



ary 6-10, 1905 Baku appeared to be an area of street fights, due to Government's ignorance to those assassinations and Government's criminal activity nearly thousand of innocent people were killed.

At the end of February, 1905 pretending its un activeness to be a legal, Charizm renewed its administration in the Caucasian Region but in fact commenced to carry out the methods of military administration.

Later, after Baku events "Armenian-Azerbaijani" conflicts went on other areas of Northern Azerbaijan such as Iravan, Nakhchivan, Karabakh, Ganja the chain reaction. We are giving below a brief chronology and the results of Armenian-Azerbaijani conflicts in 1905-06 in various provinces and cities of Azerbaijan. Those results are widely demonstrating the casualties and suffers that Azerbaijan faced due to those collisions.

On April 5, 1905 in Nakhchi-

ARMENIAN TERRORISM IN NORTHERN AZERBAIJAN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY



TERROR



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From the very beginning of the 20th century as in other colonies of Russian empire, in Southern Caucasus precisely in Northern Azerbaijan there was a widely spreading national - liberation movement against the Romanovs dynasty occupation.

Charizm with a view to avert this movement once again used a

proven way of committing an international conflict. In those affairs, there were again used from the Armenians, reliable grovellers of the Romanovs dinesty.

In February 6, 1905 there were killed a Muslim prisoner by two Armenian soldiers and Azerbaijani

Turkish named Agariza by "Armenian Committee". On Febru-

van province these conflicts began with a wounding of three Azerbaijan rural near Shikhamammad village and on May 7-9 killing of two Azerbaijanians in Tunbul and Aliabad villages.

In autumn on November 26, in Nakhchivan province Armenians joining with Russian Cossacks pillaged and burnt a Muslim market.

Within that conflagration that lasted three days eighty fire shops, seventy five stores were burnt and destroyed and one merchant was murdered.

On November 30, Jahri village where the Azerbaijanians lived had been captured and burnt by the Armenians and Russian Cossacks.

On May, 1905 in Iravan city it began just with the street fights but during a week the city turned up to be the battle field. From Muslims four women, two kids and five men had been killed.

From May 31 to the end of June villages of Nakhchivan province such as Gozachik, Gulluja, Mankus faced the attacks of thousands of Armenians and had been ruined.

At the beginning of June, 1905 Armenian armed groups became more active in the Echmiadzin. On June 7-8 notwithstanding that Armenians giving a great number of casualties managed to occupy Ushu village, next day other villages of the province such as Parsi, Nazravan, Kotuklu, Goshabulaq, Irgu and Angirsak had been destroyed by Armenians.

On June 9-10 Armenian separatists distracted an estate of the most intellectual scientist of this region named Akhund Muhammadali Mirza Abdulhuseyn Gazizade and burnt a library preserving the unique couples of the "Koran" and two hundred volumes book. Thousands of Azerbaijanians had been driven out of their native lands.

In 1905, the collisions spreaded the Karabakh region of Northern Azerbaijan. At the second part of June villages of Garyagin province such as Veysalli, Divaneli, Gajar and so on suffered from the attacks of the Armenian armed groups. There were especially intensive fights over Gajar village. Dwellers of this village inspite of losing seventeen people managed to repulse

their attacks and to wipe out approximately 150-200 enemys' forces. But Armenians could have ruined mostly the Muslims' villages. Sheykhmanin, Chemali, Boyuk Aran villages encountered the assaults and Afshar, Dusukchu, Hakhili, Agbulag, Khirmanchi, Dolanlar, Khoshandam villages had been distracted. The schale of the cases were larger in Shusha.

At the beginning of August, in 1905 the conflicts began with insidiousness in Shusha.

On August 16, Armenians attacked the Muslim's distracts concerning the challenges of Armenian church. In that case, the Armenians served in the Russian army and especially Armenian soldiers coming even from Tbilisi were taking an active part.

On August 18, the Muslim districts of Shusha faced the assaults of Armenian armed forces and were shot with gunfire's by the Russian troops headed by Goloshapov. But only annihilation of 400 enemy forces reveals the schale of the military operations.

On October, 1905 Sirkhavend village of Javanshir province were exerted the attacks of the Dashnak troops led by Hamazasp. On November, 1905 Damirli village had been captured and robbed by the Armenians.

From November 1905 to January 1906 villages of province such as Hajigarvand, Chikagh, Umidi, had been ruined, Papravend were exerted to an intensive assaults. On November 11, 1905 the conflicts in Ganja commenced in killing of two Muslims at the Armenian part of city in Togana village and lasted till November 24.

In the last ten days of November the collisions took place in Tbilisi and lots of people had been murdered from two sides. From November 1905 to January 1906

there were three great battles with the Armenians in Gazakh, twelve Muslim villages had been ruined and thousands of innocent inhabitants were displaced.

In 1906 the most blood-stained incidents could have occurred in Gafan region. In July, 5000 Armenian troops violated Karkhana village and killed nearly thirty children and women. The dwellers of villages such as Khalaj, Saldashli, Injevar, Dashnov that Armenians had ruined and violated, migrated to Katar village of Gafan. On August 1, with the participation of Russian officer named Sakharov and due to his criminal activity 8000 armenians' armed forces wiped off the face of the earth the Katar village having more than 750 farms, thousands of residences, and refugees. At the beginning of August, the peaceful dwellers of villages such as Okhchu, Shahbedin, Akalg, Atgiz, Pirdavdan that Armenian troops distracted, even though covering themselves from the persecutions at the Saparsu hills near Ordubad, they couldn't save their lives. There was a blood-rain flown from the heads of kids, women and old people that Armenian soldiers chopped off.

So, in 1905-1906 with the guidance and support Tsarist Russia made a general training for the forthcoming occupations in 1918-20 and 1984-94, and made a preparation for the future aggressive wars and violations against the Azerbaijan Turks in Northern Azerbaijan.

Mənbələr:

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