



Ancient Philosophical - Anthropological And Ethno-Psychological Foundations Of The Relationship Between The Republics Of Azerbaijan And Turkey

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Abstract

In the modern era, when the concept of a single world community – “Weltethos” is being put forward and applied, the phenomenon of People, Nation, as well as Ethnogenesis, Ethnos, which was previously understood in the essence of national culture, ethno-national identity, opens the way for new analyses from historical and modern aspects and creates the need to determine the dominant character of the problem in terms of ethno-psychological, philosophical-anthropological sources.

It is no coincidence that, no matter how much it has suffered in recent times, ethno-psychological, philosophical-anthropological sources, for example, ethnogenesis, - ethnoidentity in general, the phenomenon of ethnosphere, root, origin, existence, is naturally in the focus of attention of ethnographers, anthropologists, political scientists, philosophers, psychologists and analysts in general.

This article talks about mutual friendship between the Republics of Azerbaijan and Turkey, which originates from ancient anthropological and psychological foundations and has been preserved for 100 years and developed today, as well as political, diplomatic, economic, military, socio-cultural state relations.

The author's scientific result is the evaluation of the idea expressed in the title of the article - "Ancient Philosophical-Anthropological and Ethno-Psychological Foundations of the Relationship between the Republics of Azerbaijan and Turkey" - by examining historical and contemporary sources, facts and evidence.

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Introduction

“Azerbaijan-Turkey brotherhood” This aphorism is actually an ethno-psychological, philosophical-anthropological phenomenon, political and historical wisdom, a philosophy of Turkish existence, which has stood the test of ancient history, proven itself in the most difficult days of the two states, and whose criteria are unity, solidarity, friendship, trust and love.

This philosophy originates from our common Turkic tribes, the Kipchak, Bulgar and Oghuz tribes of Turkic descent from Central Asia, as well as the history of the Seljuk Turks, Karakoyunlu, Aghkoyunlu and Safavids, our religion, language, customs and traditions, ethnology, mythology, our diverse and rich folklore, the heritage of our literary classics and all our national-spiritual values, as well as our political,

scientific, cultural and economic relations. Sometimes it has become a philosophy of life and has demonstrated the invincible power of Azerbaijan-Turkey brotherhood in all areas.

Thus, as Yalçın Töker noted in his work "The Great Awakening"... As it is emphasized, - "Since Bilge Kagan, and even before him, since Mete Khan and Cheche Khan, this belief in Turkish unity, which has been burning like an unquenchable fire, has been a source of inspiration and life for the Gaspıralı family, Mirza Fatalı Akhundzade, Mustafa Jalalettin, Süleyman and Ahmed Vefik Pasha, Mehmet Emin Yurdakul and Resulzade, Ömer Seyfettin, Ziya Gökalp, Müftüoğlu, Ağaoğlu, Akçuraoğlu, Kafesoğlu, Hamdullah

Sübhi, Atsız and many others. This unity and brotherhood is both a philosophy of life and a geo-socio-political and cultural event.

The philosophy of "One Nation-Two States", which is a living symbol of Azerbaijani-Turkish brotherhood that will always be remembered, is a true example of this. A century after the historical foundations of Azerbaijani-Turkish brotherhood, Atatürk-Nariman Narimanov..." { <https://books.google.az/books?id=VPZ6DwAAQBAJ &pg PT 53&lpq T5 3&d>}.

The brotherly dialogue between Atatürk and Ibrahimbey Abilov, Atatürk and Mehmet Emin is unforgettable, and when viewed very closely, the geo-socio-political relations between Heydar Aliyev and Suleyman Demirel, İlham Aliyev and Tayyip Erdogan serve as a good paradigm and model.

