., s.132

¹²⁷ Umudlu, V.U. Erməni komitələrinin terrorçuluq fəaliyyəti Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında (XIX yüzilliyin sonları) // "XX əsrdə türk müsəlman xalqlarına qarşı soyqırımları" mövzusunda həsr olunmuş V beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. Azərbaycan MEA Tarix İnstitutunun "Elmi Əsərlər"i – 2018. № 70, 71, 72., - s. 482-485

the form of struggle was already being considered¹²⁸. Already in March of the same year, the Armenians burned a few villages in the Iravan region. Yerevan has become one of the hottest regions of events.¹²⁹ The massacre in the Yerevan region was led by Dro, one of the heads of the Dashnak committee.

It is not at all surprising that tsarism did not take serious measures to prevent the bloody events that occurred in the Karabakh region. As in other regions, they promised to take the necessary measures and held meetings with representatives of both countries, but no serious steps were taken. J.Tashkiran writes that in July, Azerbaijanis in Karabakh attacked a passenger bus on the Shusha-Yevlakh Road and a station on the Baku-Batumi railway line, protesting the impunity of the Armenians who committed the murders of many Azerbaijanis in Baku, Ganja, Tbilisi, Yerevan and Nakhichevan, Bloody Events in Shusha continued until the end of August.¹³⁰ N.Keykurun writes that “*The people of Ganja, having learned about the events in Shusha, rushed to the aid of their brothers in Shusha. “The tsarist administration wasted no time in committing the Armenian Turkish massacre in Ganja.*”¹³¹

The main cause of the pogroms were Armenian nationalist chauvinists, their representative Dashnaksutyun and other parties and organizations, as well as tsarist Russia, which provided them with sufficient material and moral support. To keep both peoples from the first Russian revolution, the tsarist circles did not hesitate to create bloody discord between them and, one might say, were content with a very indifferent observation from the outside of the progress of these reprisals.

The issues discussed are reflected in the published articles.¹³²

¹²⁸ Osmanli Arşiv Belgelerinde Nah..., - s.243-251

¹²⁹ DABOA, Y.A.HUS, 500/6

¹³⁰ Taşkiran, C. Göstərilən əsəri, - s.84

¹³¹ Keykurun, N. Göst. əsəri., - s.9

¹³² Umudlu, V.U. 1905–1906-cı illərdə erməni terrorçularının Azərbaycandakı fəaliyyəti Osmanlı arxiv sənədlərində // “XX əsrdə türkmüsəlman xalqlarına qarşı soyqırımları” mövzusunda həsr olunmuş IV Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. Azərbaycan MEA Tarix İnstitutunun “Elmi əsərləri”, - 2017. № 64, 65, 66. - s.137-142

The fifth chapter of the dissertation is called **“The National Democratic Movement in Northern Azerbaijan at the beginning of the twentieth century in Turkish historiography.”** Turkish historians, who spoke in detail about the national democratic movement that took place at the beginning of the 20th century, especially appreciated the role of the national intelligentsia in organizing the people. They highly appreciated the role of the Difai organization in protecting the people from attacks by Armenians and expressed sympathy for its activities. In the activities of the organization, the activities of A. Agaoglu were especially noted. This chapter discusses the formation of the Musavat party, the study of the role of this party in achieving the independence of Azerbaijan, including the role of M.A. Rasulzade in Turkish historiography.

The first paragraph of this chapter is called **“The National Democratic Movement of the Early Twentieth Century.”** In the works of Turkish historians H. Baykara, G.S. Bozkurt, A.Caferoglu, C.Cagla, N.Keykurun, H.Bal, B.Aslan, S.Shimshir and other authors, one can trace the course of the democratic movement that took place in Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century. Materials characterizing the national democratic movement are also reflected in several articles and encyclopedic articles.

During this period, the Azerbaijani people also managed to obtain several rights, such as opening schools and charitable societies, publishing newspapers and magazines. According to G.S. Bozkurt, *“at the beginning of the revolution, legal obstacles between Russia and Muslims were eliminated, Muslims began to defend their rights and the law, like other citizens of Russia.”*¹³³ Turkish historians have tried to maintain objectivity in relation to events.

