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HISTORY TEACHING

**THE ROLE OF MUSEUMS
IN HISTORY TEACHING**

Textbook



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FOREWORD

CHAPTER I. HISTORY OF AZERBAIJAN MUSEUMS.....	9
1.1. General information about museums.....	11
1.2. About museology.....	13
1.3. Opportunities and tasks of museum science in Azerbaijan.....	14
CHAPTER II. MUSEUMS ARE CENTERS OF SCIENCE-CULTURE, EDUCATION.....	16
2.1. Creation of museums in Azerbaijan.....	16
2.2. "Istiqlal" museum and its role in studying the history of Azerbaijan.....	18
CHAPTER III. OUR HISTORY AND MUSEUMS.....	21
3.1. Organization of museum education in Azerbaijan in the 20th century.....	22
3.2. Museum work in Azerbaijan in the 70s and 80s.....	23
3.3. Functions of museums.....	23
CHAPTER IV. HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS IN AZERBAIJAN.....	27
4.1. Characteristics of history and local history museums during the period of the cultural revolution and in the following years.....	27
4.2. The role of historical and local history museums in studying the history of Azerbaijan.....	27

CHAPTER V. THE ROLE OF FOREIGN SCIENCE MUSEUMS IN AZERBAIJAN.....	30
5.1. Museum of history and local studies named after Abbasgulu Aga Bakikhanov.....	31
5.2. Lankaran history and local history museum.....	32
5.3. Fairy tale history local history museum.....	33
CHAPTER VI. STATE CARE FOR MUSEUM WORK IN AZERBAIJAN.....	35
6.1. Creation of the National Azerbaijan History Museum..	36
6.2. The National Azerbaijan History Museum is the successor of the "Istiqlal" museum.....	37
6.3. Our history in the National Museum of Azerbaijan History.....	38
CHAPTER VII. THE ROLE OF MUSEUMS IN PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN.....	41
7.1. The relationship between museums and schools.....	41
VIII. CHAPTER. OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE IN MEMOIR MUSEUMS.....	45
8.1. Home museum of folk poet Samad Vurgu.....	46
8.2. House museum of Jafar Jabbarli.....	47
8.3. Abdulla Shaig's house museum.....	48
8.4. Huseyn Javid's home museum.....	49
8.5. The activity of the house museum in the publication of Huseyn Javid's literary heritage.....	51
8.6. Memorial museum of Nariman Narimanov.....	51
8.7. Mir Jalal's house museum.....	53

CHAPTER IX. HOME MUSEUMS OF CULTURAL PERSONS OF AZERBAIJAN.....	54
9.1. House museum of Mammad Said Ordubadi.....	54
9.2. Home museum of Mirza Jalil Mammadguluzade.....	54
9.3. House museum of Uzeyir Hajibeyov.....	55
9.4. Niyazi's home museum.....	55

CHAPTER X. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT AZERBAIJAN STATE MUSEUMS.....	57
10.1. Azerbaijan State Art Museum named after Rustam Mustafayev.....	58
10.2. Azerbaijan Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi.....	59
10.3. Azerbaijan State Theater Museum named after Jafar Jabbarli.....	60

CHAPTER XI. ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSEUMS IN RUSSIA.....	63
11.1. Russian museums. Hermitage.....	63
11.2. Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in Moscow museums....	64
11.3. Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in St. Petersburg museums.....	65

XII. ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN MUSEUMS IN EUROPE.....	67
12.1. Italian museum.....	68
12.2. Roman museum.....	69
12.3. Vatican Museums.....	69
12.4. Paris museums. The Louvre.....	70
12.5. Dresden museum in Germany.....	72

CHAPTER XIII. EXAMPLES OF AZERBAIJAN CRAFTSMANSHIP IN EUROPE.....73
13.1. Examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Germany....73
13.2. Examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Great Britain.....73
13.3. Samples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Switzerland...75
13.4. Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in Budapest museums...76

