
**ARMENIAN CIVILIZATIONAL HERITAGE VERSUS TURKISH-
AZERBAIJANI FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY
AND HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY**

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Armenia's strategic position, rich natural resources, military-economic might, high level of cultural achievements greatly contributed to the development of Armenian civilizational values, owing to more than five millennia-old ethno-spiritual, cultural and social-political roots of the Armenian statehood in the Armenian Highland, attested to by the archaeological and architectural monuments, and town building, cuneiform, ancient and medieval written and other historic sources.

Armenia is the cradle of the Armenian nation and world civilization, according to the historical archaeological and ethno-cultural investigations¹. The French exegete Rev. Père Dom Augustin Calmet wrote: "L'Arménie revendique pour elle l'honneur d'avoir été le pays choisi par Dieu pour y créer l'Eden; aux sources de ces quatre fleuves... Noé sortit de l'arche et descendit jusqu'au pied du mont Ararat... L'Arménie doit être considérée comme le berceau du monde"².

While visiting the Armenian Congregation of the Mkhitarists on St. Lazarus Island in Venice, George Gordon Byron being inspired by Armenian culture and in particular its literary heritage, began to learn the Armenian language. Lord Byron wrote about Armenians and Armenia: "Whatever may have been their destiny - and it has been bitter – whatever it may be in future, their country must ever be one of the most interesting on the globe; and perhaps their language only requires to be more studied... It is a rich language... If the Scriptures are rightly understood, it was in Armenia that Paradise was placed... It was in

¹ Հայկական լեռնաշխարհը Հայոց և համաշխարհային քաղաքակրթության բնօրրան [Հայագիտական գիտաժողով (13-15.XI.2003), զեկուցումների ժողովածու, ՀՀ ԳԱԱ պատմության ինստիտուտ, Ե., 2004]: Danielyan E., *Les conséquences politiques de la position stratégique de l'Arménie dans l'économie du monde ancien et médiéval – Armeniaca. Publications de l'Université de Provence, 2004, pp. 202-227 et al.*

² *Dictionnaire historique, archéologique, philologique, géographique et littéral de la Bible par le Rév. Père Dom Augustin Calmet (1672-1757), quatrième édition, publiée par M. l'abbé Migne, tome premier, Paris, 1846, p. 590. The Portuguese poet Luís de Camões (1524-1580) in a poetic spirit of the Bible's perception wrote:*

*"...And those who cultured fair Armenia's lands
Where from the sacred mount two rivers flow,
And what was Eden to the Pilgrim shew..."*

(Luís de Camoens, The Lusiad; or the Discovery of India. An epic poem, transl. from Portuguese by W. J. Mickle, London, 1877, p. 118). Luís de Camões was referring to the Paradise, sacred Mount Ararat and headwaters of the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers.

Armenia that the flood first abated, and the dove alighted”³.

S. N. Glinka comprehended the ancient history of Armenia in the context of spiritual perception of the cradle of mankind “on the summits of the Armenian mountains according to the Biblical and folk traditions”⁴.

David Marshall Lang wrote in the same spirit: “The ancient land of Armenia is situated in the high mountains... Although Mesopotamia with its ancient civilizations of Sumeria⁵ and Babylon, is usually considered together with Egypt as the main source of civilized life in the modern sense, Armenia too has a claim to rank as one of the cradles of human culture. To begin with, Noah’s Ark is stated in the Book of Genesis to have landed on the summit of Mount Ararat, in the very centre of Armenia.... Again, Armenia has a claim on our attention as one of the principal homes of ancient metallurgy, beginning at least five thousand years ago. Later on, Armenia became the first extensive kingdom to adopt Christianity as a state religion pioneering a style of Church architecture which anticipates our own Western Gothic”⁶. Among the best five monuments of Armenian architectural art included in the list of world architectural masterpieces Charles Diehl mentioned the churches of Sourb Khatch (the Holy Cross) on the island of Aghtamar, St. Hripsime in Ejmiatsin, St. John the Baptist of Gandzasar, the Haghpat monastery and the Cathedral church of Ani⁷.

In the concept of *civilization* a paramount significance is attributed to culture. According to O. Spengler: “Every Culture has its own Civilization... The Civilization is the inevitable destiny of the Culture...”⁸. More complete meaning of civilization has been defined by W. Durant: “Civilization is social order promoting cultural creation. Four elements constitute it: economic provision, political organization, moral traditions, and the pursuit of knowledge

³ *Lord Byron’s Armenian Exercises and Poetry. Venice: in the Island of St. Lazzaro, 1870, pp. 8, 10-12.*

⁴ *Глинка С. Н. Обзорение истории армянского народа, ч. II, М., 1832, с. III.*

⁵ *W. Durant mentioned Armenia as one of the countries whence the Sumerians (moving “through northern Mesopotamia down the Euphrates and the Tigris...”) could come to Sumer (Will Durant. The Study of Civilization. Part I, Our Oriental Heritage, New York, 1954, pp. 118-119).*

⁶ *David M. Lang, Armenia Cradle of Civilization. London, 1970, p. 9. Since the 18th century the term civilization has been brought into scientific use at the junction of economic, spiritual-cultural and social concepts in the general system of philosophy with reference to the certain epochs of the history of mankind (Marquis de Mirabeau. L’ami des hommes, ou Traité de la population, tome premier, Hambourg, 1759, p. 341, Adam Ferguson. An Essay on the History of Civil Society. Edinburgh, 1767, pp. 2, 311, 357, et al). A.V Smirnov noted that it is wrong to translate the Arab word umran (used by Ibn-Khaldun, 1332-1406) in the meaning of “civilization” or “culture”, “as it is accepted in foreign and partially our literature”. He offered to translate it as “обустроенность” (Смирнов А. В. Ибн Халдун и его “новая наука” (Историко-философский ежегодник 2007, М., 2008, с. 159-186) - “necessary facilities”.*

⁷ *Թորամանյան Թ., Նյութեր հայկական ճարտարապետության պատմության, աշխատությունների երկրորդ ժողովածու, Ե., 1948, էջ 25:*

⁸ *Spengler O. The Decline of the West, Vol. 1: Form and Actuality, 1945, New York, pp. 31-32.*

and arts. It begins where chaos and insecurity end”⁹. A. Toynbee noted: “The cultural elements are the essence of a civilization”¹⁰.

Cultures, as important constituents of civilizations bridge them due to their immanent creative potential¹¹. Meanwhile, according to some modern theories, the increase of the conflict of cultures together with the tendency of turning into the clash of civilizations is taking place in the world¹². But as follows from the critical approach of H. Köchler, “the notion of a *clash* has been deliberately conjured to enable the centres of power in the West to preserve and perpetuate their hegemony”¹³.

