

General information	Subject, credit, code	AZH150, Azerbaijan history, 6 credits
	Department	The Department of History and Archaeology
	Program (bachelor, master)	Bachelor
	Semester	Fall 2022/2023
	Senior Lecturer	Dr. Bayram Quliyev
	E-mail:	bayramqulusoy@yahoo.com bayram.guliyev@khazar.org
	Telephone:	
	Auditorium and schedule	
	Days of consultations	Reconcile with audience
Language	English	
Subject	Compulsory	
Literature	<p>REFERENCES.</p> <p>Basic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of Azerbaijan. Textbook for HEI. By Mehman Abdullayev. Publisher: "Bakı Universiteti". Baku, 2019, 400 pp. 2. Audrey L. Altstadt. The Azerbaijani Turks: power and identity under Russian rule. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, c1992 3. Swietochowski T., Brian C. Collins. Historical Dictionary of Azerbaijan. Lanham, Maryland, & London, 1999 4. Morgan D. O. Medieval Persia (1040 – 1797). New York: Longman Inc., 1988 5. Tomas De Vaal. Black Garden. Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War. New-York, 2003 <p>General</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Geyushev R. The Archeology of Azerbaijan Baku, AIOC, 1999. 7. Bakikhanov A. Heavenly Rose-Garden: a history of Shirvan & Dagestan. Introduced, translated and annotated by Willem Floor & Hasan Javadi. 'Maga Publisher,' 2009, pp.226 8. The Caucasian Albanian palimpsests of Mt. Sinai / edited by Jost Gippert, Wolfgang Schulze, Zaza Aleksidze, and Jean-Pierre Mahé. Turnhout : Brepols, c2008-2010; 3 v. : ill. , facsim. 9. Newman Andrew J. Safavid Iran: rebirth of a Persian empire. London ; New York, 2006. 10. Savory R.M. Iran under the Safavids. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1980 11. Brancaforte Elio C. Visions of Persia : mapping the travels of Adam 	

	<p>Olearius. Cambridge, Mass.: Distributed by Harvard University Press, 2003,</p> <p>12. Swietochowski, Tadeusz. Russian Azerbaijan, 1905-1920: the shaping of national identity in a Muslim community. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985</p> <p>13. Goltz, Thomas. "Azerbaijan Diary: A Rogue Reporter's Adventures in an Oil-Rich, War-Torn, Post-Soviet Republic". M.E. Sharpe (1998)</p> <p>14. "Khazar news" magazine</p>	
E-resources	<p>http://history.az/</p> <p>www.visions.az</p> <p>http://www.azer.com</p> <p>http://history-world.org</p>	
Course outline and objectives	<p>Historical Azerbaijan territories began from the Darband, ended to the Hamadan, from the Caspian Sea to Anatolia. The land that constitutes present-day Azerbaijan has been inhabited since earliest times. Azykh cave in Karabakh, is considered to be one of the oldest proto-human settlements in Eurasia. Not only this cave, but other pre-historical settlements of primitive societies proof that Caucasus was one of the anthropogenic zones.</p> <p>The course is also meant to introduce students studying the historical processes in the Medieval and Modern period. History of Azerbaijan course also examines the Seljuk, Mongol and Timurid periods, rising the Safavids and Afsharids in the Medieval period. The Tsarist invasion on the Northern Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan Republic in 1918-1920s, Soviet period and Modern Azerbaijani Republic history had been included to this course</p>	
The consequences of teaching	<p><i>In the process of general teaching of the subject, students:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An exhausted, complete, and objective image of the history of Azerbaijan will emerge - The information about Azerbaijan being one of the centers of the ancient world civilization and an integral part of the Eastern world will be further expanded - There will be a broad perception that the Azerbaijani ethnos is unique and autochthonous - The feeling of love and respect for the history, culture, and spiritual values of the homeland will increase and the spirit of patriotism will rise even more. - The history of traditions of statehood in Azerbaijan will be conveyed <p><i>Experience</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of historical processes - Critical and objective approach to historical processes - Researching the stages of cultural and historical development of Azerbaijan in the world in the modern era 	
Methods of teaching	Lecture	X
	Discussion, debates	X
	Practical tasks	X
	Talks, presentations	X

