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**Andriy Pospelov, Anton Yahovkin**

**POLITICAL CRISIS AT THE BEGINNING OF 2011 YEAR IN TUNISIA AND EGYPT:  
OFFICIAL POSITION OF UKRAINE AND RUSSIA**

*The article opens the initial stage of political crises in Tunis and Egypt, and also an official position on them from Ukraine and Russia. Reaction of outwardly political departments of two countries is presented, the problem of tourists is designated.*

*Key words: Tunis, Egypt, internal political crisis, a problem of tourists.*

**UDC 902**

**Shahriyar Nizami oglu Guliyev**

**MEDIEVAL TOMB MONUMENTS IN AZERBAIJAN**

*Among the first and classical medieval monuments of Azerbaijan, graves are of particular importance. In the early Middle Ages, cubes, catacombs, earth, clay ware, stone boxes and other graves were spread out from different types of graves. Christian graves were mainly based on the custom of burial on earth. In the classical Middle Ages there were fewer Christian, especially Muslim graves, which consisted of the graves of the earth. The article is devoted to medieval tombstones discovered in the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan.*

*Key words: Azerbaijan, archaeology, grave, middle ages*

Among the first and classical medieval monuments of Azerbaijan, the graves types are of special significance. In the early Middle Ages cube, catacombs, earth, earthenware, stone boxes and other graves were spread from different types of graves [6]. The Christian graves were mainly based on the custom of burial in the soil [6]. In the classical Middle Ages there were fewer Christian, but especially more Muslim graves, which consisted of types of soil graves [5; 9]. In July-September 2010, the South East Azerbaijan archeological expedition discovered a large number of settlements and gravestones while carrying out archaeological investigations in the Jalilabad region. One of the discovered cemeteries is in the medieval cemetery located on the right bank of the Goytepe River in Hasanabad village.

Researchers A.I. Alakbarov, A.M. Mirabdullayev and T.H. Azizov note that there is a description of the tools used in the carpet weaving, on the found tombstones. The researchers wrote: «According to archaeological materials, Hasanabad settlement and cemetery can be referred to the XIV–XVI centuries» [3, s. 277].

Another cemetery discovered by the expedition is Kayalı medieval cemetery, located between Beyhanlı village and Yusufli village of Jalilabad district and covering 1 hectare of area. It should be noted that until the 60's of the 20th century this cemetery was named as Goch cemetery. There are seven or eight-pointed star images besides astral and foliage depictions on the discovered monuments. Archaeologists refer this monument to the XIII–XV centuries according to surface materials [3, s. 277]. Another cemetery discovered by the «South East Azerbaijan Archeological Expedition» is the cemetery of Sherefkhanli medieval settlement. There are astral drawings on the tombs. Members of the expedition wrote that «The cemetery is of the same age with the settlement and belongs to the 13th-15th centuries» [3, s. 278].

Another cemetery exposed by the expedition is the sutkaran cemetery, covering 1 ha of land on the slope at 500 meters west of the village of Shatirli in the Jalilabad region. These gravestones attract attention with their rich artworks. Various illustrations and plot compositions have been developed on them by engraving and drawing. Simple and sophisticated illustrations, as well as plots have also been

related to the lifestyle and daily occupation of the buried person [3, s. 279]. Researchers relate these grave stones to the XI-XVI centuries.

«The South East Azerbaijan Archeological Expedition» writes about the Kaleim cemetery in the north of Şatırlı village that «Surface materials collected from the tomb, including the simple and glazed pottery fragments, allow to refer Kaleim settlement to the XIII-XV centuries [3, s. 280]. The stone valley medieval settlement and cemetery are also studied by «South East Azerbaijan Archaeological Expedition». Two tombs made of local rock tombs were found from the southern slope of the Buranar Range Mountains and found in the Dashli valley Cemetery covering the area up to 1 hectare. The researchers say that «The analysis of surface ceramics patterns and similar features of the grave stones allows the Dashli valley settlement and cemetery to be dated to the XII–XV centuries [3, s. 281].

