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SOCIO-HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF RESEARCH OF CULTURAL VALUES IN GANJA CITY

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Abstract. Scientific article deals with the research of the basic features of investigation of local cultural traditions of Ganja city on the basis of various sources as historical materials, archive documents, also such springs as academic publications and works of local, foreign authors and researchers. In article were investigated the main and different typical characteristics of formation and historical development process of urban civilization in this ancient city and also some urgent issues of its contemporary values, features from the sociologic and historical-cultural point of view based on the scientific sources, manuscripts materials. On the basis of indisputable arguments and facts has been researched the cultural basis of historical past issues of Ganja city from the ancient times and significance of its socio-geographical position in study of this problem.

Keywords: Azerbaijan; cultural heritage; Ganja; socio-historical research.

Ganja is one of the oldest cities in the world, situated of 400–450 meters above sea level, 360 km west from the capital Baku, in the north-east part of the Minor Caucasus Mountains, located in the foothills of the Ganja-Gazakh plain.

There are many different opinions about the etymology of the name of the city of Ganja in science. According to German scientist E. Resler the word Ganja, in Azerbaijani means the "Open space", "wide place". Historian of the eleventh century Mahmoud Kashgari, as well as the name of the ancient Turkic tribes in the city of Ganja toponym professional researchers

investigating the scientific evidence was taken on behalf of Ganjaks tribes. The archaeological excavations and scientific information on the city of Ganja has changed at least five times since the establishment of the report. The initial location of the tower, named after the city of Ganja population left bank of the river, 5 km from the village of Zurnabad is the area near this village. It is known from historical sources, BC Achaemenid king Cyrus the Great in the sixth century Ganja was defeated by Tomris Tower. Ganja BC VI century AD and settled in the fifth century AD [1].



The second ancient territory of Ganja was the modern "Gizil gaya" after earthquake in 427. Then, in the territory of Ganja, called "Ancient city part" was included in the territory of present Samukh region. Ganja is considered to be the territory inhabited this place for the third time. Researchers at the ancient archaeological materials obtained Strabon, Pliny, and others, and is suitable for the Kura River navigation information, has been proved the conduct of trade relations with Eastern countries [7–9].

The natural disaster destroyed the fourth time in the city of Ganja, where the ruins of the sanctuary space, VII–XVII centuries has been present in the area called Six plain. Earthquake in 1139, the Mongol invasion of 1235 year, but the city has been restored to that area again. Archaeologist of the excavations in the area in the late twentieth century, when Rafael Ahmadov, at a depth of 11m in the metropolitan culture of reference materials has proved valuable.

Ganja is the area of the seismic zone. The first information about the devastating earthquake and strong in the area of the 427 and the intensity of the earthquake, which dates back to 9–10 points. Ganja is the powerful and destructive earthquakes in 1139 and in 1235 took place. This was accompanied by a change of seismic events and the collapse of terrain, rocks and cracks appeared in numerous faults. 9-magnitude earthquake that occurred in 1139 after the Kapaz mountain collapsed (collapsed), Agsu river, cut in front of

the seven lakes were formed. As a result of the earthquake, more than 300 people have been losses by information of academician Y. Bertels.

Due to its geographical environment and natural resources of the city of Ganja, as well as due to its strategically favorable location, which was always the center of attention of aliens, various times, the Mongols, Kharazms, Georgians, Arabs, Russians and other foreigners have been attacked here. But the hero of Ganja, Ganja brave repel the attacks of the enemy, bowed each time, were able to keep the cost of his own life in his hometown.

In the middle of the VII century by the armies of the Arab Caliphate, the head of the Ganja City has become one of the cities, and the silver coins were minted. In the ninth century "Silk Road", located on the East's most important commercial centers of the city of Ganja was one. Arran capital, Ganja, Barda, after the recession in the middle of the tenth century, was moved, and the city was surrounded by magnificent walls [4–6].

Since 970 Ganja became the capital of the state of Shaddadid. Shaddadids great creative work carried out in Ganja. The city took the side of the solid walls of the tower in the inner part of the castle, palaces, caravanserais, mosques, madrassas and others. built. On behalf of the coins were minted in Ganja Shaddadids and major political, economic and cultural center in the converted.

On September 30, 1139 earthquake in the city of Ganja collapse and the lack of Ganja ruler who used



Qarasungur Georgian Tsar Demetre defenseless against the city occupied gates of Ganja took Georgia as a military trophy. At present, the door Helati monastery near Kutaisi, which was restored reached the stage of development of Ganja again result, it became the residence of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the province of Arran Atabey's empire.

Ganja was included in XV century to Garagoyunlu and Aggoyunlu states, and in the XVI century was the center of Ganja-Karabakh province. Based on historical reports, sources has been proved that Ganja had a high development in the XVII century. Dutch explorer Cornelius de Bruin of wrote about that territory of Ganja was four times larger than Shamakhi, also caravans, the stone and brick built houses, large and pretty streets, grand markets in this ancient city.

Ganja-Garabakh beylerbeylik ruled by Ziyadoglular. Ganja Khanate Shahverdikhan Ziyadoglu laid in 1747, the last representative of the khanate Javad Khan came to power in 1786. Javad Khan, the brave against the policy of tsarist Russia to occupy the Caucasus Ganja had a chest shield. Ganja unequal struggle with the enemy against all odds fought heroically holding lofty values of statehood and independence. But Ganja on January 3, 1804, surrendered by the Russians. Javad Khan and thousands of people have heroically died. Under the 1813 Treaty of Gulistan completely united with Russia in Ganja. Elizavetpol Ganja was changed in 1869, the

khanate was abolished and renamed Yelizavetpol district.

From 1804 until 1918 the city was named Yelizavetpol. On June 16, 1918 until September 17, Ganja was the center of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. The name of Ganja was restored in 1918, and again in February 22, 1935, changed the "Kirovabad" named. In 1989 the name of Ganja was restored.

The city of Azerbaijan and the world scientific community and culture, historical figures, scientists and cultural figures were present. Ganja rich scientific and cultural centers, Sheikh Nizami Ganjavi, Mahsati Ganjavi, Mirza Shafi Vazeh, M. J. Topchybashov, F. Amirov, G. Huseinly homeland of prominent figures. Modern Ganja and Baku remains one of the major scientific and educational centers of the second industrial city in the country [3; 7–10].

Geographical environment, economy, culture and social life is also very rich in Ganja city with old history. The city and its history, traditions, national and moral values, cuisine, culture and geographical location surrounded by mountains and picturesque places of the city in terms of tourism. Ganja is the second industrial and economic center of the country and fraternized with such cities as Tabriz of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turin city of Italy, Olomouca of the Czech Republic, Elazig of Turkey and other cities in the world.



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