Main part

1.1 Relations and Turkish brotherhood during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic

As is known, on May 28, 1918, the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan was proclaimed in Tbilisi (Georgia), and Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh was elected President. Until the opening of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, the Provisional National Council was headed by Fatali Khan Khoyski, and the first step of the newly independent state was taken on June 4th – that is, a week after May 28th – relations with Turkey began, and the Treaty of Batum was signed between the Ottoman Empire and the Azerbaijani National Council. According to Article 4 of this official document, Turkey agreed to provide military assistance to Azerbaijan to liberate it from Russian occupation and protect its people. The historical document was signed by Türkiye's Minister of Justice Halil Bey and the 4th Regimental Commander Vehip Pasha, and by Azerbaijan's President Mammad Amin Rasulzadeh and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mammad Hasan Bey. As the genocide of Armenians, who provided significant support to the Bolsheviks in Azerbaijan, began and intensified, Mammad Amin Rasulzade and Haydar Mammad, the national leader of Dagestan, went to Istanbul to meet with Talat and Anvar Pasha to prevent this brutal attack.

Turkey immediately prepared to send its army to Azerbaijan. However, Germany opposed this decision of Turkey. Thus, the German State prevented Turkey, which was defeated in the First World War, from crossing from Batumi to Georgia. The Turkish soldiers did not hesitate. No matter how difficult and distant this situation was, the Turkish soldiers managed to cross Kars and reach the aid of their blood brothers.

Thus, even a brief glance at the events of 1918, which took place in all regions of Azerbaijan and left their mark on history with the content of vandalism, shows us the philosophy of "One Nation, Two States" unity and solidarity.

The atrocities committed by Armenians in the city of Shamakhi live on in history as a reality of Armenian

vandalism. The map of the genocide they committed against our people and nation left traces of brutality in all our districts and villages, all the way to Baku. The atrocities committed in Goycay, Garamaryam, Hacigabul, its Navai settlement, Gobustan, and thus in Baku, became the subject of horrific stories told by grandmothers to children, including myself.

Furthermore, the atrocities committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in the Guba region in 1918 clearly bear their mark in the martyrs' cemetery. The bodies of hundreds of martyrs, whose heads were accidentally severed from their bodies during road repairs in 2007, are clear evidence of the cruelty of Armenians, known in history as so-called human beings, against human existence.

During such a tragic historical period for our country, Turkey came to our aid, showing solidarity with our people. Approximately 15,000 Ottoman soldiers from Türkiye, a brotherly country of "one nation," arrived in Azerbaijan on a special order from the Minister of Defense, Anvar Pasha. Of course, without the Caucasian Muslim Army, commanded by Enver Pasha's brother Nuru Pasha and including Azerbaijani Turks, and the regiment under the command of Mursel Pasha that arrived in Baku on September 15th, the national genocide perpetrated by Armenians against Azerbaijanis with the support of Bolshevik military forces in 1918 would have been even more widespread. Thanks to the legendary heroic TURKISH ARMY of "One Nation - Two States," this aggressive and inhumane genocide was stopped.

The True Turkish Unity Army drove back the Russians - and in fact the genocidal Armenians, who were the eternal enemies of the Turks - and liberated the Azerbaijani people. September 15, 1918 became an unforgettable holiday for Azerbaijanis. On that day, Azerbaijan was liberated from Russian occupation, bloody tragedies ended, and everyone coincided with this holy holiday with the Feast of Sacrifice.

This day left a deep mark in history as the Day of the Invincible Turkish Unity. If the most difficult event in history is war and massacre, then reaching out, rescuing and protecting is the most humane and humane attitude and behavior. In this regard, another example of Turkish-Azerbaijani unity and solidarity comes to mind: in 1918, Turkish General Kazim Garabekir Pasha, who responded to the call of Azerbaijan with the slogan "Independence or death", protected Nakhchivan, one of the former territories of Azerbaijan, from the Armenian Dashnaks. With the support of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and the Ottoman Empire, he managed to establish the Araz Turkish Republic to ensure the security of the Turks living in Nakhchivan and its surroundings. In addition, Kazim Garabekir Pasha pushed back the British and conquered Iranian Azerbaijan, and for a while Azerbaijan was united as one heart, both sides fought each other.

1.2 1920s. Azerbaijan-Turkey Brotherhood

The Invincible Union of "One Nation - Two States" As is known, after the establishment of the Grand National

Assembly of Turkey in 1920, it is no coincidence that Mustafa Kemal Pasha Atatürk opened the first "Mediterranean Embassy" in Baku and sent the writer Memduh Şevket Esendeli as his representative to Azerbaijan.