«South East Azerbaijan archaeological expedition» functioning with the participation of A.I.Alakbarov, A.M.Mirabdullayev and T.H.Azizov in the field research period of 2012 recorded dozens of archaeological monuments in Jalilabad region.

One of these monuments is Jafarli's medieval settlement and cemetery located on the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Researchers note that «The area of about 6 hectares covered with fragments of simple and glazed pottery belonging to the Middle Ages. There is a medieval cemetery on the slope to the north-west 500 meters north of the settlement. There were grave stones shifted and broken down. There is no doubt that the settlement and cemetery belong to the same period. Based on the ceramic samples collected in the area, Jafarli settlement and cemetery can be referred to the XIII-XV centuries» [3, s. 303].

One of the grave tombs, discovered by the expedition members is the same necropolis located 500 meters north-west of the Seyidabazar holy place in the south-west of Seyidabazar village. 5 pieces of clay made tombs, close to each other were discovered at size of 4x4 meter during excavation at a depth of approximately 40 cm [4, s. 304]. There are no skeletons or bones in any of the tombs with different sizes. Members of the expedition wrote that «In all graves, the nearest part of the graveyard to the bed was squared and had a hole in the head. The sides of all the graves are decorated with network and multicolored stars.

The presence of ash residues on the skeleton and the presence of numerous images reflecting the sun and stars allow the Seyidabazar necropolis to be associated with Zoroastrians» [4, s. 305]. Another graveyard discovered by the expedition in 2012 is the medieval cemetery of Il Zallar located in the western part of the Zallar village, located on the left side of the road from Jalilabad to Khanagah. Four types of grave stones, differing in size and shape, were removed and broken. The grave stones with a description of the net and celestial bodies are believed to belong to the 13th-15th centuries [4, s. 304].

Another necropolis discovered by the expedition in 2012 is the medieval cemetery in the Khalili village of Jalilabad region. This cemetery is located 200 meters from the medieval graveyard «Injillik». The material found in the destroyed soil tombs during the road laying – the earliest medieval cube and cup was given to Jalilabad History and Ethnography Museum. Human bones are also found here. Expedition members note that «Collected artefacts allow Khalili soil tombs to be referred to the IV-VI centuries-old necropolis [4, s. 306].

In 2011, the «South East Azerbaijan archeological expedition» set two goals in pursuit of archaeological research and exploration in Lerik region of the southern zone. To define the location of unsystematic archeological researches and destructions carried out by of Morgan brothers at the end of the 19th century Mistan, Mastayil, Razqov, Gosmalion, Joni, Tuliveri, Hiveri, Loda, Kagoy and other villages of Lerik region, to prepare archeological maps of Lerik region and enrich it with new monuments [4, s. 333].

Several medieval cemeteries were discovered in the territory of Lerik region during the investigations carried out by expedition members A.I. Alakbarov, A.M. Mirabdullayev, T.H.Azizov and S.K.Kerimov.

One such cemetery is the Mistan cemetery covering the area up to 1 hectare, from where the grave stones dating back to the 14th-15th centuries were recorded. Another cemetery is the necropolis at Jangamiran cemetery. In this area located in the north of the village of Jangamiran and called by the local population as Plum Garden, simple and glazed ceramic samples dating to the 13th-15th centuries were discovered. Another cemetery discovered by the «South East Azerbaijan archeological expedition» is the Middle Ages cemetery of Khalifa Zakariyya. This cemetery is located on the right side of Lerik-Zuvand Road, 1 km from Jangamiran village. One of the oldest cemeteries is stone cellar cemetery in Hamarat, one of the oldest villages in the Lerik region. The stone cellar graves found here are very large, so local people call these graves giant graves [4, s. 337].

