

You have downloaded a document from



The Central and Eastern European Online Library

The joined archive of hundreds of Central-, East- and South-East-European publishers, research institutes, and various content providers

Source: TURAN-SAM

TURAN-CSR

Location: Turkey

Author(s): Goyarchin ABİDGİZİ

Title: IDEAS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN M. A. RASULZADE'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY
IDEAS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN M. A. RASULZADE'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY

Issue: 57/2023

Citation style: Goyarchin ABİDGİZİ. "IDEAS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN M. A. RASULZADE'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY". TURAN-SAM 57:122-127.

<https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=1106633>



<http://www.turansam.com>

TURAN-SAM: TURAN Stratejik Arařtırmalar Merkezi * TURAN-CSR: TURAN Center for Strategic Researches
 TURAN-SAM Uluslararası Bilimsel Hakemli Dergisi; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Yıl: 2023; Ay: Mart; Cilt: 15/KIŞ, Sayı: 57
 TURAN-CSR International Scientific, Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Journal; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Year: 2023; Month: March; Volume: 15/WINTER, Issue: 57
 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15189/1308-8041>; WEB: <http://www.TURANSAM.com>

(16)

Dr. Goyarchin ABİDGİZİ⁶⁸

M.Ə.RƏSULZADƏNİN YARADICILIĞINDA MİLLİ İSTİQLAL İDEYALARI
IDEAS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN M. A. RASULZADE'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY

ABSTRACT

The studying of the ideas of the national independence in the creativity of as Mohammad Amin Rasulzadeh and other writers who made much in the sphere for "freedom", "independence", "development" of Azerbaijan and the Turkic world in whole is very actual up-to-date because the historical events are repeated from time to time and every time this repeat occurs at more high level. They are the big personalities who raised Azerbaijan people, culture, literature and science. The works created by them are the national heritage of Azerbaijani people. The communist regime was afraid of Turkey, and both Bolsheviks and Armenian chauvinists who rode a horse in Azerbaijan that time used any opportunity to pursue and annihilate these intellectual people who were in connection with Turkey, Turkish literature and culture. The ideological basis of the unprecedented disgusting movement aimed at the Turkish people was ready for that time. The made-up theory of panturkism was the theoretical-ideological field for the realization of this insidious politics. The most outstanding intellectual men were sentenced to death namely with the brand of panturkism and were annihilated in unprecedented torments in the ice hell of Siberia.

Keywords: immigration, M. A. Rasulzadeh, national independence, Musavat.

ÖZ

20. yüzyılda Azerbaycan'ın ve Türk dünyasının "özgürlüğü", "bağımsızlığı" ve "kalkınması" için emsalsiz hizmetlerde bulunan Muhammed Emin Resulzade ve diğer birçok aydının milli bağımsızlık fikirleri ortaya atılmıştır. , günümüzde tam da bu nedenle incelenmektedir. İnsanlık tarihinin zaman zaman tekerrür ettiği ve her seferinde bu tekerrürün bir öncekinden daha yüksek bir seviyede gerçekleştiği bir gerçek haline gelmektedir. Onlar Azerbaycan halkını, kültürünü, edebiyatını ve bilimini çok yüksellere çıkaran büyük şahsiyetlerdir.

Bu yazarların ortaya koyduğu eserler Azerbaycan halkının milli servetidir. Ancak komünist rejimin Türkiye'den korkması, Türkiye'ye, Türk edebiyatına ve kültürüne her yönüyle bağlı olan bu aydınlara zulmetmesi ve yok etmesi Bolşevik psikolojinin yanı sıra Ermeni milliyetçilerinin de temel özelliklerinden biri olarak değerlendirilmelidir. o zamanlar Azerbaycan'da at oynuyordu. Türklere yönelik bu benzeri görülmemiş iğrenç hareketin ideolojik temeli de geliştirildi. Kurgusal pan-Türkizm teorisi, bu kurnaz politikanın uygulanmasında teorik-ideolojik bir temel rolü oynadı. Halkın en seçkin aydınları pantürkizm adı altında idama mahkûm edilmiş, Sibiry'a'nın buz gibi cehenneminde eşi benzeri görülmemiş acılar içinde helâk edilmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hicret, M.A. Resulzade, milli istiklal, Müsavat.

