

AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**WORLD WAR II AND AZERBAIJAN
IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE HISTORY**

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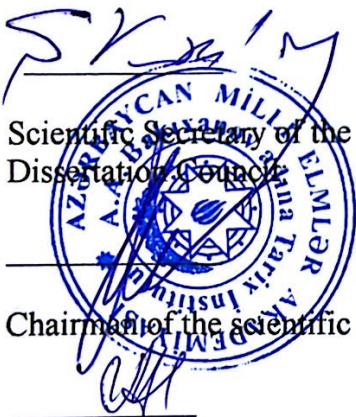
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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and development of the topic. The study of Azerbaijan's participation in World War II and its decisive contribution to the victory over fascism is one of the most important issues in the scientific and political-ideological sense. Extensive and comprehensive study of both the Azerbaijani economy and the participation of Azerbaijani sons and daughters in the war is of great scientific and political relevance. As a result of the elimination of some prohibitions and ideological barriers in this area after the collapse of the USSR, there was a need for an objective and comprehensive study of this issue, as well as many issues in the history of Azerbaijan. After gaining independence, the country's leadership has always supported historians in conveying the truth to the world community by conducting more systematic and consistent research in this area. In his speeches, national leader Heydar Aliyev always emphasized the role of Baku oil in the victory during World War II and the heroism of Azerbaijani sons and daughters on the battlefields: "If Baku did not have oil, the victory of the Soviet Union would not have been possible".¹ The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev, in his speeches on the subject, stressed the crucial role of Baku oil in the victory and the need to investigate some obscure issues related to Azerbaijan during World War II and convey the truth to the world community. Recently, our historians have been expanding their research to fulfill these tasks.

After Hitler came to power, the life of the oil factor became important for Germany, which pursued policies of authoritarianism (economic policy aimed at providing the country with the necessary products, independent of the world market) and *lebensraum* ("living space" for Germany). In the early days of World War II, Germany,

¹ İsmayılov, I. Azərbaycan nefti XX əsrdə (hərbi-siyasi baxış) / İ.İsmayılov. – Bakı: DNA-nın nəşri, - 2007. - 66 s.

seeking fuel resources, took control of a number of energy regions in Europe, including Romania's Poletsi oil fields.

However, the oil produced from the fields here, as well as the production of synthetic fuels inside Germany, was not enough for long-term competition with countries such as Britain, the United States and the USSR, which control the rich fuel areas.

One of the main provisions of the Molotov-Ribbentrov Pact, signed by Germany with the USSR in August 1939, was the Soviet Union's hope that Germany would meet its fuel needs. Fearing that Germany's fuel needs would be met as a result of an agreement with the Soviets, Britain and France used the 1939-1940 Soviet-Finnish war as a pretext to bomb Baku and a number of oil-rich regions of the Caucasus from Iran and Turkey.² The massive loss of life in the city as a result of the bombing due to the oil fields adjacent to the city did not prevent such allies from preparing such a terrible plan. Many Western authors who have done extensive research on this subject even point out that the main target of Germany's attack on the USSR was the Caucasus, especially Baku oil.

During the war, Baku produced 75 million tons of oil, which was $\frac{3}{4}$ the amount of oil produced in the USSR. 80% of Soviet military equipment was powered by Baku oil.

The importance of fuel on the eve and in the course of World War II and the role of Baku oil in world politics and the victory over fascism are still relevant today. Thus, Soviet historiography was dominated by the idea that Moscow was the main target in 1941, when Germany's invasion of the USSR began, and only after the failure of this attempt in 1942 was the Caucasus and Baku oil chosen as the main target. This idea is also prevalent in modern Russian historiography. But Western authors According to his research, not only in 1942, but even from the first days of the war, the main target was Baku oil, the Soviet fuel base.

² Alexander, Statiev. *The Nature of Anti-Soviet Armed Resistance, 1942–44 The North Caucasus, the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic, and Crimea* / 282-314 p. – *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History*

Azerbaijan was also of great importance to Hitler's Germany and its allies as an important geographical area. By capturing Azerbaijan, Hitler sought access to large oil fields of Iran and Iraq. By capturing these regions, he would be able to fully meet his fuel needs and deprive Britain of its fuel base. The next step was to strike India, an important raw material base of the British Empire.

A comprehensive study of Germany's policy towards the Islamic and Turkic peoples is also of great importance. As this issue was often investigated in an unsystematic and individualized manner, a number of issues on the subject remained obscure.

Without understanding the essence and roots of Germany's policy towards the Muslim and Turkic peoples, it is impossible to understand the essence of Hitler's current and future plans for the Muslim and Turkic peoples of the region, including Azerbaijan, during World War II. The study of this subject is also very important in the light of the many baseless claims that the peoples of the Soviet empire, including the Muslim and Turkish peoples, will gain independence and salvation with the defeat of Hitler's Germany.

Both during the Soviet era and after gaining independence, during World War II, the path of Azerbaijanis who were drafted into the Soviet army as part of national divisions was widely studied. Unfortunately, during the Soviet era, many issues related to ideological prisoners of war taken by the Germans during the war were not investigated, and such people were called traitors and "Vlasovists" and were left out of the scope of extensive research. During the first years of the war, Soviet citizens, especially Muslims and Turks, were taken prisoner by the Germans. The reasons for their active involvement in cooperation with Germany and their struggle against the Soviets in the form of national legions have not been studied. In Soviet historiography, the relentless political struggle of these peoples to regain the independence they lost only 20 years ago, collectivization, and their hatred of Bolshevik ideological policies in the region, including atheism, simply call such people traitors.

One of the important issues is a comprehensive study of the combat path of the Azerbaijani legions, their activities and their

participation in a number of punitive operations involuntarily recruited by Germany. At the same time, the daily cultural and political activities of the legions in the concentration camps and within the legion are among the topics that require careful research.

World War II and many related issues are widely studied in both former Soviet historiography and world historiography.

The works written during the war and in the first years after the victory were mainly ideological and propaganda. Later, especially G.Madatov, M.Abbasov presented fundamental works on the subject.