In contrast to creative and constructive elements of civilization, destructive forces have blackened the history of mankind, reversing the idea of the world civilizational progress and having damaging consequences for civilization¹⁴. It is necessary to take into consideration that the deep-rooted cultures do not come into collision with each other, but enriching mutually, contribute to the treasury of world culture¹⁵. It is possible to speak about competitiveness of cultures due to diversities in their originalities and specifics, but cultures, as basic ingredients of civilizations do not initially contain the elements of clash or destruction. The states which choose the way of aggression, conquest, and colonization, extremely politicize ideological processes, falsify history, violate, deform, and destroy the field of cultural creation. Consequently the expansionist policy determines violent exploitation and disablement of cultural spheres resulting in “Cultural Extinction/Ethnocide: forced assimilation by prohibition of mother tongue, religion and cultural ways of expression, and denial of the existence of whole peoples in the public life of a state”¹⁶. Thus, in such conditions destructive forces appear because of lack of cultural factors. The destruction of the Armenian masterpieces of architecture in Western Armenia

⁹ Durant W., *op. cit.*, p. 1.

¹⁰ Toynbee A., *A Study of History*, vol. II, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto, 1955, pp. 1, 57.

¹¹ It is observed that the road to peaceful future of peoples lies through cultural creation and cooperation along with preservation of national originality (see: Yakunin V. I., Chandra J. K., Papanicolaou N., *Dialogue of Civilizations in the Contemporary Epoch*, Englewood, NJ, 2008, p. 23). The study of the main components of civilization allows to consider dialogue of civilizations in the context of contemporary tendencies of geopolitical processes (Danielyan E. L., *Civilization's Theory in Geopolitical Conceptions. – 21st CENTURY*, N1, 2009, pp. 57-72).

¹² Huntington S. P., *The Clash of Civilizations. Foreign Affairs*. 1993, v. 72, N 3, pp. 1-3. Huntington S., *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*, New York, 1996.

¹³ Köchler H., “The Clash of Civilizations Revisited”, in H. Köchler and G. Grabher, “Civilizations: Conflict or Dialogue?”, Vienna, 1999, pp. 17-21. *Power and Justice in International Relations. Interdisciplinary Approaches to Global Challenges*, Austria, 2009, Forward, p. XV.

¹⁴ Cf. Fussell P. *The Great War and Modern Memory*, New York, 1975, p. 8.

¹⁵ Danielyan E. L. *The Historical Significance of Armenian Writing, Original and Translated Literature as an Aspect of the Dialogue of Civilizations – A paper read at the World Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations”, Rhodes Forum, VII Annual Session, October 8-12, 2009, Greece. – 21st CENTURY*, N 1, 2010, pp. 25-35.

¹⁶ “International Day of the World's Indigenous People”, 9 August, <http://www.acpp.org/sevents/0809.html>

and Armenian Kilikia (Cilician Armenia) is continuation of the Armenian Genocide.

France, Great Britain and Russia asserted in their joint declaration, dated 24 May 1915, that "... in the presence of these new crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization, the Allied Governments publicly inform the Sublime Porte that they will hold personally responsible for the said crimes all members of the Ottoman Government as well as those of its agents who are found to be involved in such massacres ..."¹⁷.

The nomadic Turks had no idea about *homeland* in the lands occupied by them. In 1913, a series of conferences was organized "to imbue citizens" with "Ottoman patriotism" by fabricating the idea of "homeland" ("vatan")¹⁸. The Turkish expansionist-genocidal policy had already been in the process¹⁹ of committing the Armenian Genocide in western parts of the indigenous Armenian people's Homeland – Western Armenia and Kilikia (Cilicia).

On 11 January 1917, the Allies in their reply to President Woodrow Wilson recalled "the massacres of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians..." and claimed "the liberation of peoples lying beneath the murderous tyranny of

¹⁷ *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Development of the Laws of War*, London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1948, p. 35; **William A. Shabas**. *Genocide in International Law, The Crime of Crimes*. National University of Ireland, Galway. Cambridge, 2000, p. 16, **Yu. Barsegov**. "The Armenian Genocide—Crime against Humanity: On the Legitimacy of the term and juridical qualification", Yerevan, 1990. *The joint declaration of the Allied Governments is the first official recognition and condemnation of the Armenian Genocide*.

¹⁸ **Behlül Özkan**. "From the Abode of Islam to the Turkish Vatan. The Making of a National Homeland in Turkey", Yale University Press, 2012, pp. 56-101. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1npj3c> Özkan's works (see also his "Who Gains from the "No War No Peace" Situation? A Critical Analysis of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict". – *Geopolitics*, No. 3, Jul 2008) are in accordance with official false, biased and disinformation propaganda of Turkey and Azerbaijan.

¹⁹ The Turkish state genocidal policy and actions intensified in the late 19th [the massacres of more than 300.000 Armenians in Western Armenia and other areas occupied by the Ottoman Empire (**Wintle W. J.**, *Armenia and Its Sorrows*. 1896; *The Armenian massacres 1894-1896: U.S. media testimony*, Detroit, 2004, et al.)] and early 20th cc. [in 1909, Kilikia: 35.000 Armenians were massacred in and around Adana) (**Գասպարյան Ռ.**, *Հայկական կոտորածները Գիլկիայում*, Ե., 2005, **Simonyan H.**, *The Destruction of Armenians in Cilicia*, April, 1909, London, 2012)] culminating in the Armenian Genocide (more than 1,5 million Armenians were killed and eight hundred thousand deported) 1915-1923 in Western Armenia, Kilikia, some regions of Eastern Armenia, the Armenian-populated areas of Asia Minor [**Թէոդիկ**, *Ամենուն տարեցոյցը*, 1915, Թ. տարի, Բ. հրատ., Հայէջ, 2009, **Horton G.** *The Blight of Asia. An Account of the Systematic Extermination of Christian Populations by Mohammedans and of the Culpability of Certain Great Powers; with the True Story of the Burning of Smyrna*. USA, 1926, **Kirakosyan J.**, *The Armenian Genocide: the Young Turks before the Judgment of History*, Madison, 1992, **Dadrian V.**, *The History of Armenian Genocide*, Oxford, 1995, *Геноцид армян: ответственность Турции и обязательства мирового сообщества*. Сост., отв. ред. **Ю. Г. Барсегов**, т. 1-2, М., 2002-2005, **Kirakosyan A.**, *The Armenian Question and the Armenian Genocide*, Yerevan, 2006, **A. de Zayas**. *The Genocide against the Armenians 1915-1923 and the Relevance of the 1948 Genocide Convention*, Beirut, 2010, **Safrastyan R.**, *Ottoman Empire: the Genesis of the Program of Genocide (1876-1920)*, Yerevan, 2011 et al.].

the Turks, and expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself radically alien to Western civilization”²⁰.

