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**SECTION 17. World history. History of science
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TO THE QUESTION ON RESEARCH OF GARAKOPEKTEPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENT

Abstract: In article on the basis of different archaeological materials and material evidences have been researched the basic features of such historical monuments as Garakopektepe in Fuzuli district of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Key words: archaeology, research, Azerbaijan, monument, middle ages.

Language: English

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Introduction

As a result of archaeological research carried out in Karabakh, a camp of primitive men who lived in the Paleolithic period was found in the Azikh cave which belongs to one of the most ancient states of civilization. Along with the remains of primitive man and tools, the foundation of a residential site built from large rocks was found in the cave as well. It is believed that the site is one of the most ancient samples of human civilization.

Such reconstruction work carried out by primitive men in natural caves resulted in the creation of artificial caves later. Like natural caves, artificial caves were arranged on steep rocks and mountain slopes high above the surface of the earth.

Such homes which started from artificial caves traveled a long path of historical development and are known in the history of architecture under the name of Qaradan. Since Azerbaijani territory had various natural-geographical conditions and climatic zones, the qaradans built here were gradually adapted to local climatic conditions and had different architectural-planning particularities. Domestic animals were also usually kept in such houses. According to historical information, qaradans were used in Karabakh until the early 20th century.

In different regions of Azerbaijan's as Fuzuli region, especially along the ancient Turkic-speaking people in the valley areas and monuments Guruchay-Kondelenchay, including a large number of monuments mound. One of such monuments near the town of Fizuli, in the foothills of the Lesser Caucasus

in the south-east Garakopektepe place of residence. Garakepektepe favorable soil and climate conditions Guruchay-Kondalanchay lush valley had been transformed into a place of residence. Its height is 50m in diameter and 220 meters from north to south.

Materials and Methods

Archaeological excavations in the settlement started since the end of the XIX century. Thus, the origin of German archaeologist Emil Resler with his good tidings came here and tried to learn its secrets. Later, the Russian archaeologist who became a prominent member of the Moscow Archaeological Society Garakopektepe A.A. Ivanovsky also interested in the effort to untangle the secrets of his trade. But the firm kept its secrets Garakepektepe thick layers of earth, this outstanding scientist had even confused. Since then, the scientific literature for a long time ruled the wrong idea about the monument, and it was considered mound [3, p.31].

Mesolithic affordable place to lie in wait round for the first time in the Garakopektepe has attracted the attention of the people from time to time had been their refuge. However, a permanent seat on the hill, much later in life - the sixth-fifth millennia BC started. Was the residence of a tribal community of cattle-breeding farms were established in the primary farmer. During this period, the hill was inhabited by ancestors who discovered the first copper, copper bar and beat her with a way to fuse the first metal tools, weapons, learned to make patterns and ornaments [5, p.68-79, 10, p.2-4].



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Some studies have shown that the IV-III centuries BC and in the foothills of stone and mud-brick residence on residential buildings in densely built areas of the surrounding land was appropriated for agriculture as a whole. This is the first time the ancient inhabitants of the place of residence, and thus opened the mystery of the historical development of production is higher than bronze - set stage of the Bronze Age. The rise of agriculture and cattle-breeding farms, metalwork, pottery and other art areas, extensive development, the growing economic and cultural relations with Eastern countries soon pave the way for a new public relations large, established Garakepektepe was the result of a great nation to become a place of residence [6, p.3-12].

All these issues found during the excavations have revealed evidence of the things found. Importantly, most of the artifacts found in the third millennium BC dates. They belong to an ancient farming and cattle-breeding sector in different tools, clay countless exquisite dishes, small quaint sculptures, fire facilities, consisting of bronze objects, and so forth. Garakepektepe thick layers of soil beneath the bronze during the excavation of the remains and many tools needed for the furnace, molten bronze was found in bars. All these are the beginning of the Bronze Age Garakopektepe yet developed independently, based on local raw materials has proved to be an ancient metallurgical center.