G.Madatov's work differs from his previous books by the richness of archival materials and coverage of a wider range of issues. The book deals with mobilization, the economy's adjustment to war, the way of fighting of national divisions, the participation of Azerbaijanis in the guerrilla movement and the resistance movement in Europe, and so on. issues were reflected. The book consists of an introduction, 12 chapters and a conclusion.³

M.Abbasov's book consists of an introduction, 5 chapters and a conclusion.⁴ Along with many issues, he emphasized the role of Baku oil in the victory. Thus, stating that Baku oil workers supplied 75 million tons of oil during the war, he said that 75-80 percent of the army's military equipment was mobilized as a result of the heroic work of Azerbaijani oil workers. However, in Soviet historiography, no comprehensive study of research issues has been conducted. Although Soviet historiography conducts extensive research on Azerbaijani divisions and individual heroes of the Azerbaijani Soviet Union, it can be said that the German national legions fighting on the German side were the reason for the mass capture of Soviet citizens by the Germans in the early years of the war, especially in the 1920s and 1930s. No information was given about the negative consequences of the Bolshevik policy of the Soviet government against the Turkic and Muslim peoples. Although the role of Baku

³ Mədətov, Q. Azərbaycan Böyük Vətən müharibəsi illərində / Q.Mədətov. – Bakı : Bilik, - 1975. - 263 s.

⁴ Аббасов, М.Г. Баку в годы Великой Отечественной войны / М.Г.Абба-сов. – Баку : Азернешр, - 1967. – 264 с.

oil in the victories of World War II and the Soviet-German front has been extensively studied, this issue has only ended with the provision of statistical data, the issue has not been studied in the context of world and regional politics.

After gaining independence, a number of valuable scientific works on World War II and Azerbaijan were written. I would like to mention some of these works, most of which are in Azerbaijani and Russian, which are closely related to the research topic.

Shahmirov's book, published in 1996, consists of 116 pages, introduction, 10 chapters and conclusion.⁵ The author states that during the war years, only 678,950 men from Azerbaijan were recruited to the army. It is estimated that about 260,000 housewives and teenagers were involved in the production to replace those who went to war. The book shows that Azerbaijani oil workers, chemists and machine builders produced more than 177 new types of products during the war. It is reported that up to 100 million tons of oil and oil products were sent to Russia.

Chapay Sultanov's work notes the growing role of oil in world politics, starting from the history of mechanical oil production in Baku and World War I.⁶ During World War II, the important role of Baku oil in world politics and the victory over fascism is emphasized by a number of facts. This work refers to a number of rich facts on the subject. However, there is a need to study the issue in more detail, referring to the works of a number of Western authors who have not been translated into Russian and Azerbaijani, and a number of new facts.

⁵ Şahmirov, Ş. Faşizm üzərində qələbədə Azərbaycanın neft və kimya sənayesinin həlledici rolu / Ş.Şahmirov. - Bakı : Maarif, - 1996. - 120 s.

⁶ Султанов, Чапай Али оглы Выстояли бы СССР и Европа против фашизма, в случае потери бакинской нефти? : [elektron resurs] / - Баку, 2018.

<http://www.sultanov.azeriland.com>

Султанов, Чапай Али оглы Выстояли бы СССР и Европа против фашизма, в случае потери бакинской нефти ? (К 60-летию победы)"/ Ч.Султанов. – Баку: Нафта-Пресс, - 1975. – 371 с.

Nasiman Yaqublu's works provide extensive information about the Azerbaijani legions and the way they fought, the National Committees and individuals working there.⁷ However, here, too, there was a need to examine the issue in the context of Germany's general ideological policy towards the Muslim and Turkish peoples, referring to the works of Western authors.

Jamil Hasanli, who extensively studied the issue of South Azerbaijan during World War II, spoke at length about the Allies' plans for Baku after the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.⁸ The policy of German intelligence on Baku and the Caucasus also touched upon the activities of the National Committees.

Ramiz Abutalibov's works, both his own and those co-authored with Mamulia, cover the processes of national liberation in the Caucasus, including Azerbaijan, which continued after the Soviet occupation. It also provides information on a number of provocative operations planned by the Allies in the Caucasus, including the bombing of Baku in 1939-1940. The authors provide extensive information on the creation of German national legions and the use of National Committees in this field, as well as a number of prominent members of the National Committees.⁹

⁷ Yaqublu, N. *Azərbaycan Legionerləri* / N.Yaqublu. - Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, - 2002. - 341 s.

Yaqublu, N. Fətəlibəyli Düdənginski (Azərbaycan legionunun komandiri, "Azadlıq" radiosu "Azərbaycan" redaksiyasının Baş redaktoru) Ə.F.Düdənginskinin anadan olmasının 100 illiyi münasibəti ilə / N.Yaqublu. - Bakı : Apşeron nəşr, - 2009. - 243 s.

⁸ Həsənlı, C. II Dünya müharibəsi illərində Azərbaycan hərbi, siyasi və diplomatik münasibətlərdə 1939-1945 / C.Həsənlı. – Bakı : Yazıçı, - 2015. - 538 s.
Həsənlı, C. Güney Azərbaycan : Tehran-Bakı-Moskva arasında (1939-1945) / C.Həsənlı. – Bakı : Diplomat, - 1998. - 340 s.

⁹ Абуталибов, Р. Мамед Эмин Расулзаде и Кавказская Конфедерация / Р. Абуталибов. – Москва : Социально-политическая МЫСЛЬ, - 2011. – 48 с.
Абуталибов, Р. Свои среди чужих чужие среди своих // История. № 1 (25), 2007.

Мамулия, Г. Страна огней в борьбе за свободу и независимость / Р.Абуталибов - Париж – Баку : - 2014. – 599 с.

In the work of Aydin Balayev, we come across extensive information about national legions and National Committees in connection with the activities of MA Rasulzade.¹⁰

There are very few works on the subject in Azerbaijani historiography published in English. An article published by Azerbaijan Vagif Agayev, Fuad Akhundov, Fikret Aliyev and Mikayil Agarunov in *Azerbaijan International* discusses Azerbaijan's contribution to the victory over fascism, both in terms of manpower and by using its economic resources for the needs of war.¹¹ The role of Baku oil in the victory is especially emphasized. Tahir Gaffarov's 2000 His work, published in London, is noteworthy.¹² This work provides an overview of Azerbaijan's participation in World War II, and briefly discusses the Azerbaijani economy, the activities of soldiers and officers on the front. The author states that in the Prisoner of War camps, the Germans initially confused Muslims and Jews, and as a result, only 6% of the 100,000 Muslims from Central Asia survived in a single camp set up in Poland in the winter of 1941-1942. In his work, the author provided a number of statistics on the country's economy during the war, and touched upon a number of cultural events in Azerbaijan, including the making of propaganda feature films.