During his time as Turkey's representative in Azerbaijan, Esendeli undertook a very difficult task, such as the return to Turkey of Turkish prisoners of war who remained in the Caucasus and Russia after the First World War, and worked to switch from the Arabic alphabet to the Latin alphabet in Azerbaijan.

In 1921, after this confident step of Atatürk, Nariman Narimanov appointed Ibrahim Maharram oğlu Abilov as the ambassador of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) to Turkey, who played a major role in strengthening the feelings of brotherhood, friendship, unity and solidarity between Azerbaijan and Turkey. Therefore, despite the serious financial problems in Azerbaijan during the establishment of the Bolshevik government, on the advice of Nariman Narimanov, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan Mirza Davud Hüseynov considered it expedient to open an extraordinary embassy in Turkey in August 1921 and approved the work of a 25-member diplomatic delegation.

Every official working in this diplomatic delegation - ambassador Ibrahim Abilov, first secretary Mirza Davud Rasulzade, military officer Alasgar bey Askerov, personal secretary İsmayil İsmayilov, coder Mabud Zeynalov, manager Yusif Akhundov, information manager Agabala Yusifzadeh, information department employee Rahim Hüseynov, information department employee Rza Tahmasib, head of the trade department Musa Sultanov, workers Yusif Hasanov, Habib Aliyev, administrative director and guide Nadir İbrahimov, diplomatic courier Asgar Topçubashov and Musa Abilov's personal bodyguard Asgar Gara Gunesh oğlu Dünyamaliyev, in addition to the main staff at the Ankara embassy, five bodyguards - Hamidulla Mirza oğlu, Aminagha İbrahim oğlu, Hanifa Rzayev, Mammad Amin Aslanbeyov and Mammad Haji Mammad oğlu - were honest people who, in addition to being responsible for their work, also considered the unity of the Turkic peoples to be the highest profession and experience.

When this powerful diplomatic delegation arrived in Ankara, the new Turkish government's foreign minister, other high-ranking officials, and the people greeted them with a crowd, sharing their genuine friendship, brotherhood, national unity, and solidarity. As Ibrahim Abilov's historical account shows, they were received with great affection as a people of "one nation": "People from all over Anatolia treated us sincerely and naturally. We were warmly and respectfully welcomed in all the cities and villages from Trabzon to Ankara" { <http://irsaz.com/new/pdf/201312/13869449023970678.pdf> }.

Türkiye's first diplomatic delegation was received by the President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and Commander-in-Chief Mustafa Kemal in October 1921, and

Ibrahim Abilov presented him with the letter of credence from the Azerbaijani government.

Later, our flag was raised over the Azerbaijani embassy in Türkiye, and at the grand event held on that historic day, Gazi Mustafa Kemal said the following about the relations between the Two States of One Nation: "I think there is no need to comment on the degree of sincerity and brotherhood between Turkey and Azerbaijan." To confirm and strengthen these fraternal relations, the Government of Azerbaijan sent Mr. Ibrahim Abilov to us as ambassador. This is a very successful choice because, for us, this is a very important mission, and he is a man who possesses all the necessary qualities to successfully fulfill this task" { https://www-academia.edu/9931289/K%C3%82ZIM_karabek%c4%b0_r_ve_kafk_aslar }.

Also, at the same event, the great leader of the Turkic world – Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk – through his friend Ibrahim Abilov, Azerbaijan's first diplomat in Türkiye, declared to the world the now famous oath: "Azerbaijan's joy is our joy, its sorrow is our sorrow. Azerbaijan is our brother. Whatever happens, it is our duty to help it" { <https://www.EkonomiDunya.com/yazarlar/Dursun-ozden/ebilov-ve-aralov-taksim-de/327/> }.

However, the political-diplomatic fate of Ibrahim Abilov, Atatürk's closest friend and the most trusted man of his friend Nariman Narimanov, however successful and encouraging, ended in a dark and tragic way. Thus, the great founder of Turkish-Azerbaijani relations, the first ambassador, fell seriously ill at the Izmir Economic Congress, which was organized with the support and assistance of Ibrahim Abilov. Ibrahim Abilov was first examined and treated by the most prominent doctors in Izmir – Asad Bey and Murad Bey – on the recommendation of Kazim Karabakir. As his condition worsened, Atatürk sent his personal physician, Tofiq Rushdi Arası, to save him. However, it was not possible to save Abilov, and he passed away in Türkiye on February 23, 1923, at the age of 41.

