

**ARMENIA, KARABAKH and
AZERBAIJAN**

**Reasons for paradoxes and
conflicts,
as per 2600 years of mapping.**

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Updated Version

During the past months most of the foreign news in the West and the Middle East was dominated by the war in the South Caucasus between Karabakh and Azerbaijan, who was openly assisted and controlled by the Turkish military and Turkish hired mercenaries and ISIL terrorists.

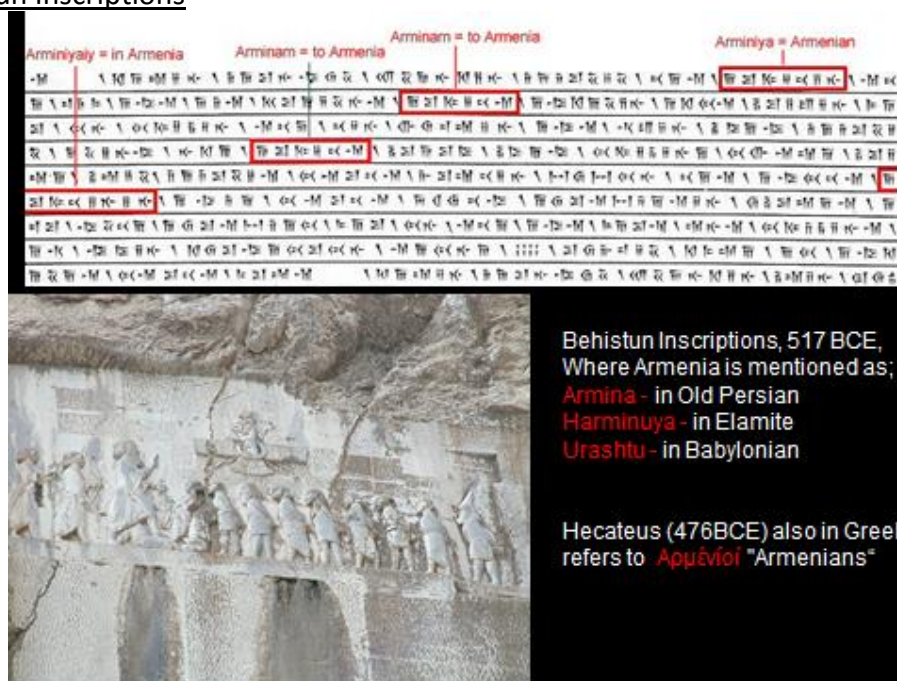
I would like to present a few facts through maps, in order to clarify the histories of Armenia and Azerbaijan and the sources of the conflict.

1 – Clay Tablet



The oldest world map, which is in the British Museum is a clay tablet dating back to the 6th century BC. This tablet shows three countries in the centre of the world, which are Babylon, Assyria and Armenia.

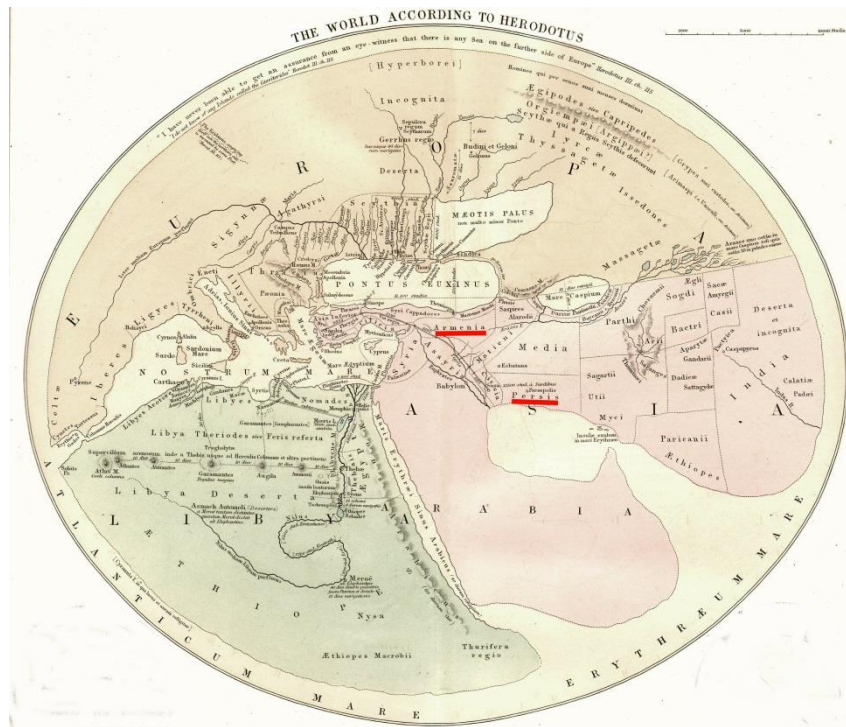
2 –The Behistun Inscriptions



About the same time the Persian King Darius the Great left a huge cuneiform inscription on a rock face in Behistun, Western Persia where he writes about his conquests as well as the revolts in neighbouring Armenia etc.

The inscription is in three languages, where the name of the country appears in the following manner: in Persian – Arminiya, in Elamite – Harminuya, in Babylonian – Urartu. Thus confirming the name Urartu refers to Armenia.

