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**TÍTULO:** La idea de independencia en la literatura de la República Democrática de Azerbaiyán (1918-1920).

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**RESUMEN:** El movimiento ilustrado, que comenzó en la segunda mitad del siglo XIX, jugó un papel importante en la autodeterminación nacional del pueblo azerbaiyano, en la consolidación de la idea de independencia nacional, en la transformación de la independencia y el nacionalismo en una ideología nacional. El profundiza en estos aspectos.

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** idea, independencia, literatura, nacionalidad, turcos.

**TITLE:** The idea of independence in the literature of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918-1920).

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**ABSTRACT:** The enlightened movement, which began in the second half of the 19th century, played an important role in the national self-determination of the Azerbaijani people, in the consolidation of the idea of national independence, in the transformation of independence and nationalism into a national ideology. The articles deepens on these aspects.

**KEY WORDS:** idea, independence, literature, nationality, Turks.

## **INTRODUCTION.**

The collapse of the Tsarist empire, which has become quite backward in the globalization process, lost its political and economic fiasco in the First World War, gained a reputation as an international prison of "people" gave the Russian imperialist impetus a boost. it even had to be left out of the international arena in an attempt to prevent it.

Azerbaijani intellectuals, who have passed a great historical path from the Islamic-eastern context to the understanding of national identity and have embraced the ideology of national independence, have also made use of these historic circumstances to expose the nation's claim and will.

On May 28, 1918, the Azerbaijani people achieved such a statehood that it could be considered a miracle not only for the East but for the West itself. Declaring independence of Tbilisi city, the People's Republic of Azerbaijan soon moved to Ganja and made its name as the first capital of the ancient Ganja republic. The APC could only move to today's capital on September 17, when Baku was freed from the Armenian-Dashnak forces.

## **DEVELOPMENT.**

The name of the founders of the Republic was known to the people long ago. From the declaration of independence until June 18, 1918, the role of parliament was still carried out by the Interim National Council, which was established on May 27 of that year and headed by Rasulzade.

On December 7, 1918, the first speaker of the parliament was elected AM Topchubashov, his deputy HB Agayev and his secretary Rahim Vekilov. Its main staff consisted of 44 members of the former National Council and 36 Muslim MPs from Hasan bey Zardabi's efforts to educate the nation resulted in the beginning of the 20th century with three major tasks:

- Freedom from feudal bondage and ignorance.
- The liberation of the people from imperial bondage.
- Determination of the basic principles of the ideas of national statehood.

For the first task, "Molla Nasreddin", the intellectuals gathered around him and other press agencies writing in the same style were very effective. Directed by Ali bey Huseynzade, "Fyuzat" and the futurists, along with ideological searches for the second and third mission, work on identifying the national-ethnic and national cultural identity of the people, and on the other hand, the political momentum of the world.

In addressing the inability of the nation to maintain its existence alone, they were engaged in reaffirming the importance of unification; thus, at the beginning of the 20th century came another idea - Turanship - and we can say with full responsibility that Azerbaijan has never lived as rich in ideas as in the early 20th century (Gultakin A. 1999).

### **Cities and accidents through the lines of former national committees in parliament.**

The People's Republic of Azerbaijan, along with restoring ancient traditions of statehood in line with the genetic memory, ethnic-cultural values and national-spiritual practices of the nation, is an artistic and ideological idea of art and literature, with its democracies, legal principles, and most importantly, the concept of people's power.

In 1917-1918, literature was the first light of the dark, an expression of the nation's joy and excitement. Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh wrote in his article "Modern Azerbaijani Literature": "Literature translates to this excitement, lives in the excitement and joy of approaching national independence days, and expresses great hope in all its sensitivity" (Rasulzade M. 1991) Rasulzadeh in the days of the article "the poet Aliusif, who died in the deep tundra of the cold Siberia, the martyrs of the homeland, not surviving the brutal torture of the Soviet slaves". The following are examples of his activities.

They say that in the ghostly East of the desert, from the very beginning, roses and lizards will open.  
It's in the warm, gloomy nights of dark night.

The diamond will give birth to the stars, and the stars will shine on the horizon. They are said to be  
in the country of the Turks of Azerbaijan.

### **The old fire was still burning.**

In the past, this is the country of the East Kaaba. He will also make the sanctuary a sanctuary.