Academician Yagub Mahmudov's work also provides information on Azerbaijan's participation in World War II, especially the role of Baku oil in achieving victory.¹³ The book notes that out of more than 600,000 soldiers sent from Azerbaijan to World War II, 170,000

¹⁰ Балаев, А. Мамед Эмин Расулзаде. На чужих берегах 1922-1943 / А.Балаев. - Москва : ИПЦ «Маска», - 2013. – 265 с.

¹¹ World War II and Azerbaijan [elektron resurs] / V.Agayev, F.Akhundov, F.T.Aliyev [and oth.] – Baku : 1995. – 78 p.
https://www.azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/32_folder/32_articles/32_ww22.html

¹² Gaffarov, Tahir Azerbaijan in The Second World War. The contribution of azerbaijan on a victory above a fascizm in the Second World War / T.Gaffarov. - London – 2000. - 65 p.

¹³ Mahmudov, Y. Azerbaijan. Short History of Statehood / Y.Mahmudov. – Baku : Tahsil, - 2006. - 160 p.

were awarded various orders and medals, 130 of them were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The activity of Azerbaijani scientists during the war is also noted.

In her work, Elmira Muradaliyeva spoke about the transformation of Baku into an important oil center of the world in the late 19th century, World War I and the struggle of the world's leading powers for Baku in the following periods.¹⁴ After the outbreak of World War II, the Allies' plans to launch air strikes on Baku were highlighted by a number of new facts. The author is based on a number of well-founded facts against the USSR in 1941. In his military campaign, he concluded that the main target of Hitler's Germany was Baku.

In his research, Mais Amrahov studied the beginning and course of World War II, as well as issues related to prisoners in the early post-war period.¹⁵ Touching upon Azerbaijan's participation in World War II, the author noted the role of Baku oil in the victory. The author touched upon the battles of both national divisions and the sons and daughters of Azerbaijan separately. The author also touched upon the introduction of Soviet troops into South Azerbaijan and the innovations in the field of science and culture in Azerbaijan during the war years.

In the works authored by Zemfira Hajiyeva, the activity of Azerbaijani scientists during the Second World War was widely studied.¹⁶ The role of Azerbaijani scientist Yusif Mammadaliyev in the development of the incendiary weapon, known to many as the "Molotov cocktail", was especially noted.

Jabi Bahramov's work shows the role of Azerbaijani oil in the victory with a number of important facts, reflects the selfless work of

¹⁴ Мурадалиева, Э. Кровь земная – нефть Азербайджана и история / Э.Мурадалиева. – Баку : Мутарджим, - 2005. – 256 с.

¹⁵ Əmrahov, M. İkinci Dünya müharibəsi 1939-1945 / M.Əmrahov. - Bakı : Mütərcim, - 2010. - 549 s.

¹⁶ Hacıyeva, Z. АМЕА Prezidentləri. Şanlı yolun mərhələləri. Президенты НАНА. Этапы славного пути. Presidents of NASA. Stages of the path of glory / Z.Hacıyeva. – Bakı. - 2015. - 432 s.

Hacıyeva, Z. Azərbaycan alimləri II Dünya müharibəsi illərində (1941 -1945) / Z.Hacıyeva. – Bakı. - 2010. - 127 s.

Azerbaijani oil workers and the statistics of oil production in Azerbaijan during the war.¹⁷

A revised and improved edition of G.Madatov's "Azerbaijan SSR in the war of 1941-1945" edited by J.A.Bahramov and E.A. Maharramov was published in 2018.¹⁸ The addition of many facts from the requirements of modern times and the results of recent research to the book has increased the scientific value of the work and made it more readable.

Although the subject of Azerbaijan was not directly studied in Western historiography during the Second World War, the issues related to our country in one way or another were widely covered. Almost all of these authors commented on the fuel issue as the main goal of the beginning of World War II, the German invasion of the USSR and the main target of the companies of 1941 and 1942, the oil of the Caucasus and Baku. Hayward points out that as early as March 1941, Hitler was warned by his economic experts that the country could run out of fuel oil in October if it launched military operations in the East.¹⁹ The only solution is to "capture and put into operation as soon as possible the oil of the Caucasus, at least the oil fields of Maykop and Grozny. Otherwise, we will face serious problems in military operations after September 1941." The author states that the main purpose of the Barbarossa plan is to seize Baku oil. During the four-year plan adopted in Germany in 1936, the country's fuel supply is reflected in figures.

The study of the British and French military strikes on the Caucasus, including Baku, in 1939-1940 is of great importance in terms of studying the importance of fuel in World War II and our

¹⁷ Bəhramov, C.Ə. Faşlzm üzərində qələbədə Bakı neftinin rolu // - Bakı : Azərbaycan nefti –Azerbaijan oil, - 2010. - 352 s. (səh. 174-187).

¹⁸ Mədatov, Q. Azərbaycan SSR 1941-1945-ci illər müharibəsində (Yenidən işlənmiş və təkmilləşdirilmiş nəşri) / Q.Mədatov. – Bakı : Turxan NPB, - 2018. - 544 s.