3 – Herodotus



Herodotus writes about Armenia in his Histories, dating from the 5th century BC. This map was drawn as per the descriptions provided by him. Towards the centre of it there are the two countries which still exist today. Amongst them are Greater and Lesser Armenia and Persia. Suffice to say that at that time none of the European countries existed.

4 – Vaugondy ME in early ages.



This French mapmaker Robert de Vaugondy drew the ancient monarchies in his map of 1760. As can be seen there are many countries in the Middle East. Greater and Lesser Armenia both appear on it, but the is Atropatene as a province of Iran.

5 - Asia Minor in early ages, 1726 map.



At the time, in the region of the Middle East there were over 20 countries and kingdoms, but out of these today only two still exist today. These are Armenia and Iran. From the others countries only remains of monuments survive.

6 - Here are the countries in the South Caucasus in 2015



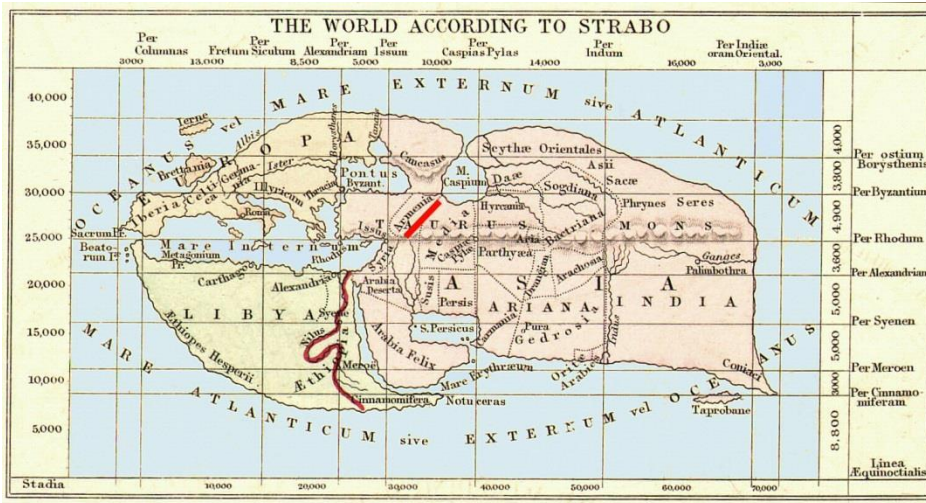
Here is the layout of our region at the present. Armenia is surrounded by Georgia, a country which appeared in the year 1008 as a unified country containing the regions of Abkhazia, Imeretia, Kachetia, Mingrelia, Ajaria etc. Turkey appeared on the maps only in the 14th century, that is 2000 years after Armenia. As far as our eastern neighbour, Azerbaijan is concerned, they appeared north of the River Arax only in 1918. The other old country in this region is Iran, located south of Armenia, which is as old as Armenia and has a province entitled Azerbaijan, which used to be called Media.

7- Tigran the Great's Armenia



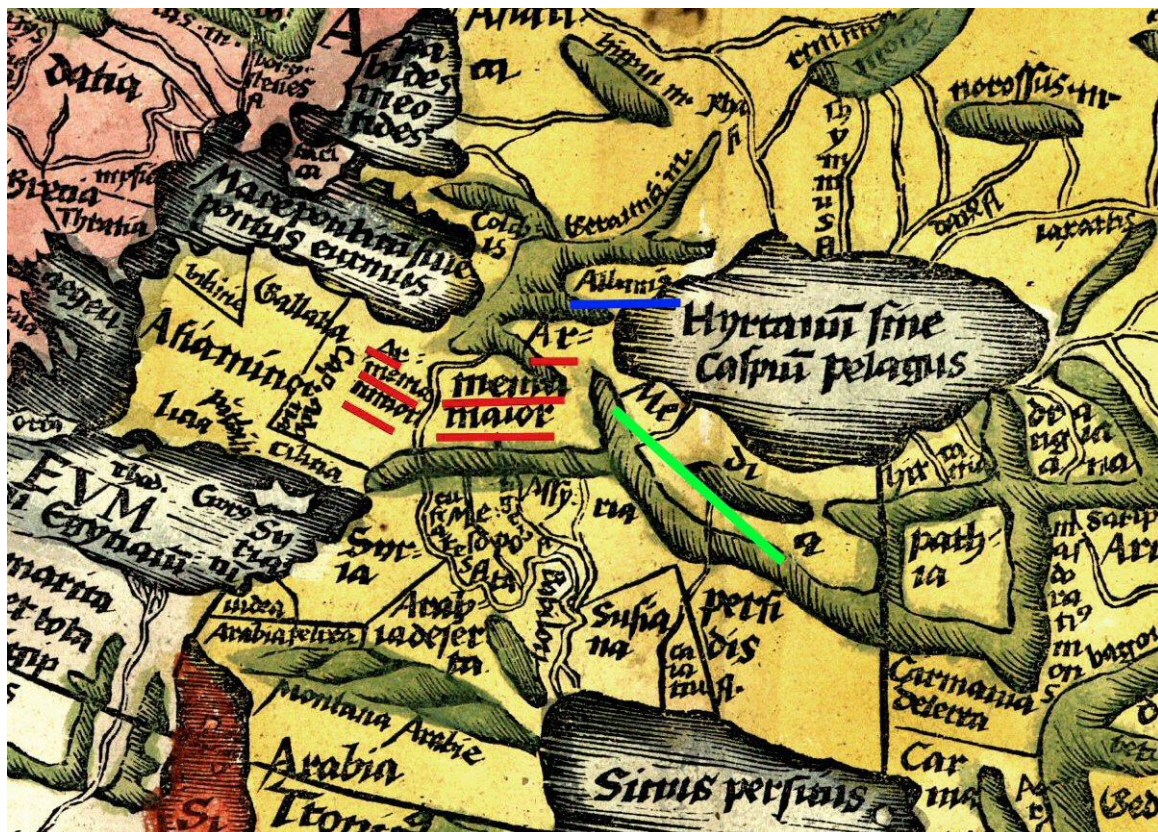
At one time, during the reign of Tigran the Great around 95-55 BC, Armenia ruled the area from the Caspian to the Mediterranean sea (outlined blue). But it was considered a threat to the Romans, who united and attacked Armenia, driving Tigran back to the limits of Greater Armenia, which was the Euphrates river.

