



THE EXPULSION OF AZERBAIJANIS FROM THEIR NATIVE LANDS AND OUR HISTORICAL VICTORY

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Abstract. *The article reflected the deportation of the Azerbaijani people from their ancestral home Armenia, the placement of armenians in these territories with the help of Tsarist Russia, the liberation of Karabakh lands from Armenian occupation after 30 years, and the appeal of the Supreme Commander-in-chief to the people.*

Keywords: *Azerbaijan, Karabakh, Turkey, territorial, Land, people*

Introduction

Starting from the XVII century, the armenians began to flatter the pope, and later Tsarist Russia, with the aim of creating “great Armenia” with the help of European states, using their Christian religious affiliation. These cunning, wild creatures tried to achieve their desires in different ways. The pope skillfully used this insidious policy of the armenians to expand Christianity in the East. At this time, Tsarist Russia Peter I (1682-1725) began to skillfully use the Christian-Armenian card with the aim of implementing plans for the conquest of the southern seas. So, after the peace of Nishtadt, concluded with Sweden in 1721, the ambitions of the Russian empire grew even more. After Peter I occupied Baku in 1723, he began to pursue his imperial policy. Armenian dashnaks helped him in this. Peter I pursued a policy of colonialism in the occupied territories and began to settle armenians and other christians in Gilan, Mazandaran, Baku, Derbent in order to create a social base for himself. In his decree, Peter I indicated the placement of armenians instead of muslims at any cost. But the death of Peter I did not allow him to realize his plans. The Tsarist government began to implement this policy even before the conclusion of the Gulistan treaty. Thus, in order to speed up the resettlement of armenians to the occupied Azerbaijani lands, Sisiana in her letters back in 1805 asked the Armenian archpriest Ioannes to speed up the resettlement. Sisianov also tried to involve armenians in the Ottoman Empire in this process. The armenians of Bayazid, Kars, Erzurum told the Russian command that they agreed to live under the protection of Tsarist absolutism. Until the occupation of the South Caucasus by the Russian Empire, armenians living in the territory of the Azerbaijani khanates made up a small part of the population. Thus, out of 12 thousand families living in Karabakh Khanate, 2.5 thousand, out of 24 thousand families living in Shamakhi Khanate, 1.5 thousand, out of 15 thousand families living in Sheki Khanate, only one third were christians [1, s.38-39].

After the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828, Tsarist Russia began mass resettlement of armenians from Iran to Northern Azerbaijan. So, 2551 families were settled in Nakhchivan, 266 families in Ordubad, 3000 families in Karabakh, 1395 families in Yerevan. Thus, the population of Azerbaijan was expelled from these places. With the money sent from Europe, religious missionaries opened free hospitals and schools for armenians living in Eastern countries, built secret printing houses, created secret organizations, and through them brought under their authority many commoners and



clergy. Their goal was to subordinate Eastern christians, as well as armenians, to the authority of the pope, using this to stretch the hands of European states to the qibla of Islamic countries. [2, p.6]

It should be noted that starting from the XVII-XVIII centuries, the Western powers began a policy of occupation to seize the lands of the Islamic states of the Middle East, and first of all Iran and the weakened Ottoman Empire. Western states began their activities under the pretext of “helping christians”, relying on the help of armenians living in these territories. Starting from the eighteenth century, Russian Tsarism began to implement extensive plans of occupation in order to seize the Caucasus. Thus, according to the Treaty of Gulistan concluded in 1813 and Turkmenchay in 1828, Azerbaijani lands were transferred to Russia. Tsarist Russia gradually began to settle armenians in the territory of Azerbaijan. The commandant of Tabriz G.Lazarev was told by the Khoy Armenians that “we are ready to eat the grass of Russia, rather than the bread of Iran.” (3, etc.69) apparently flattery is a characteristic feature of armenians. It was Lazarev who headed the resettlement of armenians in the South Caucasus. It is a feature. It was Lazarev who headed the resettlement of armenians in the South Caucasus. I.Pashkevich was appointed in 1828 on February 26 by Colonel G. In the instruction of 19 articles for the resettlement of armenians sent to Lazarev's name from Southern Azerbaijan to the newly occupied territories of Russia, it was indicated that the armenians who came to him as soon as the Russian army captured Tabriz asked permission to move to the Russian provinces. However, the armenians, who hoped that South Azerbaijan would remain under Russian rule forever, were in no hurry to move. According to the terms of the Turkmenchay peace treaty, the Russian armies should soon leave the lands they occupied south of the Araz. However, since Iran could not fully pay the compensation specified in the treaty, the provinces of Urmi, Khoy and Maku remained temporarily in the hands of Russia as hostages until the compensation was paid (3, etc.98-99). Pashkevich instructed Lazarev to take advantage of the time to conduct extensive propaganda work among the armenians in those territories about moving to Russia. In this instruction, he recommended resettling armenians in Yerevan, Nakhchivan and Karabakh (3, s.103). In 1829, on December 24, presenting a report to Pashkevich, G.Lazarev said that over three and a half months, more than 8,000 armenian families crossed the terrain and settled in the newly occupied lands of Russia-Yerevan, Nakhchivan and Karabakh [3, s.114]. Inspired by the victory in the Russian-Iranian war, Tsarism began a war against Turkey. The armenians living in Turkey helped them in this war. The armenians helped the Russians who invaded Turkish lands, showed the roads to the Russian army, provided them with food and trailers. In eastern Anatolia, Pashkevich's armies, at the instigation of the armenians, committed unprecedented cruelty against the peaceful muslim population. Pashkevich sets fire to the city from all sides, after burning more than 4,000 civilians, the Russian troops entering the Meskhetian, sword the entire muslim population, regardless of age, and the administration of the Meskhetian region. He assigns it to an Armenian named V.Behbudov [2, s.89]. I, who captured Erzurum, Beyazid and Ardahan. Pashkevich creates a municipal administration consisting of armenians. The traitor, ungrateful armenians, who took the opportunity, are committing atrocities unprecedented in history against the turks here, hoping that the Turkish