Continuing the Ottoman, Young Turk and Kemalist genocidal policy Turkish state-sponsored “research centres” falsify world history and particularly the history and the historical geography of Armenia. Falsification of the history of Armenia constitutes part of desperate attempts to deny the Armenian Genocide by successive regimes in Turkey. The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on December 9, 1948²¹ is a very important international document the vision of which Turkish rulers view with horror. They are scared of the recognition of the Armenian Genocide and the Armenian demand for the restoration of historical justice and the return of native lands - Western Armenia and Kilikia (occupied by Turkey). In relation to the Armenian Genocide reparations and restitutions²² A. de Zayas noted: “The Turkish State remains liable for the crimes committed by the Ottoman Empire... the obligation of the genocidal State to make reparation, does not lapse with time”²³.

The Atatürk sanctioned forgery “Turkish History Thesis”²⁴ - a fabrication of non-existent “ancient Turkish history” by misrepresentation of archaeological materials and consequently, complete distortion of ancient world history has been erroneously attributed to the so-called “nation-building projects”²⁵

²⁰ **The Mercury (Hobart)**. *Saturday, January 13, 1917, p. 7, Hacobian A. P. Armenia and the War. An Armenian's Point of View with an Appeal to Britain and the Coming Peace Conference. With a Preface by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, New York, Ch.III.* <http://www.gwpda.org/wwi-www/Armenia2/Armenia1.htm#3>

²¹ *United Nations — Treaty Series, 1951 pp. 278-322* <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%2078/volume-78-I-1021-English.pdf>

²² **Մարգարյան Վ.**, *Հայերի դեմ իրագործած ցեղասպանության համար թուրքիայի Հանրապետության միջազգային իրավական պատասխանատվության հիմքերը, եղանակները, ձևերը և տեսակները («Նորավանք» ԳԿՀ տեղեկագիր, 2006, N 1, էջ 76-86)*, **Henry Theriault**: *The Reparations Movement and the Meaningful Resolution of the Armenian Genocide.* - *The Armenian Weekly*, <http://www.armenianweekly.com/2010/05/06/reparations-2/>, **Մեղրոնյան Ա.**, *Հայոց պատմության դասերն ու պատգամները*, Ե., 2013, էջ 475, **Sassounian H.** *What's next on Armenian Genocide? Beyond recognition, towards restitution.* - *The Armenian Reporter*, <http://www.reporter.am/go/article/2013-05-28-what-s-next-on-armeniangenocide-beyond-recognition-towards-restitution> **Մարտիրոսյան Ա.**, *Հայոց ցեղասպանության հետևանքների հաղթահարման հիմնախնդիրներն ու պատմաիրավական հիմնավորումները*, Ե., 2014:

²³ **A. de Zayas**, *op. cit.*, pp. 12, 41.

²⁴ **Manvel Zulalyan** *demonstrated complete bankruptcy of Turkish falsification of the history of ancient and medieval Armenia* [**Զուլալյան Ա.**, *Հայոց պատմության խեղաթյուրումը արդի թուրք պատմագրության մեջ (հին և միջին դարեր)*, Ե., 1995]. **Clive Foss** *disclosing the fact of absolute distortion of world history by “Turkish History Thesis”, noted: “This might seem to be manifest nonsense, especially as it was obvious that Chinese and Indians were not Turks... Atatürk's accomplishments... owe much to the previous discredited regime, the CUP, the “Young Turks” who ran the country from 1908 until the end of the First World War”* [**Clive Foss**. “When Turks Civilized the World” (*History Today*, Vol. 55, 2005, pp. 13,16)].

²⁵ *Contrary to the Turkish propagandists' exaltations on behalf of “the efforts of the Republican elite for nation-building” to implant the “sense of Turkishness to its citizens”* (**Nesim Seker**. *Vision of Modernity in the Early Turkish Republic: an Overview* (*Historia Actual Online*,

influenced by “dominant ideologies of nationalism”²⁶. But in reality it was in line with the genocide ideology, because all the tricks with “Turkish state-building” have been motivated and led by discriminatory, violent and illegal actions prompted by the Turkey’s criminal attempt to deny the Armenian Genocide. Implementation of the idea of the formation of “the Turkish nation” in the fabricated “vatan” has become a Pan-Turkic ideological false report of the state policy of Turkey by distortion of history and historical geography. In continuation of the genocidal occupation and re-divisions of Western Armenia and Kilikia the present-day administrative division of Turkey had been established by the state-sponsored “First Geography Congress” in 1941²⁷, in line with implementation of the plan to cover up the Armenian Genocide. Another example of genocidal “territorial appropriation” propagandized in Turkey is the program of the “Turkish Geographical Society. Activity Report, 2010” which included a “three year plan” (2010-2013) of activities “in the homeland - Internal and East Anatolian, Black Sea Region Fieldwork”²⁸. It is seen that Western Armenia is presented falsely as “East Anatolian...”.

The negative characteristics given by European intellectuals²⁹ to Turks the present-day Turkish revisionists of history and their supporters try to present merely as a consequence of religious hatred, thus disguising all the atrocities inflicted upon the subjugated peoples by the Ottoman, the Young Turk and the Kemalist regimes and their followers.

The European Parliament in 1987 adopted the “Resolution on a political solution to the Armenian question” and recognized the Armenian Genocide, particularly noting: “The Turkish Government, by refusing to recognize the genocide of 1915, continues to deprive the Armenian people of the right to their own history, whereas the historically proven Armenian genocide has so far neither been the object of political condemnation nor received due

Núm. 14, Otoño, 2007, pp. 51-52. http://mercury.ethz.ch/serviceengine/Files/ISN/97976/ichaptersection_singledocument/65cef9ce-b5c2-4a32-9a80-99e4edf302c3/en/v1i14c5.pdf, E.J.Zürcher critically presented the principles of the ideology of Kemalism as the basis of formation of “the personality cult around Mustafa Kemal during and even more after his lifetime... Indoctrination in schools and universities focused on him to an extraordinary degree... It is still very much part of the official culture of Turkey”. Zürcher sharply criticized the “Turkish History Thesis” (Zürcher E. J. *Turkey: A Modern History*. London, New York, 1993, pp. 190, 199-200).