¹⁹ Joel, Hayward Hitler's Quest for Oil: the Impact of Economic Considerations on Military Strategy, 1941-42 : [elektron resurs] / The Journal of Strategic Studies, vol.18, no.4 London : 1995. - 94 – 135 p. <http://www.joelhayward.org/Hitlers-Quest-Finished.pdf>

country's place in international politics at that time. Although the subject is not widely covered in Western historiography, research on individual episodes of World War II touched on the data. A. Liton, in the framework of the British and US aid program to the Soviets, R. Cook and R. Konyer studied the issue of the USSR's aid to Germany in 1939-1940 and touched upon the episodic policy of the allies in the Caucasus and Baku.²⁰

At the beginning of World War II, the issue of British and French attacks on oil fields in the Caucasus, including Baku, was studied in more detail by R. Osborne.²¹

In his work, Morales extensively studies Germany's efforts to obtain fuel on the eve of World War II and its early days.²² He even says that one of Hitler's main goals in building a European empire was to acquire raw materials. The book reflects the importance that Germany attaches to synthetic fuels. In his work, Karl also stressed the importance of fuel, and considered the Soviet-German agreement signed in August 1939 to be decisive in Germany's courage to start World War II. The book discusses the policy pursued by Germany, which is preparing for war, to increase its economic power and meet its fuel needs.²³

²⁰ Avram, Lytton British Aid to the Soviet Union, June – September 1941: [elektron resurs] / - University of Calgary, Alberta – 2012. – 150 p. https://prism.ucalgary.ca/bitstream/handle/11023/255/ucalgary_2012_lytton_avram.pdf;jsessionid=52945C61D8259147437E88BFFF748B39?sequence=2

Ronald, C.Cooke Target : Hitlers Oil, Allied Attack on German Oil Supplies 1939-1945 / R.Cooke, Roy Conyers. - Nesbit London : 1985.

²¹ Osborn, Patrick R. Operation Pike Britain Versus The Soviet Union, 1939 – 1941 / P.R.Osborn. – USA : 2010. - 274 p.

²² Jonathan, Morales Oil and World War II in the Eastern front : [electron resurs] / J.Morales.– 2012. – 29 p. <https://www.academia.edu/4082010/>

²³ Samantha, Carl The Buildup of the German War Economy : The Importance of the Nazi Soviet Economic Agreements of 1939 and 1940 : [elektron resurs] / -40 p. <https://www.millersville.edu/holocon/files/the-buildup-of-the-german-war-economy.pdf>

Irving's work also extensively discusses the diplomatic negotiations with the USSR on the eve of the war and the anti-Soviet military campaign, as well as Germany's attempts to get fuel.²⁴

In his work, Fritz talks about the economic and administrative policy pursued by Germany in the occupied Soviet territories. According to the author, if on the eve of the attack on the USSR, Germany's main goal was to destroy Bolshevism and Lebensraum, in 1942, this policy was based on the oil factor.²⁵

In his work, F. John also said that the main purpose of Germany's attack on the USSR was to capture the Caucasus and Baku (the Caucasus supplied 90% of Soviet oil, and Baku 70%). According to the authors, Germany's main mistake was to try to capture its economic and strategic regions without destroying the Soviet's maneuverability. It was impossible to do so without capturing Moscow.²⁶

Aicholch spoke extensively about Germany's economic policy in the occupied Soviet territories, including fuel.²⁷

In their works, Peter and Yergin touched upon issues related to fuel during the war.²⁸ Works by K.Burges, A.Dallin, Stephen R.Velch, A.Alekseyev It touches on the administrative-religious

²⁴ David, Irving Hitler's War and The War Path / D.Irving. – London : 2002. – 1024 p.

²⁵ Stephen, G.Fritz Ostkrieg: Hitler's War of Extermination in the East : [electron resurs] / - University of Kentucky : 2011. – 979 p.
<http://willzuzak.ca/cl/bookreview/Fritz2011Ostkrieg.pdf>

²⁶ Фуллер, Дж. Вторая мировая война 1939-1945. Стратегический и тактический обзор / Дж. Фуллер. – Перевод с английского В.А. Герасимова и Н.Н. Яковлева. — Москва : Иностранная литература, - 1956. – 184 с.

²⁷ Айхольц, Д. Цель Германии в войне против СССР [elektron resurs] / Новая и новейшая история, №6, 2002. – 22 с. https://scepsis.net/library/id_704.html

²⁸ Becker, Peter W. The Role of Synthetic Fuel in World War II Germany implications for today? : [elektron resurs] / Becker, Peter W. New York : - 2016. <http://luftwaffelovers.blogspot.com/2016/05/the-role-of-synthetic-fuel-in-world-war.html>

Daniel, Yergin The Prize : The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power / New York: 1991. - 945 p.

policy pursued by Germany in terms of studying the administrative, political and economic policy pursued in the occupied territories.²⁹

G.Kokabayeva, H.B.Sakal, H.A.Karasar, D.Aksoy, A.Statiyev touched upon many issues of Germany's policy towards Turkestan in the Soviet policy. The author also extensively studies the administrative, national and racial policy of Germany with prisoners of war and the occupied Soviet territories.³⁰

In his book, Major Bob E.Willis talks about the preparation of Germany's plan of attack on the USSR and the economic policy pursued in the occupied territories.³¹

²⁹ Alex, Alexiev Soviet Nationalities in German Wartime Strategy 1941 – 45 : [elektron resurs] / USA – 1982. – 48 p.

<https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/reports/2005/R2772.pdf>

Dallin, A. German Rule in Russia 1941-1945 / A.Dallin. – London : 1957. 695 p.

Kenneth, Burgess Nazi Ideology and the Pursuit of War Aim : 1941-45 : [elektron resurs] / - Georgia Southern University : 2014. – 105 p.

<https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2255&context=etd>

Steven, R. Welch The Annihilation of Superfluous Eaters: Nazi Plans for and uses of Famine in Eastern Europe : [elektron resurs] / - University of Melbourne, Australia : 2001. – 28 p. <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/92170/GS16and17.pdf>

³⁰ Alexander, Statiyev. The Nature of Anti-Soviet Armed Resistance, 1942–44 The North Caucasus, the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic, and Crimea / 282-314 p. – Kritika : Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History

Didem, Aksoy Soviet Transcaucasus 1917-1945 : nations in transition : [elektron resurs] / Ankara – 2013. 113 p. <http://www.thesis.bilkent.edu.tr/0007087.pdf>

Halil, Burak Sakal Germany and Turkestanis During the Course of the WW II (1941-45) / H.B.Sakal. - Ankara – 2010. - 203 p.

Hasan, Ali Karasar National Identity and Regional Integration in Central Asia : Turkestan Reunion : [elektron resurs] / - Ankara : - 2002. – 394 p.