8 –Strabos World Map about 60 AD



During the first century Strabo writes about Armenia in his 17 volume *Geographia* mentioning its name on more than 60 pages. This map shown Strabo's world, where Armenia is underlined red.

9 – Detail form Ptolemy's World Map of Second century.

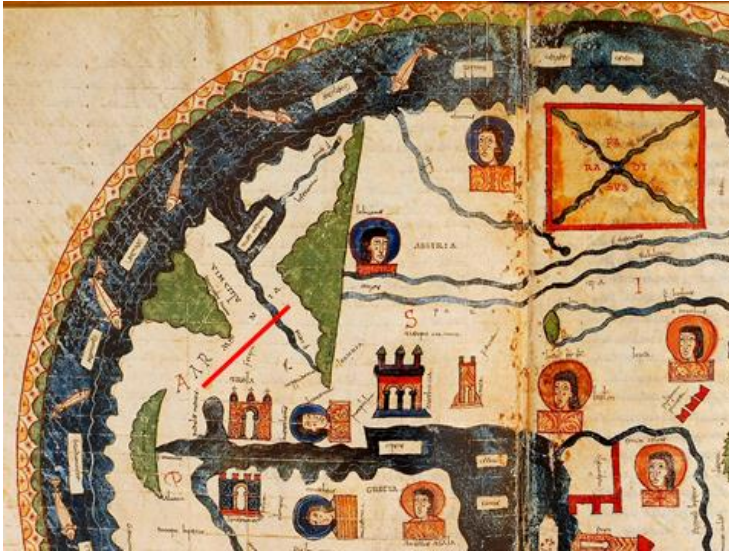


In the second century Greek geographer Ptolemy, who is considered to be the father of Cartography, prepared a world map. This is a section of the Middle East from his map of the world, where Greater and Lesser Armenia are shown, underlined red. To their northeast we can see the Caucasian Albania (Aghvanq in Armenian), underlined blue, where, according to Strabo lived 26 tribes, who spoke different languages. During the fourth century almost all these tribes became Christian and after the Arab invasion, during the 8-9th centuries most converted to Islam. Media (green) is the old name of the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, located south of the Arax River.

From ancient times throughout the Greco-Roman, Islamic and Western civilization, Armenia has appeared on all maps of the region. Even when the land had been split between the Persian and Byzantine empires, the name Armenia appears on all maps, simply because Armenians lived in that region. This covers the area from present day Turkey's eastern quarter to present-day

Armenia and Karabakh. Here are a few samples of medieval maps, all showing Armenia and none show Azerbaijan.

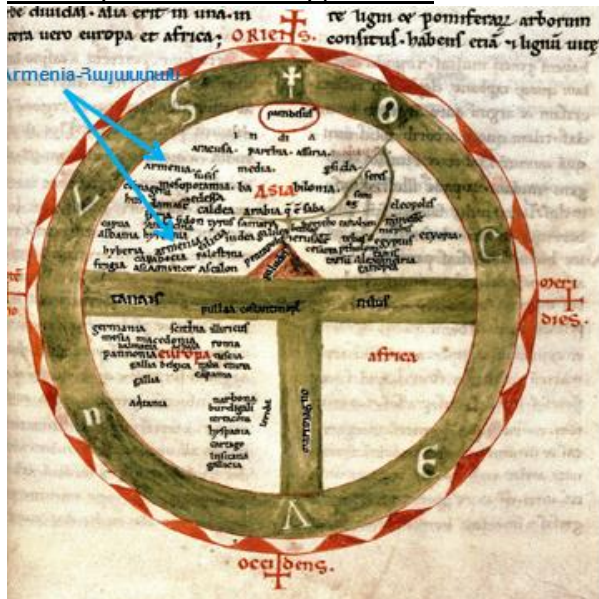
10 – Beatus World Map



This World Map was made in Spain in the 8th century by Bishop Beatus. It shows part of the world, where between the Caucasus and Taurus mountains we see Armenia, underlined red. North of Armenia we see the Christian country of Albania, but there is no Azerbaijan.

East is at the top of the map.

11- Mejeans World Map, Frnace.