²⁶ **Asli Gür**. *Political Excavations of the Anatolian Past: Nationalism and Archaeology in Turkey (Controlling the Past, Owning the Future: The Political Uses of Archaeology in the Middle East*, Tuscon, 2010, p. 73).

²⁷ http://www.turkeyforyou.com/travel_turkey_geographical_regions

²⁸ Turkish geographical society, Activity report, 2010, p. 4 http://www.homeofgeography.org/uk/news_2011/Turkish%20GeogSoc_Report%202010.pdf

²⁹ It will suffice to remember the lines by Victor Hugo (“*Les Turcs ont passé là: tout est ruine et deuil*”) (Victor Hugo. *Oeuvres complètes. Poésie I*. Paris, 1985, *L’enfant*, p. 476) and Mark Twain (“*Abdul-Aziz, the representative of a people by nature and training filthy, brutish, ignorant, unprogressive, superstitious and a government whose Three Graces are Tyranny, Rapacity, Blood*”) (Mark Twain. *The Innocents Abroad*, New York, 1964, p. 75).

compensation...”³⁰. Especially since the 1980s the Turkish authorities while spending efforts to enter the European Community have been trying to change the extremely negative impression of the image of Turks. There are even attempts to look for the so-called “intellectual roots” of anti-European sentiments in Turkish politics and “finding” them in radical Turkish nationalism³¹. But, in reality, it is necessary to talk about the genocidal roots.

Turgut Özal during his premiership (1983–1989)³² personally became busy with the publishing of a politicized and falsified history book³³. Campaigning actively to bring Turkey into the European Community Özal surprised the world with his pseudo-historical book, which, as S. Vryonis remarked, “was not initially intended to recover, reconstruct, and explain history, but rather it is agonistic and aims to persuade Europe to accede to Turkey’s political and economic goals and desires. The work is hardly documented, and in the few instances where there is rudimentary documentation of sorts, they are bizarre and can best be described as distorted. The lack of scholarly documentation harmonizes with the fact that the book, which carries the name of Mr. Turgut Özal, then the prime minister of Turkey, is in effect a semi-official, state and party pronouncement on what the history of the Turks has been, is now, and will be in the future”³⁴.

R. W. Smith, Eric Markusen, Robert Jay Lifton noted: “From 1915 to 1917, the Young Turk regime in the Ottoman Empire carried out a systematic, premeditated, centrally-planned genocide against the Armenian people... Despite the vast amount of evidence that points to the historical reality of the Armenian genocide – eyewitness accounts, official archives, photographic evidence, the reports of diplomats, and the testimony of survivors – denial of the Armenian genocide by successive regimes in Turkey has gone on from 1915 to the present”³⁵. Gregory Stanton wrote: “**Denial**, the final stage of genocide is

³⁰ *European Parliament Doc. A2-33/87*. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/euro/pcc/aag/pcc_meeting/resolutions/1987_07_20.pdf

³¹ **Nergis Caneke and Tanil Bora**, *Intellectual Roots of Anti-European Sentiments in Turkish Politics: The Case of Radical Turkish Nationalism* (*Turkish Studies, Volume 4, Issue 1, 2003, p. 137*).

³² *In December 1986 the Turkish police arrested H. Potuğlu. S. Vryonis noted: “H. Potuğlu, the publisher of the Turkish edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, was arrested and charged in the courts as a propagandist who intended to destroy Turkish national sentiment. The prosecutor of the State Security asked for a penalty of between seven and one-half to fifteen years imprisonment. Her crime? An entry in the English version of the Encyclopaedia Britannica carried a footnote that read: “During the Crusades the mountainous region of Cilicia was under the hegemony of the Armenian Cilician kingdom”* (**Speros Vryonis Jr.** *The Turkish State and History: Clio Meets the Grey Wolf*, New York, 1993, pp. 107-108).

³³ **Özal T.**, *La Turquie en Europe*, Paris, 1988; **Özal T.**, *Turkey in Europe and Europe in Turkey*, Revised English edition, Nicosia, 1991.

³⁴ **Vryonis S.**, *op. cit.*, pp. 2-3.

³⁵ **Smith R. W., Markusen E., Lifton R. J.** *Professional Ethics and the Denial of Armenian Genocide*. - *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, V 9, N 1, Spring 1995, pp. 2-3, cf. **Raymond Kévorkian**. *The Armenian Genocide. A Complete History*, London-New York, 2011, p. 775.

best overcome by public trials and truth commissions, followed by years of education about the facts of the genocide, particularly for the children of the group or nation that committed the crime...³⁶.

The embodiment of fraud and ignorance the “Turkish History Thesis” has gained adherents among the centers and researchers cooperating with Turkey. For example, interpretations of archaeological materials are distorted by falsified toponymic terminology in some pseudo-scientific works, thus historic heritages of Western Armenia and Asia Minor ascribing to non-existent “ancient Turkey”³⁷.

The most overwhelming contradictions in abortive attempts of the Turkish falsifiers and their accomplices to “revise history” in accordance with their maniacal “visions” are determined by the fact that the ancestors of Turks, Seljuk and Oguz Turkic nomadic tribes³⁸ from the trans-Altai and trans-Aral regions³⁹ (the second half of the 60s of the 11th c.-12th c.) had violently invaded some territories of Western Asia, thus they had no relation to the ancient and medieval history and original toponymy of the western part of the Armenian Highland, Asia Minor, the territories on the left bank of the Kura⁴⁰ and other neighbouring lands. Since the beginning of their invasions until the present devastations, plunder and annihilation of Armenian historical monuments have been carried out on the lands occupied by those savage Turkic nomads and their

³⁶ G. Stanton, *The 8 Stages of Genocide*. <http://www.genocidewatch.org/images/8StagesBriefingpaper.pdf>. G. Stanton sharply criticized “the Turkish government’s proposal to set up an “historian’s commission” with half of the members appointed by the Turkish government and half by the government of the Republic of Armenia to “study” the facts of what occurred in 1915 – 1923. The problem with this proposal is that the Armenian genocide has been thoroughly documented and studied by genocide scholars, many of whom are not Armenian, and the historical record is unambiguous. In 1997, The International Association of Genocide Scholars declared unanimously that the Turkish massacres of over one million Armenians was a crime of genocide” (G. Stanton, *The Cost of Denial*. - Genocide Watch. The International Alliance to End Genocide, <http://www.genocidewatch.org/aboutus/thecostofdenial.html>).

³⁷ Seton Lloyd, *Ancient Turkey: a Traveller’s History*, New Edition, London, 1999, Antonio Sagona, *The Heritage of Eastern Turkey: From Earliest Settlements to Islam*, Melbourne, 2006, Sagona A., Zimansky P., “Ancient Turkey”, London, 2009.

