

toward the west through Armenia the Great, as it is called, to Armenia Minor¹... it leaves this and Commagene on the right hand; on the left Acilisene and Sophene, belonging to Great Armenia...². According to Claudius Ptolemy, Great Armenia “is terminated in the north by a part of Colchis, by Iberia, and Albania on the line which we have indicated as running along the Cyrus (Kura) river; on the west by Cappadocia along the accessible part of the Euphrates and the part of Pontus Cappadocia... on the east by a part of the Hyrcanium (Caspian) sea from the mouth of the Cyrus river... and by Media on the line leading to the Caspius mountains... on the south it is terminated by Mesopotamia... then by Assyria... The part of Armenia Minor farthest north is called Orbalsene, below this Aetulane, then Haeretica and below this Orsene and further south after Orsene is Orbisene...³.”

Great Armenia, Armenia Minor and Kilikia included correspondingly the whole territory of the Armenian Highland, adjacent Armenian (Northern) Mesopotamia, as well as the costal zones of the Black, Caspian and Mediterranean Seas.

A research on the Ottoman documents and publications revealed that “the government of Sultan Abdul Hamid II fallaciously substituted for the name Armenia such terms as Kurdistan⁴ or Anatolia⁵ and Turkish forgers started to use wrongly “Eastern Anatolia”⁶ (instead of *Western Armenia*) in Turkish official documents and pseudo-scientific literature. They falsify even former Ottoman publications and maps in which Armenia had been mentioned⁷. Contrary to such a fraud the truth is that the word stem of the term “Anatolia” is the Greek word ἀνατολή (“east”)⁸ and “Anatolia” relates only to Asia

¹ Strabo XI. 12. 3. Cf. “...τῆ μεγάλης καλουμένη Ἀρμενία...”, “... ἐν Ἀρμενίᾳ τῆ μεγάλης” [Proc., De aedificiis, III. i. 17; v. 1].

² Strabo, op.cit.; cf. “... ἐν Ἀρμενίᾳ τῆ Σοφαινηῆ καλουμένη...” (Proc., De aedificiis, III. ii. 2; iii. 1).

³ Ptol., V.12.1; cf. Strabo, XII, 3.29.

⁴ The present-day Kurds sometimes are mistakenly confused with the inhabitants of ancient Korduk (Corduene) (see: William Smith, A Smaller Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology and Geography, New York, 1883, p. 177). But Korduk was an Armenian region in Korchayk, the 6th Province of Great Armenia (Մ.Շրթմաշ, նշվ. աշխ., էջ 108). As noted by N. Adonts, “immigration of Kurd tribes into Armenia” started only since XVI c., as a result of Selim I’s expansionist policy (N Adonz, Towards the Solution of the Armenian Question, (London, 1920), Yerevan, 2007, pp. 51-52).

⁵ L. Sahakyan, Turkification of the Toponyms in the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey, Montreal, 2011, p. 12.

⁶ Continuing genocidal occupation and re-divisions of Western Armenia and Kilikia, the present-day administrative division of the Republic of Turkey had been established by the state-sponsored First Geography Congress, which was held in Ankara in 1941. Thus, the Turkish government continued the implementation of the plan to cover up the Armenian Genocide, at the same time, moving its military divisions to the borders of the Armenian SSR for purposes of aggression. Western Armenia was divided into the so-called “Eastern Anatolia” (with “Upper Euphrates”, “Erzurum-Kars”, “Upper Murat-Van”, “Hakkari” Subregions), “Southeastern Anatolia” (with “Middle Euphrates”, “Tigris” Subregions) Regions, “Eastern Black Sea Subregion”, and Kilikia was divided into “Adana” and “Antalya” Subregions of the “Mediterranean Region” (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Turkey). An example of genocidal “territorial appropriation” propagandized in the Republic of Turkey is the program of “Turkish Geographical Society. Activity Report, 2010”, where a “three years plan” (2010-2013) includes activities “in homeland (Internal and East Anatolian Fieldwork...)”, i.e. occupied Western Armenia is presented falsely as an “homeland” of Turkic nomadic invaders and their descendants - the genocide perpetrators.

⁷ L. Sahakyan, op. cit., p. 21-22.

⁸ H.G. Liddell, R.Scott. Greek-English Lexicon, Oxford, 1966, p. 123. Byzantine imperial theme system in Asia Minor had been formed since the middle of the 7th century to protect the Empire from the attacks of the expanding Arab khalifate (The Cambridge Medieval History, vol. IV, The Byzantine Empire, part I, Byzantium and its Neighbours, Cambridge, 1966, pp. 193, 194). The *Anatolikon theme* (μαῦ Ἀνατολῆ) was in central Asia Minor, being settled by the army of the East (Ἀνατολή).

Minor.

G. Ripley and Ch. A. Dana noted: “Asia Minor, a peninsula at the western extremity of Asia... between lat. 36° and 42° N. and lon. 26° and 41° E., and bounded N. W. by the Dardanelles (the Hellespont of the ancients), N. by the sea of Marmora (Propontis), the Bosphorus, and the Black sea (Pontus Euxinus), E. by the Armenian mountains... S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago (the Aegean Sea)...”. With the same correct methodology Great Armenia and Armenia Minor are depicted to the east of Asia Minor on the map entitled “Ancient Asia Minor”¹.

Henry Lynch (1862–1913) also correctly wrote: “I have invited attention to the characteristics which Armenia shares in common with her neighbours in the series of the Asiatic tablelands, Persia on the east and Asia Minor on the west”². An adequate geographic perception is present also in “The Encyclopedia of World History”: “Asia Minor, or Anatolia, is a peninsula stretching westward from the Armenian mountains to the Aegean Sea, with the Black Sea to the north and the Mediterranean to the south ... Armenia is a mountainous region lying between the Black and Caspian Seas” and at the time of King Menua (810–786 BC) the Urartian (Araratian-E.D.) Kingdom included “the entire Armenian Highland area”³.