The Bradi medieval cemetery was found inside the forest in the territory of Bradi village [4, s. 339]. The Pirasova stone cellar cemetery was discovered in the north-western part of Pirasova village, which the local population call Khirman hill [4, s. 339]. The medieval cemetery of Sonachala is located on the left side of Lerik Kalvez Road surrounded by Hoveri village in the south, Zuvand River from south-west,

and modern cemetery and rock mass in the east [4, s. 339]. Among the monuments of the expedition, there is Goshmailyan medieval cemetery. The Goshmailyan cemetery, covering about 1 hectare, is located on the left side of the road from the same village to the Hiveri. Researchers believe that the cemetery belongs to the XIV–XV centuries [4, s. 339]. In addition Nimekesh medieval cemetery, Singadulan medieval cemetery, Loman cube graves' necropolis, Aliabad medieval cemetery cemeteries, which were discovered and recorded by the «South East Azerbaijan archeological expedition», are located in Lerik region [4, s. 340]. In 2009, Khizi expedition discovered two cemeteries in the area of archaeological exploration. The first cemetery located near Altiagaj village and the second cemetery on the crossroads from Khizi to Altiagaj, since both of them were in danger of collapse, members of the expedition G.Goshgarli, T.Babayev, V.Asadov and T.Babayeva focused in 2010 on the study of the still saved parts of these cemeteries.

All the examples of material culture discovered from Altiagaj necropolis are not the subject of our research, as they belong to the 1st and 3rd centuries AD, so we will not talk about it [8, s. 64]. Atachay necropolis where 11 stone cellar graves were investigated, is located at the crossroads of two roads leading from Khizi to Altağac and Yeni Fundigan villages, mainly children and adolescents graves have different sizes. The deceased were buried in different directions and situations. Coal fractures, small river stones, pottery fragments, gold earrings beads, medallion glass, dishes, broken parts etc. were found from these grave tombs. The findings of the research on the properties of the graves and the findings outlined therein have led the researchers to conclude that this necropolis belongs to the V–VIII centuries [8, s. 64]. Archaeological research of the tombs is a very reliable source in terms of study of the material and spiritual culture of the past history.

From this point of view, during the independence years of East Ganjabasar territory, the various types of gravestones have been identified during the archaeological research.

Among the various types of grave, the soil graves were dominated in the public consciousness of the medieval Christian and Islamic religions. Continuing the archeological researches in independent Ganjabasar territories, prof. A.M. Mammadov notes that Muslim graves belonging to the Middle Ages are located in cemeteries in the villages of Hazirahmadli, Safikurd, Rahimli, Gurzalilar and Gulustan villages of Goranboy region [10, s. 44].

Depending on the relief, the depth of graves in a quadrant form is 1.2–2.1 meters, the length of the tombstone is from 1.57 to 2.61 meters, and the width is from 0.9 meters to 1 meter. The skeletons in the graves covered with tree trunks, shrubs and soil are towards the south-eastern side of Mecca. The dead were buried in the slightly twisted extensible position on the left side. In this form, the burial site was identified during the research carried out at the settlements of Kyzylhajli, Hazirkhmadli, Balakurd. It should be noted that the direction of skeletons in the graves towards Mecca and lack of any item near them increase their belonging to the Muslim graves.

According to archaeological studies conducted in these and nearby settlements, these graves belong to the X–XI centuries [10, s. 45].

Graves found at the cemetery of Safikurd village in Goranboy region have different characteristics than the soil graves which were initially shown. Archeologist A.M.Mammadov tells about the characteristic features of these graves, indicating that the graves are surrounded by an outer 24x24x4-cm size baked bricks, one of which is 1.9 meters in length, 0.8 meters in width, and a depth of 1.1 meters. The graves here were built in the form of an arch. A.Mammadov writes: «The skeleton's face is towards south-east. There is nothing nearby. The study of the material and cultural samples found in suitable habitat and the size of bricks confirms that the graves belong to the XII–XIII centuries, the direction of the skeleton and the absence of the items confirm that it is a Muslim tomb [10, s. 45].

Tombs found in the Shatal city cemetery located approximately 500 meters to the east from Rahimli cemetery in the territory of East Ganjabasar-Goranboy are very attractive.