³⁸ A. Palmer noted: “Originally the Turks were nomadic horsemen from Central Asia...” (Alan Palmer. *The Decline and Fall of the Ottoman Empire*, New York, 1994, p. 2). From the 14th century appeared “Osmanli” (corrupted into “Ottoman” in the languages of western Europe) dynasty (Ibid.). Their “eponym, ‘Osmān, was the son of a certain Ertoghul who had led into Anatolia (Asia Minor - E. D.) a nameless band of Turkish refugees: an insignificant fragment of the human wreckage...” (Toynbee A., *op. cit.*, p. 151).

³⁹ Voltaire (1694-1778) wrote: “If you have nothing to tell us except that one barbarian succeeded another on the banks of the Oxus and Jaxartes, what is that to us?” (Toynbee A., *Study of History*, vol. I, pp. 114-115).

⁴⁰ In ancient and medieval times, the boundary between Great Armenia and proper Aluank (the name is of the Armenian origin; in Greek and Latin sources is in the form of “Albania”) was along the Kura River [“Ἡ Μεγάλη Ἀρμενία περιορίζεται ἀπὸ μὲν ἄρκτων τῶ τε τῆς Κολχίδος μέρει καὶ Ἰβηρίας καὶ Ἀλβανίας κατὰ τὴν ἐκτεθειμένην διὰ Κύρου τοῦ ποταμοῦ γραμμὴν” – ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΥΦΗΓΗΣΙΣ, Parisiis, M DCCCXI, V.12.1; cf. *The Geography of Strabo*, Cambridge, Mass., London, in eight volumes, vol. V, 1954, XI, 14.4].

descendants⁴¹. Özal was aware of the fact that Seljuks were invaders (“The advance of the Seljuks into Anatolia after the battle of Malazgirt (1071)...”⁴²), but, demonstrating the Turkish falsified approach to geographic names, he, on the one hand, without differentiating the Armenian Highland from Asia Minor wrongly applied only the term “Anatolia”, and, on the other hand, used in distorted form (Malazgirt) the ancient Armenian city-name Manazkert (“built by Manaz” [abbreviated form of the name of *Manavaz*, the son of Haik Nahapet (Patriarch)⁴³]).

Turkish falsifiers distort and eradicate Armenian geographical terms and toponyms, “plagiarize” concepts that have no relation to their nomadic predatory past (which is full of the blood of millions of innocent victims), thus putting into circulation a fake “concept” of the Turkish “historical-civilizational role” contrary to their destructive role in world civilization. Özal, crushing all professional-historical and ethical-scientific conventions and rules, absurdly and ignorantly wrote: “In looking at our history as insider of Anatolia, we can claim to have lived on this land since the beginning of the Anatolian civilizations, for both culturally and demographically the preceding civilization has each time been carried over, at least to a certain extent, into the succeeding one. It was we, therefore, who brought about the Neolithic revolution. The Sumerians were also a people whose language was agglutinative like ours and had the most important word, namely God, in common with us...”⁴⁴. Turkey’s monstrous ambitions obsessively expressed by Özal in the field of appropriation of the roots of European civilization are as follows: “European civilization was born in Anatolia, which is Turkish, and therefore Europe is morally obliged to acknowledge its Anatolian-Turkish origins and by extension to include Turkey, the cradle of Western Civilization, as a full member of the European Community”⁴⁵. “The Greek Revolution in 1820 prompted European historians to regard mainland Greece as the starting point of their civilization, overlooking the cradle of the miracle...” – Özal arrogantly continued, – “No one in Western Europe can claim to be as Aegean as ourselves. To accept this fact, however, means that one first has to give up an ethnocentric perspective of history... A Europe capable of accepting Turkey as a full member of the Community will have risen above ethnocentrism... She will understand how illogical it is for a

⁴¹ *The Armenian Architecture: a Cultural Genocide*, Montreal: ANC of Canada, 2005 (photo documentary). Evidence of continuation of the programmed annihilation of the Armenian cultural heritage (by the sanctions of the criminal Turkish authorities) in Western Armenia are the turning of Surb Arakelots (Holy Apostles) Armenian Church into a mosque (<http://news.am/eng/news/-136463.html#>), the destruction of the old Armenian houses in Mush (in Taron gavar) in 2013 (<http://armenpress.am/eng/news/724842/historical-armenian-houses-of-mush-are-being-destroyed.html>), etc.

⁴² **Özal T.** *Turkey in Europe and Europe in Turkey*, pp. 77, 110, 115.

⁴³ **Սոփոկա Խորենացի**, *Պատմութիւն Հայոց*, Ե., 1991, էջ 38:

⁴⁴ **Özal T.**, *op. cit.*, p. 346.

⁴⁵ *Translated into English by S. Vryonis (op. cit., p. 4) from the French edition of Özal’s book.*

Europe not to include Anatolia, the cradle of civilization in the northern Mediterranean”⁴⁶.

The idea of civilization is completely alien to Turkey. The evidence of that are the Armenian Genocide, destruction and ruins of historical-architectural monuments, cultural-educational centers and cities, towns and villages in Western Armenia, Cilician Armenia and Armenian Mesopotamia as a result of military campaigns, conquests and genocidal actions organized and realized by the Ottoman, the Young Turk, the Kemalist regimes and their successors.

At the end of the 20th century, R. D. Kaplan travelling in Western Armenia, reached Trapezunt. He wrote that except for an occasional ruin “every trace of Armenian civilization has been erased...”⁴⁷.

An obvious case of the anti-civilizational two-faced policy of Turkey⁴⁸ in international affairs is the destruction of cultural-historical monuments in the occupied northern part of Cyprus. “Lobby for Cyprus”⁴⁹ published the following statement: “There is irony in the fact that while Istanbul basks in the limelight as Europe’s City of Culture for 2010, Turkey, an aspiring EU member, continues to vandalize and destroy Europe’s cultural and Christian heritage in Cyprus”⁵⁰.

Turkish prime minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in his opening statement at the Second Forum of “The Alliance of Civilizations” on April 6, 2009 in Istanbul (Constantinople), completely falsifying historic facts said: “... let me state with great happiness that this land has been rather the home of peace, tolerance, a culture of coexistence, mutual compassion and respect. Istanbul is the most obvious example of this. Istanbul not only connects two continents, namely, Europe and Asia; Istanbul is not only located at the intersection of Asia, Europe and Africa; Istanbul has also its proper place in the world as a city which embraces and harmonizes cultures, civilizations, races, religions and languages in the melting pot of history. Istanbul, named as the 2010 European Capital of Culture, continues to convey messages of compassion and tolerance throughout the world, as it has always done in history... The Hagia Sophia⁵¹ in

⁴⁶ **Özal T.**, *Turkey in Europe and Europe in Turkey*, pp. 347, 356.