<http://www.thesis.bilkent.edu.tr/0007051.pdf>

Kokebayeva, Gulzhaukhar The Place of Turkestan in the Foreign Political Strategy of Germany in the First Half of the 20th Century : [elektron resurs] / - 2016. – 22 p. <http://bilig.yesevi.edu.tr/yonetim/icerik/makaleler/798-published.pdf>,

³¹ Major Bob E. Willis Jr. After the Blitzkrieg : The German Army's Transition to Defeat in the East : [elektron resurs] / - Kansas AY 04-05. – 76 p.

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a436298.pdf>.

V.L.Shearer speaks at length about Germany's offensive against the USSR, including the Caucasus. At the same time, national and economic policy in the occupied territories is discussed.³²

The study of the negotiations between the heads of state of the United States, Great Britain and the USSR during World War II is also of great importance in terms of studying many issues of the period.³³

Churchill's work, written by the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during World War II and translated into many languages, can also be considered a very valuable source.³⁴

German in the works of C.Trig, D.Motadel, C.C.Jurado, C.Bishop A number of issues related to the Turkish and Muslim legions fighting in the army were investigated.³⁵

³² William, L.Shirer The Rise and Fall of The Third Reich / W.L.Shirer. - New York : 2011. - 1280 p.

³³ Correspondence Between The Chairman of The Council of Ministers of The USSR and The Presidents of USA and The Prime Ministers of Great Britain During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 [in 2 v.] Volume 1/ Correspondence with Winston S. Churchill and Clement R. Attlee (July 1941-November 1945) A. A. Gromyko, Dr. Ec. Sc., Chairman of the Commission. Moscow: Progress, - 1957. - 308 p.

Correspondence Between The Chairman of The Council of Ministers of The USSR and The Presidents of USA and The Prime Ministers of Great Britain During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 [in 2 v.] Volume 2/ Correspondence with Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman (August 1941-December 1945) Moscow, 1957 Digital reprints: 2006, 416 p.

³⁴ Черчилль, У. Вторая мировая война : [elektron resurs] / - под редакцией А.С.Орлова. Т.1. Москва : Воениздат, - 1991. 592 с.
http://lib.misto.kiev.ua/MEMUARY/1939-1945/CHURCHILL/world_war_ii-1.dhtml

Черчилль, У. Вторая мировая война : [elektron resurs] / - под редакцией А.С.Орлова. Т.2. Москва : Воениздат, - 1991. 592 с.
http://lib.misto.kiev.ua/MEMUARY/1939-1945/CHURCHILL/world_war_ii-1.dhtml

³⁵ Carlos, Caballero Jurado Germany's Eastern Front Allies / C.C.Jurado, N.Thomas - United Kingdom – 2002. - 48 p.
Chris, Bishop SS: Hitler's Foreign Divisions: Foreign Volunteers in The Waffen-SS 1941-45 / C.Bishop : Amber Books, - 2015. - 189 p.

The organization of legions and their way of fighting have also been studied in the works of other authors. De Cordier examined the reasons for the cooperation of legions and prisoners of war with the Germans and gave a table of the number of Muslims serving in the German army by country.³⁶

R. Forzzuk extensively studied the participation of legions in the suppression of the Warsaw Uprising.³⁷

Object and subject of research. The object of research is the participation of Azerbaijan in one form or another during the Second World War, based on the materials of English historiography. The subject of the research is the place of Caucasus and Baku oil in the plans of the warring states during World War II, the main factor in Germany's strategic plans for the USSR and military operations in 1941 and 1942, Nazi Germany's policy towards Azerbaijan and other Turkic peoples, Islam and Turkism. The place of the German National Socialist Workers' Party in the ideological system, the eastern territories of Germany, especially the Caucasus policy and the place of Azerbaijan there, the organization of the Azerbaijani National Committee, the reasons for the formation of legions, organization and way of fighting.

The goals and objectives of the study . As can be seen from the brief historiography above, although some parts of the topic chosen for the current dissertation have been researched to some extent, the subject has not been studied in Azerbaijan during World War II on the basis of English historiography. This was the reason for the need to investigate the problem. In order to achieve this goal, the

David, Motadel *Islam and Nazy Germanys War* / D.Motadel. – London : 2014. - 509 p.

³⁶ Antonio, J.Munoz *Forgotten Legions* / A.J.Munoz. - Paladin Press, - 1991. - 405 p.

Carlos, Caballero Jurado “Foreign Volunteers of the Wehrmacht 1941-45” / C.C.Jurado, Kewin Lyles - Great Britain – 1983. - 49 p.

David, Littlejohn *Foreign Legions of the Third Reich* / D.Littlejohn. – USA : - 1987. 104 p.

³⁷ Robert, Forczyk *Warsaw 1944 Poland's Bid for Freedom* / R.Forczyk. - Osprey Publishing : 2009. - 100 p.

following specific tasks have been identified and efforts have been made to address them:

- To investigate the growing role of fuel in world politics at the end of World War I and its aftermath;
- To highlight the role of Baku oil in global politics;
- To show with concrete facts that the main target of Hitler's Germany's attack on the USSR, both in 1941 and 1942, was the Caucasus and especially Baku oil;
- To study more deeply and comprehensively the ideological policy of Germany towards the Muslim and Turkish peoples;
- Coverage of the current and future administrative policy of Germany towards the Muslim and Turkish population living in the occupied Soviet territories;
- Investigation of the reasons for the creation of national legions and their activities with a number of new facts.

Research methods. In order to achieve the goal set during the research, the method of historical-comparative analysis was preferred. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was the general scientific methods adopted in the science of history, including the collection and systematization of facts and materials, complex approach, detailed analysis of historical facts, synthesis, generalization of data, methods of historical comparison. In writing the dissertation, numerous research papers published in Azerbaijani, English and Russian and materials from primary sources were used with critical approach and analytical methods and relevant scientific conclusions were drawn.