	All others	X	
Assessment	Components	Date	Percentage (%)
	Midterm exam	November	30 points
	Activity and participation	During semester	5 points
	Written control works (quiz):	First two quizzes before mid-exam The next two before final exam	20 points (5+5+5+5)
	Presentation	December	5 points
	Final exam	January	40 points
	Total		100 points
General rules	<p>Activity Full activity point is awarded to students who actively participate in classes, discussions, presentations.</p> <p>Presentation Presentation is required, both written and oral presentation (topics are attached). Presentations are held in groups of four on the day designated by the Senior lecturer (which will be reflected in the syllabus and announced to students in the first two lessons) and that day is the deadline for the presenter</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presentation should be written in handwritten form 2. A slide show must be shown as a visual aid 3. Sources should be cited when writing the work. Reference rules will be provided by the Senior lecturer. 4. At the end, a list of used literature should be added. <p><i>Note:</i> Plagiarism is strictly prohibited! Students should not plagiarize when making the presentation, refer to the sources of the information they have obtained and show the references. The work is reset when 25% or more cases of Plagiarism (except for the cases of indicating the source of relevant references) are detected in the presentation submitted by the students to the teacher for evaluation.</p> <p>Quizzes During the course, four Quizzes are planned. Two quizzes will be held pre-midterms exam, the other two papers will be held pre-final exam. Test work (Quiz) 3 mainly topics 11-15, Test work Every Quizzes is evaluated with 5 points.</p> <p>Exams The admission of student for the exam and other issues regarding the participation of student in the exam is solving with the faculty Dean. With the theme of an exam questions students are acquainted in advance. Midterm exam questions on the final exam will be not repeated.</p> <p>Breaches of rules of the exams During the exams foul of the exam's rules by the student, using a mobile</p>		

	<p>phone and cheating is strictly prohibited. A student who fouls the rules of the exam receives a 0 (zero) and are being removed from the exam-room.</p> <p>Rules of completion of the subject</p> <p>According to the rules of the University, for the completion of the course the student should have 60% and above. The student does not pass the exam, can re-take the subject in the next semester or next year.</p> <p>The rules of student's behavior</p> <p>Violation of the conducting of the lessons, the behavior not appropriate for ethnic standards, non-permutable negotiations between students are strictly prohibit and punish.</p>
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Table

Weeks	Time	Topics	References
1.		<p><i>Lecture 1-2. Introduction. Azerbaijan and its Old Period</i></p> <p>The sites of ancient proto-human habitants in Azerbaijan. Early band society; primitive stone tools. Hunter-gatherer societies. Azykhanthrop. Emergence of clan, a group of people united by a kinship and descent. The Mesolithic period. Invention of the bow and arrow. The Neolithic Revolution. Emergence of the primitive agriculture and cattle breeding; emergence of the pottery and other crafts (weaving, building and etc.). Using metal tools. The Early Bronze Age. The new branches of the economy. The Middle Bronze Age. Development of crafts. The Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. The end of prehistory.</p> <p>The first inscriptions about Mannea. The rise of the Mannean kingdom at the second half of the 8th century. Iranzu. The main directions of foreign policy. Alliance with Assyria and its importance. The campaigns of the Assyrian king Sargon II against the Mannean kingdom. Relationship with Urartu. The policy of Akhsheri. Rejection of the alliance with Assyria and its results.</p> <p>Fall of the Achaemenid Empire. Alexander the Great of Macedonia and Atropates. The establishment of the kingdom Atropatene. The prosperous policy of Atropates. The borders of Atropatene. Population Foreign policy of Atropatene. Atropatene's relationship with the Seleucids, Parthia and Rome.</p>	1, p. 8-23; 6
2.		<p><i>Lecture. 3-4. Albania from Antiquity to Medieval. Arab Conquest</i></p> <p>The establishment of the ancient Albanian kingdom. The ancient authors (Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, and others) about the territory, boundaries and population of the Caucasian Albania. Main issues of the political history; struggle against the Roman invaders. Raids of the Alans and struggle against them. Culture.</p> <p>History of Azerbaijan during the 3rd to 7th centuries. The spread of Christianity. The Council of Aghuen. Atropatene as a part of the Sasanian Empire. Socio-political relations in Atropatene. Anti-Sasanian movements and uprisings in</p>	1, p. 27-44; 2, p. 1-5; 8

