

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of philosophy

**DERBENT HISTORY ON THE BASIS OF ACTS OF THE
CAUCASUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMISSION**

Specialty: **5503.02- History of the Motherland**

Field of science: **History**

Applicant: **Mahira Afsar qızı Azizova**

Baku - 2021

The dissertation work was carried out in the "General History" department of the Institute of History named after A.A. Bakikhanov of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan

Scientific advisor: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
Tofiq Teyyub oglu Mustafazade

Official opponents: Doctor of historical sciences, Professor
Jamal Mehdi oglu Mustafayev

Doctor of Philosophy in History,
Associate Professor
Haji Nuru oglu Hasanov

Doctor of Philosophy in History
Asaf Adil oglu Hajiyev

Dissertation Council No. ED 1.30 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating under the Institute of History named after Bakikhanov of **National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan**

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Doctor of historical sciences, Professor
_____ **Kerim Karam oglu Shukurov**

Scientific Secretary of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy in History, Associate Professor
_____ **Ilgar Vahid oglu Niftaliyev**

Chairman of the Scientific seminar: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor
_____ **Mais Israil oglu Amrahov**

I.GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and the degree of development.

Extremely valuable research has been conducted within the framework of the concept of "Lost Lands" based on a solid scientific-theoretical and factual basis in the history of independent Azerbaijan, and entire research areas have been formed. From the point of view of creating a full picture of the history of Azerbaijan, as well as to study the past of our regions, which have been neglected for many years in the context of "Homeland History", to objectively comprehensively study the history of these regions one of the areas of great scientific and political importance is the study of the history of the ancient Azerbaijani city of Derbent and its environs with a history of five thousand years.

In addition to being one of the unique monuments donated to the human cultural treasury of Azerbaijan, Derbent played a leading role in the military-political, economic, social and cultural life of our country before the Russian occupation of the South Caucasus. From this point of view, the study of the history of Derbent before and after the Russian occupation is of great importance for the historiography of the homeland.

The history of the territories artificially torn from Azerbaijan has not been the subject of research in our national historiography for a long time. Azerbaijan has been "neglected" in Soviet historiography, or rather, the history of Derbent and the surrounding areas, which have been artificially "excluded", has only been fragmented in the study of issues closely related to it. Researchers from the neighboring country, trying to take advantage of the existing gap, studied the history of Derbent and its surrounding areas not from the context of the whole of Azerbaijan, but from the historical aspect of the state to which they belong. Of course, such studies, contrary to historical

realities, were not conducted in connection with the historical belonging of the Derbent region to Azerbaijan, but in a different ethno-ethno-social environment. One of the important issues facing our modern national historiography is to reconsider the research on Derbent based on Russian chauvinism in the imperial period and Soviet ideology in the USSR, to reveal the objective reality, to study Derbent from the Azerbaijani point of view, as an integral part of great Azerbaijan. It is also a moral duty of Azerbaijani historians. Derbent is mentioned in the epic of Kitabi-Dada Gorgud, a huge literary monument of the Azerbaijani Turks, as well as the whole Turkic world. Author of the concept of "Lost Lands", prominent Azerbaijani historian, corresponding member of ANAS, honored scientist Y.M. Mahmudov said, *"The Iron Gate has always been a sacred shrine of the Oghuz Turks, including the Azerbaijani people. Because Dada Gorgud, the great ancestor of the Oghuz Turks, including the Azerbaijani people, sleeps in the land of Derbent"*¹.

Another point that makes the study of the history of Derbent relevant is that it is important not only for the history of Azerbaijan, but also for the history of the Caucasus as a whole. Today, at a time when attempts to create military and ethnic conflicts in the Caucasus region continue, there is a great need for an objective study of the history of the region. It is noteworthy that after Azerbaijan regained its independence, purposeful research was launched to study the history of the "Lost Lands", including Derbent and its environs. These studies are based on objective necessity. Nationalist chauvinists trying to take advantage of national movements in the post-Soviet space, as well as in the North Caucasus and Dagestan, since the 1990s began to publish works that grossly distorted the history

¹Mahmudov Y.M. Dərbənd: tarixin qardaş xalqlara birlik əmanəti // Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının A. Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərlərinin Xüsusi buraxılışı, – 2012. №40, – s. 4

of Derbent and its environs, and to carry out their insidious intentions to "appropriate" the ancient lands of Azerbaijan. The dissertation is also of great practical importance in terms of timely and accurate answers to those who have learned from the past and brought gifts to the history of Azerbaijan in modern times, based on scientific facts.

Speaking about the level of study of the problem, it should be noted that the researchers of the history of Derbent and surrounding areas, taking into account the extensive use of rich facts and information collected in the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission, an invaluable source on the history of the Caucasus in the XIX century. We would like to focus on the analysis.

Speaking about the historiography of the dissertation, we should mention the main work of A. Bakikhanov, "Gulistan-i Iram"². This work, which is invaluable as the first source, provides interesting information about the Derbent Khanate, its socio-economic situation, the history of the Russian occupation.

Speaking about the historiography of the problem, first of all, it is necessary to mention YI Kozubsky's fundamental research "History of Derbent city".³ Dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Russian occupation of the Derbent Khanate, this work examines the history of the city from ancient times to the early twentieth century. In this work by Kozubsky, various areas of the history of the period from the end of the XVIII century to the 60s of the XIX century, which are included in the chronological framework of our research object, are studied. During the research, rich information about the marches of Peter I and Zubov to Azerbaijan, the capture of Derbent by Russian

²Бакиханов А.А. Гюлистан-и-Ирам / Ред., коммент., прим. и указ. акад. З.М. Буниятова. – Баку: ЭЛМ, – 1991. – 305с.

³Козубский Е.И. История города Дербента / Е.И.Козубский. – Темир-Хан-Шура: Изд. Русская типография, – 1906.– 648 с.

troops, the situation in Derbent during the khanate, the Russian occupation of Derbent, the liberation struggle in Northeast Azerbaijan under Sheikhali Khan, the events in the region within the Muridism movement, as well as political and rich information about economic life was revealed from this work and included in the research.

However, the writing of the work in the spirit of the great Russian statehood conditioned his non-objective attitude to many events, including the occupation of Derbent and the liberation movement led by Sheykhali khan.