CHAPTER XIV. RASIM EFFANDIYEV'S RESEARCH ON ARTISTIC CRAFT OF AZERBAIJAN.....77
14.1. Artistic craftsmanship of Azerbaijan in world museums.....77

Preface

Museum researchers came to the conclusion that the antiquity of each people reflects the identity of spiritual values, the stages of formation of the consciousness of essence thanks to historical and cultural monuments, museum exhibits. In short, museums are a field of science, culture and education. Scientific achievements that illuminate the dark pages of history obtained by archaeologists reflect the work of composers and poets. "Museums have become important cultural sites, a center for the ideal and cultural education of working people, especially the younger generation." These ideas were outlined by President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev in July 1982 in the republican council of museum workers.

When we turn to history, we see that the museum has a Latin and Greek word for "place dedicated to museums," meaning "temple of museums." In the XVI century BC. e. In Azerbaijan, museums of a modern type were organized in the late XIX - early XX centuries. In the history of the museum there is a special place in the Nakhichevan rural school, founded by journalist Jalil Mammadguluzade, on the day of the celebration of the anniversary of the AHK - the İstiqlal Museum. With these funds, they understand in detail in these museums. The funds provided also created the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan State Art Museum named after Rustam Mustafayev, the Azerbaijan Literary Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi, the State Theater Museum named after Jafar Jabbarla, the History of Azerbaijan - Local History, the memorial - home museum (memorial) museums, as well as Russian museums and museums in Europe.

"Samples of art art of Azerbaijan in world museums." (Baku 1980), as well as "The History of the History and Development of Local History Museums in Azerbaijan" by B. Karimov, "Memorial Museums and Cultural Heritage of Azerbaijan" by F. Khalilova (Baku 2019), a study by Academician N. Valikhanli "The Way to the 95th Anniversary of the Development of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan" and other places became accomplices in the study of the history of the museum.

"Museums have become an important cultural hotbed, the center of the ideal political and cultural education of the working person, especially the younger generation."

Nationwide leader, Heydar Aliyev

CHAPTER I. HISTORYOGRAPHY OF AZERBAIJAN'S MUSEUM.

1.1. General information on museums.

1.2. About museums.

1.3. Possibilities and tasks of museum science in Azerbaijan.

The study of the literature on the topic is due to the identification of valuable work. Thus, the emergence of Azerbaijani museums dates back to December 7, 1919, when the ADR became the first parliamentary republic in the East.

The works of research scientist Rasim Afandiev, S. A. Amirkhanov and İ.H.Huseynov, B. Karimov, S. Akhmedov, V. Y. Garnik and other scientific museums tell in detail about the museums of Azerbaijan. The value of these research works lies in the fact that these books even contain information about the museums of the world.

The book "Museums of the World and Monuments of Historical Culture" by S. A. Amirkhanov and İ.H.Huseynovun details the history of state museums after providing general information about museums in Azerbaijan. Information about the National Museum of History of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan State Museum named after R. Mustafayev, the Azerbaijan Literary Museum named after N. Ganzhavi, the Azerbaijan State Museum named after J. Jabbarly are very valuable. Article by B. Karimov "The first official state museum in Azerbaijan" is dedicated to the

Museum of the History of Azerbaijan. In the work of B. Karimov "History of gratitude and development of historical and local history museums in Azerbaijan," the author talks about the history of the emergence of historical and local history museums, and also reflects information about museums that arose in Russia, as well as in Western Europe.

The monograph of the outstanding museum scientist Rasim Afandiev "Art art of Azerbaijan in museums of the world" tells about the samples of Azerbaijani art that appear and are presented in various museums of the world. The exhibition presents rare examples of art in the Hermitage, İtaliya, Rome and various museums.

An article by Academician Nail Mrs. Valikhanla "The Way to the 95th Anniversary of the Development of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan" is a valuable source about the first state museum. The article states that the Museum of History is rightfully the heir to the İstiqlal Museum, which was opened in 1919 on the occasion of the anniversary of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Azerbaijan. The museum became the first state museum since July 1, 1920.