		<p>Azerbaijan. Main issues of the political history of the Caucasian Albania. The Caucasian Albania during the ruling dynasty of Arsacids. Period of the hundred years marzbanate. Rise to power of the Mihranid dynasty. The Girdman kingdom. The foreign and domestic policy of Javanshir.</p> <p>The Arab campaigns in Azerbaijan. Arab-Sassanian War and Azerbaijan. Arabs conquest of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan as a part of the Arab Caliphate. Administrative system of the Caliphate. Emirates. Resettlement policy of the Arab Caliphate in Azerbaijan: its goals and results. The spread of Islam and its significance. The land tenure policy of the Caliphate. Forms of the land tenure: Divan, Mulk, Waqf, Ijma and Iqta: its different forms. Taxation system of the Caliphate and its development. Kharaj, Jizya, Khums and Zakat. Reasons of the anti-Arab uprisings. Beginning of the national liberation movement against the Caliphate. Defeniton of “Khurram”. Doctrine of the Khurramids (Kurramites). The Khurramite movement under the leadership of Babek. Course of the war, its the results and historical significance. Causes of its defeat.</p>	
3.		<p><i>Lecture 5-6. Azerbaijan from Seljuks to Mongols</i></p> <p>Collapse of the Caliphate and the formation of independent states in Azerbaijan. Process of the political awakening. Shirvanshah Mazyadids. Sajids. Salarids. Unification Azerbaijani lands in a single state and its significance.</p> <p>The establishment of Atabegs (Eldegizids) of Azerbaijan. Shamsaddin Eldeniz. Getting the title of "Grand Atabeg" and the power over the Iraqi Seljuk sultanate by the Atabegs of Azerbaijan. Strengthening the central government under the rule of Mohammed Jahan Pahlevan. Getting the title of sultan by Qyzyl Arslan Relationships with the neighbor countries (Georgia and others). The Shirvanshahs from the XI to the early XIII centuries.</p> <p>The cultural awakening of Azerbaijan. Mektebs and Madrasas. Development of the sciences: Fazil Fariddin Shirvani, Khatib Tabrizi and etc. Literature: Nizami Ganjavi, Khagani Shirvani and etc. Architecture: Ajemi ibn Abu Bakr, Masud ibn Davud. Art. Significance of the renaissance culture.</p> <p>Campaign of the Mongols against Azerbaijan. Heroic struggle of population of Tabriz, Ganja and Shamakha. Massacre of the civilian population. Land tenures, taxation and “steppe policy” of the Mongols.</p>	1, p. 73-97; 2, p. 10-13
4.		<p><i>QUIZ. 1</i></p> <p><i>VISITING TO MUSEUM</i></p>	
5.		<p><i>Lecture 7-8. IL khans and Turcoman Authority in Azerbaijan</i></p> <p>The establishment of the Ilkhanate or Hulaku Ulus; Azerbaijan</p>	1, p. 105-123; 4