Thus, according to the historic sources and historiographical and geographical literature, *Anatolia* with all its parts (northern, southern, eastern and western) corresponds to Asia Minor situated to the west of the Armenian Highland⁴.

The Turkish official circles’ anti-Armenian policy of distortion and falsification of the Armenian geographic names is targeted at deleting from the historical memory the indigenous place names of the western part of the Armenian Homeland – Western Armenia and Kilikia which suffered the genocidal devastation. D. M. Lang noted with distress: “It is difficult to convey the horror of events of 1915, as the Ottoman government set into action its design for genocide. In April 1915, the Armenian intellectual and community leaders in Istanbul (Constantinople-E.D.) were rounded up and transported in ships to their doom; among the victims were a number of priests, poets, doctors, and the great composer Komitas”⁵.

Toponymic destruction was also planned by the criminal organizers and perpetrators of the Armenian Genocide. On January 5, 1916, during the genocide Enver Pasha (Deputy Commander-in-Chief) sent a “Decree” to the Turkish military-political authorities with the following misanthropic demand:

“1. It is important to change into Turkish all the names of provinces, regions, villages, mountains and rivers belonging to Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian and other non-Muslim

¹ George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, *The American Cyclopaedia*. Vol. 1, D. Appleton and Company, 1873. Ancient country names and aboriginal peoples of Asia Minor (Hatti, Hittites, Kaska, Kizzuwatna-Cilicia, Troada, Mysia, Bithynia, Aeolis, Ionia, Doris, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Phrygia, Lycaonia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Pontus, Cappadocia) are quite well known from ancient and medieval sources and maps.

² H. F. B. Lynch, *Armenia: Travels and Studies*, vol. I, London, 1901, p. 439.

³ “The Encyclopedia of World History: Ancient, Medieval and Modern”, Sixth edition, Boston, 2001, <http://worldhistory.50webs.com/111.html>; <http://worldhistory.50webs.com/116.html>; <http://worldhistory.50webs.com/118.html>

⁴ Л. Н. Зюграбян, , 1979, . 14-15. Է.Լ. Դանիելյան, Հին Հայաստանի պատմության հայեցակարգային հիմնահարցերը պատմագրության մեջ. – ՊԲՀ, N 3, 2003, էջ 30-37:

⁵ D. M. Lang, op. cit., 288.

peoples. Making use swiftly of this favourable moment, we beseech your help in carrying out this order.

2. Cooperating with military commanders and administrative personnel within the boundaries of your jurisdiction, respective lists of name changes should be formed of provinces, regions, villages, etc. and be forwarded to military headquarters as soon as possible...

3. It is imperative that the new names reflect the history of our hard-working, exemplary and praiseworthy military... It should be borne in mind that any sudden change of a conventional name into an inconvenient or improper one may bring about the continuation of using the old name by the population. Therefore, new names should be chosen taking all this into consideration..."¹.

Clive Foss notes that the Turkish government "has been systematically changing the names of villages to make them more Turkish. Any name which does not have a meaning in Turkish, or does not sound Turkish, whatever its origin, is replaced by a banal name assigned by a bureau in Ankara, with no respect to local conditions or traditions"².

From the very beginning of their rule the Kemalist leaders and their accomplices in the Republic of Turkey used the former Turkish regimes' genocidal experience and the methods of falsification of the history of Armenia and toponymical distortions for the criminal denial of the Armenian Genocide. With regard to falsification of the history of Armenia by Esat Uras, Christopher Walker in his book-review unveiling the fallaciousness of Esat's book, noted: "Uras shows no understanding of the history or even the reality of Armenia"³. Uras denies the Armenian Genocide by falsifying the Armenian history and historical geography⁴.

In some studies (with methodological manipulations) the obliteration and distortion of toponyms in Turkey were erroneously attributed to the so-called "nation-building projects", instead of unveiling their real criminal background. For example, Asli Gür writes: "If we examine the relationship between the archaeological practices and the nation-building projects in Turkey since the early twentieth century, we see that dominant ideologies of nationalism influenced the way the names and images of archaeological sites and artifacts were appropriated and circulated publicly through icons, images, slogans, and stories...". Asli Gür describes Atatürk's sponsored forgery as an act influenced by "dominant ideologies of nationalism"⁵, instead of defining it as a part of genocidal policy, because all the actions of "the Turkish state-building" have been motivated and led by discriminative, violent and illegal actions based on the criminal denial of the Armenian Genocide. The pseudo-scientific rhetoric of the author

¹ See: L. Sahakyan, op. cit., p. 7, 14.

² Clive Foss, "The Turkish View of Armenian History: A Vanishing Nation". – The Armenian Genocide. History, Politics, Ethics, New York, 1992, p. 268. Examples of many thousands of changed and distorted names are "Sipkor" instead of Armenian Surb Grigor (St. Grigor), "Göz" instead of Arm. Kes (half), "Muradie" instead of Arm. Berkri, "Murad-su" instead of Arm. Aratsani, "Billis" instead of Arm. Baghesh, "Bingvol" instead of Arm. Byurakn, "Sos Hüyük" instead of Arm. Sosi, "Aghri-dagh" instead of Arm. Ararat-Masis and many others.

³ "The Armenians in History and the Armenian question". By Esat Uras. An English translation of the revised and expanded second edition, pp. xiv, 1048. Ankara, Documentary Publications, 1988. - Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1990, N 1, p. 166.

⁴ Esat Uras, op. cit., pp. 123, 155.

⁵ 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.

disguises the fact of the Turkish predatory policy, primarily with regard to the occupied Armenian territories and cultural heritage. Asli Gür had to remember that the heritages of other ethnic groups [Assyrians, Greeks (against whom the crime of genocide was also committed)¹, as well as of those who passed away long ago (in the 2nd-1st millennia BC: Hittites, Lydians, Phrygians and others)] have also been systematically plundered by the orders of Turkish authorities.