Conclusion

Since time immemorial, Karabakh's rich iron-ore deposits have played an important role in the development of blacksmithing based on local raw materials. Pottery was one of the most ancient spheres of production in Karabakh and still retains its importance. Specialists believe that this sphere of craftsmanship appeared in the Neolithic era. Karabakh cuisine stands out for its specific dishes such as the Karabakh cake and Barda bread, forming the basis of Azerbaijani cuisine. The Karabakh region, which is an integral part of Azerbaijan, is one of the first areas where human civilization emerged. The major reason is that the area had a favourable and moderate climate suitable for humans. The results of archaeological excavations in the area have shown that throughout history, ancient people who lived in Karabakh travelled an honourable path, creating numerous cultural works. One of them is architecture.

Dating back to ancient times, Karabakh visual arts hold the experience of numerous generations. They include rock paintings found in Kalbajar, Agdam and Lachin districts, richly-decorated tools and household items, carpets of rare beauty and colours, jewels and so on. Also, we cannot but mention architectural monuments that stand out for their elegance and grace – mosques, sepulchres,

palaces and tiled patterns. All this created the special "gene pool" of the artistic culture of the Azerbaijani people and formed its rich heritage.

This heritage was enriched with new trends from the middle of the 19th century. In this period, under the influence of growing Russian-Azerbaijani arts and cultural relations, Karabakh arts gradually underwent qualitative changes, resulting in new realist features appearing in national arts. The talented painter, Mohsun Navvab, the poetess and painter, Natavan, and many others are the main representatives of this period. In the process of artistic creation, the works of the Karabakh painters, Mir Mohsun Navvab and Khurshidbanu Natavan, are a unique historical event. For its richness and uniqueness, Karabakh culture has been, and will be, a leading and integral part of Azerbaijani culture. All this goes to show that Karabakh culture is the mirror of Azerbaijani culture.

Of the beginning of the Middle Ages, economic, social, political and cultural life for a period of conflicting internal and external factors, but soon embarked on a new era of growth and prosperity. It is a historical reality that after a period of stagnation and decline economically and politically powerful as the Arab Caliphate, as well as being part of a single state in the progressive feature moved, then the international community to put an end to the isolation. However, separate - separate indoor areas, not only political, but also created favorable conditions for closer economic and cultural respects, the growth of trade relations and development of new fields of art of the ancient settlements, as well as a new revival and expansion of the old cities of the Middle Ages to the distinctive nature of the new cities by organizing was the basis for economic and cultural development and progress. Under the circumstances, a number of cultural centers in the true sense of the medieval cities of Islam, which is formed with the adoption of "Islamic culture" has become the centers and distributors in [3, p. 48].

Beylagan city in the early thirteenth century by the Mongols in the 20th after being severely devastated its surrounding settlements, including the settlement of Garakepektepe also destroyed. Results of the Mongol invasion of Aran, Karabakh urban life had taken a heavy blow.

Particularly severe impact on the state of the Mongol domination of the cities of Aran. Here are some of the cities into ruins. Others have lost their previous and once again did not rise to the level of development of the twelfth century. Archaeological research has turned into ruins Mongol invasion confirms that the majority of the towns and villages. For example, in the North-East in the middle of the thirteenth century, the medieval monuments, archaeological research continues to show that the 36-dwelling only in his life. Others had left the population.



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Low-lying and mountainous areas were more devastated. Immigration official's Mongol tyranny and violence, attempts to turn traditional farming areas, especially in the areas of migration were unbearable. After that, the housing downturn had a certain period of time and not just during Hulakis could revive again. The ruling power of the

progressive forces in the country and the rise of sedentary life fill the treasury, labor, trade and began to realize the importance of cities. XIII century - the beginning of the XIV century, the reforms carried out by Gazan Khan revival of social and economic life of the country, settlement expansion has boosted the revival of urban life.

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