armies will not return to Erzurum again [2, s.41]. In 1829, a peace treaty was signed between Russia and Turkey in Edirne. According to this agreement, the russians have to evacuate Erzurum. This plunges the armenians into mourning. Fearing their crime against the turks, more than 14 thousand armenian families (84600 people) are urgently moving to the territory of Russia with the help of the Russian army, which left Turkish lands [2, s.42

After Russia came under the rule of armenians .On the initiative of Pashkevich, the Russian Emperor Nicholas I issued a decree on the establishment of an “Armenian province” in the territory of the Irevan and Nakhichevan khanates [4, p.178]. From April 1829 to May 1832, the listed work of the “Armenian province” was carried out. At the behest of Pashkevich, this work was assigned to Chopin. Based on the materials he collected, he wrote his work “the state of the Armenian province” during the period of annexation to the Russian Empire and published it in St. Petersburg in 1852 [4, p.563]. This book was written exclusively under the influence of Armenian sources. His information about the geography and language of Armenia in the section” a look at ancient Armenia” was based on Armenian sources. [5, p.3] he admitted that “I understood well and I understand that in order to write and improve such works on the basis of more accurate data, it is necessary to delve into Armenian, Georgian, Arabic, Persian, Greek chronicles and literature, to conduct research.”[5,p.4].And for this, a person must devote his whole life to this work. I did not have the opportunity to do so. In the kyzylash dialect, I kept tatar words, for example, like a valley, a hill, a fortress. I here mouse (мышь), snake (змея), son (сын), fish (рыба), paddy (шелуха), etc.kept it [5,p.7]. It also includes the names of places here – Gumuslu, Delikdash, Altundag, Alagoz, Develi, Ilandag, Komurdag, etc. he kept it as it was. [5,p.8-9].

After the transfer of Azerbaijani lands to armenians with the help of russians, the Republic of Armenia was created. As a result, the armenians changed their Azerbaijani names and began to armenianize. For example, Shamlik, Dilijan, Incasu (Noyenbryan), Alaverdi, Caravanserai (Yerevan), Tovuzkala (Berd), Akhta (Razdan), Kavaz (Kamo), garag (Martuni), Basarkechar (Vardenis), Devali (Ararat), Gushchu (Jermuk), Keshishkand (Yeghegnadzor), Karakilsa (Sisian), Saylan (Voyk), Goycha (Sevan) and so on. After the armenians migrated to Azerbaijani lands from the beginning of the century, they brutally expelled the local Azerbaijanis from their ancestral lands and changed their place names.

I.Chopin wrote that armenians are trying to prove that the number of armenians in greater and lesser Armenia, Cilicia, Komagen and Mesopotamia amounted to 27,874,000 people. He wrote that this is an obvious exaggeration. If in this area there were one hundred villages in each circle, 50 families in each village, and if each family had 5 members, this would make a total of 6,450,000. [5, p.18] he noted that according to another account, 1.500.000 families were supposed to be in Echmiadzin Patriarchate, and 20 thousand families in Sis Patriarchate only 1.520 thousand families had to be 7.600.000 thousand armenians. [5, p.18] as can be seen, the exaggeration of the Armenian population has caused a disease in armenians.