First of all, the works of N.F. Dubrovin⁴, V.A. Potto⁵, R.A. Fadeyev⁶, A.L. Zisserman⁷, A.L. Qizetti⁸, A.A. Bestujev-Marlinski⁹ and others of the Russian authors of the XIX century deserve special mention.

⁴Дубровин Н.Ф. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе / Н.Ф.Дубровин. – Санкт Петербург: Тип. И.Н. Скороходова, – т. III.– 1886. – 550 с.; – т. IV.– 1886. – 536 с.; – т. V. – 1887. – 494 с.; – т. VI. – 1888. – 756 с.

⁵Потто В.А. Кавказская война в отдельных очерках, эпизодах, легендах и биографиях: (От древнейших времен до Ермолова) / В.А.Потто. – Санкт Петербург:Типография Е. Евдокимова, – т 1. – 1887.– 737 с.; Ермоловское время. СПб.: Типография Е. Евдокимова, – т 2. – 1887.– 780 с.; Время Паскевича. – вып. 1-й. – Тифлис: Типография Окружного Штаба Кавказского военного округа, – т. 5. – 1889.– 335 с.

⁶Фадеев Р.А. Шестьдесят лет Кавказской войны / Р.А.Фадеев. – Тифлис: Типография Главного штаба Кавказской Армии, – 1860.– 147 с.

⁷Зиссерман А.Л. Осада Бурной и Дербента Кази-Муллой в 1831 году // Русский Вестник, – 1864. №12, – с.698-732.

⁸Гизетти А.Л. Сборник сведений о потерях Кавказских войск во время войн Кавказско- горской, персидских, турецких и в Закаспийском крае, 1801-1885 гг. / А.Л.Гизетти. –Тифлис: Издательство военно-исторического отдела при штабе Кавказского военного округа, –1901. – 222 с.

⁹Бестужев-Марлинский А.А. Сочинения: в 2 томах / сост., подгот. Текста, встп. ст. и коммент. В.И.Кулешкова. –Москва:Издательство «Художественная литература»,–т. 2. –1981. – 522 с.

The works of many of the named authors, especially N.F.Dubrovi and V. A.Potton, were written in the spirit of great statehood. These works glorify Russian weapons and justify Russia's intentions of aggression. However, in addition to the above, the use of numerous primary sources and historical literature in the writing of these studies, the inclusion in circulation of a large number of facts that shed light on the details of events and processes are among the merits of these works. These works contain valuable information about the processes taking place in and around the Derbent Khanate in the late 18th century, the course of the Russian invasion of the Caucasus, the resistance movement in the Guba-Derbent region under the leadership of Sheykhali Khan, etc.

Butkov's works are of special importance in the historical literature on the Caucasus of the XVIII-XIX centuries. P.Q.Butkov's works¹⁰, which were a living witness and participant in the events, are of historical and source significance due to the fact that they are a reflection of the military-political processes of the time. The third part of P.Q.Butkov's "Materials" is generally of a source nature, as it provides diary entries and extracts from various official documents - decisions, correspondence, letters.

Bestujev-Marlinsky, who witnessed Gazi Mohammad's march on Derbent, described the events that took place during the 7-day siege of Derbent. Zisserman's work also provides valuable information about this march.

¹⁰Бутков П.Г. Выдержки из «Проекта о Персидской экспедиции в виде писем». 1796 г. История, география и этнография Дагестана XVIII - XIX вв.: Архивные материалы. / Под ред. М.О.Косвена и Х.-М.Хашаева. – Москва: Издательство Восточной Литературы, – 1958. – с. 200-208.; Бутков П.Г. Материалы для новой истории Кавказа с 1722 по 1803 г. / П.Г.Бутков. – Санкт-Петербург: Тип. имп. АН, – ч 1.– 1869. – 548 с.; Бутков П.Г. Материалы для новой истории Кавказа с 1722 по 1803 г. / П.Г.Бутков. – Санкт-Петербург: Тип. имп. АН, – ч 3. – 1869. – 620 с.

Works on the history of the battle route of individual military units are also of special importance in the study of the problem under study. In these works, the battles that took place in the Derbent region are given in detail¹¹.

The work of S. Bronevsky, the head of the Asian Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry, who personally took part in the march of V. Zubov, contains interesting information about the territory, population and occupation of the people of Derbent in the late 18th century.¹²

In Soviet historiography, the study of the history of Derbent was part of the responsibility of Russian and Dagestani scholars. This meant that Azerbaijani researchers were virtually deprived of the opportunity to study the history of Derbent as an object of independent research. Therefore, our historians, specializing in ancient, medieval and XVIII centuries, touched on certain plots of Derbent history when necessary (for example, in the study of the Northeastern Azerbaijani state in the 60s and 80s of the XVIII century). In fact, Derbent was not mentioned in any work as an Azerbaijani city. At the same time, within the framework of the existing ideological permission, a number of monographs¹³ on the medieval history of Azerbaijan provide

11Бобровский П.О.История 13-го лейб-гренадерского Эриванского его величества полка за 250 лет. 1642-1892 / П.О.Бобровский.– Санкт Петербург: Типография В.С.Балащева и К, – ч. 4. – 1895. – 532 с.; Богуславский Л.А. История Апшеронского полка. 1700-1892/Л.А. Богуславский. – Санкт Петербург: Типография министерства путей сообщения, –т. 1. –1892. –518 с.; Шабанов Д.Ф. История 13-го Лейб-гренадерского Эриванского Его Величества полка: (в 3-х частях) / Д.Ф.Шабанов. – Тифлис: Типография Окружного штаба Кавказского военного округа, – ч. 1.– 1871.– 220 с.

¹²Броневский С. Новейшие географические и исторические известия о Кавказе / С.Броневский. –Москва: Тип. С.Селивановского, – т. 2. – 1823. – 465 с.

¹³Vəlixanlı N.M. IX-XII əsr ərəb coğrafiyaşünas-səyyahları Azərbaýcan haqqında / N.M.Vəlixanlı. – Bakı: Elm, – 1974, – 220 s.

valuable facts about the political and economic life of the city of Derbent.

V. Leviatov's monograph¹⁴ can be considered the first comprehensive study of the history of Azerbaijan in the XVIII century. This study interprets the political history of Azerbaijan in accordance with the ideological situation of the time. During the period mentioned in the monograph, plots related to Sheykhali khan and Derbent were covered.