Other works of the Museum of Zhabir Akhmedov are called "Museologist" (Doctrine - methodological means) and include the functions of the museum, the classification of museums, museum research activities and others.

Museum historians are reflected in Fakhria Havalova's interesting research work "Memorial Museums and Cultural Heritage of Azerbaijan." The book tells about home museums of prominent writers of Azerbaijan, including museums in memory of S. Vurgun, J. Jabbarly, A. Shaig, H. Javid and others, which present memories of several powerful artists.

General information about museums

Lectures Museums in Azerbaijan (İstiqlal Museum, Azerbaijan Historical Museum, Azerbaijan State Art Museum named after Rustam Mustafayev, Azerbaijan Museum of Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, Azerbaijan State Theater Museum named after Jafar Jabbarla.) Art Museum Metropolitan in New York, Russian museums. (Samples of Azerbaijani art in museums in Moscow will present data on their samples in the United States, in general in museums of foreign countries.

The museum has a Latin and Greek word meaning "place dedicated to museums," "temple of museums." Museums are scientific and educational institutions that recruit, store, study and demonstrate monuments of the history of nature, material and spiritual culture. Museums are mainly scientific and educational, research, as well as educational types at research institutes. They differ from each other in profile. There are museums of history, nature, art, literature and even technology. Memorial (commemorative) museums organize a special group. In the XVI century BC e., in the XIII-XIII centuries on Crete, in China, in the VII century in Nineveh mainly in the form of documents, testimonies and complexes of objects of aesthetic value in Greece and Rome. (collections of churches and some persons). Russia contains information that in the churches of the XIII-XVII centuries valuable things were kept that have historical and artistic significance in the churches and monasteries of the cities of Vladimir, Kyiv, Novgorod. The Kunstkamer Russian Museum was opened in 1719 in St. Petersburg. The Hermitage was founded in 1764, the Tretyakov Gallery in 1856. Historical and revolutionary museums began to be created in January 1918, in SSRİ the State Museum 1526 functioned. State Historical Museum, Pushkin State Museum of Art, Tretyakov Gallery.

In Azerbaijan, museums of a modern type appeared in the late XIX - early XX centuries. But the history of the collectible traditions that are their predecessors is very ancient. It is known that BC, as well as in the first centuries AD, valuable objects, rare works of art, manuscripts of secular and religious content have been preserved in the palaces of Atropatena and Albania, temples and churches. The ruler of Azerbaijan Javanshir (7th century), Muhammad Jahan Pahlavan (13th century), Golden Arslan and others created rich libraries, as well as built mosques, observatories, caravans, hospitals

On Sunday, December 9, 1919, the grand opening of the National Museum took place in the building of the AHK Parliament. He took part in the opening: clergy, government representatives, members of parliament and others. This information was announced on December 9, 1919. At the suggestion of Rasulzadeh, the museum was called "İstiqlal." The museum collected monuments from the time of the conquest of the Caucasus, bullets, cannons, ship models, manuscripts.

At the end of the XIX century in the village of Nehram in Nakhchivan, a major enlightener Jalil Mammadguluzadeh created a museum in a school, which he called a lesson.

Jamil Hasanov, one of the researchers of the era of the republic, called the creation of the National Museum "İstiqlal" a bright page, which is a turning point in the development of our cultural history and is important for memory in the fate of the nation.

In 1970-1980, 7 home museums, 8 local history museums, 18 military glory museums of the army were created in Baku. This is information from the 80s

About museology

Museology is a field of science dealing with the creation of museums, scientific and social activities, the theory and methodology of museum affairs, the foundations of museum architecture, the equipping of museums with modern equipment and exhibits. The main tasks of the museum, including the construction of the principles of museum affairs on scientific grounds. It is important that the museum is engaged in the display of exhibits, the organization of excursions, traveling exhibitions, lectures, the promotion of political and scientific knowledge through the publication of scientific and scientific literature.