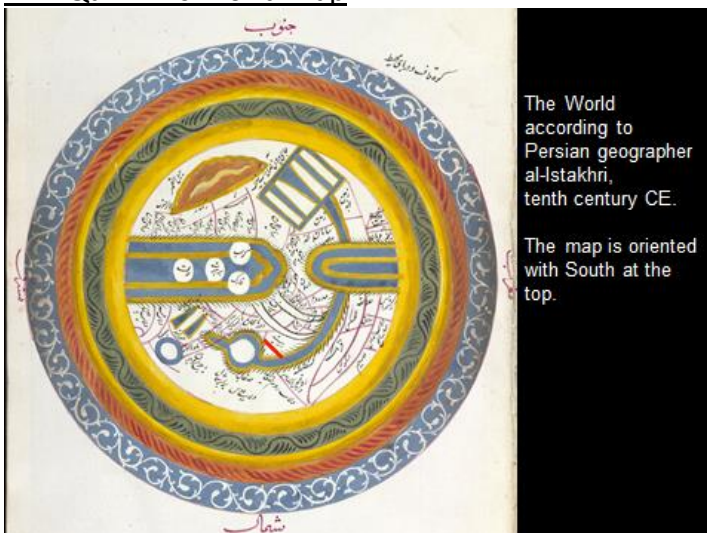


12th century French map of the world.

It shows Armenia, as well as Cilician Armenian Kingdom.

This one is a French World Map of the 12th century, where Asia is at the top part of the circle, where there are two Armenias, Greater Armenia and Cilician Armenia, in the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean, marked by arrows. At the time Cilician Armenia had commercial ties with Europe and was recognized as such.

12 – Qazwini's World Map



The World according to Persian geographer al-Istakhri, tenth century CE.

The map is oriented with South at the top.

Although Armenia was a Christian country, it also appears in the Islamic geography and maps. Here is a 10th century map by Istakhri, a famous Persian geographer, which shows Armenia in his world map, underlined red. Here also we see Azerbaijan as a province of Iran.

13 - Fra Mauro 1460,



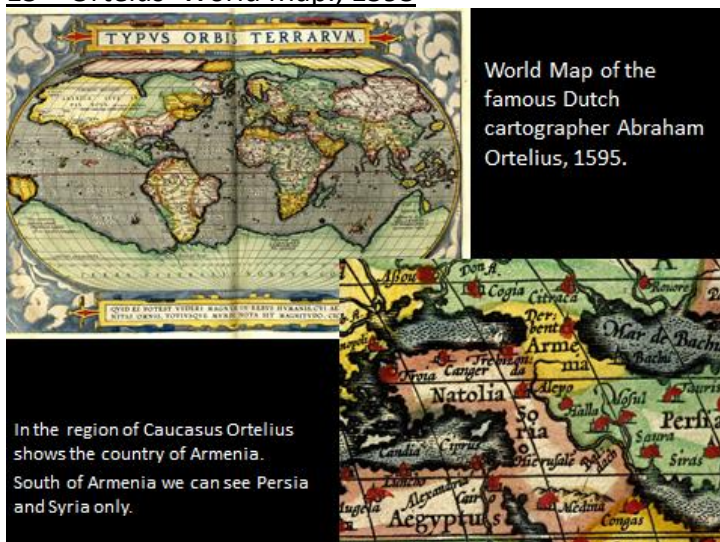
Fra Mauro was a Venetian cartographer, who made his famous World Map in 1460. In this section from his map, we see the region of the Middle East. In this map south is at the top. The sea on the left is the Caspian and on the right – the Black Sea, while top right is the corner of the Mediterranean. Here we see Armenia repeated in 4 different locations – underlined red, while Mount Ararat and Noah's Ark are shown in blue, and Karabakh mountains are indicated green.

14 – Behaim's globe of 1492. The first modern globe made.



Armenia with Mount Ararat and Noah's Ark can be seen on the first Globe of the Earth, made in 1492, where America is not yet shown, as it was not yet discovered. Neither is Azerbaijan.

15 – Ortelius' World Map., 1595



This is a Dutch World Map made by the famous Ortelius, made in 1595. In the detail shown we see the Middle East and South Caucasus, where countries shown are Armenia, Persia, Syria and Egypt. Even Turkey is absent, and there is no Azerbaijan

16 – Armenia in Kohler's map of 1718



On this detail of Kohler's map of Asia, which is dated 1718, we see the South Caucasus, where Armenia is divided between the Persian, Ottoman and Russian empires, but the name Armenia appears where the Armenians lived. without any consideration of the political conditions.

On all these maps we saw Armenia is shown as a country or region, while Azerbaijan is only shown as an Iranian province, located south of Arax River.

In addition to Azerbaijan, sometimes we can see the country of Aran located north of Kura and Arax Rivers, as a separate, third country, with no connection to the Iranian Province of Azerbaijan.