The monographs of H. Abdullayev¹⁵, the author of a number of fundamental works on the history of the XVIII century, are invaluable in terms of studying various aspects of the history of that period. In these works, the history of Derbent is also covered as part of the North-East Azerbaijan state body.

In the works of another prominent researcher of the century - F. Aliyev¹⁶, there are a number of interesting facts about the role of Derbent in the Azerbaijani-Russian relations, as well as the political history of Derbent in the first half of the XVIII century.

G.M. Mustafayev's monograph¹⁷ analyzes the processes taking place in Azerbaijan at the turn of the XVIII-XIX centuries, various aspects of Azerbaijan's relations with Russia. The work examines the events that took place around V. Zubov's

¹⁴Левиатов В.И. Очерки из истории Азербайджана в XVIII в. / В.И.Левиатов. – Баку: Изд-во АН Аз.ССР, – 1948. – 227с.

¹⁵Абдуллаев Г.Б. Азербайджан XVIII в. и взаимоотношения с Россией / Г.Б.Абдуллаев. – Баку: Изд-во АН АССР, – 1965, – 621с.; Абдуллаев Г.Б. Из истории Северо-Восточного Азербайджана в 60-80-х гг. XVIII в. / Г.Б.Абдуллаев. – Баку: Изд-во АН АССР, –1958. –211с.

¹⁶Алиев Ф.М. Азербайджано-русские отношения (XV-XIX вв) / Ф.М.Алиев. –Баку: Элм,–ч. 1. –1985. –173 с.; Алиев Ф. Антииранские выступления и борьба против турецкой оккупации в Азербайджане в первой половине XVIII века / Ф.Алиев. –Баку: Элм, –1975. –231с.

¹⁷ Мустафаев Дж.М. Северные ханства Азербайджана и Россия (конец XVIII - начало XIX вв.)–Баку: Элм, –1989. – 128 с

march in 1796, and comments on Sheykhali khan's political maneuvers.

Archaeological history of Derbent, important issues of medieval history are widely studied in A.A. Kudryavtsev's works¹⁸. A.A. Kudryavtsev, fighting against the attempts of Derbent to reduce the age of the scientist with principle, proves with his research that it has a history of 5,000 years. His research is of great importance in terms of a better understanding of the specifics of the development of this unique city.

In the works published in 1960-80¹⁹, various aspects of the political, social and socio-economic life of Derbent were studied both separately and in the context of Dagestan in general. These studies, in the spirit of the ideological direction of the time, describe the Russian occupation of Dagestan, including Derbent, as a union that led to positive results.

In the study of the history of Derbent, it is necessary to mention the works of the Russian historian N.A.Mahammadov²⁰, who devoted almost all his work to the

¹⁸Кудрявцев А.А. Древний Дербент / А.А.Кудрявцев. – Москва: Наука, – 1982.– 172 с.

¹⁹Гаджиев В.Г. Роль России в истории Дагестана / В.Г.Гаджиев.– Москва: Наука, – 1965. – 391с.; Джахияев Г. Россия и Дагестан в начале XIX века / Г.Джахияев. – Махачкала: Дагкнигоиздат, – 1985, – 95с.; Кажлаев А.Н. Возникновение и экономическое развитие Дербента / А.Н.Кажлаев. – Махачкала: Даг. кн. изд., – 1972.– 164 с.; Рамазанов Х.Х., Шихсаидов А.Р. Очерки истории Южного Дагестана: Материалы к истории народов Дагестана с древнейших времен до начала XX в. / Х.Х.Рамазанов, А.Р.Шихсаидов.– Махачкала: Типография ДФАН СССР, – 1964. – 278с.

²⁰ Магомедов Н.А. Взаимоотношения народов Южного Дагестана и Азербайджана в XVIII-первой половине XIX вв. (экономический, политический и культурный аспекты) / Н.А.Магомедов.– Махачкала: Издательский дом «Эпоха», – 2004. – 192 с.; Магомедов Н.А. Дербент и Дербентское владение в XVIII - первой половине XIX вв. (Политическое положение и экономическое развитие) / Н.А.Магомедов. – Махачкала, –

study of various areas of the history of the Derbent region. His work on the history of the Derbent region in the first half of the XVIII-XIX centuries examines the internal and external political situation of the Derbent region, the main occupations of the population. The rich factual material given in his work shows that Derbent is not only of Caucasian importance, but also a center of international trade on the Caspian coast. It should be noted that in Mahammadov's work, Derbent is presented as a city included in the cultural environment of Azerbaijan, and unlike other Russian historians, his work is written more objectively in this sense.

The Derbent region is also mentioned in the monograph of Sakinat Hajiyeva²¹, who has been engaged in historical and ethnographic research of Azerbaijanis in Dagestan for many years. The author comments on a number of interesting and controversial issues in the ethnic history of the city and region of Derbent, as well as explores the traditional areas of activity of Derbent, as well as the material and spiritual culture of modern Dagestan, where the Azerbaijani population is concentrated.

Although the dissertation of Dagestan researcher R.A.Agayev²² is devoted to the socio-economic and political development of Derbent in the first half of the XVIII-XIX centuries, it examines more economic and social aspects. The author focuses primarily on the XVIII century.

"Short encyclopedia of Derbent city" published by Derbent historian GB Huseynov in 2005 provides valuable

1998. – 248 с.;Магомедов Н.А. Торговые обороты Дербента в первой половине XIX в. //Вестник института ИАЭ. – 2014. № 2, – с. 33–42

²¹Гаджиева С.Ш. Дагестанские азербайджанцы XIX – начало XX в. Историко-этнографическое исследование / С.Ш.Гаджиева. – Москва: Издательская фирма «Восточная литература» РАН, –1999. –359 с.

²²Агаев Р.А. Социально-экономическое и политическое развитие Дербентского владения в XVIII – первой половине XIX в.: / Дис. ... канд. ист. наук / – Махачкала, –2005. –182 с.

information about the city ²³. The articles in the encyclopedia give readers an idea of the importance of Derbent as an Azerbaijani city.

When talking about the level of study of this problem in the history of the homeland, first of all, we must emphasize the work of a prominent researcher of the history of the khanate period of Azerbaijan, Professor Tofiq Mustafazade. His monographs on the history of our country in the XVIII-XIX centuries have become an important event²⁴ in our historiography and play a fundamental role in the further study of various problems and plot lines of this period. His fundamental researches on Azerbaijan-Russia and Ottoman-Azerbaijani relations with reference to rich sources and historical literature, as well as his valuable monograph on Guba khanate were of great help in the deeper and more comprehensive study of our dissertation topic.