The main provisions of the defense. The main provisions of the dissertation are as follows:

- Defeated in World War I, Germany is deprived of access to a number of oil regions of the world. From the authoritarian policy on fuel in the 1920s and 1930s, Germany has made a number of achievements in obtaining synthetic fuels. A.Hitlerin One of the most important goals for Germany, which once again claimed world leadership after coming to power, was to gain control of the oil-rich regions due to the lack of domestic fuel. From this point of view, the

main purpose of Germany's attack on the USSR was to solve its fuel problem once and for all;

- After the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939, Britain and France, concerned about the lifting of the German fuel blockade at the expense of fuel supplied by the USSR, made plans to destroy the oil fields of the Caucasus, especially Baku, by air strikes under the pretext of the USSR's attack on Finland;

- Contrary to the opinion of Soviet and modern Russian historians as a result of the study of English-language historiography, it can be said that not only in 1942, but also in 1941, Hitler's German invasion of the USSR was aimed at seizing oil fields in the Caucasus, especially Baku;

- Baku was the direct target of the German military campaign against the USSR in 1942;

- Hitler saw Azerbaijan as an important geographical location that gave access to important fuel areas of the Middle East and Iran. By controlling the oil-rich regions of the region, it would have resolved the balance of power in the world once and for all;

- Based on a number of facts, Hitler's policy towards the Muslim and Turkish peoples has deeper ideological and historical sources;

- Based on English-language authors, various statistical indicators of the Muslim and Turkish population captured in Germany during World War II and later involved in military cooperation were studied. On this basis, it is safe to say that Muslims were not superior to other nations cooperating with Hitler's Germany;

- Germany's policy towards the Muslim and Turkish peoples was a political move based on the results of military operations. Sometimes, without a comprehensive study of Nazi ideology and German state policy, the idea that a state based on racist ideology, based on certain opinions of individual German leaders, will give independence and freedom to indigenous peoples has no scientific basis.

The scientific novelty of the study. An analysis of research papers on the problem showed that although much research has been done on World War II and Azerbaijan, both during the Soviet era and

after independence, English-language works on the subject have not been extensively and comprehensively studied and covered. As a result, for the first time in historiography:

- Hitler's policy on the Caucasus, including Baku, was studied in synthesis with the authoritarian policy of Germany in the 1920s and 1930s;

- As a result of a systematic study of many materials published in English for the first time, many issues of World War II related to Azerbaijan were studied;

- In Hitler's German fuel policy, Azerbaijan was seen as an important geographical location with access to important fuel areas in the Middle East and Iran;

- On the basis of a number of facts, it was shown that Hitler's German policy towards the Muslim and Turkish peoples was not directly specific to the period of World War II, the deeper ideological and historical sources of the issue were studied;

- The opening of mullah schools in Hitler's Germany for propaganda work among the Muslim population and their activities were studied in more depth;

- Based on English-language authors, captured in Germany during World War II and later involved in military cooperation the reflection of various statistical indicators of the Muslim and Turkish population was studied;

- The administrative policy pursued by Germany in the Caucasus, Crimea and Turkestan and planned for the future has been compared.

The theoretical and practical importance of research. The main scientific results of the current research are to inform the world community about the place of Azerbaijan and, in particular, Baku, one of the world's major oil centers at that time, in world politics in the 1920s and 1940s and its victory over fascism, and the activities of Azerbaijani sons and daughters on both sides. , can allow for multilateral generalizations about the use of the Turkish and Muslim factors by imperialist states within their specific ideological interests. The main provisions and results of the research can help in future scientific work in this direction, can be used in a number of scientific

conferences and events on the subject, writing various summaries on the history of our country, textbooks and teaching aids for universities, colleges and high schools.

Approbation and application of research. The dissertation work was carried out in the "General History" department of the Institute of History named after A.A.Bakikhanov of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences and was discussed twice at the meetings of the department. Separate sections of the research topic have been published in local and foreign scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan, materials dedicated to speeches at scientific conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation work was carried out in the "General History" department of the Institute of History named after A.A. Bakikhanov of ANAS.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion, source and bibliography

The total volume of dissertation marks. The total number of marks in the dissertation (excluding the list of works) is 288382 marks. The title page is 319, the table of contents is 2478, the introduction is 25946, the first chapter is 124782, the second chapter is 73081, the third chapter is 52854, and the result is 8921.

II. MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation explains the relevance and level of development of the research problem, defines its goals and objectives, substantiates the main provisions, scientific novelty, theoretical and methodological bases, practical significance, as well as provides information about the approbation and structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**The importance of Baku oil in the victory over fascism**" and consists of 2 semi-chapters. The first half of the first half of the chapter, entitled "**Plans of the Caucasus and Baku oil warring states during World War**

II", reflects the plans and policies of Britain and France regarding the Caucasus and Baku oil. Patrick Osborne states that the idea of destroying Soviet oil fields by air strikes has been discussed in Great Britain since 1927, and that there was a plan to attack the Caucasus in 1939-1940 called "Pike". In September 1939, the USSR After the occupation of his voice, the process of initial preparation for the operation began.

Although the end of the war with Finland weakened the justification for the attack on the USSR, it did not ease tensions between Britain and France and the Soviets. During the new government of P.Reynaud in France, the plan of preparation for an attack on the Caucasus not only did not stop, but intensified. Some pro-Western historians estimate that on March 28, 1940, Germany had 1.9 million tons of fuel reserves. Given that the Soviet Union did not have enough fuel to go to Germany in 1939-1940, they argued that Germany would not launch large-scale military operations in Europe, thus trying to justify the Allies' plan to attack the Caucasus. However, during this period (1939) there was no serious need for the destruction of Soviet oil fields by Britain and France, as oil exports from the USSR to Germany were negligible.

The second half of the chapter, entitled "**Caucasian oil as a key factor in Germany's attack on the USSR**", examines the issue of the Caucasus and Baku oil as the main target in the planning of Germany's attack on the USSR. In November 1940, Goering said: "Ukraine can be supplied with food for Central Europe ... It is impossible to wage an air war with Britain and the United States without capturing the oil fields of the Caucasus." According to Stephen, the only way for Germany to win in 1941 was to capture the oil fields of the Caucasus as soon as possible. Authors such as D.Yergin and A.Sper also explain the decision to attack the USSR in the late 1940s as an attempt to seize Soviet oil fields.³⁸

³⁸ Daniel, Yergin *The Prize : The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power* / New York: 1991. - 945 p.