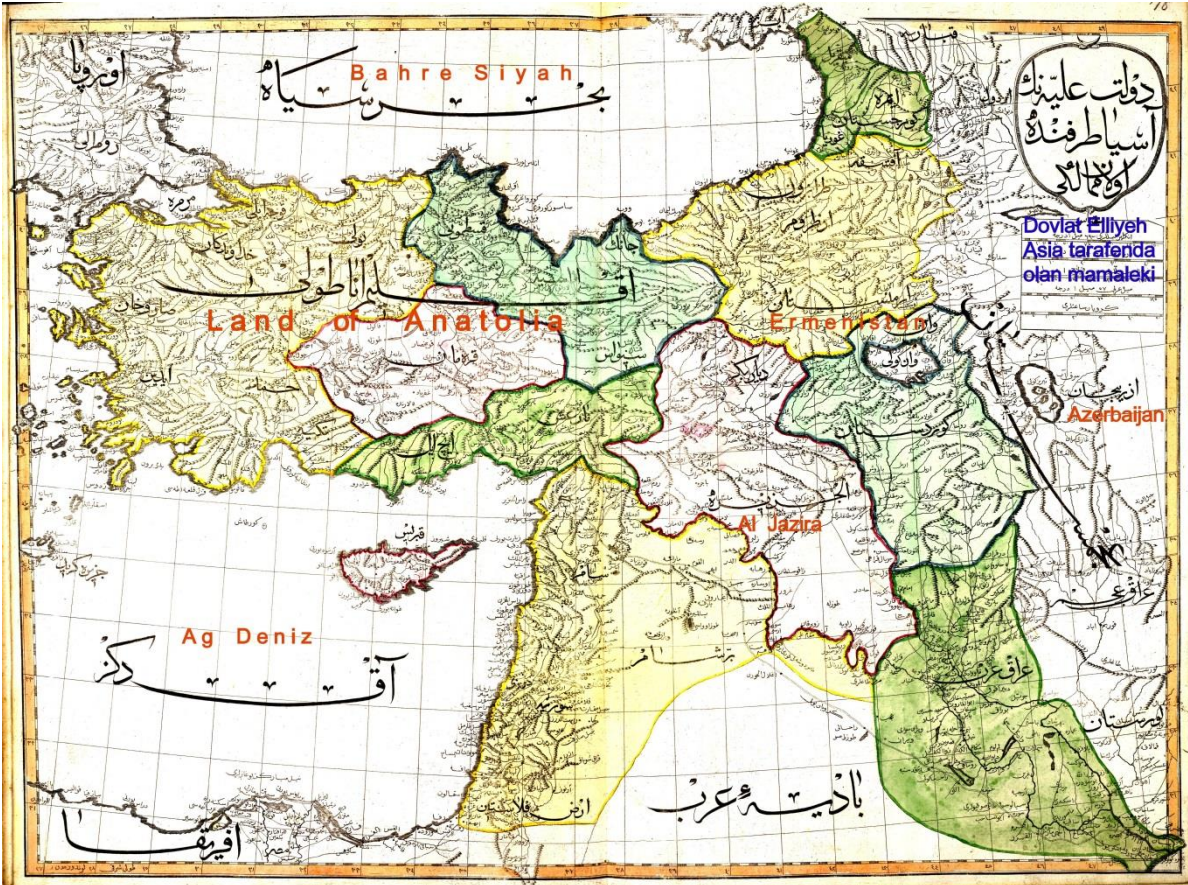
17 – Delisle's map of the S. Caucasus. dated 1731.



In late Middle Ages the region today known as Azerbaijan was ruled by Persian and/or Turkish Khans, who ruled the land that was generally known as Shirvan. Even then the Armenian Meliks (Landowners) of Mountainous Karabakh stayed partially independent. During all this time there was not country named Azerbaijan located north of the Arax River.

Here Armenia is highlighted yellow, Georgia – red, Iranian Azerbaijan – maroon.. Today Azerbaijan occupies the region which used to be the Khanates, underlined green, known under the overall name of Shirvan.

18 – Here we have an Ottoman map 1803-4



During the 19th century even the Ottoman Empire agreed that their Eastern part was named Armenia. Azerbaijan was an Iranian Province. This Ottoman map dates from 1803-4, confirming the presence of Armenia, while also confirming the absence of Azerbaijan north of the Arax River.

19 – Ottoman War Map, 1877.



This is once again confirmed by another Ottoman War Map of 1877, where Azerbaijan is shown as a province of Iran and in its stead the area north of the Arax River is called Shirvan.

20 – Refugees from 1894-94 massacres.



The first massacres of the Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire happened in 1894-6 whereby many left their homeland dispersing into the neighbouring countries, as can be seen on this map. Many European powers and the USA complained, but nothing was done.

21 – Centres of Genocide and deportations.

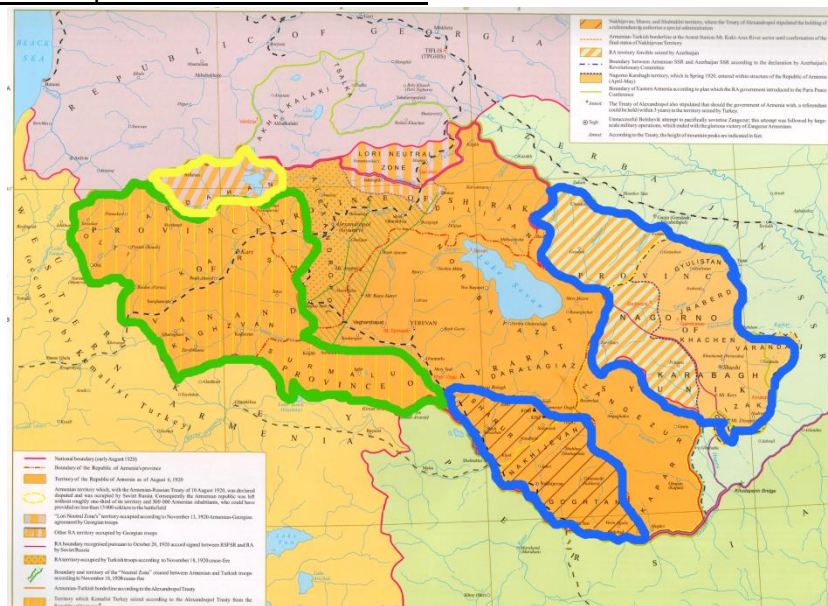


After barely twenty years the implementation of the Armenian Genocide by Turkey followed, taking place during 1915-1923. The map shows the centers where the massacres and deportations of over two million Armenians took place.