Another wonderful example of the invincibility of the Azerbaijani-Turkish brotherhood philosophy is that Atatürk, while sending his friend Ibrahim Abilov to his homeland, his final destination, summoned Arab and Indian experts and ordered the body to be mummified for 200 years. But Atatürk was not satisfied with this. Because Atatürk loved Ibrahim Abilov as much as his brother, he ordered the ship carrying his body and family to be sent from Izmir to Istanbul and from there to Batumi, as if saying goodbye to all of Turkey. The ship was welcomed by a large crowd in Batumi and then sent to Baku.

One of the living examples of the philosophy of Azerbaijani-Turkish brotherhood is related to Ibrahim Abilov's daughter Anadolu. Anadolu was born to Atatürk's doctor, Dr. Tefik Rüşü Aras. She was named after Atatürk. After Ibrahim Abilov's untimely and mysterious death, when his wife took her and his other daughters to Baku for Ziba's funeral, Atatürk

told his mother through Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Aras that he did not want to let them go and that he would raise her as his own child.

However, Abilov's wife could not accept this request, said goodbye to Ataturk and Turkey, and returned to Baku with her daughters.

Since it is relevant here, I would like to make a side note that just as Ibrahim Abilov died mysteriously, his 200-year-old tomb, which had been mummified by Ataturk, was also mysteriously destroyed. Thus, Anadolu, Abilov's heroic daughter, found it destroyed when she visited the tomb after returning as a hero from World War II.

It is no coincidence that the Great Leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, in his speech at a meeting with Turkish businessmen on May 8, 1997, highly appreciated the great care shown to Azerbaijan by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, during the 1918-1920 Genocide: "...the great Mustafa Kemal Ataturk was aware of the difficulties that these Armenian nationalists and Dashnaks created against Azerbaijanis in 1918-1920. He knew well what massacres were committed in Azerbaijan. In 1918, the Turkish Caucasian Army came to Azerbaijan and saved Azerbaijanis from the Armenian massacres committed in Nakhchivan, Karabakh, Ganja and Baku. We will not forget them" {http://elibrary.bsu.az/books_460/N_195.pdf.}/

Meanwhile, the words of the great Ataturk to the founder of the first independent Azerbaijani state, Muhammad Emin Rasulzadeh - "I was born three years before you. But you were the first to raise the flag of the Turkish Republic in the entire Turkic world, and so that it would not be lowered, I took it from you and raised it over Turkey. You said that it would not be lowered, and this flag will not be lowered" {https://turan.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/377-Mayis-2018_4-6-compressed.pdf}- reveal the idea of Turkish unity and solidarity.

1.3 The philosophy of life of the Azerbaijani-Turkish brotherhood that stood the test of history in the 1990s

Now, remembering the first foreign visit of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev to Turkey as the President of independent Azerbaijan in 1994 and the announcement to the world of the words "We are One Nation, Two States", we would like to briefly show the unity of the Azerbaijani-Turkish brotherhood, the philosophy of solidarity and the historical work of the national leader towards the establishment of an eternal bridge of friendship between the two brotherly countries. Thus, Heydar Aliyev resigned from his post in protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of our people by the leaders of the Soviet Empire. After leaving Russia and returning to his homeland, Heydar Aliyev went to the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, where he was born, and lived among his compatriots for three years. During this period, the main goal of his historically significant state-building efforts was to establish relations with Turkey.

Heydar Aliyev, a powerful statesman with great wisdom during the period of Azerbaijan's second independence, before becoming the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Azerbaijan and the President of Azerbaijan, together with Turkish President Süleyman Demirel, managed to establish a real Turkey-Azerbaijan bridge and thereby revive the unity of our peoples. For example, it is no coincidence that the true foundation of relations between Turkey and Azerbaijan - the bridge connecting the Republic of Turkey with ancient Nakhchivan, part of Azerbaijan - is protected by the Araz River, a historical bloodline that unites us in our collective memory, and that this bridge is called "Umid". Thanks to the great efforts and courage of Heydar Aliyev, the test of these relations and the "Umid" bridge took place on October 29, and its official opening took place on May 28, the Republic Day of two states of one nation, and was considered to once again firmly confirm the wise approach of our great leader to Turkism and, consequently, to the national idea. At the same time, the famous politician Heydar Aliyev's agreement with the Republic of Turkey for financial, economic and technical assistance to the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, granting a loan of 100 million dollars, was a revolutionary victory of a wise policy that saved the lives of a people in a region bordering the enemy, under blockade and suffering from harsh climatic conditions, deprived of basic necessities - electricity, gas and even bread.