⁶⁸ Dr. Göyərçin ABİDQIZI F.ü.f.d, AMEA Nizami Gəncəvi adına, Milli Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatı muzeyi, goyercin.mustafayeva@yandex.ru, ORCID: 0000-0002-8674-0258(National Museum of Azerbaijan Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, Dr. of philosophy on Philology, ORCID: 0000-0002-8674-0258, goyercin.mustafayeva@yandex.ru)



<http://www.turansam.com>

TURAN-SAM: TURAN Stratejik Arařtırmalar Merkezi * TURAN-CSR: TURAN Center for Strategic Researches
 TURAN-SAM Uluslararası Bilimsel Hakemli Dergisi; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Yıl: 2023; Ay: Mart; Cilt: 15/KIŞ, Sayı: 57
 TURAN-CSR International Scientific, Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Journal; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Year: 2023; Month: March; Volume: 15/WINTER, Issue: 57
 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15189/1308-8041>; WEB: <http://www.TURANSAM.com>

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 20th century Mahammad Amin Rasulzade, one of the founders of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and leaders of the political emigration of Azerbaijan, an outstanding state and public figure, politician and publicist was a prominent personality of our history and leader of the national independence movement.

“Muslim Democratic “Musavat” society”, “Muslim social-democratic organization “Hummat”” was established in the end of 1904 year and the founders of these organizations were Mir Hasan Movsumov, Mammad Hasan Hajinski and Mammad Amin Rasulzade. In 1905 year Mashadi Azizbayov, Nariman Narimanov, S.M.Efendiyevev and other revolutioners were elected members of this organization.

The newspaper, which stopped its publication in 1906, began to be published again in December under the name “Takamul” (“Progress”).

Taking advantage of the revolutionary situation in Russia, intellectuals with a national spirit prepared plans for happy days of the people and highlighted the issue of people’s unification. In the autumn of 1906, the national party of Azerbaijan “Difai” (“Defense”) was created, which began to operate widely in a number of districts of Baku and Azerbaijan and gained strong enough support among the population. It is clear that this party was not created in vain before the events; in 1905, the unprecedented calamities inflicted on the Azerbaijani people by the Armenian nationalists forced the zealous sons of our people to create the “Difai” (“Defense”) national party in 1906. The “Musavat” party was founded on the experience of such a political movement, and gained many supporters in a short time. However, from the day of its creation until February 1917, the fall of tsarist absolutism, the activity of the party was very limited. However, his main idea and goal was to reach the masses through the “Açık Söz” (“Free word”) newspaper, even though it was under strong censorship pressure.

M.A. Rasulzade was a prominent literary critic. His scientific works, articles and reports devoted directly to the problems of culture, history and literature coincide with the emigration period of the writer’s creativity.

During this period, M.A. Rasulzade’s socio-political activity was combined with creative activity and focused on serving his people.

Creative activity of M.A. Rasulzade: At the beginning of the 20th century, M.A. Rasulzade laid the foundation of the theme of national freedom in Azerbaijani literature with his artistic creativity, and on the other hand, he influenced the rise of literature on this foundation. M.A. Rasulzade, who tried his pen at many genres of artistic creation, wrote poems, stories, engaged in dramaturgy, made translations, and wrote his memoirs. “Mukhammas” (1903), “Black money” (1906), “Novha” (1906), “Hasbi-hal” (1907), “To beggars” (1908), “Hurriyyat” (1909), which the author wrote in different years. “To Ismail Gasprinsky” (1911), “Feelings of May” (1955) and other his poems are important in terms of studying the writer’s outlook.

M.A. Rasulzade’s play “Lights in the Darkness”, which aroused the interest of the literary community, was staged by “Nijat” Educational Society in Baku on December 5, 1908. The participation of Huseyn Arablinski, Huseyngulu Sarabski and other talented actors in the main roles in the play once again confirms that “Lights in the Darkness” was not an accidental work for the literary environment of the time. Unfortunately, this work has not yet been obtained.