World history is fundamentally falsified in “the Turkish History Thesis”. Concerning its absurdity Clive Foss critically writes: “... **This might seem to be manifest nonsense**, especially as it was obvious that Chinese and Indians were not Turks. There was an easy explanation: the Turks arrived, brought civilization, then were absorbed by the local population”. Clive Foss reveals the “essence” and goal of Kemal’s fraud: “Far more important for the future were developments in the Near East, which the migrating Turks entered by a route south of the Caspian. They brought irrigation and drainage to a land of swamps and established the first organized Turkish states and cities in Sumer and Elam. The Sumerians developed the world’s first writing system... using it to express their Turkish language. Archaeology reveals the grandeur of their civilization. From there, around 5000 BC, Turks entered their holy land of Anatolia and a millennium later had established the Turkish Hittite (Eti) civilization; all this confirmed by excavations in Asia Minor. The language of the Hittites was Turkish, not Semitic or Indo-European...”. Unmasking the pan-Turkist background of Kemal’s fraud, Clive Foss, writes: “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... They had ideas that found resonance in the Thesis. Their great nationalist ideologue, Ziya Gökalp (1876–1924), wrote an immensely popular poem describing how the five sons of the ancestral Türk Han rode out from Central Asia to establish the Sumerian, Hittite, Chinese, Indian and Scythian civilizations. Schoolbooks in use in these years presented the Turks... as one of the most ancient nations, originators of agriculture, textiles, and metal tools and weapons. Radiating from Central Asia, they founded states and supported the arts and sciences...”. Clive Foss concludes: “The Thesis exercised an influence that has not completely disappeared”².

Even some archaeologists of other countries have followed Turkish pseudo-scientific “interpretations” of history and falsifications of geographical names, feeding grist to the mill of Turkish forgers of history. Such politicized “research” activities resulted, for example, in publication of pseudo-archaeological books entitled “Ancient Turkey: a Traveller’s History” (1989, 1999) by Seton Lloyd³ and “Ancient Turkey” by Antonio

¹ Alfred de Zayas, op. cit., p.25.

² Clive Foss, “When Turks Civilized the World”, p. 13, 16.

³ Seton Lloyd, “Ancient Turkey: a Traveller’s History”. Published by arrangement with British Museum Press, London, 1999. In the British Museum the exhibit of “Room 54” was entitled falsely “Ancient Turkey” (see: E. L. Danielyan, Progressive British Figures’ Appreciation of Armenia’s Civilizational Significance Versus the Falsified “Ancient Turkey” Exhibit in the British Museum, Yerevan, 2013). It has been recently changed into “Anatolia and Urartu 7000-300 BC” (http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/galleries/middle_east/room_54_anatolia_and_urartu.aspx). But, on the one hand, Anatolia historically corresponds only to Asia Minor, on the other hand, the Armenian Araratian (Ararat-Urartu) Kingdom was in the Armenian Highland, including the whole territory of Armenia (Eastern and Western Armenia), thus it is necessary to exhibit the archaeological materials presented in “Room 54” in two separate galleries under the titles: “Ancient Armenia” and “Ancient Asia Minor” with correct chronological, historical and geographical data and interpretations.

Sagona and Paul E. Zimansky¹. Archaeological materials are politicized by falsified terminology, and the ancient cultural heritage of Western Armenia is lootingly ascribed to non-existent “ancient Turkey”².

In contrast to the falsified concept of “ancient Turkey”, the progressive British³, French and Russian figures in the 17th – 20th cc. associated cultural-spiritual perception of Armenia with the Biblical Paradise and the cradle of mankind and civilization⁴ expressing their inspiration for Armenia⁵ and its spiritual roots in history.

A spiritual concept concerning *Ararat* and *Armenia* was observed in British and French literature (e.g.: “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”)⁶. Lord Byron wrote about the 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 Armenia

¹ **A. Sagona, P.Zimansky**, “Ancient Turkey”, London, 2009 <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/26680286?q&versionId=45135352>. As follows from the contents of the book [1. Introduction, 2. Earliest arrivals: The Paleolithic and Epipaleolithic (1,000,000-9600 BC), 3. A new social order: Pre-Pottery Neolithic (9600-7000 BC), 4. Anatolia transformed: From Pottery Neolithic through Middle Chalcolithic (7000-4000 BC), 5. Metalsmiths and migrants: Late Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age (ca. 4000-2000 BC), 6. Foreign merchants and native states: Middle Bronze Age (2000-1650 BC), 7. Anatolia’s empire: Hittite domination and the Late Bronze Age (1650-1200 BC), 8. Legacy of the Hittites: Southern Anatolia in the Iron Age (1200-600 BC), 9. A kingdom of fortresses: Urartu and eastern Anatolia in the Iron Age (1200-600 BC), 10. New cultures in the west: The Aegean coast, Phrygia, and Lydia (1200-550 BC)] the authors crammed the ancient history of Armenia and Asia Minor into a book under a false title with the name of non-existent “ancient Turkey” by distortion of geographic and historic facts and toponyms.

² **A. Sagona**, *The Asvan Sites 3: Keban Rescue Excavations, Eastern Anatolia. The Early Bronze Age.* - British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, Monograph no. 18, London and Ankara, 1994; **A.Sagona and C.Sagona**, *Archaeology at the North-East Anatolian Frontier. Vol. 1. An Historical Geography and a Survey of the Bayburt Province*, Louvain, 2004; **A.Sagona**, *The Heritage of Eastern Turkey: From the Earliest Settlements to Islam*. New York & Melbourne, 2006, etc. In these publications the terms “*Eastern Turkey*” and “*Eastern Anatolia*” are applied incorrectly with regard to the western part of *the Armenian Highland*, and the ancient and medieval Armenian historic heritage of Western Armenia is falsely presented as “the heritage of Eastern Turkey”; instead of the indigenous Armenian place names, modern Turkish ones are wrongfully used.