The signing of the Joint Cooperation Protocol, which allowed 100 students to study in Turkey every year, was also an example of the heroism of the national leader, and the 9th President of the Republic of Turkey, Süleyman Demirel, who signed the agreement, never forgot this heroism until the end of his life. This heroism left such a mark on history from his memory: "Heroes, great people and personalities are born over time. They save the people from difficult situations and lead them. The great statesman, my dear brother Heydar Aliyev, entered the political scene at a time when there were internal strife and the threat of civil war in Azerbaijan. Heydar Aliyev's rich political experience became a prerequisite for the country to emerge from this difficult situation. After gaining independence, the main task facing Azerbaijan was not to lower the raised flag. Everyone who carries this flag becomes a hero. This was Heydar Aliyev's historical duty. Despite extraordinary difficulties, this brilliant personality, showing an example of great heroism, held that flag high forever and introduced Azerbaijan to the world as a strong Turkish state" {<https://azertag.az/xeber/363340..>}

It should also be emphasized that on a cold February day in 1992, after the signing of the "Agreement on the Reestablishment of Diplomatic Relations" in order to strengthen warm relations between the two brotherly countries, a Strategic Partnership was established, and economic and trade relations were strengthened.

At the OSCE Summit held in Istanbul in November 1999, the United States, the Republic of Turkey, the independent

Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Georgia, the Republic of Turkmenistan, and the Republic of Kazakhstan jointly supported the construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline. They signed an agreement on this. Along with the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum natural gas pipeline, the Great Silk Road, and the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway, these are the result of the philosophy of unity and solidarity of the great leader of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, and are as unforgettable as the basic principles of the program. It should also be noted that among the Turkish heads of state, apart from Heydar Aliyev, there was no other leader who made a personal visit to Turkey, met with people from various fields, and spoke with true Turkish pride at conferences and events.

The fact that the national leader Heydar Aliyev received about 50 awards from various universities, organizations, etc. in Turkey between 1997 and 2003 confirms what we have said. In this regard, we must say that Heydar Aliyev's practical support for the "One Nation, Two States" concept was endless. Here we would like to emphasize one point: Heydar Aliyev understood the idea of Azerbaijaniness as a monolithic state principle based on Turkish and Islamic values, and built his administration on these principles. The examples we cite from Heydar Aliyev's Ataturk International Peace Prize speech confirm this idea. The great leader said: "The life and activities of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, his legacy are an example for you, as well as a beautiful example for us and Azerbaijan. We do not separate ourselves from you"; "Mustafa Kemal Ataturk proved to the whole world that it is possible to build a republic, a valuable republic, to follow a democratic path in a Muslim country, in a country that has lived under the influence of religion for centuries as a religious state. He raised people to a higher level by using the humanitarian values of the world and combining them with the spiritual values of his people"; "Mustafa Kemal Ataturk thought deeply not only for Turkey, but also for all Turks in the world, for the Turkic world" {<https://azertag.az/xeber/363340>}/

It should also be emphasized that Heydar Aliyev was perceived as the Ataturk of Azerbaijan due to many similarities. In our opinion, this fact is also reflected in the statement of the world-famous Azerbaijani leader Heydar Aliyev, who was awarded the Ataturk Peace Prize, the most prestigious award of Turkey, during his first visit to Turkey as President, "We are one nation - two states." This is a magnificent continuation of the historical legacy of the great leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, a unique and unparalleled criterion of the most beautiful and invincible philosophy of life that unites the Turkic world.