The theme of the play was the propaganda of national awakening and independence. With this work, Rasulzade managed to spread his ideas in Azerbaijan, which are fully connected with the “Autonomy to Azerbaijan”, national independence movement. M.A. Rasulzade’s play “Sudden trouble” written in the same year has the same idea. While being in Turkey, M.A. Rasulzade, who published the article “New linguists and Turkists”, the short story “Bir Khan” (“One Khan”) about the life of Tabriz, the article “Language is a public act” in “Shalala” magazine. He translated a part of M. Gorky’s “Mother” into Azerbaijani language and published it, and in 1908, he found out that he would be arrested by the Tsar’s regime and left the country for Iran.



<http://www.turansam.com>

TURAN-SAM: TURAN Stratejik Arařtırmalar Merkezi * TURAN-CSR: TURAN Center for Strategic Researches
 TURAN-SAM Uluslararası Bilimsel Hakemli Dergisi; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Yıl: 2023; Ay: Mart; Cilt: 15/KIŞ, Sayı: 57
 TURAN-CSR International Scientific, Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Journal; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Year: 2023; Month: March; Volume: 15/WINTER, Issue: 57
 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15189/1308-8041>; WEB: <http://www.TURANSAM.com>

He opposed those who despised the Azerbaijani language and denied the possibility of creating works of art in this language.

An outstanding politician, statesman and at the same time talented writer M.A. Rasulzade showed in his book “Azerbaijan Republic” that this opinion was wrong and wrote: “Azerbaijani poets wrote in Persian centuries ago. Then, Fuzuli, who continued for a long time with Mashrab poets wrote only in the dialect of Azerbaijan. In this period such poets as Qovsi, Nabati, then Vagif, Seyyid Azim, Lali, and Raji grew up. Finally, the third period came: Azerbaijani literature, influenced by Western life and thought, began to write in modern literary Turkish inspired by Ottoman Turkish literature. The poets of this period, who were influenced by Russian literature on one hand, and Ottoman literature on the other, are Abdulsalimzade Mahammad Hadi, Sabir, Huseyn Javid, Ahmed Javad, Sahhat, Muznib and others”. (6, p. 14)

Later the great politician wrote, continuing his opinion: “Years passed, “mirza” stood on one side and “uchitel” stood on the other side. They had disagreed for a long time. Like the Persianized mirza, the Russified uchitel often failed to understand what the people needed. Finally, many obstacles were passed. After the methodical struggles against the schools and madrasahs, “uchitel” understood the purpose, and learned that it is both necessary and useful to teach Saadi and Tolstoy to the Turkish people, to familiarize the Turks with them. However, a Turk cannot be deprived from Saadi and Tolstoy. In order to understand Sadi, Tolstoy and other world-famous writers, they should study their Fuzulis, Nabatis - no matter how small they see Seyids, Sabirs, Javids, and Javads, they have to learn them, too”. (6, p. 15)

M.A. Rasulzade, travelling around South Azerbaijan, met the national hero of our people in Tabriz, Sattarkhan, and in September 1910, together with a group of European-educated Iranian intellectuals, he founded the Iranian Democratic Party. He became the editor-in-chief of “Irane Nou” and “Irane Ahat” newspapers. Although the daily and independent “Irane Nou”, which began its activity on August 24, 1909, was closed in the summer of 1910, it resumed its activity as an organ of the Democratic Party, in the autumn, on October 26. Articles, poems and publicistic writings of M.A. Rasulzade are regularly published in this newspaper. He laid the foundation of the European journalistic art with his creativity, in Iran. Seyyed Hasan Taghizade noted that: “M.A. Rasulzade brought the modern European newspaper form to Iran for the first time” (7).

In 1911, M.A. Rasulzade, left Iran at the request of the tsarist government which was afraid of the revolutionary movement, and came to Istanbul in May. He met Alibey Huseynzade and Ahmadbey Aghayev there, and from November 1911, he worked as one of the active writers of the “Turk Yurdu” (“Turkish Homeland”) magazine in Turkey.

M.A. Rasulzade, who continued his literary and journalistic activities headed the “Muslim Democratic Musavat party” founded in October 1911 by ex-hummatists Taghi Nagiyev and Abbasgulu Kazimzade.