The development of museum work is reflected in works on multinational museum experience and special scientific literature (periodicals, monographs, etc.). In the early 80s, more than 150 museum magazines were published in the world. The most important of these is the journal "Museum," published by the International Council of UNESCO Museums. In a number of countries there are Museum Institutes, research centers, departments.

Museum tasks

Museums perform functions through various activities. This includes documenting the exhibits included in the action, creating, preserving and, finally, studying the exhibits.

Museums are engaged in research activities, scientific and restoration activities, scientific and educational activities, etc.

The implementation of spiritual education through museums serves to instill a scientific worldview, patriotic humanism, devotion to the customs and traditions of our people, deep civic duty and other qualities.

In the process of mana-educational activities, museums operate in several directions.

Museum-significant research is carried out in various directions.

It is supposed to conduct individual scientific research within the framework of various sciences, the use of museum-significant research, museum objects, their collection, preservation, restoration, the formation of new knowledge in theoretical and methodological areas.

Museum-significant research has different directions:

Study of the history of museum work, study of the history of museum work (more precisely, museum historiography), study of the relationship between museum activity, analysis of the interaction of museum work with other sciences in the context of national museum work, etc.

Opportunities and challenges of museum science in Azerbaijan

Each people more clearly reflects the antiquity of its existence, belonging to itself millions of spiritual values, the stage of formation of consciousness of essence, monuments of history and culture, museum exhibits thanks to convincing facts created on the basis of the correct scientific methodology. Museum exhibits demonstrate on the basis of specific materials the historical stages of the struggle of our compatriots for the past and freedom of this region.

For the historical patriotic education of young people, its scientific education lies a large and national responsibility for historical and local history museums. This increases the role and relevance of museums. Museums, in particular, history - local

history museums, demonstrate to the audience various age groups, history, culture, national justice and traditions, samples of creativity.

The first acquaintance with each museum of history and local lore begins with a natural section related to nature and the relief of the region. The museum has such monuments as a subject, educational effect. The models shown in the exposition, related to the lifestyle of ancient people and the tools of work they first used, create a "living" idea of the lifestyle of our great ancestors in people. This, along with historical interest, instills research habits.

A new generation with our museums should deeply study the centuries-old chronicle, associated primarily with the history of the people, their literature, art, ethnography and geography. Schools should be associated with museums, museums with schools.

CHAPTER II. MUSEUMS ARE CENTERS OF SCIENCE-CULTURE, EDUCATION.

2.1. Appearance of museums in Azerbaijan.

2.2. Museum "İstiqlal" and its role in the study of the history of Azerbaijan.

The study of the modern experience of museum business in Azerbaijan proves that the role of museums in the field of science, culture, education is steadily increasing. Their authority and influence are strengthened in the spiritual education of the population. Museums reflect our national history and culture. As of 2008, 193 museums functioned in Azerbaijan. It should be noted that despite the fact that the work of museums is devoted to enough research, most of them are designed in accordance with communist ideology and interests. However, an independent stage in the development of our country requires radical changes in the activities of museums. In the 50-60s of the XX century, memorial museums began to spread widely. In Russia or in the republic, this directed activity was expanding. The activities of museums after 91 years, their functions are updated with a new, independent spirit.

Appearance of museums in Azerbaijan.

Conditions for the creation of the first museums in Azerbaijan.

The emergence of museums in Azerbaijan is historically divided into four stages in terms of development and content, form, organizational and methodological characteristics.

The first stage includes 1896-1950, the second stage 1951-1968, the third stage 1969-1991, the fourth - 1992-2012. From the

point of view of studying the theoretical and practical issues of the museum of Azerbaijan, each of these stages has its own role and significance.

When studying the essence and main aspects of the creation and development of museums at the first stage, it was found that the stages of work took place at separate stages. At some stages, there were questions of the role, significance, development, expansion of networks, organizational and methodological enrichment of various exhibitions, associations, societies in the activities of museums.