⁴⁷ **Kaplan R.** *Eastward to Tartary*, New York, 2000, p. 318.

⁴⁸ *Contrary to fraudulent efforts of Turkey to deny the Armenian Genocide, on 28 February 2002 “European Parliament condemned the Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Turkey in 1915. The fifteen European Union member countries confirmed that Turkey followed a genocidal policy directed against the Armenian population early last century. The deputies of the European Parliament voted for the resolution passed earlier condemning the Armenian Genocide in Ottoman Turkey in 1915... The resolution new version contains a call on Turkey to lift the blockade against Armenia as well as to undertake other actual moves for joining the European Union”* (<http://www.panarmenian.net/eng/news/3954/>).

⁴⁹ *It is a non-party-political human rights NGO based in the UK with the aim of reuniting Cyprus. It was formed in 1992 and since its inception has campaigned against the invasion, occupation, ethnic cleansing and destruction of the cultural heritage of 37 per cent of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey* <http://www.lobbyforcyprus.org/aboutus.aspx>

⁵⁰ <http://www.lobbyforcyprus.org/statement.aspx?id=870>

⁵¹ *After closing (October 2011) to the public for several days “Hagia Sophia was reopened*

Izmir, House of the Virgin Mary in Izmir, considered among the most holy places of Christianity, and the St. Nicholas Church in Antalya are but a few living examples of our 2,000-year culture of coexistence...⁵².

Lies and falsifications in Erdoğan's speech demonstrably exemplified his goal: to use the podium of "the Alliance of Civilizations"⁵³ for Turkish political purposes. The name "Istanbul" had neither ancient, nor medieval application. Erdoğan did not mention the name *Constantinople* (it officially was renamed "Istanbul" in 1930). His lie about "Istanbul" (as if "embracing and harmonizing cultures, civilizations, races, religions and languages in the melting pot of history") bursts like a soap bubble. In reality, after the battle of Manazkert nomadic Turks' conquests had disastrous consequences.⁵⁴ Contrary to Erdoğan's speech, from the beginning of the conquest of Constantinople the city was drowned in blood by Turks. A monastic scribe in Crete wrote with horror about the capture of Constantinople in 1453 by the Turks: "There never has been and never will be a more dreadful happening"⁵⁵. Centuries later, on April 24, 1915 Constantinople was turned into a scene of total carnage: thousands Armenian intellectuals (poets, musicians, publicists, editors, lawyers, doctors, deputies, community leaders, clergymen, teachers) were put under arrest by the Turkish government's order and sent into exile and were horrifically slaughtered. There were also many Armenians tortured and killed in the streets of the city. Contrary to Erdoğan's delirious declaration that Istanbul, as "the melting pot of history", continuously conveys "messages of compassion and tolerance throughout the world, as it has always done in history", it became known as the genocidal city. The anti-Armenian actions continuously have been taking place there up to the present.⁵⁶ There was no "2,000-year culture of

for service as a mosque" (*Susanne Gusten. The Church That Politics Turned Into a Mosque* <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/09/world/middleeast/the-church-that-politics-turned-into-a-mosque.html?pagewanted=all&r=0>).

⁵² [http://www.unaoc.org/images/erdogan%20forum%20speech%20\(4\).pdf](http://www.unaoc.org/images/erdogan%20forum%20speech%20(4).pdf)

⁵³ There is an opposition to the «Alliance of Civilizations» (*Brett D. Schaefer, The U. S. Should not Join the «Alliance of Civilizations»*. - *National Review Online*. May 13, 2010. <http://www.humanrightsvoices.org/site/articles/?a=6506> et al.

⁵⁴ H. Gelzer noted: "...der Osten Klainasiens, Armenien und Kappadokien, die Landschaften, denen so viele Kaiser und Generale entstammten, und welche die eigentliche Kraft des Reiches repräsentierten, waren auf immer verloren, und der Türke pflanzte auf den Trümmern altrömischer Herrlichkeit sein Nomadenzelt auf" (Anhang. Abriss der byzantinischen Kaisergeschichte. Bearbeitet von H. Gelzer, – see: Karl Krumbacher, *Geschichte der Byzantinischen literature von Justinian bis zum ende des Oströmischen reiches (527-1453)*, München, 1897, S. 1010).

⁵⁵ Palmer A., *op. cit.*, pp. 1-2.

⁵⁶ In January 2007 Armenian journalist Hrant Dink was assassinated in Istanbul. "This was shortly after the premiere of the genocide documentary *Screamers*, in which he is interviewed about Turkish denial of the Armenian Genocide of 1915 and the case against him under Article 301" (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hrant_Dink). "In recent years there have been several attacks against Armenians in Turkey. Earlier in December, another Armenian woman was brutally attacked and robbed. Months earlier, an Armenian woman was called an infidel and attacked in a cab by the driver himself..." (<http://www.armenianweekly.com/2013/01/06/funeral-of-murdered-armenian-woman-in-istanbul-evokes-memories-of-earlier-cover-ups/>).

coexistence” of Turks with indigenous Christians, because there were no Turks in those times. Later, after the nomadic Turkic invasions the periods of devastations, plunder and massacres followed each other culminating in the genocidal actions. Erdoğan turning upside down all these facts completely falsified history to cover up Turkey’s genocidal crimes⁵⁷. From the very beginning of their rule the Kemalist leaders and their accomplices and followers used the Ottoman and the Young Turk regimes’ genocidal experience of falsification of the history and toponyms of Armenia⁵⁸.

With regard to the distortion of the history of Armenia by Esat Uras, Christopher Walker in his review unveiling the fallaciousness of his book, noted: “Uras shows no understanding of the history or even the reality of Armenia”⁵⁹. Uras denies the Armenian Genocide by falsifying Armenian history⁶⁰ and historical geography.

Turkish and Azerbaijani falsifications in archaeology may be exemplified by the following spurious publication with a completely erroneous title: “Azerbaijan - Land between East and West. Transfer of knowledge and technology during the “First Globalization” of the VIIth - IVth millennium BC”⁶¹. Without mentioning the name of Armenia its archaeological sites have been falsely “located” in “Eastern Anatolia” and “Azerbaijan” by the Turkish and Azerbaijani falsifiers. But, in reality, on the one hand, the term “Eastern Anatolia” has nothing to do with the territory of the Armenian Highland, which is to the east of Asia Minor (Anatolia) and, on the other hand, the name of “Azerbaijan”⁶² historically corresponds only to the Iranian province of

⁵⁷ Contrary to the Turkish denial efforts, since the 1965 until now 21 countries and many international organizations and regional governments and parliaments have recognized the Armenian Genocide as the first genocide of the 20th century.