It can be considered a new period in the study of the history of Derbent since the 90s of the XX century. At that time, new researches on this ancient land of Azerbaijan appeared in our independent homeland historiography, which was free from the ideological influence of the Soviet period.

Since G.N. Mammadova's monograph²⁵ is related to the battles for Derbent during V.Zubov's march in Azerbaijani historiography, the author naturally pays special attention to this region, as well as to Sheykhali khan.

²³Гусейнов Г. Энциклопедия города Дербента / ред. кол. Ш. С. Ахмедов [и др.]. – Москва: [s.n.], – 2009. – 552 с.

²⁴Mustafazadə T.T. Azərbaycan-Rusiya münasibətləri XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısı – XIX əsrin əvvəllərində / T.T. Mustafazadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013, – 528 s.; Mustafazadə T.T. Quba xanlığı / T. Mustafazadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005, – 480 s.; Mustafazadə T.T. XVIII yüzillik – XIX yüzilliyin əvvəllərində Osmanlı-Azərbaycan münasibətləri / T.Mustafazadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 2002, – 372 s.

²⁵Мамедова Г.Н. О походе Зубова в Азербайджан / Г.Н.Мамедова.– Баку: ЭЛМ,– 2003 – 94 с

F.Asadov's historical essay "Derbent Khanate"²⁶, published in 2004, was written in a relatively journalistic style. An important part of the work is a trip to the historical past of Derbent. Although the author talks in detail about Fatali khan, for some reason only one paragraph of information about Sheykhali khan is enough.

SA İbışov's monograph²⁷ on the history of the Guba khanate also provides enough information on the problem we are interested in. The most important for us is the third chapter of the monograph dedicated to the struggle of Sheykhali khan. In this case, the author legitimately focuses on the events that took place in Guba.

A.A. Hacıyev's works²⁸ can be mentioned in the researches devoted to the history of Derbent in the history of modern Azerbaijan. His research on the history and demography of the Derbent region, as well as his articles on this issue, examines the location, ethnic composition and employment of the population of the Derbent region.

In his research dedicated to the Derbent khanate, O. Nazaraliyev²⁹ tried to cover the political, social and economic history of Derbent in the early XVIII-XIX centuries, and

²⁶Əsədov F. Dərbənd xanlığı: (tarixi oçerk) / Red. M.Teymurov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – 2004, – 94 s.

²⁷İbışov S. Quba xanlığı: əhali tarixi və azadlıq mücadiləsi / S.İbışov.– Bakı: Elm, – 2012 –336 s.

²⁸Hacıyev A.A. Dərbənd əhalisi XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində (tarixi-demoqrafik tədqiqat): / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2010. – 151 s.; Hacıyev A.A. Dərbənd XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində (tarixi-demoqrafik tədqiqat) / A.A.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Turxan NPB, – 2017. – 244 s.; Hacıyev A. XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanın Dərbənd şəhərinin əhalisinin etnik tərkibi // Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının A.Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərlərinin Xüsusi buraxılışı, – 2012. № 40, – s. 265-274.

²⁹ Назаралиев О. К. Дербентское ханство. Дис. ... д-ра филос. по истории. / – Баку, 2014.– 173 с.

assessed the ongoing processes through the prism of Azerbaijanism.

S.I.Aliyeva's monographs³⁰ comparatively and comprehensively examine the ancient ties between the neighboring and brotherly peoples of Azerbaijan and Dagestan, the challenges faced by the two countries over the past 300 years, the problems they need to solve together, and the intersecting history of these countries.

The use of relevant volumes of the seven-volume "History of Azerbaijan" during the writing of the dissertation also helped us to determine the conceptual direction of the problem.

Thus, the review of the existing scientific literature gives grounds to say that there is no work that comprehensively studies the history of the Derbent region in the chronological framework and structure we envisage. In this regard, the dissertation aims to fill this gap.

The main source base directly related to the problem we are studying is the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission (hereinafter ACAC) prepared under the leadership of the well-known orientalist and Caucasian scholar A.P.Berge.³¹ First of all, we would like to emphasize the fact that the study of various aspects of the history of Azerbaijan since the end of the XVIII century, ie the decisive entry into the orbit of the expansionist policy of tsarism, can not be considered complete without reference to the acts of the Caucasus

³⁰Алиева С.И. Азербайджан и народы Северного Кавказа (XVIII – начало XXI вв.) / С.И.Алиева. –Баку: Издательский дом “Сərq-Qərb”,–2010. –620 с.; Алиева С.И. Взаимоотношения Азербайджана и народов Северного Кавказа (XIX – начало XX вв.) / С.И.Алиева. – Баку: ИПО Турхан, –2015.–456 с.

³¹Акты, собранные Кавказской археографической комиссией. В 12-ти тт.–Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского, –тт. 1-12. –1866-1904.

Archaeological Commission. These acts, which have the character of a primary source, allow us to study and analyze the essence of the policy of tsarism and the consequences of that policy in depth.

The documents obtained from the acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission contain very valuable facts about the colonial policy pursued by the tsarist regime in Azerbaijan, especially in the Derbent region, the colonial measures taken within this policy, the long struggle for freedom under the leadership of Sheykhali Khan, the uprisings and speeches in the region under the influence of Muridism, as well as the Tarakama Uprising of 1843, which covered most of Derbent, the Caucasus Command after its suppression Strict punitive measures taken by the government, as well as the organization of customs work in the Derbent region, the state of individual farms, innovations in economic life.

Part III of the collection of documents “Материалы по истории Дагестана и Чечни”³² ("Materials on the history of Dagestan and Chechnya"), published in 1940, contains interesting documents on the domestic and foreign political situation in Derbent in the early XIX century.

The collection of documents edited by the well-known Dagestani scientist V. Hajiyev³³ includes valuable materials on Russian-Dagestani relations found in the archives of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Tbilisi, Makhachkala in the early XVIII-XIX centuries. The collection also includes documents related to Derbent.

³²Материалы по истории Дагестана и Чечни: [в 3 томах] т. 3, ч. 1:1801-1839 / Под ред. Р. Магомедова. – Махачкала: Дагестанское Государственное Издательство, – т. 3. – 1940.– 471 с.