In the late XIX - early XX centuries in Azerbaijan, thanks to the presence of ancient historiography, wide cultural and educational experience, the wealth of samples, wide interest among the population of samples of material and spiritual culture, the importance of preventing their export abroad, museums began to be created in the country.

In order to preserve the national historical heritage in September 1919, the orientalists of Azerbaijan decided to create the "Union of Lovers of Archeology and the History of the East." In the same year, the organizers of the association in Ganja were historians, writers, archaeologists and numismatics. One of the difficulties faced by our researchers, who showed interest in creating a museum, there was a lack of a legal and regulatory document related to registration at that time, protection, research, propaganda of art objects He could not exercise control over the need to protect and protect European missionaries and merchants traveled to the cities and villages of Azerbaijan, buying manuscripts of writers and poets, porcelain dishes, gold jewelry, old clothes and other items from the population. It was important to prevent the influx abroad of samples of monuments, jewelry,

clothes, carpets, household appliances and other valuable items and materials that are already in the country. The People's Republic of Azerbaijan welcomed the initiative. To this end, members of the Green Pens Literary Society Hussein-bey Mir Jamalov and Muhammad Agayev, speaking to the Azerbaijani parliament, raised the issue of creating a national museum in Baku and noted that the museum at that time would be of great importance in terms of national historical and cultural values. They collected valuable objects in order to create a museum. The museum to be created was to be called a national museum, but at the request of the ADR, the establishment was the main slogan of the day, and the museum was renamed "İstiqlal".

Museum "İstiqlal" and its role in the study of the history of Azerbaijan.

On December 7, 1919, the parliament of the AHK (1918-1920) solemnly celebrated its anniversary. The meeting with the participation of parliamentarians and government representatives was opened by Deputy Chairman Hassan Bek Agayev. And this is the Azerbaijan National Museum. I ask the respected members, as well as the Azerbaijanis present here, to visit them. "

In just 23 months of its reign, ADR issued a large number of laws and decisions (over 400), established various societies and organizations. It was 2 members of the Green Pen literary society of that time, Hussein-bey Mir Jamalov and Muhammad Agayev who appealed to parliament with the initiative to create a national museum in Baku. Since the museum organization, according to the newspaper "Azerbaijan," prevented the transportation of European missionaries and merchants abroad, bypassing the cities and villages of Azerbaijan, taking from the population manuscripts of

writers and poets on the values of ancient things, old clothes. ADR and the Azerbaijan newspaper welcomed this initiative of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia with the consent of these 2 people. For many years, these persons saw the creation of a national museum as the main goal. However, due to the war (clearing Baku of stones and artifacts, March massacre), this work was suspended. Jamalov and Agayev collected many valuable items to create a museum. Since the slogan "İstiqlal" is the main slogan of the day, the museum was called "İstiqlal."

An impartial researcher of the history of ADR Jamil Hasanov in his work "Black Shadow of White Spots" writes: "One of the successful steps of the young republic in the field of culture was the opening in December 1919 of a national museum in order to preserve the material and spiritual riches of our people."

An archival document reflecting the organization and activities of the İstiqlal Museum indicates that a room is allocated for the museum in the building where the parliament operates (now the M. Fusuli Manuscript İnstitutunda). In the future, it is planned to allocate a special building for the museum, to create a rich library at the museum. From a special list of the museum's archival document at the İstiqlal Museum, we learn that Kurani-Karim has rare handwritten copies, 3 copies of ornament, embroidered silver, copper money and other items. Currently, some samples are available at the manuscript institute. Work to collect exhibits to expand the İstiqlal museum was continued.

In a word, during the time of the Azerbaijan People's Republic, the museum "İstiqlal" was established, the activities of pedagogical museums were expanded, a clear program for the development of museums was determined, significant work was carried out to preserve monuments and collect samples.

In April 1920, the People's Republic of Azerbaijan was occupied by the Red Army. The İstiqlal Museum has been liquidated. However, its important role in creating new museums is unknown. In 1919, the A. Libaev Museum was organized in Nakhichevan. "İstiqlal" became the first official state museum.