In 1917 year the organ of Musavat party “Achik Söz” newspaper informed: “Until now, we Turks, who do not know what our mission is, do not know what freedom is, what is an organization, and do not have a national and political program that will serve as a framework for our common nation, and even if there is one, not even one of us in a thousand is aware of it. We Turks are stuck in the middle without a compass in the storms of the terrible revolution and our societies have come to the throat like a group of insane people” (1).

During this period, M.A. Rasulzade published his books: “Community administration” and “Which government is useful for us?”

M.A. Rasulzade’s social and political activities: In June 1917, the “Muslim Democratic Musavat Party” and the “Turkish Edem Center Party” merged, and the “Turkish Adam Center Party” began its activities under the name “Musavat”.

At the first congress of Musavat Party in 1917, Mahammad Amin Rasulzade was elected the Chairman of the Central Committee. After this congress, a national movement under the slogan “Autonomy for Azerbaijan” began in Azerbaijan.



<http://www.turansam.com>

TURAN-SAM: TURAN Stratejik Arařtırmalar Merkezi * TURAN-CSR: TURAN Center for Strategic Researches
 TURAN-SAM Uluslararası Bilimsel Hakemli Dergisi; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Yıl: 2023; Ay: Mart; Cilt: 15/KIŞ, Sayı: 57
 TURAN-CSR International Scientific, Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Journal; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Year: 2023; Month: March; Volume: 15/WINTER, Issue: 57
 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15189/1308-8041>; WEB: <http://www.TURANSAM.com>

M.A. Rasulzade was elected the Chairman of the national council formed in Azerbaijan in May 1918, and on May 28, the independence of Azerbaijan was announced to the whole world. After the February bourgeois-democratic revolution, the “Musavat” party, which gained certain political freedoms and began to act openly, led the revolution of the struggle for freedom and independence of the Azerbaijani people under the leadership of Fatalikhan Khoyski in a very short time. This struggle of the people resulted in the transformation of our country into an independent state on May 28, 1918. Despite the huge and painful problems, much attention was paid to the issues of literary and cultural development during the ADR period, and unprecedented construction measures were implemented in this field.

“In 1917 and 1918, when the National Republic of Azerbaijan was established, the people of Azerbaijan lived the most exciting days in their history.

Evaluating the literary movement of that period, prof. Y. Garayev noted: “In general, at the beginning of the century, the ideas of “national movement in Azerbaijan”, “nationality and freedom”, and “constitution and musavat” spread widely. Already “in the people’s mind, the concept of Azerbaijan is embodied in the form of thoughts and actions rather than a geographical meaning” and the nation firmly believes that “there is no Azerbaijan for it outside of independence” (8, p. 364).

On December 7, 1918, at the ceremonial opening of the Parliament of Azerbaijan, M.A. Rasulzade noted: “At that time, we defended the best issue for us, the autonomy of Azerbaijan, and we were subjected to merciless criticism from the right and the left sides. From the right, they told us that with the slogan of Azerbaijanism, you are dividing Muslims, and by raising the flag of Turkism, you are undermining the foundation of Islam. And from the left, they criticized us that by demanding the autonomy of Azerbaijan, we are splitting the united democratic front. Despite this, the “Musavat” party was the first to raise the flag of Azerbaijan’s independence.”(2).

In his memorial essay “Foundation of the University in Baku” which was published in 1922, the first rector of the Baku State University, Professor V.I. Razumovski noted about the great role of M.A. Rasulzade in the creation of this center of science, who was teaching “History of Ottoman Literature” at the Faculty of History and Philology of Baku State University: “Thanks to M.A. Rasulzade, with the help of his effort and enlightenment, the known and unknown enemies of the university in the “Musavat” party were forced to obey the party’s decision. We had already had two parties on our side. “Musavat” and the socialists, which ensured the majority in the parliament”. (4).

In 1920, I.V. Stalin, who was in Baku, found out that Rasulzade was in prison, he personally went to the prison and freed M.A. Rasulzade. With this, I.V. Stalin paid his debt of conscience to M.A. Rasulzade, who saved him from death in 1905. He took M.A. Rasulzade to Moscow and appointed him to the post of press officer in the Commissariat of Nations of the RSFSR.