⁵⁸ **Danielyan E.** *Turkish – Azerbaijani Falsifications of the Armenian Toponyms as an Indication of the Genocidal Policy* (*Բանբեր հայագիտության*, N 1 (1), 2013, p. 159-179).

⁵⁹ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1990, N 1, p. 166.

⁶⁰ The following statement by Uras may serve as a proof of his complete ignorance: “At the outbreak of the War, there was very great tension between the Armenians and the Turks. During mobilization, Soviet-made guns were discovered in the possession of many Armenians... It was under these circumstances that the Armenian rebellion broke out in April 1915” (**Esat Uras.** “*The Armenians in History and the Armenian question*”, An English transl. of the revised and expanded second edition, Ankara, 1988, p. 884). But it is the total absurd to write about “the rebellion” with “Soviet-made guns” in 1915, because there was no Soviet power in Russia before November 1917 (**Մահակյան Ռ.** *Արևմտահայության ցեղասպանությունը և ինքնապաշտպանական կռիվները 1915 թվականին*, Երևան, 2005, էջ 154, 256). On the other hand, after the request-letter (April 26, 1920) of Mustafa Kemal (who offered to fight together is if “for the sake of all the oppressed” against the world imperialism) to Lenin (*Международная жизнь*, 1963, N 11, с. 147-148), the Soviet government criminally supplied the Turks with arms and gold, who launched an aggression in the autumn against the Republic of Armenia.

⁶¹ *International Symposium Baku, April 1-3 2009, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Eurasien-abteilung, Baku, 2009.*

⁶² In the second half of 1918, it was stolen from the Iranian north-western province of Azerbaijan and given to artificially formed “Eastern-Caucasian Muslim Republic” (**Ավետիսյան**

Atropatene-Adarbaigan-Azerbaijan. According to Strabo, ancient Atropatene was located to the south-east of the Kingdom of Great Armenia⁶³.

Turkish falsifiers (with expansionist purposes) trying to obliterate historic memory, destroy and “appropriate” the Armenian historic heritage of Western Armenia, including Armenian Cilicia and Armenian Mesopotamia by falsification and destruction of Armenian cultural monuments. They encroach⁶⁴ also on “the Silk Road Integral program” initiated by UNESCO⁶⁵. Contrary to their efforts the well-known civilizational contribution of Armenia to the history of the Silk Road is of special importance⁶⁶. The King of Kings of the Armenian Empire, Tigran the Great (95-55 BC) took under his protection the Silk Road’s branches in Western Asia realizing civilizational activities⁶⁷; centuries later the capital of the Armenian Bagratuni Kingdom (885-1045 AD), Ani (from 961 AD) prospered as a political, cultural, commercial centre and the junction of great international trade routs⁶⁸, etc. In order for the Silk Road International programme to be really truthful, the historic-cultural heritage of the Armenian people (in Eastern and Western Armenia) must be presented in a holistic territorial context - the Armenian Highland (Great Armenia and Armenia Minor), Cilician Armenia and Armenian (Northern) Mesopotamia⁶⁹.

Falsification of the history and historical geography of Armenia, especially, distortion of the toponymy of Western Armenia and Cilician Armenia are used

Հր. Հայկական հարցը 1918 թ., Երևան, 1997, էջ 285) or “the Tartar Republic of Azerbaijan” (Nahapetyan H. *Publications in American Periodicals Concerning Nagorno-Karabakh in 1918-20*, http://www.noravank.am/eng/articles/detail.php?ELEMENT_ID=3534; in those publications is mentioned: “Armenian district of Karabakh”, “Karabakh district of Armenia” - i.e. the whole territory of Artsakh, the region of Armenia). Iran officially protested against stealing the name of Iranian Azerbaijan (Galichian R. *The Invention of History*, London/Yerevan, 2010, p. 7). But then it was given to “Azerbaijan SSR” and at present “the Republic of Azerbaijan”.

⁶³ Strabo, XI, 13, 1.

⁶⁴ <http://www.allaboutturkey.com/silkroad.htm>.

⁶⁵ The Silk Roads Project, “Integral study of the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue”, 1988-1997. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001591/159189e.pdf> etc.

⁶⁶ Манандян Я. А. О торговле и городах Армении в связи с мировой торговлей древних времен, Е., 1954; Мартиросян А. На Великом Шелковом пути, Е., 1998; Даниелян Э. Л. Цивилизационный вклад Армении в историю Шелкового пути и современные вызовы. - *Civilizational Contribution of Armenia in the History of the Silk Road, International Scientific Conference, 21-23 November 2011, A Collection of Reports, Yerevan, 2012*, с. 292-311.

⁶⁷ Դանիելյան Է., Տիգրան II Մեծի քաղաքակրթական գործունեության ռազմավարությունը (ՊԲՀ, 2006, N 2, էջ 3-12):

⁶⁸ Անին միջնադարյան Հայաստանի քաղաքական և քաղաքակրթական կենտրոն (Միջազգային գիտաժողով, Զեկուցումների ժողովածու, Ե., 2012):

⁶⁹ The holistic historical heritage of the Armenian people territorially includes Eastern and Western Armenia, Cilician Armenia and Armenian (Northern) Mesopotamia, but at present only the territory of the Republic of Armenia has been presented in sharply politicized international projects implying the Silk Road <http://www.traceca-org.org/ru/traseka/istorija-traseka/>; <http://www.blackseasilkroad.com/>; <http://www.tacentral.com/bssrc/sites/armenia-AMAP-ASPB-bssrc-sites.pdf> <http://www.tacentral.com/bssrc/maps/Armenia%20Route-high.jpg> et al.

for denial of the Armenian Genocide by the Turkish government. But precisely because of irrefutable facts of the history of Armenia and the spiritual power of the Armenian historical heritage, Turkish efforts⁷⁰ to deny the Armenian Genocide are doomed to failure.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the Armenian freedom fighters in the Artsakh Liberation war (1991-1994), aggressive Azerbaijan was defeated and the native Armenian population and Armenian historic monuments⁷¹ were protected in the Artsakh liberated lands. The guarantors of the protection of the Armenian civilizational heritage are the Republic of Armenia and the Artsakh Republic (the NKR). The Artsakh glorious victory – a token of future victories – has proved the importance of spiritual potential of the Armenian civilizational heritage in protection of the value foundations of national security of the Motherland⁷² based on more than five millennia old Armenian holistic cultural creativeness and freedom-loving traditions.