As mentioned, the Ottoman government began implementing their plan of cleansing the region from non-Muslim Armenians and other Christians through Genocide and mass deportations, because they were a dividing wedge, inserted between the Turkish speaking nations extending from Europe to Central Asia and Siberia. Thus historic Armenia was cleansed from its ethnic peoples, who either were forcibly driven to the deserts or massacred outright. From over 2 million Armenians living in their homeland under the Turkish yoke, 1.5 million perished.

23 – Map of the First Republic of Armenia in 1918



After the First World War the Russian Empire disappeared and south of the Caucasus, Armenia and Georgia declared their first independent Republics, retaining their old names but there was also a new and unnamed Muslim republic, which was originally to be named South-Eastern Caucasian Muslim Republic.

However, after the consultations of the leader of the their extremist Musavat Party, Amin Rasulzadeh and Ata-Turk, they borrowed the name of its neighbouring Iranian province and

decided to call the new country of mainly Turks and Tatars by the same name “Azerbaijan”. There were protests against this duplication of names by Iran, but to no avail.

In 1920 in Armenia the first act of the communists who had now overrun the three republics of the South Caucasus, was to “donate” big chunks of Armenian territory to her neighbours.

Lenin intended to encourage the newly emerged Turkish nationalist Ata-Turk to join the communist camp and to this end donated the regions of Kars, Ani – the old capital of Armenia and Mount Ararat to Turkey. As we will see, Stalin would also give the mostly Armenian populated Karabakh and Nakhijevan to Azerbaijan.

In 1921 the Azerbaijani and Armenian Parliaments agreed that the chiefly Armenian populated regions of Karabakh and Nakhijevan were to be within the borders of Armenia. This decision was printed in the newspapers of Baku, Moscow and Yerevan. Here are the wording of these decisions as they appeared in the news media of the time.

24 – Text of the decisions

On November 30, 1920 the government of communist Azerbaijan decided that Karabakh and Nakhijevan should be included in the territory of Armenia. This announcement was printed in Moscow and Baku, on 7 December 1920.

The Worker's government of Azerbaijan greets the victory of the rebellious peasantry of brotherly Armenian nation and the establishment of Soviet Socialist rule. As of today the border disputes between Armenia and Azerbaijan are declared resolved. Mountainous Karabagh, Zangezur and Nakhijevan are considered part of the Soviet Republic of Armenia.

Signed by

The President of Revolutionary Committee of Azerbaijan N. Narimanov,
Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Huseynov

Based on the declaration of the Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan and the agreement between the Soviet Socialist Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, it is hereby declared that hereafter Mountainous Karabagh is henceforth an integral part of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia.

Signed by

President of the Sovnarkom of Armenia A.I. Miasnikian
General Secretary of the Soviet Armenian Peoples Commissars K. Gharabekian

However, Stalin visited the region and in June 1921 reversed this decision, handing Armenian populated Karabakh and Nakhijevan to Azerbaijan, the first with a status of Autonomous Region and the second as Autonomous Republic. Thus the newly born Republic of Azerbaijan was confirmed by the communists.

25-



Now, north of the Arax River Azerbaijan was a newly country established in 1918, but the communists insisted that each of their republics should have their own and dedicated history and

culture. Here was a newly established country with a borrowed name, no dedicated culture and history. This had to be put right by taking the appropriate actions.

To claim indigenous ancestry the Azerbaijanis first claim that they are the descendants of the Christian Albanian tribes. thus making themselves and “ancient” nation.

Here is how?

To “make” individual history and culture for a newly-born country the following steps need to be taken.

- Make sure that the local indigenous population changes its name or, Alternatively is “proven” to be newcomers in the area.
- appropriate all local culture and customs, calling them your own.
- Claim that all the historic monuments were built by your ancestors. Azeris claim that all churches and monasteries were built by Albanians. But in this case they have forgotten that most Albanian tribes had converted to Islam during the 8-9th centuries, therefore could NOT have built the churches found in Azerbaijan and Karabakh!
- Claim that the historical events happened with the participation of your own ancestors.
- If, for any reason a monument or event can not be appropriated, just destroy and/or forget them. They successfully did this to the Medieval Armenian cemetery of Julfa, where stood over 5000 Armenian inscribed tombstones. All were destroyed and disposed by the Azeri army.

All the above tools were used by Azerbaijan regarding the indigenous Armenian population and monuments.

26 -

The above steps were rigorously followed....

