

TARİXİMİZİN UNUDULMAZ YARASI-31 MART

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1918-ci ilin mart soyqırımları öz qəddarlığına və miqyasına görə təkcə Azərbaycantarixinin deyil, həm də bəşər tarixinin ən qanlı faciələrindən biridir. Fərsətdən istifadə edən erməni cəlladları uşaqları, qocaları, qadınları demədən dinc əhalini kütləvi şəkildə qətlə yetirdilər. On minlərlə azərbaycanlı ilə yanaşı, ləzgi, yəhudi, rus, avar, talış millətlərinə mənsub minlərlə insan qılıncdan, süngüdən keçirilərək diri-diri yandırılıb. Milli memarlıq incilərini, məktəbləri, xəstəxanaları, məscidləri, mədəniyyət abidələrini dağıdıblar. Bakının böyük bir hissəsini xarabalığa çevirdilər. Azərbaycanlıların soyqırımı təkcə Bakıda deyil, Şamaxıda, Quba qəzalarında, Qarabağda, Zəngəzurda, Naxçıvanda, Lənkəranda, Gəncədə və digər bölgələrdə də xüsusi qəddarlıqla həyata keçirilib.

Ermənilərin tarix boyu xalqımıza qarşı törətdikləri bütün cinayətlərin cavabı 2020-ci ilin sentyabrında başlayan və 44 gün davam edən Vətən Müharibəsində verildi. 200 ildən artıqdır ki, ermənilərin “böyük Ermənistan” xülyası çərçivəsində törətdikləri vəhşiliklər, şəhidlərimiz Müzəffər Ali Baş Komandan İlham Əliyevin rəhbərliyi ilə döyüş meydanında şəhidlərimizin ağır yükünü alıblar. Ermənistanın 30 illik işğalına son qoyuldu, ölkəmizin ərazi bütövlüyü bərpa edildi.

НЕЗАБЫВАЕМАЯ РАНА НАШЕЙ ИСТОРИИ – 31 МАРТА

Светлана Мамедова

Ключевые слова: геноцид, преступление, независимость, наша кровная память, политика, национализм

Мартовский геноцид 1918 года по своей жестокости и масштабам является одной из самых кровавых трагедий не только в истории Азербайджана, но и в истории человечества. Воспользовавшись случаем, армянские палачи устроили массовые убийства мирного населения, не говоря уже о детях, стариках и женщинах. Наряду с десятками тысяч

азербайджанцев, тысячи людей, принадлежащих к лезгинам, евреям, русским, аварцам и талышам, были подвергнуты мечам и штыкам и сожжены заживо. Они разрушили национальные архитектурные жемчужины, школы, больницы, мечети и памятники культуры. Они превратили большую часть Баку в руины. Геноцид азербайджанцев был осуществлен с особой жестокостью не только в Баку, но и в Шамахинском, Губинском районах, Карабахе, Зангезуре, Нахчыване, Лянкяране, Гяндже и других регионах.

Ответ на все преступления, совершенные армянами против нашего народа за всю историю, дала Отечественная война, которая началась в сентябре 2020 года и длилась 44 дня. На протяжении более 200 лет зверств, совершаемых армянами в рамках фантазии о «великой Армении», наши шахиды принимали на себя основной удар наших шахидов на поле боя под руководством Верховного Главнокомандующего Музаффара Ильхама Алиева. 30-летняя оккупация Армении была прекращена, территориальная целостность нашей страны восстановлена.

AN UNFORGETTABLE WOUND OF OUR HISTORY-31 MARCH

Svetlana Mammadova

Key words: *genocide, crime, independence, our blood memory, politics, nationalism*

The March genocides of 1918 are one of the bloodiest tragedies not only in the history of Azerbaijan, but also in human history due to their cruelty and scale. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the Armenian executioners mass-murdered the civilian population, not to mention children, old people, and women. Along with tens of thousands of Azerbaijanis, thousands of people belonging to Lezgi, Jews, Russians, Avars and Talysh nationalities were put through swords and bayonets and burned alive. They destroyed national architectural pearls, schools, hospitals, mosques and cultural monuments. They turned a large part of Baku into ruins. Genocide of Azerbaijanis was carried out with special cruelty not only in Baku, but also in Shamakhi, Guba districts, Karabakh, Zangezur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran, Ganja and other regions.

The answer to all the crimes committed by Armenians against our people throughout history was given in the Patriotic War that started in September 2020 and lasted for 44 days. For more than 200 years, the atrocities committed by Armenians within the framework of the "great Armenia" fantasy, our martyrs received the brunt of our martyrs on the battlefield under the leadership of

Muzaffar Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev. The 30-year occupation of Armenia was ended, and the territorial integrity of our country was restored.