³ The British spiritual and cognitive interest towards Armenia was earlier reflected in the Hereford Mappa Mundi (“unique in Britain’s heritage, an outstanding treasure of the medieval world, it records how thirteenth-century scholars interpreted the world in spiritual as well as geographical terms...” (<http://www.herefordcathedral.org/visit-us/mappa-mundi-1>). The Hereford Mappa Mundi - World map reflects the Biblical perceptions of Armenia: Noah’s Ark in the mountains of Armenia, Armenia Superior (Great), Armenia Minor.

⁴ **Père Dom Augustin Calmet**, George Gordon Byron, M. J. Saint-Martin, Marie-Félicité Brosset, Sergei Glinka, Valery Bryusov, Sergey Gorodetsky, A. H. Sayce, H. Lynch, Arnold J.Toynbee, David M. Lang et al..

⁵ **Movses Khorenatsi’s** “History of Armenia” (from ancient times till 440 AD) and Ashkharhatsoyts” were translated into Latin by Gulielmus & Georgius, Gul. Whistoni brothers (**Mosis Chorenensis** *Historiae Armeniacae. Libri III. Praefatio... Accedit ejusdem Scriptoris Epitome Geographiae. Armeniacae ediderunt, Latine verterunt, notisque illustrarunt Gulielmus & Georgius, Gul. Whistoni filii, Londini, 1736*).

⁶ Dictionnaire historique, archéologique, philologique, géographique et littéral de la Bible par le Rev. Père Dom Augustin Calmet (1672-1757), quatrième édition..., publiée par M. l’abbé Migne, tome premier, Paris, 1846, p. 590, **H. C. Rawlinson**, *A commentary on the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria*, London, 1850, pp. 40, 70, **J. Oppert**, *Expédition scientifique en Mésopotamie*, Paris, 1863, t. I, pp. 18, 354; H. Layard, *Discoveries in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon*, London, 1853, p. 403, see: **Ա.Դումսիկյան**, Հին Հայաստանի մասին հիերոգլիֆի և սեպագիր արձանագրությունների վկայությունները XIX դ. ֆրանսիացի արևելագետների լուսաբանմամբ. - Հայոց պատմության հարցեր, 10, Ե., 2009, էջ 3-13.

that the food first abated, and the dove alighted”¹.

British Assyriologist and linguist A.H. Sayce used the names of Armenia, Ararat, Van, Vannic Kingdom and Kings with great accuracy. He wrote: “It is now more than half a century ago that the existence of inscriptions written in the Cuneiform character, and found in different parts of Armenia, first became known. The French Professor, Saint-Martin, in 1823, gave an account in the *Journal Asiatique* of the antiquities of Van, and drew attention to the fact that the Armenian historian, Moses [Movses] of Khorene, had described them in such detail as to make it probable he had seen them with his own eyes”².

Unlike A.Sayce who defined the period of the Kingdom of Van as “the forgotten early history of Armenia”, S.Lloyd entitled his book’s Chapter 10: “Urartu: a Long-Forgotten Nation” S.Lloyd wrote: “In addition to all the Anatolian provinces north or east of the upper Tigris and Euphrates³, it occupied large parts of what are now Soviet Armenia⁴ and Iranian Azerbaijan”⁵. He baselessly considered the name “Urartu”, as if “wrongly spelt as Ararat”⁶. S.Lloyd used many Armenian geographic names of Western Armenia - Mt.Sipan, Mt.Nemrut, Eriza, Eraskh/Arax, Aratsani, Archesh, Manazkert in distorted Turkish forms: Süpan, Nemrut Dag, Erzincan, the Aras, the Murat Su, Ercis, Malazgirt, etc. S. Lloyd also applied wrongly the term “Anatolia” to western part of the territory of Armenia⁷, writing: “... this highland of eastern Turkey” or “eastern Anatolia”⁸. Another example of the reflection of the Turkish expansionist falsified “geographical nomenclature” is A.Khurt’s book, where the western part of the Armenian Highland is

¹ Lord Byron’s Armenian Exercises and Poetry. Venice: in the Island of St. Lazzaro, 1870, p. 8, 10-12.

² Archibald Henry Sayce, The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Van, deciphered and translated - The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (JRAS), New Series, Vol. 14, No.4, Oct. London, 1882, p. 377. Despite Western Armenia being occupied by the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century, Sayce mentioned Armenia with steadiness in relation to the discovery of cuneiform inscriptions in Western and Eastern Armenia. He noted in particular: “Sir A.H.Layard had already visited Armenia in 1850, at the time when he was excavating in Assyria, and had there made copies of the inscriptions in Van and its immediate neighbourhood... Inscriptions in the Vannic character now began to be noticed to the north and east of Armenia” (Ibid., p. 385). Later Sayce again mentioned Armenia and Ararat in connection with Van and the cuneiforms discovered there: “Inscription of Menuas, King of Ararat, in the Vannic language...”. In another his work published in 1888 (Records of the Past, Being English Translations of the Ancient Monuments of Egypt and Western Asia) he mentioned “... Kings who ruled on the shores of Lake Van in Armenia, from the ninth to the seventh centuries before our era”. Sayce used correct toponyms, adequate to Armenia’s historic heritage. While mentioning the sites in Armenia, where inscriptions had been found, he noted: “It is to the period of Shalmaneser II... that we must refer the date of the introduction of the cuneiform syllabary into Armenia” (A.Sayce, The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Van, p. 388, 389, 394, 402, 405).

³ This territories correspond to Western Armenia.

⁴ This mention is from the previous publication (1989) of the book by S.Lloyd; this part was not edited in the publication of 1999.

⁵ Seton Lloyd, op. cit., p. 96.