		<p>as a center of this empire. The Ilkhanates during the reign of Ghazan khan. Decree (jarliq) of Ghazan khan on military Iqta. Reform of the communication system, taxation and judicial reforms of Ghazan khan and their results. Collapse of the Ilkhanates. Campaign of Tokhtamysh and Timur against Azerbaijan. The rise to power of the Derbendid dynasty in Shirvan. The foreign and domestic policy of Ibrahim I. Relationship of the Shirvanshahs with the Timurids. Culture of Azerbaijan in XIII-XIV centuries.</p> <p>Emergence of ruling dynasty Baharlu with the center Van. Establishment of the anti-Timurid alliance Qaraqoyunlu-Jalayirid. Death of Timur and a new struggle for the power in Azerbaijan. Qara Yusif. Establishment of the rule of Qaraqoyunlu in Azerbaijan. Foreign and domestic policy of Jahan Shah. Relationship of the Qaraqoyunlu dynasty with the Shirvanshahs and the Timurids. Internal political clashes for the power. The battle of Mush. The fall of the Qaraqoyunlu dynasty.</p> <p>Rule of the Bayandurlu (Aq Qoyunlu) dynasty in Diyarbakir. Rise to power of the Bayandurlu dynasty. Domestic policy. "Qanunname" of Uzun Hasan. Main trend of the foreign policy. The European trend of the policy of Uzun Hasan. Relationship with Venice. The Aq Qoyunlu-Ottoman wars and their effect in favor of the European countries. The battles of Malatia and Otlubeli. Azerbaijan during the reign of Sultan Yaqub. The struggle for the power at the end of the XV century. The treaty of Abhar and the partition of the state.</p>	
6.		<p><i>Lecture 9-10. Azerbaijanian Safavids: from raising to collapse</i></p> <p>The Ardabil possession of the Safavid Sheikhs. The Council in Erzinjan. The campaign of the Safavids in Shirvan. The battle of Jabani. The capture of Baku. The battle of Sharur against the Bayandurlu (Aq Qoyunlu). Proclamation of Ismail the Shah of Azerbaijan in Tabriz. The foreign and domestic policy of Ismail I. Transformation of the Safavid state into the empire. The outbreak of the Ottoman- Safavid wars. The Battle of Chaldiran and its results.</p> <p>The foreign and domestic policy of Tahmasp I. Completing the subjugation of the Shirvanshahs in 1538 and the end of their reign. Elimination of the Shaki principality in 1551 and completing the unification of Azerbaijani lands. The Ottoman-Safavid War (1534-1555). The treaty of Amasia. The second stage of the Ottoman-Safavid wars. The treaty of Istanbul in 1590. Azerbaijan at the end of XVI and at the beginning of the XVII centuries. The reign of Shah Abbas I (1587-1629). Measures of Shah Abbas for the strengthening the central power. Reforms of Shah Abbas. Reconstruction of the Safavid</p>	<p>1, p. 123-155; 9; 10 ; 11</p>

		<p>army. The new waves of the Ottoman-Safavid wars (1603-1639). Return of the Azerbaijani lands. The treaty of Qasri-Shirin (or the treaty of Zuhab) in 1639. Azerbaijan during the second half of the XVII century.</p> <p>The main reasons of the weakening of the Safavids. The Caspian campaign of Peter the Great. The treaty of Petersburg. The Russian-Ottoman confrontation for the South Caucasus. The treaty of Istanbul in 1724. The Russian and the Ottoman rule in Azerbaijan. Shirvan as a semi-independent principality, headed by Haji Dawood.</p>	
7.		<p>QUIZ. 2</p> <p><i>Lecture 11. Afsharid Empire and dividing to Khanates</i></p> <p>The struggle of Nadir Khan for return of Azerbaijani territories. The treaties Bagdad, Resht and Ganja; withdrawal of the Russian and Turkish troops from Azerbaijan. "Election" of Nadir as shah. Uprisings against Nadir Shah in Azerbaijan.</p> <p>Formation of the khanates. The khanates of Shaki, Shamakhi, Karabakh and Quba. The emergence of the Southern khanates. The internal political situation and socio-economic life of the khanates. Administrative system. The attempts to unify Azerbaijani territories into a single state; Fatali Khan of Urmia. The unification policy of Fatali Khan of Quba and its results. Main trends of the khanates' foreign policy. Mutual relations between the khanates. Relations of the khanates with Iran, Russia, Ottoman Empire and Georgia. Campaigns of Agha Muhammad Gajar at the end of XVIII century in Azerbaijan and their results. Campaign of Gen. Zubov in Azerbaijan and unsuccessful attempt to capture the north territories of the country. Culture of Azerbaijan in the XVIII century. Education. Science. Literature. Art</p>	1, p. 156-166
MIDTERM EXAM			
8.		<p><i>Lecture 12-14. Azerbaijan under the Tsarist Russia part 1</i></p> <p>The partition of Azerbaijan. The capture of the Qazakh, Shamshadil and Borchali sultanates. The Russo-Azerbaijani war. The capture of Jar-Balakan and the Ganja khanate. Javad Khan. The treaty of Kurekchay in 1805. The conquest of the Karabagh, Shaki and Shirvan khanates. The first Russo-Persian war in 1804-1813. The treaty of Gulistan. The second Russo-Persian war in 1826-1828. The conquest of the Nakhchivan and Irevan khanates by the Russian Empire. The treaty of Turkmenchay.</p> <p>The Tsarist colonial policy in the Northern Azerbaijan. Military regime. The commandant ruling system. Resettlement policy of the Tsarist Russia. Anti-colonial uprisings. The main reasons of uprisings. Uprisings of Jar-Balakan (1830),</p>	1, p. 175-191; 2, p. 15-27; 12