“Stalin thought that M.A. Rasulzade, whether for his own well-being or fear of death, would sooner or later accept one of the positions offered by him and collaborate with the Bolsheviks. And he would proudly address the whole world from the lecterns of large gatherings: “You see, the Soviets are such a good organization that M.A. Rasulzade, known as, the leader of “Musavat”, turned from his convictions and took refuge in the Soviet government. However, he could not imagine enough that M.A. Rasulzade became a politician according to his convictions. For this great public figure, the destiny of the country, duty, glory, personal well-being were nothing in compare to the interests of Azerbaijan” (5. 326-327 p.).

In 1922, M.A. Rasulzade, who was teaching Persian at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies, published an article in the “Novy Vostok” magazine entitled “Communists of Ancient Iran” about the Mazdakism movement, which caused him to emigrate.

One of the active participants of the Azerbaijan national independence movement, literary critic and publicist Abdulvahab Yurdsevar wrote in his memoirs: “One of the most important initiatives of the secret central committee of the “Musavat” party was M.A. Rasulzade’s departure from Moscow. First, by sending a comrade, and later by sending former member of Parliament, Rahimbey Vakilov and the head of the Baku soldier’s organization, our martyred comrade Dr. Dada Hasanzade to Moscow with some money, they contacted with M.A. Rasulzade. Rasulzade was offered to go to Leningrad in the name of scientific research.



<http://www.turansam.com>

TURAN-SAM: TURAN Stratejik Arařtırmalar Merkezi * TURAN-CSR: TURAN Center for Strategic Researches
 TURAN-SAM Uluslararası Bilimsel Hakemli Dergisi; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Yıl: 2023; Ay: Mart; Cilt: 15/KİŞ, Sayı: 57
 TURAN-CSR International Scientific, Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Journal; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Year: 2023; Month: March; Volume: 15/WINTER, Issue: 57
 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15189/1308-8041>; WEB: <http://www.TURANSAM.com>

It was ensured that he was abducted from there to Finland by sailing across the Gulf of Finland with the help of one of the late Tatar intellectuals, Musa Jarurullah Bigiyev (1875-1949).

M.A. Rasulzade's first work called "Mukhammas" was published in "Shargi Rus" newspaper. The writer's articles and poems on various topics were published in "Fyuuzat" magazine edited by himself and Ali Bey Huseynzade, as well as "Irshad" and "Taraggi" newspapers edited by Ahmed Bey Agayev.

M. A. Rasulzade, who came to Turkey in 1922, wrote in Istanbul in 1923-1931 "The past, formation and current state of the Republic of Azerbaijan". Such works as "Sayavush of our century", "Ideology of independence and youth", "The collapse of revolutionary socialism and the future of democracy". "Nation and Bolshevism" and "Caucasian Turks", "Azerbaijan and its independence" in French in Paris and "Panturanism in connection with the Caucasus problem" in Russian were published in those years.

M.A. Rasulzade's outlook was greatly influenced by the famous Eastern thinker and philosopher, Azerbaijani by nationality Sheikh Jamaledin Afgani (1838-1897). The main premise of Afghani's concept of national development was the necessity of national unity: "There is no happiness outside the nation." Rasulzade translated Afghani's "Philosophy of National Unity" from Persian and published it in "Turk Yurdu" ("Turkish Homeland") (1911) magazine, and in his later activities, as well as in his works written both in the homeland and in exile, especially in "Sayavush of Our Century" (1923) the strong influence of the ideas of "national unity" is felt.

Rasulzade compares Sayavush to Azerbaijan in all respects - Azerbaijan of the 20th century. That's why he named his work "Azerbaijani Adventure" as "Sayavush of our Century".

In the same year, the magazines "Azeri Turku" (1928-1931), then "Odlu Yurd" (1929-1930) and the weekly newspaper "Bildirish" (1929-1931) were published under Rasulzade's editorship. Since 1931, M.A. Rasulzade's emigration period continued in European countries. The newspaper "Istiqlal" (1932-1934) and the magazine "Qurtulush" (1934-1938) were published in Berlin under his editorship. The famous literary critic M.A. Rasulzade's book "Some Notes on the Republic of Azerbaijan" published in Berlin in 1933, the article "Contemporary Azerbaijani Literature" published in 1936, "The Problem of Azerbaijan" in German, published in Berlin in 1938 and the books "Azerbaijan's Freedom War" published in Polish in Warsaw in 1939 are of great interest. He worked as a consultant in the Polish government from 1938, then lived in Romania from 1940. His article "Azerbaijani dialect" was included the first volume of the "Islamic-Turkish encyclopedia" published in Istanbul in 1943. M. A. Rasulzade, who moved to Ankara in 1947 published, such books as "Cultural trends of Azerbaijan" (1949), "Contemporary Azerbaijani literature" (1950) and "Contemporary Azerbaijan history" (1951). By publishing his monograph "Azerbaijani poet Nizami" in Ankara in 1951, he brought many innovations to the world studies of Nizami.