⁶ It is an incorrect opinion, because “Urartu” is an Assyrian form of the original Armenian name *Ararat*.

⁷ Seton Lloyd mentioned only *Soviet Armenia*, which included a part of Eastern Armenia.

⁸ Ibid., pp. 94, 98, 109. An example of geographically incorrect presentation of archaeological data is the following interpretation. The territory characterized by the term “Golden Triangle” (the 11th-7th millennia BC) is denoted in Northern Syria, “southeast of Anatolia” and western Zagros (E. Asouti, Beyond the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B interaction sphere. - Journal of World Prehistory, 2006, p. 97). But the expression “southeast of Anatolia” is incorrectly used instead of *the South-West* of the Armenian Highland and the adjacent territory of Armenian (Northern) Mesopotamia, where archaeological monuments of the earliest civilizational significance were discovered (K. Schmidt, Sie bauten die ersten Tempel, München, 2006). In the Neolithic period obsidian was exported from Armenia to Mesopotamia and countries of the Near East (J. Dixon, J. Cann, C. Renfrew, Obsidian and the Origins of Trade. - Scientific America, 1968, N 218, p. 46).

wrongly called “eastern Anatolia”¹. Falsifications are obvious, because “Anatolia” never covered territory out of Asia Minor.

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 their ancestors Seljuk and Oguz Turkic nomadic tribes² (from the trans-Altai and trans-Aral regions) had violently invaded Armenia, the Byzantine Empire and the adjacent lands from the second half of the 60s of the 11th c., and the Ottomans – from the late 13th c.³, thus they had no association with the ancient and medieval history or original toponymy of Armenia, Asia Minor, the territories on the left bank of the Kura⁴ and so on. Since the beginning of their invasions till the present time, devastations, plunder and annihilation of Armenian historical relics have been carried out on the lands occupied by those nomads and their savage descendants⁵.

After the Artsakh Liberation War the defeated Azerbaijani aggressors and their henchmen cling to falsifications using them for the resumption of war propaganda⁶. Anti-

¹ A.Khurt. The Ancient Near East. London and New York, 1998, vol II, p. 547–562.

² Alan Palmer noted: “Originally the Turks were nomadic horsemen from Central Asia...” (A. Palmer, The Decline and Fall of the Ottoman Empire, New York, 1994, p. 2).

³ Their “eponym, ‘Osman, 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...” (Arnold J. Toynbee, A Study of History, vol. II, London, New York, Toronto, 1955, p. 151). Some expressions from this extract were wrongly changed by D.C. Somervell, so the meaning of this passage unjustifiably underwent a change in the abridged version of the book (“...of one Ertoghul the leader of a nameless band of refugees ...”) (D. C. Somervell, A Study of History by Arnold J. Toynbee, Abridgement of Volumes I-VI, New York, Oxford, 1987, p. 113).

⁴ The boundary between Great Armenia and proper Aluank (in Armenian sources) (“Albania” in antique sources) was along the Kura (Strabo, XII, 3.29). Paytakaran (the eleventh of the 15 provinces of Great Armenia, see: Մ.Շրեթյան, Արշ. աշխ., էջ 109) was to the south of the Eraskh (Arax) river and from its confluence with the Kura, bordered on the south-east by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Atropatene.

⁵ The American journalist R. D. Kaplan witnessed the destruction of the Armenian civilization in Western Armenia, where he traveled, reaching Trapezunt. He wrote that except for an occasional ruin “every trace of Armenian civilization has been erased...” (R.Kaplan, Eastward to Tartary, New York, 2000, p.318). At the dawn of the 21st century, after innumerable assaults of the previous decades, the surviving clusters of many thousand Armenian cross-stones (khachkars) in the Armenian Cemetery of Old Jugha (modern Julfa) (in the ancient Armenian *gavar* Goghtan to the south-east of the Nakhijevan *gavar*) were destroyed, by the sanctions of the criminal Azerbaijani authorities (see: Julfa. The Annihilation of the Armenian Cemetery by Nakhijevan’s Azerbaijani Authorities, Beirut, 2006). New evidences 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/>) et al.

⁶ Anti-Armenian harangues by I. Aliev, the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan, are a manifestation of the state-sanctioned official policies intended to counterfeit history. At the annual general meeting of the NAS of Azerbaijan (26/04/2011) he ordered his “academician-historians” to increase the number of “solid scientific works that Nagorno Karabakh is an ancient and indigenous Azerbaijani land” (<http://news.mail.ru/inworld/azerbaijan/politics/5792292/>). Criticizing falsification mania that Azerbaijan’s president is possessed with, V. Zakharov wrote: “In the heat of the moment, Ilham Aliev resorts to anti-historical statements... for him, a graduate of Moscow State Institute of International Relations, it is a shame not to know history... The Azerbaijani leader on November 20, 2009 cynically declared: “... Irevan khanate, Zangezur makhal are Azerbaijani lands... The Armenian state was created on Azerbaijani soil. Now they want to create the second one. It defies all logic, the Azerbaijani people, the Azerbaijani state will never agree with it”. Condemning anti-historic fever of I. Aliev, V.Zakharov noted: “It is a shame to read this historical nonsense... The underlying meaning is evident in this speech: Aliev tries to substantiate the Azerbaijani side’s claims not only to Karabakh, but also to the territory of the Republic of Armenia” (“

Armenian hostility and aggressive practice are characteristic to Azerbaijani “history” inventors fabricating a forged “history” in complete disregard of historical sources¹, at the same time falsifying history of Armenia, Russia, Iran and other countries².