At that time, the Azerbaijani literature showed its greatest heroism in the struggle for national identity through the struggle, not only with the political power of Azerbaijan, but also for its independence. Mammad Amin Rasulzade, who accurately evaluated the role of literature in defeating the ideology of the people, wrote in an article entitled "Salvation Day" in 1919: "Literature is known to be the act of nationalism and the seeds of independence. O lyred poets and writers of the nation! Imitate the motives, motives and intentions of the nation, and instill in their engineer the love of the nation, the love of the homeland, the love of freedom" (Encyclopedia of the People's Republic of Azerbaijan, Vol. 2, Vol.).

It was not a matter of order, decision, decree, that the minds of those who lived in captivity, who were corrupted by ideological and thought-provoking countries, were able to sow the seeds of love and freedom. In this regard, MA Rasulzadeh wrote a very general summary: "Freedom and independence are achieved through literature and art, not by the main threads" (Rasulzadeh M., 1950). "The holding of a meeting of the literary union of the Green Pencil on August 26, 1919, and the presence and address of MA Rasulzadeh, also testified to the national state's concern for literature and literary figures.

The short-term measures taken by the PFP, and the great work it did, were designed to bring about fundamental changes in the national landscape - the transformation of medieval Azerbaijan into the modern world.

Declaration of the state language of Azerbaijan, expansion of the national press, establishment of Baku State University, establishment of the Azerbaijan State Theater, various societies and associations, etc. This meant that the PFC's effective activities were focused on strategic objectives. All this led to the emergence of new themes and content in the literature of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the emergence of distinct tendencies and styles around the idea of independence, and the development of romanticism along with the critical and enlightened realism.

Let's look at the themes of that time: the hymn of the independent Azerbaijan triad, the love for the national state, the protection and liberation of Azerbaijani lands from the Armenian occupation, the concerns about the fate of independence and many other issues. In his article: "Renaissance in the People's Republic: Literature, Language, Culture", Yashar Garayev rightly referred to this period as the summit of literature: "It is still a centuries-old history of Islam. after the three previous literary periods in the Azerbaijani literature rising to the stage, each of them comes to its final period (XX century) and reaches its peak - the years of the independent Azerbaijan state - in 1918-1920 (Garayev Y. 2016).

Although the republic had its own great prose and dramatics of the era, poetry was more successful in this period (Ahmedov B. 2011). Lyrical poetry, which portrays every change in life swiftly and with great enthusiasm, seeks to spread the word to the hearts and ideologies of national independence. Muhammad Hadi, Hussein Javid, Abdulla Shaig, Jafar Jabbarli, Ahmed Javad, Umgülsum Sadigzadeh, Ali Yusif and others at this time urged the people to enjoy this divine blessing. In general, the poetry of the Republican period is summarized by researchers in terms of theme and problematics as follows:

1. Democracy, independence, and impressions of these attributes.
2. Poetic fabrics that are far from national thinking do not sound as a theme or problem.

All the attributes of the republic, the flag, the newly formed structures of the state; in a word, were the main line of literary texts, with each creation and success of the poets. At the same time, "... the Armenian revolt of Karabakh, the brutal murder and destruction of civilians in Azerbaijan, the Dashnaks' historical monuments in Baku, the burning of science and culture centers, the events of March 28-31, the martyrdom and heroism of the Turkic past and Islamic history are to be remembered; an expression of anxiety and apprehension from the black fog approaching from the north and threatening to overthrow the homeland" (Garayev Y., 2016). It was a leading subject of literature. The most peculiarity of poetry of this period was the transformation of events into a poetic fact without recollection (Javanshir J. 2013).

As we know, on November 9, 1918, the PFP Parliament made a decision on our three- color (blue, green and red) flag with a crescent and octagon star, and it began to wave for the first time in those days. This event immediately inspired the prominent Azerbaijani writer, poet and playwright J.Jabbarly to create the poem "The Flag of Azerbaijan". The poem draws more attention from the historical point of view of color symbolism:

This month, the Star Dyes Congress, what to say; Let us say:

This is a Turkic badge of blue paint, Must be a Turkish boy.

Green paint is an unbreakable belief in Islam, It should be filled with hearts.

The Declaration of the Honor of Freedom, Culture must be learned.

The eight-pointed star also had an eight-letter fire.

Although the PFP's flag appeared as the flag of the national Azerbaijani state, Jabbarli sought to direct the visionaries and people of the nation to the ideology of the era, praising it as a symbol of Turanism and Turkicism. Jabbarly's poems "My Favorite", "Flag", "My Favorite Country" "Hello" and other poems reflect the revolutionary and romantic atmosphere of the time and give the artistic hymn of independence of Azerbaijan.