³³ Русско-дагестанские отношения в XVIII - начале XIX в.: Сборник документов. / Отв. ред. В.Г.Гаджиев. – Москва: Наука, – 1988.– 357с.

While conducting research on the topic of the dissertation, in addition to obtaining information from sources and historical literature, archival documents that provide information on this problem, they were seriously researched, analyzed and compared with information from other sources to what extent the documents reflect the objective reality. However, it should be noted that this problem is always relevant.

Object and subject of research. The political, economic and social life of the Derbent region on the eve, during and after the Russian occupation is the object of research chosen in the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission.

The subject of the research is to determine the place of Derbent region in the history of Azerbaijan on the basis of information provided by the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission, the political situation of Derbent on the eve and course of Russia's expansion into the South Caucasus.

Goals and objectives of the study. The main purpose of the research is to create a complex picture of the history of Derbent and its surrounding areas by studying various plot lines from the end of the XVIII century to the 60s of the XIX century on the basis of acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission.

In accordance with this purpose, the following tasks were set for the research work:

- To reveal the place of Derbent region in the history of Azerbaijan;
- To determine the place of the Derbent region in the plans of occupation of the Russian Empire in the XVIII century;

- To show the essence of the military-political struggle over Derbent in the Russian marches to the Caspian regions;
- To clarify the Derbent factor in the relations of Guba-Derbent khanate with Russia;
- To investigate the resistance of the population of Derbent against the aggression of Russian troops led by V. Zubov;
- To analyze the socio-political situation in the South Caucasus, including the Guba-Derbent khanate, in the context of the Russian-Gajar-Iranian conflict in the late 18th and early 19th centuries;
- A new approach to the Russian occupation of Derbent;
- To analyze the liberation movement under the leadership of Sheykhali Khan on the basis of the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission;
- To determine the role of Derbent in the Muridism movement and in the struggle against it;
- Explain the colonial nature of the administrative system in Derbent;
- To study the population history of Derbent within the Russian Empire;
- To study the dynamics of social and economic life of Derbent region in the mentioned period.

Research methods. The method of historical comparative analysis chosen during the research of the dissertation was taken as a basis to achieve the set goal.

The documents obtained during the determination of the occupation policy of Tsarist Russia in the South Caucasus, as well as in Azerbaijan, the existing scientific literature were

studied and compared and scientific and logical conclusions were drawn. The logical conclusions obtained from these studies, their analysis provided an opportunity to shed light on the policy of Tsarist Russia's aggression against the South Caucasus and the stubborn resistance and struggle of the people of the Derbent region.

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

1. Ethno-political destiny of Derbent region, its millennial chronicle of life which has been one of the important centers of socio-political, socio-economic and cultural life of Azerbaijan since ancient times was connected with the land of Azerbaijan, with the history of its statehood, and became one of the two capitals of the Northeast Azerbaijan state created by Fatali khan;
2. During the period under study, the Derbent region became a battleground for the major powers fighting for the region with Tsarist Russia, which began to pursue a policy of aggression in the south;
3. Russia's operations for Derbent sent Gudovich's Major-General I.D. Starting with the deployment of a military unit under Savelyev, Derbent soon became an operational target of the Russian command twice in a short period of time - in 1796 and 1806;
4. At the end of the XVIII-beginning of the XIX century, in the difficult conditions created in Azerbaijan and Dagestan, Sheikhali khan, one of the important names of the struggle against colonialism, began his activity for freedom. At that time, the direct invasion of a region of great geopolitical and military-strategic importance by

Russia, which was struggling to reach the warm seas, was one of the main factors complicating the struggle against the empire;

5. It should be noted that the Sheikhali khan movement, which continued in the form of intensive guerrilla warfare in 1806-1811, and in the following years in the form of subversive military acts, acted as a predecessor to the Caucasus War, which began in 1817. Like Guba, the Derbent region became one of the main centers of the Sheykhali khan movement;
6. The repressive measures taken by Tsarist Russia during the occupation of the Caucasus led to a new stage of the liberation movement in the Caucasus under the banner of Muridism since the 1920s. Caucasian muridism, founded by the Sufi sheikh Ismail Efendi of Shirvan, was widespread among the Azerbaijani population, and the Derbent region was one of the centers of this movement;
7. Realizing the strategic importance of the Derbent region, the murid leaders made a serious effort to seize it. Gazi Muhammad, the first imam of the mountains, marched on the Derbent fortress in 1831 with the aim of both revolting the people of the region against tsarism and depriving the Russians of this strategically important position;
8. From the beginning of the 1840s, the disciples became especially active in order to spread this movement to Central and Southern Dagestan. Such a situation, including the Azerbaijani villages around Derbent, led to a mass popular movement, the Tarakama uprising, which posed a serious threat to the city;

9. After the end of the war with Turkey and Gajar Iran, the issue of the organization of civil administration in the South Caucasus provinces comes up. In order to bring the management of the Derbent region in line with the all-Russian system of governance, a number of regulations were issued;
10. The acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission provide extensive information on the organization of customs quarantine as an important trade port in Derbent, which has been one of the centers of transit trade between East and West since the Middle Ages;
11. The materials contained in the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission also allow us to follow the serious changes that took place in the socio-economic life of Derbent during the Russian rule.

Scientific novelty of the research. The main scientific novelty of the work is a comprehensive study of the history of Derbent and surrounding areas on the basis of acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission, which has not yet been systematically involved in research. The information provided in the documents obtained during the research, as well as historical literature and various source materials allowed us to study this problem in detail. The analysis of these materials gives us reason to consider the following as a scientific novelty of the dissertation.

- One of the scientific innovations of the research is a detailed study of the course and features of the struggle against the Russian occupation in the Derbent region in January-February, April-May, October, 1809, August-October, 1810, July, November, 1818, 1818-1820 in Northeast Azerbaijan, including the Derbent region

under the leadership of Sheykhali Khan on the basis of ACAC materials;

- Defining the importance of Derbent and its surroundings in the liberation movement is another scientific innovation of the research;
- One of the scientific innovations of the research is to prove for the first time that Derbent region has a special role in the murid movement;
- At the same time, for the first time in history, the so-called Tarakama uprising was investigated as the most important fact that clearly confirms the active participation of Azerbaijanis in the All-Caucasian liberation struggle within the anti-colonial movement under the leadership of Imam Shamil;
- One of the important scientific innovations of the research is the analysis of changes in the social and economic structure of the city of Derbent and its environs after the Russian occupation and the conclusion that the political, social, economic and cultural image of the population of Derbent region has changed;
- The cultural-educational, as well as resettlement policy pursued by the tsarist regime in this region has been scientifically proven to serve the purpose of changing the ethnic composition of the city, and this is one of the scientific innovations of the research.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research.