Completely falsified Azerbaijani school “history” textbooks are full of hostile aggressiveness and hatred against Armenia, as evidenced in one of such obscurantist “productions”: “Modern Armenia emerged on the territory of ancient Western Azerbaijan”³. But the fact is that only since the middle of 1918 the name “Azerbaijan”⁴ has been illegally and falsely applied to a territory (eastward from the Kura to the Caspian Sea shore) out of Iranian Azerbaijan. Thus, all the delirious stuff that the present-day Azerbaijani pseudo-historians fabricate about the so-called “Western” or “Northern Azerbaijan” is a complete gibberish⁵.

Thus, Turkish falsification of the Armenian history, demolition and appropriation

... 2011, . 4, 53-58).

¹ Azerbaijani aggressive leadership and pseudo-historians, following their Turkish “brethren”, also distort the history and geography of Armenia, fabricating the term “Western Azerbaijan”, as is seen, for example, from the antiscientific book “Monuments of Western Azerbaijan” published in Baku (A. Alakbarli. Les Monuments d’Azerbaïdjan d’Ouest, Baku, 2007) with a fabricated “*The map of western Azerbaijan (actually the “Republic of Armenia”) the homeland of the ancient Oghuz Turks*”. This bellicose ignorance is a complete falsification of the Armenian history. As noted R. Galichyan, “the editors of this megalomaniac fantasy are Azerbaijani academicians... who, contrary to their academic calling have carried deceit and fabrication to the extreme” (R. Galichian, op. cit., p. 12).

² Azerbaijani fakers try to ascribe to artificial “Azerbaijan” the history of neighbouring countries, particularly, stealing the history of Armenia. In this sphere very active is the head of the president I. Aliiev’s administration R. Mekhtiev. Paying attention to the absurdity of his notorious article “Goris-2010 the season of the theatre of the absurd” (it was republished from the newspaper «...» in: «...», .. 2010) V. Zakharov noted: “Such literature is not read in any respectable western academic centre. The Baku publication samples handed to participants of any forum, remain in hotel rooms or turn to be in dustbins” (“... 20...”, . 130-150.). The criticism of Mekhtiev’s absurd concoction see: ... – “21-...”, N 3, 2011, . 90-110 et al.

³ **Алиев В., Ю.Юсифов, И.Бабаев** .. 6-... 2002, . 4. Azerbaijani text-books’ fabrications are criticized sharply by Russian historians (Д.Я. Бондаренко, А.И. Вдовин, А.Д. Жуков .., “О...”, .. 2009, . 5-6, 17, 24-26, 59, 69-70, 242, 244 et al.).

⁴ Artificial “Azerbaijan” had a heterogeneous population a part of which consisted of alien Turkic speaking Muslims. They were mentioned as “Caucasian” or “Transcaucasian Tatars” in the statistical materials (the late 19th c. – early 20th c.) of the former Russian Empire (see: **G. Stepanyan**, Armenians of Baku province in the second half of the 19th century (historical-demographic study, Yerevan, 2013, p. 14). In the 1920s the Turkic-speaking part of the Azerbaijan SSR’s population was called “Turks” in official materials of the population census of the USSR (see: ... I. .., 1926, . 641). Only since the end of the 1930s appeared the term “Azerbaijanis” in the Azerbaijan SSR, according to the population census of the USSR (... I. .. 2, ... 1949, . 440), and a fabrication of “history” was intensified.

⁵ Azerbaijani pseudo-historians falsify the history and geography of Armenia with unbridled ignorance, distorting the Armenian name of Erebuni-Erevan and many other geographic names, and fabricate “history” for non-existent in ancient, medieval and modern times and artificially shaped “Azerbaijan”. For example, in her pseudo-scientific book F. Mamedova distorts history and geography, artificially narrowing the territory of Armenia and the Armenian Highland, thus applying falsely the term “Albania” to the territory of Eastern Armenia, etc. Such manipulations with geographic names demonstrate her complete ignorance in history and historical geography. She falsifies the geographic position of Armenia, writing: “Armenia is on the territory of Asia Minor”, “...Armenian principalities on the territory of Eastern Anatolia” (... , “...”, 2005, . 15, 118, 195-196, 646). F.Mamedova’s book is a total mess, where history and geography are completely falsified.

of the historical relics have gone in parallel with erasing Armenian place names, as an indication of the genocidal policy. The uprooting millennia-old original toponyms of Western Armenia and Kilikia has been carried out with the purpose to redraw western Armenian lands' political-demographic mapping and to cover up the Armenian Genocide. The Turkish occupants are horrified of the Armenian place names of Western Armenia and Kilikia, which are the reminders of genocide and living evidence for reparations¹. The governments of Turkey and Azerbaijan spend enormous financial resources for falsifications of the history and historic geography of Armenia. It shows the supreme power of authentic reality of the Armenian history, toponymy and the historic memory as overwhelming resources of national security.

The historical and geographical terminology of the Armenian Highland, constituting the essential system of the Armenian place names, belongs to the pivotal layer of the Armenian ethnolinguistic mentality. Toponyms represent the Armenian natural historic environment and cultural heritage's significance, possessing fundamental importance. The guarantors of the Armenian toponyms' protection are the Republic of Armenia and the Artsakh Republic (the NKR).

Է. Դանիելյան

ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ՏԵՂԱՆՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԹՈՒՐԿ-ԱԴՐԲԵՋԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԿԵՂԾԱՐԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ՈՐՊԵՍ ՑԵՂԱՍՊԱՆ ՔԱՂԱՔԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԴՐՍԵՎՈՐՈՒՄ

1. Հայաստանի ավելի քան տասնազարամյա պատմամշակութային ռեսուրսները, որպես ճանաչողական գործոններ, կարևոր նշանակություն ունեն ազգային անվտանգության համակարգում: Հայկական տեղանունները խորհրդանշում են Հայկական լեռնաշխարհում հայ ազգի տեղաբնիկությունը և մշակութակերտ գործունեությունը՝ էթնո-հոգևոր և քաղաքակրթական արմատներով Հայոց պետականության հիմնասյունը, վկայված հնագիտական և ճարտարապետական հուշարձաններով, ժայռապատկերներով, ինչպես նաև պատմահամեմատական ու լեզվաժամանակագրական մեթոդներով կատարվող լեզվաբանական հետազոտություններով վերհանվող արդյունքներով:
2. Հայկական էթնո-աշխարհագրական անվանումների ամբողջական

