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SECTION 12. Geology. Anthropology.
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ABOUT RESEARCH OF SOME MAIN EARLY MIDDLE AGES CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF AZERBAIJAN (BASED ON MATERIALS OF GARABAKH TERRITORY)

Abstract: Based on the materials of different monuments in Azerbaijan for the early middle ages have been investigated some basic Christian architectural samples.

In the territory of Garabakh are archaeological monuments of different types of the early middle ages and many Albanian Christian monuments on the surfaces, is one of the centers of ancient civilization of Azerbaijan.

On all the historical evidence, the Albanian Christian monuments, belongs to the national cultural heritage of our people.

Key words: Azerbaijan, medieval settlements, Christian monuments of architecture, archaeology.

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Introduction

Orthodox monuments in Garabakh have been investigated in the ground. This type of construction of the monument started in the early Middle Ages, the Middle Ages continued.

Orthodox began to Albania, Syria and Palestine. Therefore, from the outset, as in other countries of the South Caucasus, Albania religious language, the language of orthodox worship were Syrian and Greek languages. Religious literature has been translated into Albanian language, for the first time in Syria. It is clear from the information given by Moses Kalankatly, yet very ancient times, Albania, Syria and Palestine, with individual states keeping in touch. [1, 138]

Stone church built of hewn stone head on the roof of the four-columned grow Raton. XIII-XIV centuries, the Albanian church in the worship hall and a large square-shaped rooms in cylindrical columns, arches completed. Monastery complex renovation and construction work was carried out repeatedly. [8, 191].

Cross the river on the left bank of the mountain village of Agdam region Vangli Gandzasar monastery erected in the famous monuments of Caucasian Albania is one of the most prominent Church architecture. Epigraphic inscriptions on the

stone wall of the monastery, it becomes clear that this monument, "the ruler of the land of Artsakh up high and wide, ruler of the region, the grandson of Hassan, son of Vakhtang, Hasan Celal and her mother by the state was built in 1216-1238.

"Catholicos of Albania in the early eighth century, the terrain - mountainous part of Karabakh principality, ruled sense "Artshakh" or "Artsakh" was called. It is not accidental that came to power in Albania in the middle of the first century descendants of Tsar Vachagan Arshakids dynasty of kings "Artshakh" state Mehranids dynasty was in power at the beginning of the sixth century to the eighth century Artshakh "aransakh" called.

Mongol-Tatar invaders in 1261 in Iran, who was killed by his son, Prince Hasan Celal Dovlani Gandzasar to Atabay was buried in the monastery. Since 1511 the monastery until 1836, Albanian church until terminated by the decision of the Russian Sinod diophisite official residence of Albanian Church have been.

Hassan Jalal, a descendant of the Albanian religious figures, many of which were buried in the monastery complex. Gandzasar complex surrounded by high walls Albanian church was built in the style of architecture, the building adjacent to the



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monastery rising rotunda four sloping roof and walls built into the side of the building included.

Khachshakilli head of the church dome composition, drum and dome rising above the 16-cornered pyramid-shaped stone dome cover of an umbrella in the last residence of the grandeur and beauty of Albanian believers. Unlike the north and south facades of the east and west facades of architectural solution, is almost the same. Each of them is decorated with five arches, the middle arch of the highest-profile cross has been completed. The church was consecrated in the upper parts of arches decorated with bas-reliefs of heads of cattle and sheep.

Monastery complex architectural planning and solution composition, sculpture and elements of diophysite nature of the architecture of the monuments of Caucasian Albania confirms that the centuries-old traditions. Alban temple, which was the residence of orthodox for a long time in terms of religion Ganjasar called Treasure.

Materials and Methods

The main ideology of the fourth century feudal Garabakh as orthodox became the state religion. During this period, the unit adopted orthodox as a religion, the religion of ancient ruins on the one hand, on the other hand struggled against zoroastrizm propelled by the Persians. But the split within the orthodox religion and its various sects formed (Monophysite, diophysite, Nestorian) was created.

1. Under such circumstances, the Albanian ruler Vachagan III (487-510) Aluen (now Agdam) and 20 close to the matter, a special council makes a decision. [2, 27].

2. After the adoption of orthodox in Albania in the early mid-century historical lands of Azerbaijan in the Karabakh region of IV-VII centuries of orthodox culture, characterizing the type of architecture, architectural constructions - Albanian orthodox monuments were created.

3. After the adoption of orthodox in Albania orthodox burial customs are observed. Orthodox graves dug in the ground, but also in the form of boxes were made of stone. Both types of Caucasian Albania is typical for the type of grave [3, 106].

4. Unlike the Armenians to come to the main population of the region, origin, language and culture for thousands of years by the Aras River in the Caucasus Mountains and the Caucasian language group of Turkish origin, who lived among the ethnic groups, which consisted of. When orthodox was replaced by Islam and orthodox in the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, which continue to practice indigenous religious ideology using the fact that the Orthodox Albanians, there are many Armenian families moved from the nineteenth century.

5. Scientists who have studied architectural monuments of Caucasian Albania, many

characteristics of these monuments and architectural planning styles differ according to the Armenian religious monuments. All the historical evidence of the monuments of the cultural heritage of national concern.

Among those monuments Agoglan monastery in the town of Lachin, Kelbajar, Khudavang monastery, temple complex in Agdam region, the Elysee, Agdam region is Ganjasar.

Agoglan ninth century monastery built and operated for a long time Agoglan river is located in the territory of Lachin region. This magnificent monastery built a solid basalt stone architecture Albanian Orthodox monuments, according to a constructive solution to the sophisticated special place. [7, 181]. Monastery consists of three parts of the interior volume. Keeping open the roof of a tall stone columns built of stone arches are complemented by a cylindrical shape. To illuminate the area within the sanctuary walls are narrow and elongated windows.

Conclusion

The territory of the Kelbajar region, located on the left bank Tartar, or Khudavang Khotaveng across the nation, the "temple of God", a century after the collapse of the so-called state of Caucasian Albania monastery in the mountainous part of Garabakh in the ninth century religious cross has been the center of the Albanian principality. Albanian bishop's residence and religious and educational center operated. It is clear from the results of archaeological research; the monastery was founded in VI-VII centuries.

Prince Hassan Jalal, the son of the dynasty Mehranies Cross Vaktang construction work carried out in the territory of the complex, Arzu Khatun and her two sons in 1214 in memory of her husband Vaktang church was built in the complex.

On the stone facade of the church of Prince Vaktang east, south facade of the two sons of the desired khatun engraved images. Alban church was built by the Prince of neighboring nations, according to the architectural characteristics of the different churches. [7, 196].

This monument is located in the Khojavand region of the Albanian church. IV century monastery complex Amaras are many sources. Amaras restored by princes of the Church of the Cross in the ninth century, has been reconstructed in the XIII century, has become a monastic complex. The church is rectangular in plan structure built of neatly cut white stones.

Stones on the roof of a six-column rises Raton. And four circular towers in a rectangular courtyard that surrounds the monastery walls were built of rough-hewn stones.

The walls of the fortress was built in the courtyard adjacent to the residential and commercial

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premises. The narrow window above the entrance of the church facade, made of a cross on it and a large bas-relief.

Yelisey who made great contributions to the memory of the apostolic spreading of church over the centuries, many temples have been built in the country. One of the adults in these days to come, the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Agdam Elysee

monastery complex. 2000 meters above sea level, surrounded by high walls built on top of a mountain, the monastery complex was founded in the fifth century. Cross the extensive construction work was carried out in the principality, the head of the church, six small church, built several houses and farm buildings.

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