Meanwhile, Ataturk said, "Turkish women are hardworking, loyal to their homes and homelands, and free. Our women are as selfless as men on the front lines and in the rear. Together with them, we will build and continue modern Turkey. No one has the right to drag Turkish women into outdated superstitions with veiled and meaningless things," and Heydar Aliyev praised Azerbaijani women with the same

high standards: "Throughout history, Azerbaijani women have been known for their intelligence, wit, honor, diligence, hard work, courage, patriotism, and boundless love for the nation and land. But at the same time, Azerbaijani women have suffered a lot for centuries. They have always worked hard and never got tired of this work" {18/[Quliyeva Xatirə.Bakı. Elm-2019.s.11. 416 səh.](#)}.

Such ideas, actions, and beliefs are based on the blood brotherhood of the Turkish people and have always been visually confirmed. In this regard, the friendship between the great leader Heydar Aliyev and the founder of Bilkent University in Turkey, the well-known Turkish scholar İhsan Doğramacı, is a historical example of building a healthy spiritual bridge between two great intellectuals of the Turkic world and remains important for Turkish society today in terms of unity and solidarity between our states. In his article dedicated to the 86th anniversary of Heydar Aliyev's death, the great scholar İhsan Doğramacı commented on the history of friendly relations with the great leader as follows: "Heydar Aliyev is one of the rare statesmen of our century. Throughout his difficult life, Heydar Aliyev always thought about his people and homeland. He worked to strengthen the independence of Azerbaijan and for the happiness of his people. He made unparalleled sacrifices to save his homeland in the most difficult moments of Azerbaijan <https://www.ekonomi.dunya.co.m/yazarlar/dursun-ozden/ebilov-ve-aralov-taksim-de/327>}.

Heydar Aliyev is a wonderful person who never forgot Azerbaijan and Turkishness in every difficult life, a head of state who saved his country from troubles." Thus, the strong friendship of these two true intellectuals created a solid foundation for rising from the realities of physical loss to spiritual heights and becoming a symbol of friendship in the Turkic world.

1.4 Geopolitical and historical foundations of Azerbaijani-Turkish brotherhood stretching from the 21st century into the future.

The historical victory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the 21st century - 2020, as it was 100 years ago, was renewed and improved with Turkey's support for Azerbaijan. This victory is based on the political and moral support of the great Republic of Turkey, our borders were restored, and the dreams of the Armenians "from sea to sea" were completely shattered. The great Leader of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, declared that 80 million Turkish people support "Dear Azerbaijan" in this way: "We are with the people of Azerbaijan"! At the same time, the President of Azerbaijan, our Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Mr. İlham Aliyev, in his daily addresses to the people, as well as in an interview with the US television channel "Fox News", expressed his gratitude for the mutual cooperation between Turkey and Azerbaijan, for being one nation and for our brotherhood: "Turkey, "It provides political support to Azerbaijan. It is our closest ally and friend. We are proud and happy to have such a great country behind us. Every country

has the right to be a friend and ally" {[http:// www .anl. az/ down / meqale/ respub lika/2013/fevral/294855.htm](http://www.anl.az/download/meqale/respub/lik/2013/fevral/294855.htm) }

These words of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev to the powerful Leader of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, are unforgettable: "DEAR BROTHER! On September 28, the Turkic Council, of which we are a member, recognized the internationally accepted and settled solution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh issue of the Republic of Turkey...!"

Azerbaijan adopted a statement on the importance of resolving the issue on the basis of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of its borders. I express my gratitude to you for this statement. I wish you good health, success in your work, and peace and prosperity to the brotherly Turkish people. "I wish"!

This statement by the President of Azerbaijan confirms the great historical victory of the Turkic Union in the New Century. The Republic of Turkey has been and continues to be a support for us like a mountain from the first day to the last minute in our Patriotic War.