27 – Renaming of the of Monuments



When the Azerbaijanis wish to present themselves as an ancient country, they claim that the Albanians, who used to be Christian, are their ancestors, Hence all the Christian monuments in Armenia are Turco-Albanian or Turk-Christian?
This can be seen in their book *Monuments of Western Azerbaijan*; meaning “Armenia”, the cover of which shows Armenia name Western Azerbaijan.as .

In a page from one of this propaganda book, the author present the Armenian monastery of Khor-Virab as a Turkish temple? This is just one example.



A distance view of an ancient Turkish temple Khorvirab (the 6th century)

The Academy of the Sciences of Azerbaijan went as far as even printing a book naming Armenia as *Western Azerbaijan*, appropriating ALL Christian and other ancient monuments in Armenia as Turkish-Christian and Turkish-Albanian.

They just overlook the fact that Albanians had accepted Islam during the 8th to 9th centuries and could hardly have built the plethora of 10th to 17th century churches existing the region, therefore the concept of the Christian-Turks was invented to justify the existing of these churches and monasteries.

But there were also other problems:

Azerbaijan was established in 1918, but until 1936 the people of the Republic of Azerbaijan called themselves Turks or simply Muslims, while the Russians called them Tatars. It was only after the decision of the Central Committee of the communist party in 1936, that the ethnic name of these people was overnight officially changed to Azeri.

Furthermore, not wanting to estrange themselves from their ally Turkey, they ALSO claim to be of Central Asian - Turkish descent, who, they further claim, were actually been the natives of Asia Minor???

To this end they explain that :

In the colours of their flag, the blue band indicates their Turkic origin, while the green relates to their religion – Islam, and the red signifies Democracy and Modernity of the country? Furthermore, when solidarity with Turkey is needed, they use their claim to have Turkish ancestry, even claiming that the Azerbaijanis and the Turks are one people split in two countries by the Persian and Russian overlords. This theory goes back to the 19th century when the Pan-Turkic ideas were formed in Shirvan and Turkey in 1880s. The terrorist organization Gray Wolves is the military wing of this organization.

This controversy is still ongoing amongst the Azerbaijani historians whether they are Turks or Albanians. This is a controversial impasse!

As we saw, the Azeris, depending on the situation claim to have a 3000 year old country, boasting old Albanians as their ancestors. Somehow, this supposedly 3000 year old country has no written language and script. Until 1850s their official language was Persian. No local language text exist predating 1850.

The population of present-day Azerbaijani Republic consists of Turks, Kurds, members of the 26 Albanian tribes (according to Strabo), Iranian Taleshis, Lezgins, Tsakhurs, Avars, Udis etc. Yet, instead of being proud of having the best of all constituent cultures, Mr Aliyev claims that all of them are Azerbaijanis & the indigenous people's languages are banned. Another lesson learned from Ata-Turk!



28 – The map of Soviet Armenia in 1928

After the redrawing of the borders by Stalin, the Armenians were left with the smallest republic of the USSR. But this also did not last long.

29 – Further territories taken by Azerbaijan



Between the years of 1928-1938, Azeri herders gradually moved to better Armenian pastures and established themselves, and the Soviet government built them schools and housing etc. and thus, the regions marked blue became populated by Azeris and were incorporated inside the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

From 1921 to 1990 inside Azerbaijan, the Armenian populated Karabakh was repressed by the central Azeri government, through closing of the Armenian University, radio programs and delaying, even preventing economic growth. During the WW2 only 1 out of 19 Azerbaijanis was sent to the front, while 1 out of 3 Armenians living in Azerbaijan was sent to war. This and other manners of ethnic cleansing were practiced in order to reduce the Armenian population of Karabakh and Nakhijevan. I must say they were partially successful. By the late 80s Nakhijevan's Armenian population was driven away and today there are no Armenians in Nakhijevan, neither are any traces of the multitude of Armenian monuments that existed for centuries.

Numerous petitions for independence from Azerbaijan were sent to the USSR central government but all were completely ignored.

30-



In 1988 the population of Armenia expressed their wish for freedom from the yoke of the Azerbaijan and asked for Karabakh to join Armenia. The answer of the Azerbaijani government was to organize pogroms.

Armenians have not forgotten these pogroms, which took place in Sumgait (an industrial city near Baku), where Armenian civilians were murdered by Azeri mobs in their homes and no one was really punished.

Today in Azerbaijan children in schools are taught anti Armenian propaganda, by naming the Armenians murderers and sworn enemies of the Azeris and instigating all manners of hatred towards anything Armenian..



31 – The region in 1980's.

During the last months off the USSR, Armenians of Karabakh, fully in compliance with the ruling regulations, organized a referendum and declared independence as per the USSR Constitution and UN charter's principle of Self Determination. Subsequently the Azeri army started shelling of the capital, Stepanakert with Grad missiles and the 1991-1994 war began, eventually culminating in the victory of Karabakh over the Azeri government forces. As well as liberating most of Artsakh, Armenian forces occupied a security belt or buffer zone around them, in order to prevent the possible Azeri shooting or shelling of Artsakh border towns and villages. Eventually the Russians arranged a ceasefire and the OSCE Minsk group were set up to begin negotiations for peace.

32 – The map of Armenia and Artsakh with the surrounding territories in 2015



During the 25 years of negotiations to find a peaceful solution, the Aliyev regime always insisted that as a precondition all the lands, including Karabakh/Artsakh should be returned to their

original owners, the Azeris (???). Only after that they will agree for a referendum etc. They forget that the Armenians have lived on these lands for over 2000 years, while Azerbaijan was born only in 1918, but claims ownership of the local lands for over 2000 years.