As one of the researches carried out within the framework of the concept of “lost lands”, the research materials can be used in writing generalized works on the history of the Caucasus and Azerbaijan, teaching social sciences and humanities in higher and secondary schools.

The scientific results obtained during the research can also be used for lectures and special courses in the history faculties of our country's universities.

Approbation and application of the dissertation. The main provisions of the research, the main results of which are reflected in the scientific articles published by the author on this problem, as well as in her speeches at international scientific-practical conferences held in our country.

The organization where the dissertation work is carried out is the "General History" department of the Institute of History named after AA Bakikhanov of ANAS.

The total volume of the dissertation. The total volume of the dissertation is 276137 characters (excluding the list of references). The introductory part of the dissertation consists of 29882 characters, the first chapter - 132776 characters, the second chapter - 58755 characters, the third chapter - 44370 characters, the final part - 10354 characters.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "Introduction" part of the dissertation the relevance of the topic is substantiated, the chronological framework of the research is indicated, the goals and objectives of the research are defined, the level of study is studied, the source base of the research is analyzed, scientific innovations are given, scientific-theoretical and practical significance is noted.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "Derbent in the plans of occupation of the Russian Empire", consists of three half-chapters. The first half of the chapter entitled "The place of the Derbent region in the history of Azerbaijan" provides a historical excursion into the past of the Derbent region, which has been one of the important centers of socio-political, socio-economic and cultural life of our country since ancient times. This subchapter analyzes the historical stages of Derbent from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the Russian occupation of the Caucasus. Noting that Derbent region has been a settlement area of various Turkic tribes since ancient

times, academician Yagub Mahmudov writes, “Derbent has played an important role in the history of ancient Turkic peoples spread throughout Eurasia. This city was the main gate connecting the all-Turkic space with the northern lands and the southern territories, with the Oghuz Turks and the Kipchak Turks.”³⁴.

In the 18th century, Derbent was at the center of political turmoil. This city and its environs were occupied by Peter I in 1722, became part of the Russian Empire, and returned to the Safavid state in 1735 by the Treaty of Ganja. Later, Derbent became one of the important strategic points of Nadir Shah's empire. Among the Azerbaijani khanates that emerged with the death of Nadir Shah in 1747, the Derbent khanate was also distinguished by its political weight. In 1759, Derbent joined the Northeast Azerbaijan state created by Fatali Khan and became the capital of this state for some time, thus increasing its geopolitical and military importance.

After the death of Fatali Khan in 1789, the collapse of the Northeastern Azerbaijani state, including Derbent, created favorable conditions for Russia to pursue its long-planned policy of aggression in the region. All these issues are clarified in the second half of the first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "Russia's expansion into the South Caucasus and the occupation of Derbent."

In the 18th century, Tsarist Russia's policy of regular penetration into the South Caucasus, including Azerbaijan, reached a decisive stage in the late 19th and early 19th centuries: the Russian Empire began a direct invasion of a region of great geopolitical and military-strategic importance. Derbent, one of the most important strategic points of Azerbaijan and the

³⁴Mahmudov Y.M. Dərbənd: tarixin qardaş xalqlara birlik əmanəti // Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının A. Bakıxanov adına Tarix İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərlərinin Xüsusi buraxılışı, – 2012. №40, – s. 3-6

Caucasus in general, was one of the main goals of the tsarist regime, both to control certain regions and to play the role of a necessary fulcrum in the fight against foreign rivals. Russian imperialism always took into account the strategic importance of Derbent when invading the Central and South Caucasus. Derbent became an operational target of the Russian command twice in a short period of time - in 1796 and 1806. If the first occupation of Derbent lasted only one year, the second occupation resulted in the one-time annexation of this ancient and ancient city of Azerbaijan and its environs to Russia.

It should be noted that Russia's operations for Derbent in 1796 can be divided into two stages. The first stage is related to the activities of the group sent by Gudovich to the shores of the Caspian Sea and led by Major-General ID Savelyev.³⁵

Count VA Zubov's Iranian expedition was prepared in February 1796. Zubov's expeditionary corps was formed in the city of Gizlar and was designed for about 30,000 people. However, without waiting for the county corps to be fully completed, on April 10, at the head of an army of 12323 men with 21 cannons, they moved from the city of Gizlar to Derbent. Thus began the second phase of Operation Derbent by Russian forces. The battle for Derbent, which lasted from April 30 to May 10, 1796, is one of the glorious pages in the military history of Azerbaijan. On November 6, 1796, Empress Catherine II, the main initiator of the Caucasian expedition, died. Ascended the throne, Paul I recalled Russian troops from the South Caucasus. In September 1802, with the appointment of Prince PD Sisianov as Commander-in-Chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus, tsarism had already begun the occupation of Azerbaijan.

³⁵Дубровин Н.Ф. История войны и владычества русских на Кавказе / т. III.– 1886 – с. 62; Козубский Е.И. История города Дербента... / – с. 108

However, the Russo-Iranian war, which began in June 1804, forced the Russian command to postpone its plans for the occupation of Derbent.

After Sisianov's assassination, on June 2, 1806, General I.V. Gudovich was re-appointed commander-in-chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus. The new team was tasked with punishing Huseyngulu khan and Sheykhali khan, who were found guilty of Sisianov's murder, as well as annexing the Guba-Derbent and Baku khanates. For this reason, a special expedition was organized under the leadership of General Glazenap. On June 2, 1806, Glazenap's army was mobilized. The nobles of Derbent offered to surrender to Sheykhali khan. However, Sheykhali khan rejected the offer and intended to resist. Alipanah Bey, one of the main beys of the city at that time, expelled Sheykhali khan from the city at the head of a group of Derbent residents and sent a delegation to Glazenap on June 21 and surrendered. On the same day, a group of Cossacks in General Likhachev's team entered Derbent. The next day, Glazenap arrived in Derbent with his group. On June 24, the townspeople were solemnly sworn in and brought to Russian citizenship³⁶

Towards the end of 1806, the Russian military authorities de jure removed Sheykhali khan from the rule of Guba³⁷. Bulgakov entrusted the administration of Guba province to Haji Bey of Guba. Thus, Sheykhali khan was removed from the control of other parts of his khanate.