In the early years of the expansion of the national movement, Jafar Jabbarly wrote plays such as the "Trablis War" and "Edirne Conquest", reflecting the revolutionary historical events in Turkey, the struggle of the Turkish people to protect their sovereignty and territory.

The romantic poems of Muhammad Hadi during this period suddenly became so strong that the motives of the struggle became so strong that we were inspired to write down the name of a soldier and martyr who fought for the Republic from heaven to earth.

In poems such as "Soldiers, Volunteers", "Our Honor", "In the spirit of our heroism", he calls on the people to fight for the protection of national freedom, and the shedding of blood is an eternal history.

In the poem "The Sacred Heart of Our Lady", he speaks of the bloody crimes committed by Armenian Dashnaks in 1918, the Armenian-Muslim tragedy, the innocent blood shed, and the grave of our martyrs (Rasulzadeh M.1991).

Your tomb is a mighty nation.

These words are the truth from my heart. My nation will never forget you.

Be assured of this, adornment is a wild tragedy.

This nation has come to you with a vital name - Purigbal. This nation has been honored with you.

We also see this idea in Abdullah Shaik's poems. On the one hand, he calls on the nation to fight for independence, to protect the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, on the other hand, reminding him that he is a Turk and expresses his regret over the inability of the Turks to this day. His poems "Turan in Araz", "Turkish Nativity Group", "How long have you been late?", "In the face of a tragedy", "When the new moon is born" and "Marsh" are reflected in the poems. The poet calls the Republican army to victory in the poem "Marsh" and calls for determination on the way to the homeland (Rasulzadeh M. 1991).

I am a Turkish boy, this is the way of the nation, Our history is full of glory, triumph. Walking forward, driving, soldier of the nation, The past is glorious, triumphant, we stand back, Lightning

eyes to the enemy, who is crying blood.

What is cowardly, lowly, treacherous in this square.

To the Turkish army, to the martyrs, to the Azerbaijani flag, to the flag of the Nile, to the English, to Istanbul, to Baku, and so on.

One of the main activities of Ahmad Javad, who is also the author of poems and known as an independent poet, is to write the PFC anthem with Uzeyir Hajibeyov. His poems, "One Snow Rises" and the flag that never goes down, our people who fought in the final battle against those who tried to download it, its fate and so on, reflected.

The winds of Turkistan kissed his forehead, Talking about the date, flag!

Contrary to the three colors, Won't you send a wound, flag!

Ahmad Jawad, the independent, has praised the People's Republic of Azerbaijan as his baby boy from the first days, and has created a very lively and happy dialogue with the inspirational mermaid in his poem "What Did You Get" on May 28th:

In the time of your power overflowing, you were made by the angelic laughter! With the hand of a magic brush,

You were created from the stance of the Ahlu!.

The hatred of the Russian Empire, which re-occupied the country, is extremely strong in the work of Ahmad Javad. We hear the silent cry of a soul that has lost its freedom and independence from Goygol's poem, but cannot reconcile with it (Ahmedov H. 2014).

One of the talented poets of the AXC era was the wife of Sayid Hussein, a relative of Rasul Raszade, and most importantly, Ms. Umgulsum Sadigzadeh, whom the Bolshevik government failed to overcome. Born around Baku in 1900, U.Sadykzadeh has been in the media since the age of 14 in such media as "Open Word", "Birlik", "Igbal", "Yeni Igbal", "Istiqlal", "Azerbaijan", "Literature". He began to publish poetic examples. Having greeted the People's Republic of Azerbaijan with great



enthusiasm, Umgülsum Sodigzade gained freedom and independence in his poems: "Soldier's Mother", "Draw, Drop", "May One Day", "Daddy's Song", "Our Country Hero".

There is love for his newly independent state, concern for the future of the motherland, love for the Turkish army, who came to his people in difficult times, trying to save him from the enemy's clan, and his sense of independence. The causes of this collapse, the tragedies and historical injustices are widespread in U.Sadiqzadeh's aftermath of the ISF. Umgulsum was one of the first poets to raise their voice against the Russian invasion and the first cry of the flag's downfall. His poems "Hijran" and "Walking Flag" are one of the first bold works in the Azerbaijani literature against Bolshevik invasion. In the poem: "When I Flag", the poet described the fall of the three-colored flag as the extinguishing of the nation's quarry:

My poor flag,

download, do you die?