I.Chopin noted that these figures were also quite exaggerated. He wrote that at present, the number of armenians living all over the world is hardly more than 2 million. It is very interesting that Atakhan Pashayev writes that whoever made the



number “2” in I.Chopin's book made it “4”. Probably, this was done by someone from the armenian character. [5, p.18] I.Chopin showed in his work that “the Armenian province established on the territory of the former Irevan and Nakhchivan khanates was divided into Irevan, Nakhchivan provinces and Ordubad district. When these territories were annexed to Russia, there were three cities (Irevan, Nakhchivan and Ordubad) and 1111 villages, of which only 752 were settled in that period. [5, p.486] of the villages settled, 521 were in Irevan province, 179 in Nakhchivan province and 52 in Ordubad district. Of the 359 villages devastated by armenians, 310 were in Irevan province, 43 in Nakhchivan province and 6 in Ordubad district. The book also lists the destroyed villages. [5, p.631]

The brutal expulsion of Azerbaijanis from their ancestral lands from the territory of Armenia was comprehensively reflected by Mir Mohsun Navvab in his work “Armenian-Muslim Case in 1905-1906”. The poet writes that the Azerbaijanis, whom the Armenian bandits brazenly caught one by one on the road or shot from behind, were killed with unprecedented brutality, after cutting off their arms and legs and nose ears alive, playing a peg or a horseshoe on their heads. The armenians tied the legs of the captured people to separate tree branches bent down and left them. Thus, the human body would be torn to pieces, remaining on the branches of trees, and they would feed the wolf and the bird. Even the children who were, perhaps, a few months old, were not at the mercy of the armenians, they were taken by the legs in front of their mother's eyes and torn to pieces like wild ones. During the reign of Mir Mohsun Navvab, the genocide of armenians against Azerbaijanis began again in 1988. Thus, the Armenian savages expelled the Azerbaijanis from their native lands – Armenia and Karabakh lands, causing them unprecedented torture in history.

In 2020, the glorious army of Azerbaijan, under the leadership of the victorious Supreme Commander-in-chief, put an end to the atrocities committed by armenians against Azerbaijanis. Thus, our brave soldiers and officers avenged the atrocities committed against our people during the 44-day Patriotic War. After 104 years, the Karabakh lands were liberated from the enemy under the leadership of Ilham Aliyev, the heroic son of our people. On September 19, in just 23 hours, our brave soldiers completely destroyed the enemies and hung the flag of Azerbaijan in Khankendi, Khojaly, Agdara, Khojavand and other strategically important places of Karabakh. Thus, Azerbaijan made history. Mr. Ilham Aliyev-the title of Supreme Commander-in-chief has been engraved in history forever. President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has erected the State Flag of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Khankendi, October 15.

Congratulating the people of Azerbaijan, he said: “Exactly 20 years ago, the Azerbaijani people showed great confidence in me and elected me to the post of President in the presidential elections. At that time, addressing my native people, I promised to defend the national interests of the Azerbaijani people and the Azerbaijani state. I will protect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. I swore by pressing the Constitution and the “Holy Quran”. I am glad that all the promises and tasks I have set for the last 20 years have been fulfilled. We waited for this day for more than 30 years. But each of us, I am sure and believed that this day will come.” [6]. President Ilham Aliyev spoke about the heroism and self-sacrifice of Azerbaijani soldiers and officers



during the anti-terrorist operation held three years ago and during these three years. He said that tens of millions of Azerbaijanis living in the world are proud of the Azerbaijani state with Azerbaijani soldiers and officers.

"The people of Azerbaijan trusted me 20 years ago, but during these years I have always felt it, this confidence has increased even more. Today, the words I once said during the occupation and the words repeated by the people are the greatest reward for me. At that time I said that I know what, how and when to do it. Even when the second Karabakh war stopped, the Azerbaijani people knew that I could do it. Less than three years have passed since that day, we are here today. We are in Khankendi, in the center of Khankendi, under the flag of Azerbaijan. This is a great happiness and a historical event. Now it is perhaps not quite right for me to talk about this date. Because we have lived this history, we have created it. The Azerbaijani people have won such a victory that both languages have been memorized, and this victory will be with us forever! This victory will be eternal in our history. The generations that come after us will be eternally and rightly proud of this victory," the head of state said. After 104 years, Ilham Aliyev restored the morality, national identity and national pride of the Azerbaijani people. By liberating our lands from the enemy, we restored our territorial integrity and dignity. This victory created great changes in the outlook of the Azerbaijani people from the way of life. People's confidence in the future has increased. It gave impetus to new leaps in his way of life. The public's hopes for a happy future grew. He inspired them to achieve new successes. This victory demonstrated our national unity and patriotism to the world. This victory proved the perseverance of the people, their struggle, their bigotry. This victory once again proved the strong will, pride, wariness and courage of the Azerbaijani people and showed that the Azerbaijani soldier is unbending, fearless and courageous before the enemy. This victory showed that Azerbaijan, which is truly the land of fire, has never bent before the enemy and will not bend. Because he has a President, warlike, brave, proud soldiers and officers who challenge the world with their sharp and magnificent words. The proud speeches of the victorious Supreme Commander-in-chief during the battles inspired our soldiers and officers to new victories and illuminated those who passed through the hearts of the people. For the first time in our 20-year history, Mr. President liberated Karabakh lands from foreign armenian invaders with bloody battles.

*Oh! Warlike people of the land of fire,
Proud of you every city, every land.
The enemy's blow from the heart
You have your President as Ilham!*

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