After the Republic of Azerbaijan gained independence, it was possible to create an objective picture of the historical past of our people. Truths that have been kept secret for many years are revealed, and distorted events get their true value. The agreements of Gulistan and Turkmenchay, signed in 1813 and 1828, laid the foundation for the division of the Azerbaijani people and the division of our historical lands. As a continuation of this national tragedy of the Azerbaijani people, the seizure of their lands began. In a short period of time, this policy was implemented and the mass transfer of Armenians to the lands of Azerbaijan was carried out. Genocide became an integral part of the occupation of Azerbaijani lands. Armenians settled in the territories of Iravan, Nakhchivan and Karabakh khanates managed to create an administrative division called "Armenian province" under the auspices of their patrons, despite being a minority compared to Azerbaijanis living there. With such artificial territorial division, in fact, the foundation of the policy of expulsion and destruction of Azerbaijanis from their lands was laid. The ideas of "Greater Armenia" began to be propagated. Large-scale programs aimed at falsifying the history of the Armenian people were carried out in order to "justify" the creation of this fictitious state on the lands of Azerbaijan. Distortion of the history of Azerbaijan and the Caucasus in general was an important component of those programs.

In the territories of Iravan, Nakhchivan and Karabakh khanates settled Armenians with Azerbaijanis living there of their patrons despite being a minority in comparison under the auspices of the administrative division called "Armenian Province". They succeeded in creating. With such an artificial territorial division, in fact,expulsion and destruction of Azerbaijanis from their lands the foundation of the policy was laid. Propagation of "Great Armenia" ideas started to happen. In the Azerbaijani lands of this fictitious state "for the purpose of justifying" the creation of the Armenian people large-scale programs aimed at falsification of history were carried out. Distortion of the history of Azerbaijan and the Caucasus in general is an important omission of those programAzerbaijanis were gradually ousted from the native lands, and in their territories were settled the Armenians moved from another countries [3, s. 32].

Throughout decades the genocide was accompanied by total ideological aggression, terror against the Turkish and Azerbaijani people, their outstanding representatives. In the conditions of discrimination concerning the Turk-Muslim people at the time of imperial Russia and the USSR this policy proceeded in more refined and dangerous methods, deportation and genocide of Azerbaijanis has accepted mass character.

The Bolsheviks, who started political repressions in the first months of Sovietization, Bakustarted mass arrests and murders against the clergy in their villages and these punitive measures. It also reached Mashtaga. Several religious figures of the village in front of the mosque they shot them in front of the public and put about 80 people in prison. In MashtagadaNariman Narimanova, who carried out mass murders and shooting of religious figuresdeliver Seyidağa Akhundzade to partially prevent repressions in Mashtağa knew. According to some opinions, SeyidagaAkhundzade is a close friend of Nariman Narimanov and was politically active in the "Hummat" party for some time [1, s. 28].

And in 1802 tsar Alexander I, has directed to the Caucasian governor concrete instruction about use at any cost Armenians at capture of the Azerbaijan khanates. As a result of the Russian-Iranian and Russian-Turkish wars in XIX century, on the Azerbaijani lands it has been moved 40 thousand Armenians from Iran and 85 thousand from Turkey, and in territories of Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates "the Armenian province" was formed. As a matter of fact, it became the base of the future Armenia created at the expense of the Azerbaijani lands. It has to be reminded that at that time in the city of Yerevan there lived 7331 Azerbaijanis and 2369 Armenians. In the spring of 1918 Armenians, including Stepan Shaumyan, who, under the mask of a Bolshevik, pursued dashnak policy, and his supporters have carried out evil deeds concerning Azerbaijanis in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, Karabakh, Lankaran, Ganja, Zangezur and in other regions, with special cruelty have exterminated more than 70 thousand innocent people, have wiped villages, and their inhabitants have been driven from homelands. The Armenian armed groups have destroyed 229 villages in the Baku district, 272 - in Ganja, 15 - in Zangezur province and 157 - in Karabakh. In 1918-1920s, the dashanks with unprecedented cruelty have killed in the Western Azerbaijan of 565 thousand Azerbaijanis.

The crimes that occurred in Shamakhi were carried out more brutally with the anti-Turkish, anti-Muslim policy of Russian and Armenian nationalists besides, S. Lalayev's sense of personal revenge and hatred towards the local population had a certain effect. He is an Armenian-Muslim who happened in 1905-1906 the revenge of his father and uncle, who were killed during the massacres, from the people of Shamakhi committed unprecedented atrocities against the civilian population. But the facts proves that in 1905-1906, his father and unclewere victims [2, s. 16].