The level of development of the national-democratic movement in Turkish historiography at the beginning of the 20th century is analyzed in published scientific works.¹³⁴

¹³³ Bozkurt, G.S. 1905-1907 illerdə Rusya Müsülmanlarının Kimlik Arayışı. / G.S.Bozkurt. - İstanbul: Doğu Kütüphanesi, - 2008. - 478 s.

¹³⁴ Umudlu, V.U. Azərbaycandakı 1905-ci il hadisələri Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında // JOURNAL of QAFQAZ UNİVERSİTY. History, Law And Political Sciences, - 2016. Number 1, Volume 4 - s.25-35

The second paragraph of the fifth chapter is devoted to the activities of the "**Difai Party**". In this paragraph, the research of Turkish historians H. Baykara, N. Keykurun, B. Aslan, S. Shimshir, T.Sunbul and other authors have been widely used.

The main target of the Difai party, formed because of the tsarist policy of "divide and rule", aimed at pitting peoples against each other, was the occupying tsarist officers and Armenian bandits. Speaking about the reasons for the creation of the party, N. Keykurun writes: "*Difai*" was an organization created out of necessity. It was organized to give deserved punishment to the tsarist officials who behaved inhumanely towards our people, committed perversions, and openly helped the Armenians in the Armenian Azerbaijani struggle."¹³⁵

Along with A. Agaoglu, A. Rafibekov, Alekper and Alesker Khasmamedov, N. Yusifbeyli was directly involved in the creation of the Difai party. Its main centers are Ganja, Shusha, Nukha, Iravan, Baku, and Tbilisi, and later a branch began to operate in the city of Kars. The Difai Party played a very important and irreplaceable role in protecting the Azerbaijani people from Armenian terrorists and preventing numerous losses.

Turkish historians dealing with the problem regarding the activities of the "Difai" party are reflected in the author's published articles.¹³⁶

The third paragraph of the fifth chapter is devoted to the "**Musavat party**". H.Baykara, S.Shimshir, M.Bala, T.Syunbul and others, in their studies, examined the path traveled by Musavat and noted that, despite acting in a secret and very difficult political situation, the party adequately completed its task. The main role of Mamedamin Rasulzadeh in the preparation of the party program and the implementation of national ideas was recognized.

S. Shimshir writes: "*Musavat*" at the time of its creation adhered to Islamist views. During the First World War he adopted the

¹³⁵ Keykurun, N. Göst. əsəri, - s.10

¹³⁶ Umudlu, V.U. "Difai" partiyasının qurulması Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası "Sosial Elmlər" jurnalı, - Bakı: - 2021. (ISSN: 2710-0820), №1, , - s.112-117

identity of a Turk and after the war a nationalist. »¹³⁷ The Musavat party soon confirmed its victory and was able to establish people's power in Azerbaijan.

The results of the activities of the Musavat party are reflected in published scientific works.¹³⁸

The last chapter of the dissertation is called “**The socio-political situation in Northern Azerbaijan during the First World War in Turkish historical literature.**” This chapter examines the socio-political situation in Azerbaijan on the eve of the war and the organization of Armenian “volunteer associations” and the atrocities they committed, as well as the assistance of the “Baku Muslim Charitable Society” to the Turkic population subject to occupation.

The first paragraph of the last chapter, “**Socio-political situation,**” is written based on the works of Turkish historians H. Bal, B. Aslan, Y. Sarinay, S. Kilic and other authors. These works talk about the modern socio-political situation in Azerbaijan during the war years. It is known that Azerbaijani intellectuals who defended the country's official policy at the beginning of the First World War protested Russia's war against the Ottoman state and expressed this in various forms. This was due to sensitivity towards the brotherly Ottoman state.