The scientist A.Mammadov, who carried out archaeological research here in the early years of our independence, states that «the surface width of the area on which the graves are located is 25 meters in north-south direction and 80 meters east-west. It was not possible to calculate the rest area of cemetery because the rest of the cemetery was underground. The edge of the grave cells is made of 30x30x6 cm of baked bricks. The scientist, carrying out the comparative analysis notes that these bricks are known from archeological excavations in Mingachevir. The direction of skeleton is from the west to the east, 2.15 meters long from inside and 0.55 meters wide, and in the graveyard of 0.85 meters of height up to the top of the hinged part of the baked bricks. Scientist-archeologist A.M. Mammadov, who defines the age of the graves, says: «According to the comparative analysis of similar tombs known in Azerbaijan's appropriate residential areas and according to the findings of the research carried out in the city of Şetel, where graves belong, it may be assumed that they belong to the V–VI centuries. The diversity of the graves and the skeletons in them, and finding various material and cultural remains in the grave cells, show that they are Christian monuments [10, s. 46].

The graves of the medieval society, which provide invaluable knowledge about the social composition, occupation, spiritual culture, are also valuable sources of studying the history of the area, as well as in the study of fine arts and other cultures. From this point of view, medieval cemetery, which covers 3–4 hectares in the southern slopes of Mishovdag, 101.5 km from Shirvan city is of great importance. E.I.Abbasova, who dealt with the study of this cemetery in 2008, points out that the noteworthy feature is tombs, which is one of the rare examples of the Shirvan-Absheron architectural school and have the various calligraphy and inscriptions worked professionally by calligraphers and engravers [1, s. 75].

In the tombstone of one of the graves, there is a picture of necklace used by Azerbaijani women, and in the tombstone of another grave there is a camel caravan and three camels, which resembles a moving caravan. Academician T.Bunyadov made a very interesting idea in 1970, saying that the tombstones of Shirvan-Absheron architectural schools, according to the technology of preparation also familiarize us with the animal world of medieval times being a work of art [2].

In addition to the decorations and drawings on these tombstones, which were worked with high professionalism, the Surahs of the Qur'an and the death date of the deceased were written. It should be noted especially that Afaq Ali kizi Guluzade had great services in reading these writings in Arabic and Persian. It has been understood from the findings of the research that the oldest stone in this cemetery dates back to the 14th century.

The second cemetery of the Shirvan settlement is a cemetery called «Jilpagli» by local residents covering about 2 hectares in the eastern direction about 100 meters from the Kur. One of the striking aspects of this cemetery is the belonging to the elderly, relatively small head stone and the chest stone. According to E.I.Abbasova, in the cemetery located in the foothills of Mishovdag and surrounding the 7–8 hectare area, which are called by Shirvan residents as the «Residence place» or «Folk cemetery», there are ram, bird, dog, bull, snake and cock images. The existence of images is not only decorative but also a sign of productivity for these people [1, s. 77].

The existence of jewelry embroidered on a woman's tombstone is regarded by E. Abbasova as one of the factors that demonstrate the wide development of jewelry in Azerbaijan in the Middle Ages [1, s. 78]. On the slopes of the Great Mishovdag, the surface signs of the «Shekikhan oba» cemetery are very few. The tombs under the ground are rectangular form and engraved from mountain rocks, but there is no description on them. E.I.Abbasova, who divides the medieval grave tombs of South-Eastern Shirvan into two types, reports that the first type of graves belong to the poorest part of the population, are made of natural stones of ordinary shape, but the second type of graves belong to the richer layer [1, s. 79], decorated with more geometric and naturalistic scenes. A tomb was found in the cemetery located in the territory of the village of Jilov in the Shamakhi region, which had Arabic and Persian inscriptions and preserved since kept for a long time in the soil. Tomb with a diameter of 1.50 x 0.50 x 0.50 meters, has been decorated with silhouettes in the Arabic language and is decorated with harmonious geometric or ornamental patterns with Arabic script, and has high boots and other drawings paintings on the lower part. Such tombs were found more frequently in the complex of the medieval cemetery in the Hazra village of Gabala region and in Absheron [7, s. 160]. Tomb was referred to the XVI-XVII centuries [7, s. 60].