Though the genocide pursued against Azerbaijanis also has long history, the truth about it has been brought to the public notice thanks to resoluteness of the nationwide leader Heydar Aliyev. Only after his Decree from March 26, 1998 the genocide has received its political-legal assessment. Since then March

31 is marked at the state level as Day of Azerbaijanis' genocide, carried out actions of respect of the memory of victims of genocide.

Armenians implemented various genocidal policies against Azerbaijanis. One such atrocity was committed on March 18, 1918. The genocide of Azerbaijanis on March 31 is a manifestation of Armenian vandalism committed against humanity. In Azerbaijan, March 31 is celebrated as Genocide Day of Azerbaijanis every year. As a result of this large-scale bloody action, hundreds of settlements were razed to the ground, and thousands of Azerbaijanis were brutally and brutally killed. Armenians, who did not have their own state during the 4th-19th centuries, used Russia's imperial policy as a tool to create a "great Armenia" state in order to implement the policy of genocide. As a result of this, all the tragedies of Azerbaijan in the 19th and 20th centuries were accompanied by the seizure of their lands, and constituted separate stages of the genocide policy carried out by the Armenians against the Azerbaijanis in a deliberate and planned manner. Thousands of peaceful Azerbaijanis were destroyed just because of their nationality. Armenians burned houses and threw people alive into the fire. National architectural monuments, schools, hospitals, mosques and other buildings were destroyed by them. The genocide of Azerbaijanis was carried out with special cruelty in Baku, Shamakhi Guba, Karabakh, Zangezur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran and other areas of Azerbaijan. In these lands, civilians were massacred, villages were burned, and national cultural monuments were destroyed. As a result of this genocide committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in March-April 1918, more than 30 thousand of our compatriots were killed in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, Mugan and Lankaran, and 10 thousand people were expelled from their lands. About 10,000 Azerbaijanis were brutally killed in Baku alone, 58 villages were destroyed in Shamakhi, and 7,000 people (1,653 women, 965 children) were killed. 122 villages were wiped out in the Guba region, 150 in the mountainous part of Karabakh, 115 in Zangezur, 211 in Iravan province, 92 in Kars province.

National in Azerbaijan, Tatarstan and Turkestan in the spring and summer of 1917two trends in the movement to give autonomy to the Muslim provinces of Russiawas showing itself. One of them was the trend ofunitarism, which its supporters in Russiawithin the framework of a unified bourgeois republic with centralized powerthey demanded that Muslims be given only cultural autonomy. Second inclinationand his supporters wished for federalism. They are federative-bourgeois in Russiawere in favor of territorial autonomy within the framework of the republic. These requirements are mainly It was put forward by Azerbaijani intellectuals [4, s. 30].

The main task of modern youth is not to neglect our objective history for the sake of a strong state, we should study our history accurately and never forget who our neighbors are. These valuable historical documents made it

possible to expose Armenian treachery, their ugliness against humanity and human values in front of the whole world. Thus, while analyzing the historical stages of the genocide against the Azerbaijani Muslims, the policy of genocide suffered by the Azerbaijani people in the 20th century makes us learn from the bitter history we are living, to fight for historical, political and legal assessment of the events and to think about the future from today.

Mr. President Ilham Aliyev has taken and continues to take progressive steps in the direction of conveying the facts of genocide committed by Armenians in the last century to the world community. These tragedies are the truths that have been repeated many times in all periods of our history, and we have no moral right to forget them. We believe that the purposeful and decisive position of our respected President Mr. Ilham Aliyev in the direction of resolving the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia will provide an opportunity to properly convey the truths of Azerbaijan to the whole world and find a fair solution to this issue.

On July 15, 1918, the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic adopted a decision to establish an Extraordinary Investigation Commission to investigate this tragedy. The commission investigated the March genocide - the atrocities in Shamakhi at the initial stage, the serious crimes committed by Armenians in the territory of Yerevan governorate. A special institution was created under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to convey these truths to the world community. March 31 was declared a national day of mourning by the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. Because the main purpose of creating the Commission is to collect investigative documents related to the genocides carried out by the Armenian-Bolshevik Dashnak forces in Baku in March 1918, in Shamakhi in March-May, in Guba in May-June, in Western Azerbaijan in 1918-1919 and in other different regions of Azerbaijan. and translating the collected documents into different languages of the world and publishing them in English, French, Russian, Arabic and Turkish languages, and introducing the international world to the unprecedented tragedies that befell Azerbaijan. Taking over the legislative duties of the National Council, the government of Azerbaijan began to create state power structures. The first steps taken in this direction were the adoption of a number of laws related to the foreign and domestic policy of the new state. May Allah bless the souls of the victims of genocide!

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