Chapter III, entitled "**Baku as an important fuel center of the USSR**", examines the role of Baku as an important fuel center of the USSR and the victory over fascism, both on the eve of World War II and during the war years, based on oil produced in Baku. has been. In 1940, 90% of the 34 million tons of crude oil produced in the USSR fell to the Caucasus, especially to Baku. In 1940, Baku produced 22.2 million tons of oil, which was 72% of the oil produced in the USSR.³⁹ In addition, Baku supplied 80% of aviation gasoline, liquor (petroleum alcohol) and kerosene 90%. In 1941, the oil industry of Azerbaijan showed maximum results. 23.5 million tons In May 1942, Maykop and Grozny, the other Soviet fuel centers in the Caucasus, supplied about 10% of Soviet oil.

The second half of the chapter, entitled "**German Invasion of the USSR**", deals with the 1941 operation in the first half of the chapter, entitled "**Oil Factor in the 1941 Military Operations**". As previously claimed in Soviet historiography, not only in 1942, but also in 1941, the main target of the German attack on the USSR was Baku oil. Hitler, who chose the oil-rich economic regions of the USSR as his main target, protested. objected to the generals insisting that Moscow was the main target. In an address to the generals on August 25, 1941, Hitler said: "My generals ... do not understand anything about the military economy ...".⁴⁰ According to Fuller, the capture of Caucasian oil (70% of which was supplied by Baku), which supplied 90% of the country's oil in 1941, was one of the main goals of the plan to shake the USSR economically. Irving also shows in his work that Hitler admitted in a meeting with the Japanese ambassador that the southern direction was more important than the occupation of Moscow. Victory here can both solve our oil problem

³⁹ World War II and Azerbaijan [elektron resurs] / V.Agayev, F.Akhundov, F.T.Aliyev [and oth.] – Baku : 1995. – 78 p.
https://www.azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/32_folder/32_articles/32_ww22.html

⁴⁰ Mazer, V. Adolf Hitler / V.Mazer. – Bakı : Qanun, - 2014. - 559 s.

and keep Turkey neutral. If all goes according to plan, the Wehrmacht could attack Baghdad in the fall.⁴¹

The second sub-heading, entitled "**Azerbaijan in the 1942 plan to attack the Caucasus**", states that Baku was the direct target of Germany's 1942 attack on the USSR. On July 26, 1942, Hitler said in private: "Along with Austrian oil, the oil of the Caucasus and Romania can save us from any surprises in the future ...".⁴² Irving quotes Hitler as saying, "... If I can't at least catch Maikopu, I won't be able to continue the war." According to Irving, if the Germans could seize Maykop and Grozny, which produce 5 million tons of oil a year, especially the oil fields of Baku in the south of the Caucasus, Stalin would have to come to terms with defeat. On September 6, 1942, under the leadership of General Kleist, the Germans launched an attack from Grozny-Makhachkala-Baku. According to the plan, Baku was to be captured on September 25. Hitler said that if Baku was captured, Soviet tanks and planes would become "iron toys".⁴³ Desperate to capture the oil fields of the Caucasus, Hitler ordered the bombing of oil and industrial fields in Grozny, Saratov, Kamysh, Astrakhan and Baku in early October. In December, the Soviet army's Caucasus front also attacked. According to Yergin, oil is a decisive factor in Germany's defeat on the Russian front. It happened. The defeat of Stalingrad meant the complete failure of the lightning attack plan.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**The policy of Nazi Germany towards Azerbaijan and other Turkic peoples**" and consists of 2 sub-chapters. The first half of the chapter, entitled "**Islam and Turkism in the Ideological System of the German**

⁴¹ David, Irving Hitler's War and The War Path / D.Irving. – London : 2002. – 1024 p.

⁴² Trevor-Roper H.R. Hitler's Table Talk 1941-1944 : [elektron resurs] / - New York city : 2000. – 752 p. <http://www.nationalists.org/pdf/hitler/hitlers-table-talk-roper.pdf>

⁴³ Gaffarof, Tahir Azerbaijan in The Second World War. The contribution of azerbaijan on a victory above a fascizm in the Second World War / T.Gaffarof. - London – 2000. - 65 p.

National Socialist Workers' Party", examines Germany's policy towards the Turkic peoples and Islam, which began on the eve of World War I and further developed in World War II. Despite extensive propaganda in this direction, Hitler did not promise anything concrete to Muslims in the political sense. In this regard, Hitler's meeting with the Mufti of Jerusalem al-Husseini on November 28, 1941 is noteworthy. In the summer of 1942, military imams began to work in the Wehrmacht's Muslim legions. Beginning in 1943, the Wehrmacht expanded the training of religious cadres and opened imam courses in Göttingen to train military mullahs. At the end of 1944, Spuler organized six mullah training courses in Göttingen, each with 30-40 Muslims.⁴⁴ In 1944, the SS Headquarters opened two Islamic centers for religious education (Imamen Institute). First, on April 21, 1944, the small town of Brandenburg was opened in Guben. On November 26, 1944, the SS opened a second mullah school in Dresden (near Blasevitz, a neighborhood in Dresden) to train field imams. On December 18, 1942, the Islamisches Zentralinstitut was opened in Berlin.

The second half of the chapter, entitled "**Germany's Policy on the Eastern Territories**", examines the policy pursued by Germany in the area inhabited by the Turkic and Muslim peoples occupied during World War II. German officials who attacked the USSR also had differing views on the future administrative structure of the region and the policy towards ethnic peoples. Hitler stated: "... Baku's oil fields must be German property. The German colony on the Volga must be annexed to Germany once and for all."⁴⁵ By Hitler's order of June 17, 1941, the Reich Ministry - Ostministerium (Ministry of the East) was established for the occupied eastern regions. One month later, Alfred Rosenberg was appointed minister. The territory was divided into 4 civilian regions - the Reich Commissariat: Ostland (Baltic and Belarus), Ukraine (Ukraine),

⁴⁴ David, Motadel *Islam and Nazi Germanys War* / D.Motadel. – London : 2014. - 509 p.

⁴⁵ William, L.Shirer *The Rise and Fall of The Third Reich* / W.L.Shirer. - New York : 2011. - 1280 p.