The third half of the first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Freedom Movement in Northeast Azerbaijan under the leadership of Sheykhali Khan" and the anti-colonial movement in the region of Azerbaijan from 1806 to early 1820 is studied on the basis of GAKA materials. In the semi-chapter, the main

³⁶ Козубский Е.И. История города Дербента... // – с. 131-133

³⁷ Предложение гр. Гудовича ген.-от-инф. Булгакову, от 16 декабря 1806 г. // АКАК, – т. 3, – с. 394-395

stages of this movement led by Sheykhali khan were identified, and its specific features were analyzed. At the same time, it was noted that the movement took place in the form of intensive guerrilla warfare in 1806-1811, and in the following years in the form of sabotage military acts. During the initial period of the occupation, the largest anti-colonial protests took place in Azerbaijan and Dagestan. Being the forerunner of the Caucasus War, which began in 1817, this movement was ahead of similar wars in terms of its tactical and operational methods of resolution. It was largely in line with the Russo-Iranian war; It was the aid from the Gajar palace that was an important factor in its continuation. The end of this war in 1813 marked the end of the active phase of the movement. The Sheykhali khan movement also set the best examples of brotherly kindness, friendship, arms, Turkish-Islamic unity of the peoples of Azerbaijan and Dagestan.

The information obtained from ACAC materials allows us to identify the peaks of the uprising. January-February, April-May, October, 1809, August-October, 1810, July-November, 1811 were the culmination of the history of the liberation movement. A detailed study of the problem allowed to determine the importance of Derbent and its environs in the liberation movement. It is clear from the facts that the population of Derbent, as well as the villages of Maragha, Yersi, Mitahi, Magatir, Himpanjahli, Jili, Darvakh took an active part in the rebel movement. Many of these villages were repeatedly burned and destroyed by Russian punitive expeditions.

In this chapter, the reasons for the new character of Sheykhali Khan's struggle since 1813 were analyzed and it was concluded that this struggle, unlike previous years, continued in the form of sabotage, not as military raids. Sheykhali khan's next activism coincided with 1818 - a new wave of protests against Russian rule in Dagestan and another strain in Russian-Gajar relations. In the autumn of 1818, only Tarki Shamkhali and

conditionally Garagaytag usmisi remained in Dagestan as pro-Russians. The rest of the Dagestan rulers and free communities, as well as Sheykhali khan who joined them, formed a strong anti-Russian bloc. Sheykhali khan also took part in the famous Battle of Bashli, which took place in October 1818 and ended with the defeat of Russian troops. He also played an active role in the re-emergence of anti-colonial protests in the Guba-Derbent region in 1819. From October 1819, Russia organized more severe and regular punitive expeditions against the rulers of Dagestan. As in 1806-1812, in 1818-1820 the name of Sheykhali khan was generalized and became a symbol and embodiment of resistance in the Caucasus. A large part of Dagestan will soon be captured by Russian troops, and local judges will be removed from power. With the capture of the village of Akusha by General Yermolov in late 1819, Sheykhali khan retreated into Dagestan, and in early 1822 he died in the Koysubu region.

The second chapter of the dissertation, consisting of two half-chapters, is called "Freedom Movement of the Caucasus Mountains and Derbent." This chapter is entitled "The Beginning of the Caucasus War. The first half of the "Gazi Mohammad's Derbent March" examines the place of the Derbent region in the struggle against Russia's occupation policy in the Caucasus and the 1831 Derbent March of the first imam of the mountains, Gazi Mohammad.

The Muridism movement against Tsarist Russia in the North Caucasus, which began in the 1920s, entered its active military phase with the election of Gazi Muhammad (Gazi Molla - MA in Russian sources) as the first imam of this movement. According to GAKA materials on the problem of the place and role of the Derbent region in the struggle for freedom of the Caucasian highlands, as well as historical literature, it was noted that in the 1820s the Russian Empire's colonial policy in the Caucasus entered a new phase. The distinctive feature of that

stage was the application of ruthless measures during the invasion of the land; Such a policy, of course, could not but provoke the anger of the local population. Muridism, a mystical trend in Islam, was the ideological face of the mountain people's war against colonialism. In terms of the geostrategic and military-political significance of the geographical location of Derbent, it could not fail to attract the attention of the opposing sides of the Caucasus war. The dissertation examines in detail the military operations that took place for the Derbent Fortress during the famous march of Imam Gazi Muhammad in 1831. The information provided by the sources, including the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission, leads us to conclude that the failure of Gazi Mohammad's march to Derbent did not allow the outbreak of the all-Muslim uprising in the Caucasus at that time.

Explaining the reason for Gazi Mohammad's failure around Derbent, Zisserman notes that "*... no operation of Gazi Mohammad could be successful with irregular mountain groups not accustomed to climbing the enemy's fortress walls over the piles of corpses of his comrades.*"³⁸

The second chapter is entitled "Participation of Derbent region in the new stage of Muridism movement". The next sub-chapter entitled "Tarakama Uprising" examines the armed speech of 1843-1844 in Derbent region and Tabasara, which covered the villages inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks - Tarakama and characterized by us as Tarakama Uprising.

Shamil's letters to the people of Tabasaran are cited as the cause of the uprising that erupted on November 25, 1843. By the way, Mullah Hamid from Tarakama settlement distributed Shamil's letters calling for the ghazawat among the population. This fact shows the extent to which the population of Tarakama was involved in the anti-colonial struggle. Mullah Hamid

³⁸Зиссерман А. Л.ОсадаБурной и Дербента Казии-Муллой в1831году. //Русский Вестник,—1864. — №12, — с.703

himself was detained by the Tabasaran people loyal to the Russians, but soon 23 km from Derbent. It was liberated by rebellious residents of the predominantly Azerbaijani village of Qimeydi in the west³⁹.