That poisonous rosary, which destroys you, He who eats the truth,

savages, gods I also burn

put off, do I die?

Was it a painting I was seeing?

Is the door of the Turkic people bound to me?" (Ahmedov H. 2014).

But these poems, expressing deep sorrow, grief, and spiritual pain, did not create a pessimism in the poet, who believed that one day the fire would again shine in the hearts of the nation, and that the flag would rise again:

... O windy wind from the icy north! Fingerprints, fireworks,

Although there is some hesitation in another poem on this subject, the desire for freedom, the passion for independence, is in doubt:

Will my sun not give birth again?

Will the darkness not choke the darkness? Will the shadows not dawn?

I asked, they said they would not give up hope.

The poet, who was arrested in 1937, was only released in 1945. The letters he wrote during his eight-year prison term were published in 2015 by the Art.az website (Ahmedov H. 2016).

One of the poets who sang with enthusiasm was Gultak's signature talented pen. MA Rasulzadeh evaluated his poems as works of national liberation and included the poems "Flag and independence" and "Hell, hell". He wrote in *Modern Azerbaijani Literature*: "The poem is released from the Bolshevik censorship, which introduces us to the true heroism of these brave men, who, with great hopes for the bright future of the nation, bear the tension of the struggle". In this literature, Independence, the soul of the nation in which he lives; Independence, that happiness, life, triumph, honor, glory. Independence is a torch of love that never goes out.

Fighting in the hearts, even if it goes out of sight,

The writings of the fiery poet bearing the name of Gultekin are of particular importance. In Gultaki's poems, we see the true, national-revolutionary struggles (Rasululzade M. 1991).

Most of the researchers, including Ali Shamil, who has spent many years investigating the life and creativity of Gultaki, are known as Amin Abidin Gultakin, a well-known scholar, literary critic, educator and victim of the 1937 repression. "Gultekin" (Gultakin A. 1999).

As a descendant of the late Baku khan Huseynqulu khan, Abid studied his first school education from his mother, Reyhan khanum, and nationalism from his brother, Allabbas Muznib. A. Abidin, who was the editor and editor of A. Muznib, was 20 when he founded the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. During this time, he wrote patriotic poems, sang independence and the first democratic state of the East (Gultakin-Amin A. 1999), but his most poetic poems were the National Democratic Republic. Written during and after his occupation, the poet expresses his strong opposition to repression, persecution and imprisonment.

Despite all the claims of the researchers, no source can be found that Gultaki is the same person as Amin Abid (Ahmedov B. 2011). Researcher Ali Shamil explained this: "MA Rasululzadeh, Mammadmadez, A. Jafaroglu Amin Abidi didn't even put a mark on Gultaki's identity to protect them from the Soviet invasion. Therefore, they did not know that Amin Abidin Gultakin was in Azerbaijan. Abid has written a poem signed by Guttke while he was working to protect against irritability and wrote poems with his signature and cooperated with the New Caucasus, in Ghazi, in Erzurum" (Jalil J. 2013).

In poetry, Huseyn Javid, Ali Shovgi Mammad Said Ordubadi, Aligulu Gamkusar, Davud Agamirzadeh and other artists gave a general overview of the period when the People's Republic existed. It is represented by the pen of well-known writers. Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, referring to the problems of female freedom, ignorance and feudal rhetoric ("Consul's wife", "Khan's glorification", "Butcher"), in his "Zirrama" story, criticized the loss of national identity and libertarians.

A. Hakverdiyev's "Mirza Safar", Sayid Hussein's "A Memorable Remembrance" and "Ismaili" stories give a realistic picture of the era, turning those who do not understand independence, those who live far away from national bias, into their own small interests. Seyed Hussein in the Ismaili story tells that he has metaphorically created the image of his native land, which is connected with his soul and soul.

In the novel "Heroes of the Century" by Abdullah Shaig, who has always been active in his work, the First World War, the Decline of Tsarist Russia, the October Revolution, and more. The events of that time, in which the idea of national independence was strengthened in the minds of the younger generation, prepared for the struggle and so on. Historical facts are based on the imagination of the writer and gained fictional content (Abdulla Sh. 2005, p.232).

It should also be noted that as part of the novel was written in the Republican period, events that took place during that period were also in the spotlight. Writer Agababa Yusifzade's novel "The Wing of the Wing" depicts the suffering of the people, the nation, and the ideas of freedom and prosperity of the motherland are highlighted. Researchers say Hussein Javid's "Devil" tragedy "stems from the overall spirit and essence of the events that have taken place these years". On the other hand, the Devil is looking for ways to save Hussein Javid Turan: "In this most poignant revolutionary work, the poet places a special emphasis on the notion of motherhood and nationalism and Turks. Only one sword is enough to save Turan.