H. Bal notes that “*the war and the outcome of this war seemed to be one of the fundamental elements that would determine the future of Azerbaijan. For this reason, tracing the relationship between the Ottoman state and Russia will allow us to understand the historical problems of Azerbaijan more clearly at that time.*”¹³⁹ Of great importance is the “Report on the Situation in the Caucasus,”¹⁴⁰ secretly prepared for the Ottoman state, about the events that took place in the

¹³⁷ Şimşir, S. Mehmet Emin..., - s.26

¹³⁸ Umudlu, V.U.”Müsavat” partiyasının fəaliyyəti Türkiyə tarixşünaslığında (1911-1917-ci illər) // Tarix və onun Problemləri nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, - 2021. (İSSN 2708-0641) №2, - s.262-266

¹³⁹ Bal H. Göst. əsəri, - s.27

¹⁴⁰ Kılıç, S. Kafkasya'ya Dair (1916-1917) Osmanlı İstihbaratının Yayımladığı Bir Rapor // Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi (TAD), Ankara: - 2015. Çild 34, Sayı 58. - s.687-714

Caucasus, including Northern Azerbaijan, during the First World War. This report, in a sense, allowed the Ottoman state to correctly assess the situation in Northern Azerbaijan and take adequate steps.

The published article also provides information about the study by Turkish historians of the socio-political situation in Northern Azerbaijan.¹⁴¹

The second paragraph of the sixth chapter is called "**Atrocities of the Armenian volunteer associations**". It is reflected in the works of E.Uras, S.Lachiner, A.N.Kurat, M.Perinchek, Y.Halacoglu, Y.Sarinay and other historians. Turkish historians have established Armenian atrocities with irrefutable facts.

N.Kurat writes "*that at this time the Armenians, who saw an opportunity in the war, under the leadership of Dashnaksutyun tried to fulfill their long-standing dream of "Great Armenia"*".¹⁴² E.Uras notes that after the Ottoman state entered the war in 1914, "*Armenian troops moved along with the Moscow armies and began to stab the Turkish army in the back.*"¹⁴³ Most of the officers of the Armenian volunteer detachments were Dashnak terrorists but were pardoned and released in 1914.

The desire Armenian nationalists, who were eagerly awaiting the outbreak of the War, to destroy the Turkic Muslim people in Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia and thus resolve ethnic issues in their favor, did not bring any results. The result of the activities shown for the establishment of the dreamed "Armenia" state was very serious.

The results of this paragraph are detailed in the published scientific article.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴¹Umudlu, V.U. Birinci dünya müharibəsinin əvvəllərində erməni terrorçularının Azərbaycanadakı fəaliyyətinə dair (Türkiyə tarixşünaslığının materialları əsasında) // "Azərbaycan və Şərqi Anadoluda türk-müsəlman əhaliyə qarşı soyqırımları (1914-1920)". III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, AMEA Tarix İnstitutunun "Elmi Əsərləri", - 2015. № 56, 57, 58.. - s.225-230

¹⁴² Kurat, A.N. Göst. əsəri, - s.264.

¹⁴³ Uras, E. Göstətilən əsəri

¹⁴⁴ Umudlu, V.U. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda Ermeni Teror Örgütleri'nin Devlet Kurma Girişimleri // 100.Yılında 19 Mayıs Ve Milli Mücadele Uluslararası Sempozyumu, Samsun: 2019, Türk Tarih Kurumu, Özet Kitapçığı, - s.49.

The last paragraph of the sixth chapter is called **“Help of the Baku Muslim Charitable Society to the people of Turkey.”** It is known that this society was founded in 1905 on the joint initiative of H.B.Zardabi and H.Z.Tagiyev. When studying the activities of society in Turkey, the works of B.Aslan, N.Keykurun, F.Erdogan, H.Baykara, Y.Arslan and other authors were used.

With the help of the society, thousands of people in Kars, Erzurum, Ardahan, Kagizman, Batum and Igdir were saved from poverty and disaster. B.Aslan notes that *“the society provided humanitarian assistance to the Muslim-Turkic population of the Caucasus, Eastern Anatolia and the Eastern Black Sea region, who were under Russian occupation during the First World War, supported them in the fight against the injustices of the Russian rulers and from the persecution of Armenians, and defended their rights.”*¹⁴⁵

The researches of historians studying the activity of "Baku Muslim Charitable Society" in Turkey have also been reflected in published articles.¹⁴⁶

Based on the **results** of the dissertation, at the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries, an objective study of various problems of our history and bringing them to the attention of the scientific community is one of the main issues facing Azerbaijani historiography. From this point of view, it is important to turn to Turkish historiography and analyze the results obtained by Turkish historians.