¹ The Armenian demand for the restoration of historical justice and the return of native lands - Western Armenia and Kilikia (occupied by Turkey) is in the basis of the Armenian Genocide reparations and restitutions (**Harut Sassounian**, What's next on Armenian Genocide? Beyond recognition, towards restitution. – The Armenian Reporter, May 28, 2013 <http://www.reporter.am/go/article/2013-05-28-what-s-next-on-armenian-genocide-beyond-recognition-towards-restitution>. See also **Henry Theriault**: The Reparations Movement and Meaningful Resolution of the Armenian Genocide. - The Armenian Weekly, April 2010 Magazine, pp. 27-30 (http://www.armenianweekly.com/wp-content/files/Armenian_Weekly_April_2010.pdf), 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” (**A.de Zayas**, op. cit., pp. 12, 41), cf. **Վ. Մարգարյան**, Հայերի դեմ իրագործված ցեղասպանության համար Թուրքիայի Հանրապետության միջազգային իրավական պատասխանատվության հիմքերը, եղանակները, ձևերը և տեսակները. - «Նորավանք» ԳԿՏ Տեղեկագիր N 1, Երևան, 2006, էջ 76-86: **Ա.Մարտիրոսյան**, Հայոց ցեղասպանության հետևանքների հաղթահարման հիմնախնդիրը: Իրավաքաղաքական հիմնավորումների ուրվագիծ. -«Վեմ» համահայկական հանդես, Երևան, 2012, N 2, էջ 10-34].

համակարգը բնութագրում է Հայաստանի (Արևմտյան և Արևելյան Հայաստան)՝ հայ ժողովրդի Հայրենիքի բնապատմական միջավայրը և սոցիալ-քաղաքական պատմությունը: Հին և միջին դարերում Հայաստան-Արմենիան և Հայոց պետականությունը [ի դեմս թագավորությունների և իշխանությունների (նախարարական) համակարգի] վկայվել են պատմական սկզբնաղբյուրներում Արատտա, Արմանում, Հայասա, Նաիրի, Արարատ (Ուրարտու)-Բիայնա (Վան), Արմինա, Մեծ Հայք և Փոքր Հայք, Կիլիկյան Հայաստան և այլ անուններով:

3. XVI-XVII դդ. թուրք-պարսկական պատերազմներից ու Հայաստանի բաժանումներից հետո Օսմանյան կայսրությունը կատարում էր Արևմտյան Հայաստանի [Մեծ Հայքի արևմտյան մաս, Փոքր Հայք և Հայոց (Հյուսիսային) Միջագետք] և Կիլիկիայի տեղանունների աղճատումներ և փոփոխություններ, որպես պանթուրքիզմի վայրենի գաղափարախոսության վրա հիմնված զավթողական քաղաքականության դրսևորում: Ժամանակի ընթացքում այն վերածվեց ցեղասպանության ծրագրի ընդդեմ բնիկ հայ բնակչության, դրսևորվելով նաև հայկական տեղանունների այլակերպման և ոչնչացման, XIX դ. վերջին տասնամյակներից Հայաստան անվան օգտագործման արգելման ու Արևմտյան Հայաստանում հայերի ջարդերի միջոցով: Օսմանյան կայսրության, երիտթուրքերի և քեմալականների հակահայկական զավթողական քաղաքականության արդյունքն էր Հայոց ցեղասպանությունը (1915– 1923 թթ.): Հայաստանի պատմության ու տեղանունների կեղծարարությունները ԱԽՍՀ-ում և Ետխորհրդային Ադրբեջանի Հանրապետությունում ահռելի չափերի հասան: Արցախյան ազատագրական պատերազմում կրած պարտությունից հետո ագրեսիվ Ադրբեջանը դրանք օգտագործում է Հայաստանի Հանրապետության և Լեռնային Ղարաբաղի Հանրապետության (ԼՂՀ-Արցախ) դեմ ռազմաճարձկան քարոզչության նպատակով:
4. Թուրքական ներկայիս իշխանությունները, շարունակելով զավթողական քաղաքականությունը, հայկական աշխարհագրական անունների ոչնչացման ծրագիրը ծառայեցնում են ցեղասպանության ժխտմանը: Նրանց են հետևում նաև ադրբեջանական կեղծարարները:
5. Աղբյուրների հաղորդումները վկայում են Հայոց պատմության և տեղանունների քաղաքակրթական նշանակության մասին, դրանով իսկ բացահայտվում է դրանք կեղծողների ու ոչնչացնողների հանցավորությունը: Ջորջթաունի համալսարանի պրոֆեսոր Քլայվ Ֆոսը նշում է, որ թուրքական կառավարությունը «պարբերաբար փոփոխում է գյուղերի անվանումները... Ցանկացած անուն, որ չունի թուրքերեն իմաստ, կամ չի հնչում թուրքերենով, անկախ դրա ծագումից, փոխարինվում է՝ Անկարայում գտնվող բյուրոյի կողմից նախատեսված սովորական անունով, առանց հարգանքի տեղական պայմանների կամ ավանդույթների նկատմամբ»:

