

Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası
MƏRKƏZİ ELMİ KİTABXANA

15th CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

JANUARY 7-9, 2024
BAKU, AZERBAIJAN

ABSTRACTS BOOK

Edited by
Prof. Dr. Memmed ALİYEV

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15th CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

DATE and PLACE

January 7-9, 2024
Baku, Azerbaijan

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Keynote & Invited

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15th CHINA TO ADRIATIC TURKISH WORLD

January 7-9, 2024 / Baku, Azerbaijan

Conference Program

-Opening Ceremony-

Date: **08.01.2024**
Baku Local Time: **13:00-13:20**
Place: **Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Central Library**

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Assist. Prof. Dr. Tekin Aycan TAŞCI	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	HISTORICAL ROOT-CAUSES OF THE KARABAKH CONFLICT
Dr. Elif Şimşek ÖZKAN	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN RUSSIA'S NEAR ABROAD POLICY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN POLICY TOWARDS FIRST AND SECOND KARABAKH WARS
Lect. Kübra ÖZTÜRK	İstanbul Kültür University (Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERATION Z AND CAREER OPTIMISM
Huriye FELEKOĞLU	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE CENTRAL CORRIDOR THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA AND THE INDIA CENTRAL EUROPE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR ON THE TURKISH STATES IN THE ONE BELT ONE ROAD PROJECT
Lect. Tülay ÖLMEZ	İstanbul Kültür University (Türkiye)	AN ASSESSMENT OF TURKEY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Naciye KARAKUŞ KIVANÇ	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	OTHERIZATION DİSCOURSES MADE TO SOUTH AZERBAIJANI TURKS IN THE CARTOON INCIDENT IN IRAN
Ph.D. Mammadli Rovshan Ulduz oglu	ANAS Central Scientific Library (Azerbaijan)	ZUBOV'S MARCH TO AZERBAIJAN AT THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY (BASED ON DOCUMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN STATE MILITARY HISTORICAL ARCHIVE)
Prof. Dr. Aida Sahmurova Prof. Dr. Veli ŞAHMUROV	Antalya Bilim University (Türkiye)	THE EVOLUTION OF A MICHAELIS-MENTEN TYPE DYNAMICS OF TUMOR GROWTH MODEL

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KARABAĞ MESELESİNİN TARİHİ KÖKENLERİ

HISTORICAL ROOT-CAUSES OF THE KARABAKH CONFLICT

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ÖZET

Azerbaycan, tarihsel olarak jeopolitik konumu itibarıyla hem büyük güçler açısından cazibe merkezi hem de bu güçlerin çatışan çıkarlarına bağlı olarak bir çatışma merkezi haline gelmiştir. 16. yüzyılda başlayan Osmanlı-Safevi/Afşar/Kaçar İran devletleri arasındaki mücadeleye 18. yüzyıldan itibaren kuzeyden Rusya İmparatorluğu'nun da dahil olması; Güney Kafkasya'da tansiyonu yükseltirken, bunun en acı sonuçlarıyla bölgenin Türk Hanlıkları idaresindeki otokton Türk nüfusu karşılaştı. Güney Kafkasya'da Rus ordularıyla karşı karşıya kalan ilk siyasi teşekküller Türk hanlıkları oldu. Bu karşılaşma neticesinde "Sıcak denizlere inme" hedefini Rus dış politikasının vazgeçilmez bir prensibi haline getiren I. Petro, Azerbaycan toprakları üzerinde hakimiyet kurmayı başardı. Bu yüzeysel hakimiyet süreci kalıcı olmamışsa da bölge, Rusya'nın hedeflerindeki kalıcı yerini uygun şartlar oluşana kadar korudu. Nitekim 1801'de Gürcistan topraklarının (Kartli-Kaheti Krallığı) ilhakı ile bu sefer Güney Kafkasya'ya kararlı bir şekilde nüfuz eden Rusya İmparatorluğu'nun bölgedeki hakimiyetini kalıcı kılan hukuki metinler (1813 Gülistan ve 1828 Türkmençay anlaşmaları), doğrudan Türk hanlıklarının siyasi geleceğiyle ilgiliydi. Bu antlaşmaların ardından Petersburg hükümetinin izlediği Türk hanlıkları üzerindeki askeri hakimiyetini siyasi, idari, mali ve kültürel alanlara taşımaya yönelik stratejileri ise günümüzde Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin çözmesi gereken güncel sorunların temel nedenleri halini almıştır. Bunların arasında en önemlilerin birisi de Karabağ meselesidir. Rusya'nın imparatorluk yıllarından itibaren başlattığı ve Sovyetler Birliği döneminde bir şekilde sürdürdüğü bölgesel stratejilerin bir neticesi olarak Türk toprakları üzerinde suni bir Ermenistan'ın ortaya çıkması ve bölgedeki demografik yapının yıllar içerisinde Türkler aleyhine değişim göstermesi, Karabağ'ın bölgede istikrarı bozan kriz noktalarından birine dönüşmesine neden oldu. Bu tarihsel nedenler ve bağlamlar çerçevesinde bu çalışmada, Karabağ meselesinin temelinde yatan sebepler Rusya'nın imparatorluk ve Sovyetler Birliği dönemlerinde bölgeye yönelik politikalarının incelenmesi planlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Rusya, Ermenistan, Karabağ.

ABSTRACT

Depending upon its geopolitical location, Azerbaijani territories have been not only a centre of attraction for great powers, but also displayed a kind of battlefield for clash of conflicts among these powers. Therefore, the autochthon Turkish people under Turkish Khanates in the territories had to deal with the most tragic consequences of that the tension risen in the South Caucasus in the 18th century, when the Russian Empire engaged in the struggle between the Ottoman-Safavid/Afshar/Qajar Iranian states since 16th century. The Turkish khanates were the first political entities to confront the Russian armies in the South Caucasus. Consequently, the first to inaugurate Russia's urgent need for expansion in terms of a conscious "urge to the sea," a desire for "warm water ports," Emperor Peter the 1st (the Great) succeeded in Russia's domination over the Azerbaijani lands. However, Russia's first domination over the territories was superficial and also not permanent, the region retained its permanent importance among the Russia's long term foreign policy goals, until the most favourable conditions emerged. As a matter of fact, the permanent dominance of the Russian Empire in the region realised with the legal texts (The Treaties of Gulistan (1813) and Turkmenchay (1828) signed by the parties, soon after Russia's decisively intervention on the South Caucasus, concluded with annexation

of Georgian lands (namely The Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti) in 1801, were directly related the political future of the Turkish khanates. After that the treaties had been signed, the strategies Peterburg government adopted to extend its military dominance over the Turkish khanates to political, administrative, financial and cultural areas, are subsequently transformed into the root causes of the current problems that the Republic of Azerbaijan challenged by. The Karabakh Conflict is one of the most important problems among those. The foundation of an artificial Armenia on Turkish territory and the change in the demographic structure of the region against the Turks over the years, as a result of the regional strategies that Russia initiated in Tzarist era, and somehow continued in Soviet period are the most important factors made Karabakh, one of the crises, disrupting the regional stability. Within the framework of these historical reasons and contexts, this paper, it is planned to examine the underlying reasons of the Karabakh issue and Russia's policies towards the region in both the imperial and Soviet Union eras.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Russia, Armenia, Karabakh.