Among the problems encountered during the period under study are the occupation and colonial regime of Northern Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia, the liberation struggle of the population against Tsarism during the occupation and later, the mass resettlement of Armenians to the territory of Azerbaijan on the basis of the Turkmenchay and Edirne agreements, and the organization of Armenian settlements, including the "Armenian Province", the forced resettlement of the Azerbaijani

¹⁴⁵ Aslan, B. Kardaş Kömegi..., - s.55

¹⁴⁶ Umudlu, V.U. “Baki Müsəlman Xeyriyyə Cəmiyyəti”nin Qars əhalisinə köməyi tarixindən (Betül Aslanın əsəri əsasında) // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası akademik Z.M.Bünyadov adına Şərqsünaslıq İnstitutu Şərq Araşdırmaları elmi-nəzəri jurnalı, - 2021. №3, - s.102-108

population to Ottoman lands, the policy of genocide carried out by Armenian nationalists and terrorist organizations in Azerbaijan.

The determination of “Difai”, “Musavat” and other organizations in the direction of protecting the people, the targeted socio-political activities of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia and national bourgeoisie, the assistance of the “Baku Muslim Charity Society” to the residents of Kars and Erzurum, where a humanitarian tragedy occurred, as well as the existing relations with the Ottoman state, are one of such issues.

Turkish historians who made the above-mentioned issues the subject of their research conducted extensive studies, the issues were objectively analyzed and the results obtained were brought to the attention of the Turkish scientific community. As a result of the research, relevant works devoted to this issue were published in Turkish historiography.

Turkish historians were sensitive to the issues under study and expressed their sympathy for the legal position of the Azerbaijani people and their struggle for freedom. In order to maintain the objectivity of the problem, the authors widely used archival documents. It should be noted that many foreign publications devoted to this problem have been translated into Turkish and provided to the scientific community.

Representatives of Turkish history M. Saray, H. Baykara, N. Keykurun, N. Ipek, C. Gokce, A. Saydam, M. Bala, S. M. Bilge, A. N. Kurat, K. Guryun, O. G. Işyar, E. Uras, B. Aslan, C. Tashkiran, A. Kaferoglu, K. Karabekir, S. Şimşir, C. Çağla, J. Barlas and many other historians published valuable works related to the problem under study and were able to make the necessary contribution to the study of the events.

List of published scientific works on the topic of the dissertation work

1. Kuzey Azərbaycanın çar Rusyası tərəfindən işğali və sömürgeçiliyə qarşı mücadele (1801–1826) // Aktaran C.Yavan, Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları, - İstanbul: - 2000. Sayı, 124, - s.55–76
2. Kuzey Azərbaycanın çar Rusyası tərəfindən işğali və sömürgeçiliyə qarşı mücadele // Aktaran C.Yavan, Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları, - İstanbul: - 2000. Sayı, 125, - s.185–202
3. 1806–1813 illəri arasında əhəmin s m rgeçiliyey qarşı m cadelesi – G listan anlaşması // Aktaran C.Yavan, T rk D nyası Araşdırmaları, - İstanbul: - 2000. Sayı 127, - s.115–128
4. Rusya ile İranın yapmış olduđu iki m haribey arasındakı devirdy əhəmin s m rgeçiliyey qarşı m cadilesi // Aktaran C.Yavan, T rk D nyası Araşdırmaları, - İstanbul: - 2000. Sayı 128, - s.151–162
5. İnzibati amirlik, iktisadi z l m v  manevi ter r. Azərbaycan Yeni isyanlar arefesində // Aktaran C.Yavan, T rk D nyası Araşdırmaları, - İstanbul: - 2000. Sayı 129, - s. 95–113
6. Umudlu, V U. Şimali Azərbaycanın çar Rusiyası t r fınd n işğalı v  m st ml k çilik  leyhin  m bariz  (1801–1828) / V.U.Umudlu. - Bakı: Elm, - 2004. - 183 s.
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The defense will be held on 27 February 2025 at 10⁰⁰ at the meeting of the one-time Dissertation Council BED 1.30/1 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A. Bakikhanov, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

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Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 24 January 2025

Signed for print: 17.01.2025

Paper format: A5

Volume: 94 848

Number of hard copies: 20