6. Թուրք կեղծարարները Արևմտյան Հայաստան հասկացության փոխարեն սխալ կերպով օգտագործում են «Արևելյան Անատոլիա» տերմինը, իսկ ադրբեջանական կեղծարարները Արևելյան Հայաստան հասկացության փոխարեն հորինում են «Արևմտյան Ադրբեջան» և սխալ կիրառմամբ՝ «Ալբանիա» տերմինները: Սակայն, ըստ պատմական աղբյուրների և պատմագիտական ու աշխարհագրական գրականության, Անատոլիան իր բոլոր մասերով (հյուսիսային, հարավային, արևելյան և արևմտյան) համապատասխանում է Փոքր Ասիային, որը գտնվում է Հայկական լեռնաշխարհից արևմուտք: Իսկ «Ադրբեջան» հասկացությունը ընդհանրապես գոյություն չի ունեցել ժամանակակից Իրանական Ադրբեջանից (Ադարբազան՝ հին Ատրոպատենե աշխարհագրական անունից, հայկական միջնադարյան աղբյուրներում՝ Ատրպատական) դուրս: «Ադրբեջան» անվանումը 1918թ. կեսերից կողոպտվել է Իրանական Ադրբեջանից և տրվել պանթուրքական նպատակներով արհեստականորեն ստեղծված վարչա-քաղաքական միավորին:
7. Անտիկ հունա-հռոմեական աղբյուրներում հիշատակված «Ալբանիա» անվանումը համապատասխանում էր Մեծ Հայքից արևելք գտնվող և հայկական սկզբնաղբյուրներում հիշատակված բուն Աղուանքին՝ Կուրի ձախ ափին: Սահմանը Մեծ Հայքի և բուն Աղուանքի միջև անցնում էր Կուր գետով: Երասխի (Արաքս) և Կուրի ստորին հոսանքներից հարավ գտնվում էր Փայտակարանը՝ Մեծ Հայքի հարավ-արևելյան նահանգը, որից արևելք Կասպից ծովն էր, իսկ հարավում՝ սահմանակից էր Ատրպատականին:
8. Արևմտյան Հայաստանում, Կիլիկիայում և Արևելյան Հայաստանի Նախիջևան, Գողթան, Ուտիք շրջաններում հայկական պատմական հուշարձանների ավերածությունների, թալանի և ոչնչացման հետ մեկտեղ շարունակվում է հայկական տեղանունների աղճատումները և ոչնչացումը: XXI դ. սկզբին ոչնչացվեց հայկական խաչքարերի վերջին (սախտրդ տասնամյակներում ոչնչացված տասը հազարից մնացած) խումբը Հին Ջուղայի հայկական գերեզմանատանը (հին հայկական Գողթան գավառում, Նախիջևան գավառից հարավ-արևելք) հանցավոր ադրբեջանական իշխանությունների հրահանգով: Արևմտյան Հայաստանում հայկական մշակութային ժառանգության ծրագրավորված ոչնչացման նոր փաստերից են Կարսի Ս. Առաքելոց եկեղեցու բռնի վերափոխումը մզկիթի, հին հայկական տների ավերումը Մուշում (Տարոն գավառ) 2013 թ. հանցավոր թուրքական իշխանությունների հրահանգով և այլն:
9. Հակահայկական թշնամանքը և ագրեսիվությունը բնորոշ են նաև ադրբեջանական կրթական համակարգին և «պատմագրությանը», որոնք անտեսելով պատմական աղբյուրները, զբաղված են պատմության կեղծարարությամբ: Պատմության կեղծարարության «պետպատվերի» դրսևորումներից են Ադրբեջանի Հանրապետության նախագահ Իլհամ Ալիևի ճառերը: Ադրբեջանի ԳԱԱ

мечеть, разрушение старых армянских домов в Муше (в гаваре Тарон,) в 2013 г. и т.д.

9. Антиармянская вражда и агрессивность характерны также для азербайджанской системы образования и “историографии”, которые пренебрегая историческими источниками заняты фальсификацией истории. Проявлением «госзаказа» на фальсификацию истории являются речи Президента Республики Азербайджан Ильхама Алиева. На ежегодном общем собрании Национальной Академии Наук Азербайджана (26/04/2011) он дал директиву “академикам–историкам” увеличить число “солидных научных произведений о том, что Нагорный Карабах является древней и исконной азербайджанской землей”¹. Таким же образом ведется обучение учеников на основе полностью сфальсифицированных учебников «истории» в Азербайджане. Агрессивный Азербайджан после поражения в Арцахской освободительной войне цепляется за фальсификации, используя их в пропаганде возобновления войны. Однако, все их домыслы сокрушаются прочными фактологическими материалами исторических источников, которые свидетельствуют о том, что с древнейших времен армяне являются коренным народом Армении (всего Армянского нагорья).
10. Армянские топонимы являются важными свидетельствами, как для осуждения преступления Геноцида армян, так и в связи с репарациями, в особенности, с требованием армян по возвращению отечественных земель Западной Армении и Киликии, в соответствии нормам международного права.

Историко–географическая терминология Армянского нагорья, составляя целостность топонимики Армении, является органической частью армянского этно–языкового мышления. Гарантами защиты армянских топонимов, как жизненно важной сферы национальной безопасности Армении, являются Республика Армения и Республика Арцах (НКР).

¹ В.А.Захаров, обращая внимание на фальсификационную агонию царящую в Азербайджане, отметил, что 20 ноября 2009 г. ... сказал: “Всем прекрасно известно, что нынешняя Армения создана на исконных азербайджанских землях. Иреванское ханство, Зангезурский махал – это азербайджанские земли...” Осуждая антиармянские посягательства Алиева, В.Захаров заключает: “Стыдно читать эту историческую несуразицу... Алиев пытается обосновать претензии азербайджанской стороны уже не только на Карабах, но и на территорию самой Республики Армения”. Вместе с тем, отмечая всю абсурдность пресловутой статьи главы администрации президента Азербайджана Р.Мехтиева, В.Захаров отмечает: «... Ни в одном уважаемом западном академическом центре не читают подобную литературу. Врученные участникам любого форума образцы бакинских изданий, оседают в гостиничных номерах или оказываются в мусорных ящиках». (“... - 20 ”,, 2011, . 4, 53-58, 130-150).