**ՀԱՅՈՑ ՔԱՂԱՔԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ԺԱՌԱՆԳՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ԸՆԴՂԵՄ
ՊԱՏՄՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ՊԱՏՄԱԿԱՆ ԱՇԽԱՐՀԱԳՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԹՈՒՐԹ-
ԱՂԻԲԵՋԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԿԵՂԾԱՐԱՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ**

ԴԱՆԻԵԼՅԱՆ Է. Լ.

Ամփոփում

Հայաստանի ռազմավարական դիրքը, բնական հարուստ պաշարները, ռազմատնտեսական հզորությունը, մշակութային բարձր մակարդակը քաղաքակրթական արժեքների զարգացման հիմքում են: Հայկական լեռնաշխարհում Հայոց պետականության ավելի քան հինգհազարամյա էթնո-հոգևոր, մշակութային և սոցիալ-քաղաքական արմատները վկայված են հնագիտական և ճարտարապետական հուշարձաններով, սեպագիր, անտիկ և վաղմիջնադարյան գրավոր ու այլ պատմական աղբյուրներով: Համաձայն պատմահնագիտական և էթնոմշակութային հետազոտությունների, Հայաստանը հայ ազգի և համաշխարհային քաղաքակրթության բնօրրան է: Հայկական մշակութային և քաղաքակրթական արժեքները բարձր են

⁷⁰ Turkish rulers have committed their vile, filthy schemes by destruction and desecrating historical monuments in the occupied territories of Western Armenia, Cilician Armenia, Armenian Mesopotamia, falsification of the history of Armenia, and spending huge amounts of money for denial of the Armenian Genocide.

⁷¹ At the beginning of the 21st century, the remaining groups of tens of thousands (demolished during previous decades) Armenian khachkars (cross-stones) were annihilated in the Armenian Cemetery of Hin (Old) Jugha (Julfa. The Annihilation of the Armenian Cemetery by Nakhijevan's Azerbaijani Authorities, Beirut, 2006) after complete destruction of Armenian historic monuments (churches and monasteries, et al) of Nakhijevan by the sanctions of the defeated aggressive Azerbaijan's authorities.

⁷² Даниелян Э. Л. Армянский цивилизационный фактор в информационной войне (“21-й ВЕК”, 2012, N 1, с. 123-131).

զնահատել համաշխարհային մշակույթի և գիտության անվանի գործիչները:

Շարունակելով օսմանյան, երիտթուրքերի ու քեմալականների ցեղասպան քաղաքականությունը՝ Թուրքիայի պաշտոնական շրջանակները և նրանց կողմից հովանավորվող «հետազոտական կենտրոնները» նենգափոխում են համաշխարհային և հատկապես Հայաստանի պատմությունը և պատմական աշխարհագրությունը:

Հայկական տարածքների վերադարձի արդար պահանջատիրությունից խուսափող Թուրքիան Հայոց ցեղասպանությունը ժխտելուն ուղղված հուսահատ ճիգեր է գործադրում: Արցախի Հանրապետության դեմ պատերազմ սանձազերծած և ջախջախիչ պարտություն կրած Ադրբեջանի վայ-պատմաբանները ևս շարունակում են զբաղվել Հայոց պատմության և պատմական աշխարհագրության կեղծարարությամբ: Հայոց պատմության անհերքելի փաստերի և պատմական ժառանգության հոգևոր ուժի ծանրության տակ, Թուրքիայի՝ իր ցեղասպան հանցագործությունները քողարկելու ճիգերը (Արևմտյան Հայաստանի, Կիլիկիայի, Հայոց Միջագետքի օկուպացված տարածքներում հայկական պատմական հուշարձանների ոչնչացման, Հայոց պատմության կեղծարարության և ցեղասպանության ժխտման համար հսկայական ֆինանսական ծախսերի միջոցով) դատապարտված են ձախողման: Նման վախճան է սպասվում նաև Ադրբեջանին:

Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունը և Արցախի Հանրապետությունը հայկական քաղաքակրթական ժառանգության պաշտպանության երաշխավորն են: Արցախյան փառահեղ հաղթանակը, որպես սպազա հաղթանակների գրավական, ապացուցեց Հայոց ամբողջական քաղաքակրթական ժառանգության հոգևոր ներուժի կարևորությունը Հայրենիքի ազգային անվտանգության արժեքային հիմքերի պաշտպանության գործում:

АРМЯНСКОЕ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИОННОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ ПРОТИВ ТУРЕЦКО-АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОЙ ФАЛЬСИФИКАЦИИ ИСТОРИИ И ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ГЕОГРАФИИ

ДАНИЕЛЯН Э. Л.

Резюме

Стратегическое положение Армении, е, богатые природные ресурсы, военно-экономическая мощь, высокий уровень духовной и материальной культуры явились основой развития системы армянских цивилизационных ценностей. Этнодуховные, культурные и социально-политические корни армянской государственности на Армянском нагорье, засвидетельствованные археологическими и архитектурными памятниками, градостроительством, клинописными, антич-

ными и средневековыми письменными и другими историческими источниками, насчитывают более 5000 лет. Согласно историко-археологическим и этнокультурным исследованиям, Армения является колыбелью армянского народа и мировой цивилизации. Значимость армянских культурных и цивилизационных ценностей отмечена видными деятелями мировой культуры и науки.

Продолжая османскую, младотурецкую и кемалистскую геноцидальную политику, официальные круги Турции и спонсируемые ими “исследовательские центры” фальсифицируют мировую историю и, в частности, историю и историческую географию Армении. Турция, во избежание справедливого требования возврата армянских земель, тщетно проводит политику отрицания геноцида армян. Фальсификацией истории и исторической географии Армении продолжают заниматься также псевдоисторики Азербайджана, потерпевшего сокрушительное поражение в им же развязанной войне против Республики Арцах. Именно в силу неопровержимости фактов истории Армении и духовной мощи армянского исторического наследия попытки Турции скрыть свои преступления (посредством уничтожения армянских исторических памятников на оккупированных территориях Западной Армении, Киликии, Армянской Месопотамии, фальсификации истории Армении и огромных финансовых затрат, направленных на отрицание геноцида армян) обречены на провал. Последний неизбежен и для Азербайджана.

Гарантами защиты армянского цивилизационного наследия являются Республика Армения и Республика Арцах. Победа в Арцахской войне как залог будущих побед доказала важность духовного потенциала армянского цивилизационного наследия в защите ценностных основ национальной безопасности Родины.