This is evidenced by the agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Azerbaijan signed in Shusha on June 15, 2021 in two original copies, one in Azerbaijani and the other in Turkish. The Shusha Declaration on Allied Relations between them clearly confirms to the whole world the reality of Turkish unity and solidarity. Heydar Aliyev, a professional politician and a great leader with rational qualities He united the philosophy of "We". He turned "One Nation, Two States" into a single goal - the idea of Azerbaijani-Turkish unity and solidarity. He built and systematized this foundation, testing it with professionalism, charismatic qualities and decades of political management experience. Thus, this idea - this philosophy of life - did not shake during the 20 years of the Great Leader's eternity; on the contrary, it became even stronger and developed. Today, the unshakable political and historical foundations of the philosophy "We are one nation, two states" - the principles of TURKISH UNITY and TURKISH SOLIDARITY - have turned into a monolithic bridge thanks to the political leadership skills of the true and political successor of the great leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, the President of the modern Independent Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, and the President of Turkey, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan. This bridge is already opening the way from the concept of "One Nation-Two States" to the meaning of "One Nation-Six States" and is paving the way towards the great Turanian political and spiritual ideal opens.

Discussion

Today, the invincible criteria of the philosophy "We are one nation, two states" – the principles of Turkic unity and Turkic solidarity – have turned the modern independent Republic of Azerbaijan into a monolithic bridge thanks to the political leadership skills of our Head of State, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, the

true and political successor of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev. This has already gone beyond the concept of "One Nation-Two States" and embraced the meaning of "One Nation-Six States", paving the way towards the great political and spiritual ideal of Turan.

It is no coincidence that the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, currently chairs the Turkic Council, and we can confidently say that his leadership is the guarantor of the unity and solidarity of the Turkic states, and most importantly, the development of the Turkic Council.

The speech of President Ilham Aliyev at the opening of the VII Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-Speaking Countries held in Baku on October 15, 2019 is of great importance in emphasizing the positive impact of expanding Turkic-speaking cooperation. The Turkic states embody the power of national unity and solidarity based on the Turkic identity and philosophy in every sphere of life. Azerbaijan, which took over the chairmanship of the Turkic Council from Kyrgyzstan, is striving to strengthen cooperation and friendship between our countries. Our common roots, history, culture and national values are an important foundation for our mutually beneficial activities.

Developing cooperation between Turkic-speaking countries is one of the priorities of Azerbaijan's foreign policy. The 7th Summit of the Turkic Council coincides with the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Nakhchivan Agreement. At the Summit of Heads of State held in the ancient city of Nakhchivan in October 2009, a new institutional format of cooperation between our countries was established.

Zangezur is located between the main part of Azerbaijan and the Nakhchivan region. In the past, the annexation of the Zangezur region from Azerbaijan to Armenia geographically divided the great Turkic world into two parts. However, with the decisions we made in Nakhchivan and our joint efforts, we further strengthened the unity of the Turkic world and continued our brotherhood. In this sense, the decision to establish the Turkic Council at the Summit held in Nakhchivan has great symbolic significance for the Turkic world (Turkic-speaking States)".

The views of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Honorary President of the Turkic Council Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev at the VII Summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States are characteristic here: "Dear friends, the Turkic civilization has deep roots. If we look at history, we are the heirs of peoples who have always played an important role on the largest continent of the planet. To understand the importance of the Turkic world at this stage, it is enough to look at the geographical map of the world. I would like to note in particular that for more than 25 years, from 1992 to 2019, I have participated in all 17 meetings of heads of Turkic-speaking states with various delegations. For example, I learned that the word "Turk" has a separate meaning for me and each letter represents it. The first letter "t" stands for trust,

new, convince; The letter "u" stands for unity, new, unity; the letter "r" stands for renaissance, new, renaissance; and the final letter "k" stands for kinship or kinship. "Based on this understanding, the goal of my work within the alliance was to bring our countries closer together, and therefore I am very happy that we have achieved this goal with joint efforts" (Turkic-Speaking States).

Result

Thus, the historical blood brotherhood, the idea of Unity and Solidarity that unites the two peoples, is adequately represented by the beautiful political model presented to the world by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev and the President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. The Shusha Declaration, signed on June 15, 2021 by these two powerful political leaders, the two most powerful Turkish Presidents of the 21st century, is an invaluable example of a healthy spiritual bridge between our states and peoples in terms of history and modernity, and will be important for the unity of Turkey both today and in the future.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 5, 2022, strengthened and renewed the relations of Unity and Solidarity between Azerbaijan and the Turkic Republics in all areas. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 5, 2022, declaring 2022 as the "Year of Shusha", also encouraged Azerbaijani scientists to conduct new scientific research, and our large and small projects are no exception.

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