In 2016, as well as last July there were attempt to intimidate Armenia, attacking Armenia as well as Karabakh. Both times they were unsuccessful, *because Azerbaijan did not have outside helpers!*

Enter the Big Brother Turkey, who seems to have assured Azerbaijan that they will lead a Blitzkrieg and occupy Artsakh within a few days. In July, under the pretext of joint military maneuvers they had already brought heavy artillery, tanks and military experts as well as a few F16 NATO fighter jets, pilots and military drones to Baku, which were left in Azerbaijan and were deployed during the surprise attack of September 27. Turkey also hired thousands of Syrian and ISIL mercenaries and sent them to Azerbaijan, some of who were dressed as Azeri border guards.

33 – The effects of the civilian target bombings



The Blitzkrieg did not succeed and according to their previous practices, instead the Azeri and Turkish artillery and drones began targeting civilians and civil infrastructures with Israeli and Turkish rockets and cluster bombs, causing huge damage and civilian casualties. Their military might turned to Stepanakert and Shushi, targeting hospitals and churches and even mosques. One NATO-Turkish F16 even shot down an Armenian jet, which at the time was flying 60 KM inside the Armenian air space.

On October 10 Russia arranged a ceasefire for humanitarian purposes to collect the bodies and exchange prisoners, but 5 minutes after its implementation Azeris attacked the town of Hadrut and did not stop their all out attacks and bombardment of the civilian targets, even intentionally aiming at international reporters from France, Russia and the BBC, resulting in serious injuries.

Subsequently two more ceasefires were arranged and neither were honoured by Azeris, most likely obeying the instructions of the Turkish military. On November 2 Defense Minister of Turkey Hulusi Akar said that there will be no ceasefire until the Armenians leave the occupied territories. This goes to show that that Turkey is in control of the Azeri military, not Aliyev.

Azeris want to take only the land of Karabakh, but not its people. If Karabakh is returned to them, as demanded by Aliyev, within a few months there will be no Armenian in the land, who would either have been killed or expelled, as were over 300,000 Armenians residing in Baku, Sumgait and elsewhere back in 1989.

Their intention to eliminate and exterminate the Armenians was confirmed by a few recent terrorist acts of the Azeri government forces:

1 – In 2004 during in the dormitory of a military conference in Budapest, an Azeri officer named Ramil Safarov beheaded the sleeping Armenian officer Gurgen Margaryan. After a few years serving in Hungary, in 2012 Safarov was send to Baku to serve the rest of his sentence in Azerbaijani prison. However, arriving in Baku he was welcomed as a hero, was promoted in rank, given a flat and a car, all because he had killed an Armenian officer.

2 – In 2016, after surprise attack on the Armenian village of Talish, the Azeri soldiers killed an old Armenian couple, and took their ears home as a trophy.

34 – Killings in Talish, 2016



3- On October 11 the elite Azeri forces penetrated the Armenian town of Hadrut and in the outskirts killed an elderly woman and her disabled son.

4 – In mid-October, two Armenian prisoners of war were executed in the street, while in the video the Azeri leader was instructing the soldiers to shoot them in the eyes (vur gyozna). In another case handcuffed Armenian POW's were shown dead, lying in the street. The perpetrators were idiotic enough to post these images and videos on the Facebook.

5 – Two Syrian mercenaries captured at the end of October claimed they were promised \$2000 per month and additional \$100 for each decapitated Gyavur (non-believer).

6 – The manager of the Azeri Karabagh football club announced that “All Armenians should be killed”.

And the list goes on

35 - Armenia from space



All the above make genocidal intentions of the Azeri and mercenary forces very clear, which could be the continuation of the Armenian genocide perpetrated by the Turks in 1915-1923. Bombings of the civilian and infrastructure targets show that they are intent in getting rid of the population and take the land without its indigenous people, the Armenians.

Meanwhile this tiny country was not only fighting the Azerbaijani forces, controlled and led by the Turkish military, but Turkey itself, as well as the Turkish recruited international terrorists and Islamic fundamentalists, supplied with weaponry from Israeli and the US , while the rest of the world was just looking on.

On November 10 the Prime Minister of Armenia was forced to sign a half-baked announcement with Russia and Azerbaijan to end the hostilities and stop further loss of life. However, because of its unilateral considerations and content, this so called announcement has not been accepted by the Armenian people. Furthermore, the issues should have been resolved in negotiations with the OSCE Minsk group, who had been given the role of the intermediary, and not in their absence!

President Erdogan warned that if sanctions are considered against Turkey, no one could walk the streets of Europe in safety... Terrorist atrocities have already begun to happen in Europe and Canada and unless Turkey and Azerbaijan are controlled, these will spread the world over.

FINALLY, Let us also not forget that Turkey already has presence in Azerbaijan and is controlling their military power with Aliyev only a tool in their hands. They are NOT going to go away. Their overall goal is to complete their genocidal program, while extending their power and control over the Azeri oil and gas, hence, the energy transport pipelines, thus taking control of a huge chunk of oil and gas that Europe needs. If this is realized, Turkey can dictate their needs and terms to Europe and be the overall winner.

Rouben Galichian – Yerevan, November 2020