Moscow (Moscow) and Kaukasien (Caucasus).⁴⁶ However, Berlin's civil administration plan in the region has never materialized.

On October 7, 1942, a large meeting with Soviet immigrants was held at the Adlen Hotel with the participation of the German leadership. The memorandum of the National Committee will be announced at the conference. There were 12 main conditions for cooperation with Germany. However, Rosenberg does not continue negotiations with Komi on these terms.

The third chapter, entitled "**Azerbaijani Legions**", consists of two semi-chapters. The first half of the chapter reflects the reasons for the formation of legions and the initial stage of their formation. In the second half of the war, the path of war organized by the Azerbaijani and other Muslim peoples was reflected. According to Motadel, the Germans, seeing the deteriorating situation on the front lines since the end of 1941, recruited collaborators. They are mainly drivers, chefs, gun carriers, waiters and so on. held auxiliary positions. In war zones, they carried ammunition, communications and demining.⁴⁷ Bruno De Cordier estimates that in 1942, 200,000 Khiva and Eastern Legion soldiers served in the Baltic and Soviet territories. In 1943, their number was estimated at 200,000 and 370,000, respectively. According to Romanko, the Eastern Legion includes infantry battalions, auxiliary and sabotage brigades, and SS units created in Poland and Ukraine. According to Alekseyev, several Turkish officers were in the concentration camp, Hitler considered Muslims to be strict anti-Bolsheviks, and so on. they begin to distinguish them by grouping captives according to factors. Trying to win over Turkey, Hitler agreed to establish the Turkestan Legion in November 1941. By Hitler's secret order of December 3, 1941, the Muslim-Caucasian, Georgian and Armenian legions began to be formed. Later, the Muslim-Caucasian Legion was divided into two parts, the North Caucasus and Azerbaijan. To them in the middle of

⁴⁶ Justin, Harvey Quiet in the Rear : The Wehrmacht and the Weltanschauungskrieg in the Occupation of the Soviet Union : [elektron resurs] / Canada : 2018. – 101 p.

⁴⁷ David, Motadel Islam and Nazy Germanys War / D.Motadel. – London : 2014. - 509 p.

1942 two more were added: Crimean Tatars and Volga Tatars. Gaffarov said that there were about 150,000 Azerbaijani captives on the German side, some of whom served in the Eastern Legion.⁴⁸ According to I. Johnson, in March 1942, after the Wehrmacht allowed Soviet ethnic groups to be involved in military units set up to fight the police and guerrillas, by the end of 1942, about 150,000 Turks, Caucasians, and Cossacks were on the German side. he would fight. According to Alekseyev, the approximate number of volunteers in the Wehrmacht was 600,000 to 1.4 million.⁴⁹ If we take into account that the number of German troops on the Eastern Front never exceeded 3.5 million, then we can say that volunteers make up 20% of the army. Despite their poor training and poor armaments, these associations often justify their beliefs. Bruno De Cordierdaha took a systematic approach to the issue of the number of Muslims serving in the German army. According to him, between 1941 and 1945, 372-445 thousand Muslims, mainly from the former USSR and the Balkans, served in the German military and labor unions. This is 18-23% of the approximately 2 million volunteers who cooperate with the Germans. Of the more than 2 million German collaborators, 1.4 million were from the Soviet Union. Muslims (1939), who made up 8.7% of the Soviet population of 170.6 million, also made up only 17-21% of them.

The "**Conclusion**" part of the dissertation summarizes the main provisions of the research and summarizes the scientific results.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published articles of the author

1. Bakı II Dünya müharibəsi dövründə mühüm hərbi yanacaq mərkəzi kimi // - Bakı: Azərbaycan Pedaqoji Universitetinin

⁴⁸ Gaffarov, Tahir Azerbaijan in The Second World War. The contribution of azerbaijan on a victory above a fascizm in the Second World War / T.Gaffarov. - London – 2000. - 65 p.

⁴⁹ Alex, Alexiev Soviet Nationalies in German Wartime Strategy 1941 – 45 : [elektron resurs] / USA – 1982. – 48 p.

<https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/reports/2005/R2772.pdf>

- xəbərləri, Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, - 2017. № 4, - s. 112-120
2. 1939-1940-cı illərdə Qafqaz və Bakı nefti İngiltərə və Fransanın planlarında // - Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Tarix İnstitutunun Elmi əsərləri, - 2018. № 69, - s. 50-61
3. II Dünya müharibəsində Almaniyanın Qafqaza dair siyasəti // - Bakı: Azərbaycan Pedaqoji Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, - 2018. № 1, - s. 100-108
4. Almaniyanın SSRİ-yə hücumunda Qafqaz nefti əsas amil kimi // - Bakı: Azərbaycan Pedaqoji Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, - 2018. № 2, - s. 133-141
5. Kırım türkləri II Dünya müharibəsi dövründə (ingilisdilli tarixşunaslıq əsasında) // International Conference on Sustainable Development and actual problems of Humanitarian sciences. Baku, Azerbaijan : - May 14-15, 2018, - s. 391-394.
6. Almaniyanın SSRİ-yə hücumunun ilk dövrlərində yanacaq amili // - Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, - 2019. № 1, - s. 184-190.
7. Bakı nefti–Almaniyanın 1942-ci il hərbi əməliyyatının əsas hədəfi kimi // - Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, - 2019. № 2, - s. 224-228.
8. Решение Германии проблем с горючим в период Второй Мировой войны // - Ужгород: «Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету, Міжнародні відносини» - 2019. № 5, - стр. 58-65.
9. Faşist Almaniyasının işğal edilmiş sovet ərazilərində yeritdiyi sosial-iqtisadi siyasət // Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. Bakı, Azərbaycan : - 9 Aprel, 2021, - s. 29-33
10. Административная политика фашистской Германии в захваченных землях СССР // XIV Международная военно-историческая конференция «Военная история России». Санкт-Петербург, 18 ноября, 2021, - стр.

The defense will be held ___ _____ 2023 at ___ at the meeting of the Dissertation Council ED 1.30 Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History named after A.A.Bakikhanov.

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The dissertation is accessible at the Scientific archive and library of the A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History, National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan.

Electronic versions of abstract are available on the official website of Supreme Attestation Commission Under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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