		<p>Lenkaran (1831), Quba (1837), Shaki (1838).</p> <p>The preparatory phase of the reform in 1840s: understanding of the incongruity of the commandant ruling system by the Russian authorities. Decree on a judicial-administrative reform in Azerbaijan in April 10 1840. Elimination of the commandant ruling system. Inclusion of Azerbaijani territories into the Georgian-Imeretian gubernia and the Caspian oblast, ignoring the historical tradition and the ethnic realities. the establishment of the Caucasian viceroyalty in 1844. The new administrative reform of 1846. The establishment of the Irevan gubernia in 1849. The confiscation of tiyul holdings of Azerbaijani feudal lords in 1840s and its results. The dismissal of native Azerbaijani officials from the administration of the region. Rescript of 1846, which formally bestowed the hereditary and inalienable rights of Muslim landholders to the tiyul lands. The peasant regulations of 1847 and formalization of the feudal dependency of Azerbaijani peasants from beks.</p>	
9.		<p><i>Lecture 12-14. Azerbaijan under the Tsarist Russia part 2</i></p> <p>The Agrarian reform of 14th May 1870: its implementation and results. The judicial reform and its features. The Municipal Law: the establishment of the self-government in the form of a town дума in Baku and Elizavetpol (Ganja). Changes of the administrative management.</p> <p>The establishment of a new type of schools. The struggle for the establishment of schools in the native language: schools of usuli-jadid. Sciences: M.Khanlarov, Mirza Kazem Bek. Literature: M.F.Akhundov, G.B.Zakir, S.A.Shirvani. The emergence and development of the national press: G.B.Zardabi and his “Ekinchi”. The national intelligentsia. Establishment of the national theater. Architecture. Fine art and music.</p> <p>The economic development at the beginning of the XX century. Oil industry. Other fields of industry. Transportation. Agriculture. Trade. The resettlement policy. The Agrarian Law of 1912-1913. Social situation. Seasonal workers from the Southern Azerbaijan. General strike in December 1904. “Mazut (heavy oil) constitution”. Azerbaijan during the first Russian Revolution (1905-1907). The Tsarist policy of the national massacre in Azerbaijan.</p> <p><i>QUIZ. 3</i></p>	1, p. 196 – 214; 2, p. 27-74
10.		<p><i>Lecture 15. Azerbaijan Democratic Republic</i></p> <p>Azerbaijan after the February Revolution. The Special Transcaucasian Committee. Activities of the Executive Committees of Public Organizations. The Transcaucasian Commissariat and Sejm. Transition of leadership in the Baku Council (Baksoviet) to the Dashnak-Bolshevik band. Anti-</p>	1, p. 253-270; 2, p. 89-107