This work, was completed in Romania in 1941 on the occasion of the 800th anniversary of the genius Nizami. The author himself noted, "the printing was delayed due to the difficulties caused by the war". In the monograph "Azerbaijani poet Nizami", above all, M. A. Rasulzade tried to explain the points related to Nizami's Turkishness. Against the background of the analysis of the rich creative activity of the poet, the author proved that Nizami is Turkish not only in terms of nationality, but also in the content and essence of his works. Rasulzade came to conclusion that only the language factor cannot be the basis for including Nizami's creativity into Persian culture, because Nizami's creativity spiritually related to Turkishness.

In the monograph, the issues with public content such as Nizami and his environment, Nizami and the Caucasus, Nizami's female characters, Nizami's ideal of a state and a just ruler, etc. occupy especial place. Through this valuable work of Rasulzade, for the first time, we can learn Nizami and Boccaccio, Nizami and Schiller, Nizami's novel in verse, stylistic features of Nizami's creativity, etc. We get acquainted with the opinions of European orientalists such as H. D'Ete, P. Horn, H. Ritter, I. Pizzi, which have not lost their importance even in modern times. In the "Additions" part of his monograph, the words and phrases used in Nizami's poems which often misinterpreted even by V. Dastgirdi due to their purely Turkish origin, are explained.

Mammad Amin Rasulzade's work "Azerbaijani poet Nizami" is a great contribution to Azerbaijani science.



<http://www.turansam.com>

TURAN-SAM: TURAN Stratejik Arařtırmalar Merkezi * TURAN-CSR: TURAN Center for Strategic Researches
 TURAN-SAM Uluslararası Bilimsel Hakemli Dergisi; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Yıl: 2023; Ay: Mart; Cilt: 15/KIŞ, Sayı: 57
 TURAN-CSR International Scientific, Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Journal; p-ISSN: 1308-8041, e-ISSN: 1309-4033; Year: 2023; Month: March; Volume: 15/WINTER, Issue: 57
 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15189/1308-8041>; WEB: <http://www.TURANSAM.com>

CONCLUSION

M.A. Rasulzade's article "Republic of Azerbaijan" in the 7th volume of number 3 of 1951 of "Ukraine" collection, which was published in English in New York; the article "History of the creation of the Musavat party and formation of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic" in the British encyclopedia published in English in London; most of the articles related to Azerbaijan were published in the Turkish encyclopedia in Turkey after the Second World War.

During his life in Ankara, he closely cooperated with "Turkish History Institution" and "Turkish Language Institution". A series of articles on the history and literature of our nation were published in "Azerbaijan" magazine in Ankara since 1952. Until the Second World War, he published his articles in the magazines "Caucasus" (1932-1938) published in Russian in Paris and "Prometheus" (1928-1939) published in French. After 1920, he used such signatures, as "Mahammed Amin Rasulzade", "Yalvaj oglu", "Mahammed Amin", "M. Alif Rasulzade" etc. Mahammad Amin Rasulzade passed away in Ankara in 1955, saying three times "Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan!"

REFERENCES

1. "Achik soz" newspaper no. 431 of 1917
2. "Azerbaijan" (Russian) newspaper, no. 59. December 13, 1918
3. "Azerbaijan" magazine. Ankara, No. 3. 1955 year
4. News of Baku State University. No. 2. 1922 year
5. Bekir Nabyev. On difficult roads. Baku, "Elm", 2000, p. 780
6. Rasulzade M.A. Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku, Elm, 1992, p. 14
7. "Suhan" magazine. Tehran. 1955 year. No. 4
8. Yashar Garayev. History from near and far - Baku. 1996. p. 712