Among the first and classical medieval monuments of Azerbaijan, the graves types are of special significance. In the early Middle Ages cube, catacombs, earth, earthenware, stone boxes and other graves were spread from different types of graves. The Christian graves were mainly based on the custom of burial in the soil. In the classical Middle Ages there were fewer Christian, but especially more Muslim graves, which consisted of types of soil graves. The article is dedicated to medieval tombstones discovered in the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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**Шахріяр Нізамі огли Гулієв****ПАМ'ЯТКИ СЕРЕДНЬОВІЧНИХ МОГИЛ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНІ**

*Серед перших і класичних середньовічних пам'яток Азербайджану могили мають особливе значення. У ранньому середньовіччі куби, катакомби, землі, глиняні вироби, кам'яні ящики й інші могили були поширені з різних типів могил. Християнські могили були в основному базувалися на звичай поховання в землі. У класичному середньовіччі було менше християнських, особливо мусульманських могил, які склалися із земляних могил. Стаття присвячена середньовічним надгробним плитам, виявленим у різних регіонах Азербайджану.*

*Ключові слова: Азербайджан, археологія, могила, середні віки.*

UDC 94

Aytan Karimli

**ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF TURKEY-US RELATIONS**

*Turkey, who is Eastern Europe and the Middle East's largest economy, currently the world's 17th and Europe's 6th largest economy. However, low levels of mutual investment and bilateral trade volume remains fairly limited, in the eyes of US policymakers Turkey are not only helping to change the perception of an actor with political and strategic importance. Turkey's growing economic aspects of soft power in the region is often unnoticed by the United States. The lack of economic bases makes this partnership more sensitive to political fluctuations in both countries. Even if the increase in investments and trade volume in a relatively short period of time is not an easy task to achieve, both governments must make a determined effort to make economic relations a relative component of this partnership.*

*Key words: Turkey, United States, economic relations, partnership, foreign trade.*

Bilateral relations between Turkey and the United States have been dominant mainly military – strategic considerations until now. Economic components, at the end of 1980s Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's emphasize the importance of commercial relations and in the early 1990s United States, «in which Turkey also includes the main emerging outside the exceptions to focus on the market, did not take almost no space in the strategic framework. The economical dimension of daily associations is the weakest ring [1, s. 5].

Turkey, who is Eastern Europe and the Middle East's largest economy, currently the world's 17th and Europe's 6th largest economy. However, low levels of mutual investment and bilateral trade volume remains fairly limited, in the eyes of US policymakers Turkey are not only helping to change the perception of an actor with political and strategic importance. Turkey's growing economic aspects of soft power in the region is often unnoticed by the United States. The lack of economic bases makes this partnership more sensitive to political fluctuations in both countries. Even if the increase in investments and trade volume in a relatively short period of time is not an easy task to achieve, both governments must make a determined effort to make economic relations a relative component of this partnership.

Despite the slowdown in international trade and investment during the globalization era due to the recent global economic crisis, the liberalization of trade has allowed the total world trade to increase 11 times over the past 15 years. Similarly, cross-border investments have increased by more than 10 times over the same period.

Despite US, with the 3.9 trillion dollars (2010) has the highest number of foreign investments in the world, Turkey's share of this amount is \$ 5.7 billion as of 2010 had a very low level. Nearly half of this investment, Turkey's political and economic stability that has made an impressive progress in the past few years. US until it has still a very limited level of Turkish investments (estimated to be less than 2 billion dollars), but Turkey need to remember that being a capital-exporting countries until very recently. In trade area, Turkey's foreign trade volume after 1980 increased with impressive 25-fold in 2010 reached to 300 billion dollars. From 33 August 2011 Turkey is the European Union's 6th largest trading partner. OECD, the EU and the US competitive markets, in frame of Turkey's total export, has a 65 percent portion. US-Turkey bilateral trade volumes, at a modest rate was only 7-time increase between 1985 and 2007; this increase in global trade volume and in Turkey's foreign trade performance is significantly lower than the overall.

In 2007, the total bilateral trade volume was 12,226 billion US dollars. US are Turkey's seventh largest exporter and fifth largest import market. The US market represents only 3.9 % of the Turkey's exports, and only 4.8 % of imports. Turkey's share in US trade is negligible around \$ 2.2 trillion [4, p. 25]. With 735 billion (2010) GDP annual national falling to about \$ 10,000 per person income, with population