Turan is more powerful than the sword,

Only culture, culture, culture! (Rasulzadeh M.1991).

Among the literary monuments of this period, we should especially note the play by Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, "Mother's Book", which contains ideas of national unity and spiritual integrity. According to the great thinker, it is impossible for a nation without unity and integrity to have economic, political, moral power, and long standing on the historical stage. The playwright was able to focus on the bitter signs of slavery and the enslavement of the nation in the role of Rustam bey, Mirza Mohamedali, Samad Vahid, the children of a single mother in the play. At the same time, the author was not content with focusing on the savage qualities of the nation, but showed them how to get rid of these disasters".

Mirzabala Mammadzade, one of the selfless representatives of the People's Republic of Azerbaijan, the ideologue of MA Rasululzade, joined the struggle for the consolidation of the independent Azerbaijan state (May 28, 1918) until the end of his life. Under his editorship, the Young People's Magazine was published, and the book "Between Two Revolutions" (1918) was released in Tbilisi. M. Mammadzade did not even write his pen at that time. On September 16, 1919, his play "Fight for Baku" was staged on the Azerbaijani theater.

Azerbaijani literary criticism and literary criticism has also come a long way in the republic. “This peculiarity is due, first of all, to the urgency of the analysis and research of literary heritage in the context of national-theoretical thought, as well as to the problems of literary criticism. In the Republic, significant steps were taken to study the classical literary legacy on the one hand, and the modern literary process, on the other hand, it was well appreciated, and some work was done to investigate the theoretical and aesthetic problems of the literature.

During the republic, Seyed Hussein created the “Green pen” literary and scientific society. This community includes Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh, Hussein Javid, Seyed Hussein, Najaf bey Vazirov, Uzeyir Hajibeyov, Abdulla Shaig, Ahmed Javad, Jafar Jabbarli, Salman Mumtaz, Ali Yusif and other intellectuals. Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli also gave valuable works to Azerbaijani literary criticism. The monograph "A Look at Azerbaijani Literature" published in Istanbul in 1919 is distinguished by its scientific and theoretical significance.

Firidun bey Kocharli publishes “Literature of Azerbaijani Theater” in Tbilisi in Russian. F. Kocharli began his scientific career at a time when social and political tensions in Russia were exacerbated, and the desire for independence in the outlying region was on the rise, as the central government weakened considerably. At the same time, the national consciousness in Azerbaijan was also strengthened by dramatics, prose, poetry and so on. It also makes you feel better, literature is enriched with ideas, and the number of newspapers and magazines published in our language, it has grown rapidly.

Well-known scientist Firudin bey Kocharli writes about the systematic study of the history of Azerbaijani literature during this period. He writes "Azerbaijani Literature". In his works, Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli expresses his theoretical views on Nasimi, Abbasgulu Aga Bakikhanov, Mirza Fatali Akhundov, Kasim Bey Zakir, Mirza Alekper Sabir and other poets and artists; specially appreciating the legacy of Fatali Akhundov; Y. Chamanzaminli wrote about it: "For the first time, the sense of

nationalism has aroused in this writer, and the Criticism of the Renaissance begins with the works of Mirza Fatali (Ahmedov H. 2014).

Adilkhan Ziyadkhan, a researcher of the republican period, "Historical, literary and political information about Azerbaijan" (1919), emphasizes the importance of the involvement of our writers in Arabic and Persian as an integral part of our national literature: The analysis of the context of the literary-culturological and socio-political environment in which the creativity of individual classics is linked has enabled the emergence of regional shades of national literature as a whole”, along with all of these, Alimardan bay Topchubashov, Jeyhun bey Hajibayli and others.

Azerbaijani intellectuals have also published a number of articles and books in Europe to promote Azerbaijani literature and culture.

## **CONCLUSIONS.**

In short, the 23-year-old Azerbaijani People's Republic, Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh said that not only the nation did enjoy independence and freedom, but it also gave way to a revolutionary breakthrough in public consciousness, morality, literature, art and culture. Even though the most totalitarian regime had launched all repressive machines, They could not erase it from memory. Though the books, newspapers and articles written were burned and destroyed, the seeds of independence and hearts sank in the minds and hearts of the independent Azerbaijan Republic.

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