		<p>Azerbaijan policy of the Baksovet. Genocide of Azerbaijanis in March 1918. The National Charter 28 May 1918 and recovery of independence. Fall of Baksovet. "The Central-Caspian Dictatorship". Liberation of Baku and moving government from Ganja to Baku. The establishment of parliament and its activity. Construction of a new state. Socio-economic and cultural measure of the ADR government. Foundation of the Baku State University. The military build-up. Intersection of the Armenian separatism inside of the country.</p> <p>Foreign policy of the ADR: signing the treaty of Batum with Turkey and its significance. The creation of a military pact with Georgia. Recognition by the Allied Supreme Council at the Paris Peace Conference. The military intervention of the Bolshevik Russia. Fall of the ADR and its reasons. Significance and role of the ADR in the history of Azerbaijan.</p> <p><i>Lecture 16-17. Azerbaijan in the Soviet Period (part 1)</i></p> <p>The establishment of the Soviet regime in Azerbaijan. Resistance and revolts against the Soviet occupation regime. The creation of the local soviet government in Azerbaijan and its activity. Elimination of the formal independency of Azerbaijan. Joining of the Azerbaijan SSR to the Transcaucasian SFSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). Implementation of the new economic policy (NEP) in Azerbaijan and its features. The Industrialization and its results. Course for the collectivization of agriculture; the forcible establishment of the "kolkhozs" and its results. The establishment of the administrative-command system. Implementation of the mass repressions in Azerbaijan and its severe consequences. Measures for the construction of the new soviet culture in 1920s and 1930s. Formation of the new education system. Mass repression of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia.</p> <p>Azerbaijan in the plans of the belligerent countries. Restructuring of the economy of Azerbaijan on a war footing. Baku as a fuel base and arsenal of the Soviet Army. The role of the Baku oil in the victory over fascism. The participation of Azerbaijanis in the fronts of the World War II, in the partisan groups and anti-Fascist movement of Europe. The formation of the national legions. Culture of Azerbaijan during the World War II.</p>	
11.		<p><i>Lecture 16-17. Azerbaijan in the Soviet Period (part 2)</i></p> <p>Restoration of economy after the World War II. The establishment of new industrial centers and new fields of industry. Deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia in 1948-1953 and its results. Attempts to improve the political system in the mid 1950's and 1960's. Economic reforms of 1950s and 1960s; their results. Culture of Azerbaijan in 1950s and 1960s.</p>	1, p. 271-299, 2, p. 108-150

		<p>The first governance of Heydar Aliyev (1969-1982) in Azerbaijan. Annulment of the decree on ceding 2000 km² territory of republic to Armenia. Development of the industry and agriculture of republic. Raising the profile of the underprivileged republic. Training of national cadres; promoting Azerbaijanis to the senior posts. Constructing industrial enterprises, plants and factories. Scientific and technical progress. Social life of population. Culture.</p> <p>“Perestroika” and Azerbaijan. The problem of Nagorno-Karabakh. Start of the national movement in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan Popular Front.</p> <p>Lecture 18. Azerbaijan in 1991-2021</p> <p>Socio- political situation of Azerbaijan on the eve of the collapse of the USSR. Black January of 1990 in Baku and its political evaluation. Strengthening of the national liberation movement. Recovery of the state independence of Azerbaijan in 18 October 1991. Nation-state building. Transition to the market economy and integration into the world economy. Adoption of Azerbaijan to the UN and other international organisations. Khojaly genocide: a crime against mankind. Returning of Heydar Aliyev to the power and beginning of a new era in the political life of the country. Struggle to rescue state independency of Azerbaijan under the leadership of Heydar Aliyev. The socio-economic and political situation and the foreign policy of the Azerbaijan Republic from 1993 to 2003. “The contract of the century” and strategy of oil industry. Formation of the new parliament Azerbaijan’s Constitution of 1995. Reforms. Investment policy. Development of privatization and entrepreneurship. Agrarian reform. Social security and welfare of the population. Diaspora of Azerbaijan. Main directions of the foreign policy. Presidential elections of 2003. Election of Ilham Aliyev as president. Socio-economic development of the regions of Azerbaijan. Foreign policy. Launch of Azerbaijan's first satellite AzerSat-1 in space on February 7, 2013. Cultural life. The re-election of Ilham Aliyev as president in October 2013.</p>	1, p. 332-370; 2, p. 192-226; 5; 13
12.		QUIZ. 4 VISITING TO MUSEUM	
13.		PRESENTATIONS	
14.		PRESENTATIONS	
15.		DISCUSSION THE RESULTS OF SEMESTER	
FINAL EXAM			

PRESENTATIONS

Topics

1. The Gobustan Rocks
2. The Music of Azerbaijan
3. Maiden Tower
4. The Palace of Shirvanshahs
5. The Cuisine of Azerbaijan
6. The Oil Industry
7. The Clothing of Azerbaijan
8. Islamic Games in Azerbaijan
9. European Games in Azerbaijan
10. The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict
11. The Khojaly Tragedy
12. The Black January
13. The Holidays of Azerbaijan
14. The Cities of Azerbaijan
15. The Historical Figures of Azerbaijan
16. The Art of Azerbaijan
17. The Literature of Azerbaijan
18. The Architecture of Azerbaijan
19. The Nature of Azerbaijan
20. Azerbaijan in the Modern World