The Tarakama uprising of 1843-1844, which engulfed the Azerbaijani Turks-Tarakama villages of the Derbent region and Tabasara, is one of the glorious pages of the Caucasian peoples' war of liberation against Russian colonialism. If the freedom fighters succeed in this speech, it is not difficult to assume that the wave of revolt will spread rapidly to the South Caucasus, especially to Azerbaijan. That is why the Russian Supreme Command, well aware of the the strategic importance of the settlement in terms of both the defense of Derbent and the liberation struggle can move to new areas took all necessary measures to quell the insurgency in the region in a short period of time, and even took radical steps to achieve its goal - the burning of entire villages and the expulsion of its inhabitants. Despite the defeat of the Tarakama uprising, it is the most important fact that clearly confirms the active participation of Azerbaijanis in the pan-Caucasian struggle for freedom.

The third chapter of the dissertation, "Socio-economic life of the Derbent region (until the 60s of the XIX century)" is dedicated to the socio-economic, customs-quarantine, territorial-administrative reforms of tsarism, which are part of the colonial policy of the local Muslim population.

The third chapter is entitled "The system of administrative management in the Derbent region of the Russian Empire". In the first half of the article "Organization of customs and quarantine service in Derbent" during the study of the problem of organization of customs and customs quarantine in Derbent, it was concluded that Derbent customs quarantine part had a

³⁹Движение горцев Северного Кавказа в 20-50 гг. XIX века: Сборник документов / сост. В.Г.Гаджиев, Х.Х.Рамазанов. – Махачкала: Дагестанское книжное издательство. – 1959. – с. 430

special place in the customs system of the Russian Empire in the South Caucasus. It was entrusted with such important functions as preventing the smuggling of various goods from Gajar Iran and Ottoman Turkey to the inner provinces of the empire, as well as various infectious diseases.

In the second half of this chapter, entitled "Socio-economic life of Derbent under Russian rule", according to ACAC, horticulture and agriculture are widespread in Derbent district, where millet is widely grown, gold dye is widely spread, and most of it is taken to Astrakhan. The Russian government had taken certain measures to promote Derbent's main natural resource, salt. The study and analysis of the organization of new government structures in Derbent and surrounding areas after the occupation leads to the conclusion that these measures are primarily part of the history of the newly formed Dagestan region of Derbent, an integral part of Azerbaijan, and the traditional socio-political life of the local population. bureaucratic, served to adapt to the police management system.

A study of the materials included in the ACAC suggests that, as in other Azerbaijani provinces, the social, economic, political and cultural image of the population of the Derbent region was changing, albeit gradually, under the influence of the new reality. Beginning in the 1820s, the Russian authorities took significant steps to improve the city and build the port of Derbent. The opening of new schools in the field of education was also a positive event. However, at the same time, the imperial authorities encouraged the settlement of a non-Azerbaijani, non-Muslim population in the Derbent region at the time in question, which served to change the ethnic composition of the city.

The "Conclusion" part of the dissertation summarizes the main provisions of the research.

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

1. On the history of Derbent in XII-XIII centuries // Materials of the International scientific conference "Multicultural and tolerant values in the heritage of the great leader Heydar Aliyev" dedicated to the birth of the great leader, - Baku: - May 3-5, - 2016. - I h., - s. 318-319.

2. Derbent khanate in the plans of occupation of the Russian Empire in XVIII-XIX centuries // Materials of the IV International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers dedicated to the 93rd anniversary of the national leader H. Aliyev, - Baku: - April 28 - 29, - 2016, - p. 1702-1703.

3. Gazi Muhammad's Derbent march of 1831 (on the basis of acts of the Caucasian Archaeological Commission) // - Baku: ANAS A.A. Scientific works of the Institute of History named after Bakikhanov, - 2016. - p. 61, - s. 58-70.

4. On the organization and operation of customs in Derbent (Based on the Acts of Caucasian Archaeographical Commission) // - Tbilisi: Kavkaz i Mir (International Scientific Journal), - 2017. № 22, - p. 141-147.

5. Imperial policy of Russia in the region after the occupation of Derbent // - Baku: Baku University News, Humanities series, - 2017. №2, - p. 164-170.

6. Administrative policy of the Russian Empire in the Derbent region (1840-1860) // - Baku: History and its problems (theoretical, scientific, methodical magazine), - 2017. №1, - p. 29-35.

7. Azerbaijanis in the All-Caucasian freedom movement: a revolt // Proceedings of the Republican Scientific Conference on "The Caucasus in the conditions of great upheavals: historical experience, modern times and prospects" held by the Institute of Caucasus Studies of ANAS, - Baku: - December 4, - 2017. - p. 33-34

8. Tarakama uprising in 1843-1844 // - Baku: A.A. Scientific works of the Institute of History named after Bakikhanov, - 2017. - p. 68, - p. 50-67.

9. "Social development of Derbent during the Russian rule" // - Baku: Geostrategy (socio-political, scientific-popular magazine), - 2018. №3 (45), - p. 36-41.
10. Liberation struggle in Northeastern Azerbaijan in 1812-1822 (based on the materials of the "Acts of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission"), // - Kiev: Gilea, - 2018. - vol. 137 (10), - p. 122-126.
11. Development of Customs in Derbent in the XIX Century // – Rostov-na-Don: Caucasian Science Bridge, – 2018. 1(2), – c. 48-56.
12. Educational reforms implemented in Derbent in the first half of the XIX century // Al-Farabi, Materials of the V International Conference of Social Sciences, - Baku: - 2019, - p. 214-217.
13. Derbent's Socio-Political Life in the First Half of the 19th Century (Based on KAK * 's Data) // - Ankara: Journal of Academic History and Thought, - 2019. 6 (2), - p. 1017-1027.
14. The place of Derbent city in the history of Azerbaijan (IV-IX centuries) // Iksat 4. Materials of the International conference of social sciences, - Erzurum: - 2019, - p. 362-366.
15. The struggle for freedom in Northeast Azerbaijan under the leadership of Sheykhali Khan (based on the data of the Acts of the Caucasus Archaeological Commission, 1806-1811) // - Baku: Social Sciences, - 2019 (1), - p. 14-23.

The defense of the dissertation will be held on _____
_____ at the meeting of the Dissertation Council No.
ED 1.30 operating under the Institute of History named after AA
Bakikhanov of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Address: Az-1143, Baku city, H.Javid avenue, 115

The dissertation is available in the library of the Institute
of History named after AA Bakikhanov of the Azerbaijan
National Academy of Sciences.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are
posted on the website of the Institute of History named after
A.A Bakikhanov.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on _____
_____.

Signed: _____

Paper format: A5

Volume: 46594

Circulation: 20