Reasons that prevent the creation of museums.

The reasons that prevent the creation of museums should be noted:

1) Destruction, destruction of samples of material and spiritual culture, monuments, burial places, burial places as a result of the attack and seizure by individual states of territories that inhabited the Azerbaijani people in the Middle Ages and subsequent years.

2) Natural disasters, wars, the development of art.

3) Lack of collection of amateur art samples in the country due to their transportation abroad.

4) Obstruction of the development of Russian Bolshevism during the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, deliberate slowdown of legal, economic and cultural development by using the mediation of the Armenian Dashnaks.

5) the repression of 1920-1930.

6) World War II.

III CHAPTER. OUR HISTORY AND MUSEUMS.

3.1. Development of museum education in Azerbaijan in the XX century.

3.2. In the 70s and 80s, museum business in Azerbaijan.

3.3. Functions of museums.

Museums preserve the historical and cultural heritage of our people. Their propaganda strength is in the completeness of the exposition, the wealth of scientifically and methodically correctly organized funds. The organization of museums depends on the organization of their exposition, the conduct of comprehensive scientific and mass work, highly qualified, knowledgeable of their work. In recent years, significant work has been done in this area. Most museum employees are higher and incomplete higher education. He has a specialty "History and Philology." Few people are engaged in scientific research.

One of the main activities of museums is the collection of materials. Recently, our museums have received the best indicators. For example, if in 1995 there were 282 thousand exhibits in historical and local history museums, now there are more than 317 thousand of them. In the 60s, among many national state decisions on the creation of the museum, the decree "On the preservation of samples and monuments of material culture" adopted on April 18, 1967 by the Ministry of Culture acquired great importance. Thanks to this decision, in 1968, local history museums were created, working on a voluntary basis in the cities of Ordubad, Gazakh, Lankaran, Masalli, Salyan and the village of Lahij, İsmayılı district. The decision made in the 70s to create a new museum played an important role. The decision is called "On

the development of museum business in the republic." Here, the main task is to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the work of the museum and improve the material and technical base of museums working on a voluntary basis.

Development of museum education in Azerbaijan in the 20th century

In 1896, the Nehram Museum of Local Lore appeared in Nakhchivan, which took place at a school taught by Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, the founder of the satirical press of Azerbaijan. Nevertheless, interest in this case began to grow. This meant the emergence of national museums in the country and the preservation of the ancient traditions of the scientific and cultural history of the people through such museums.

Through museums, the processes of forming a worldview and education take place, in general, among people. Transportation abroad is also prevented. Since conditions for museum construction appeared in Azerbaijan, the functioning in this direction began from historical periods:

1) On December 7, 1919, by the decision of the Azerbaijani parliament, the "İstiqlal" Museum was created.

2) In October 1920, the Azerbaijan USSR State Historical Museum was created.

3) In 1923, the Azerbaijan State Agricultural Museum was created.

4) in 1926 the Museum of Local Lore of Shaki appeared.

5) The opening of the Republican State Museum of Public Education in 1932.

6) In 1936, the Azerbaijan State Museum of Art and the Azerbaijan Museum of Natural History began their activities.

Functions of museums

The processes of interaction of the museum with the public as an institute performing its functions through various activities are called functions.

The main functions are:

1. Documenting
2. Creation, integration, protection, study of the fund
3. Research activities
4. Scientific and restoration activities
5. Cultural education activities
6. Moral education (a method that contributes to the intellectual development of children and adolescents), etc.

Museum staff should force schoolchildren to listen purposefully, it is enough to use information aimed at developing their observational ability.

The main requirements for spiritual education through museums are:

In the formation of scientific worldviews, traditions and traditions of our people, patriotism, humanism and other qualities, exhibition and other museum events should be used as much as possible.

The 2 most global goals facing museums are:

1. Protection of collected historical values
2. These values are promoted through exposition.

In the 70s and 80s, museum business in Azerbaijan

The Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR on January 30, 1970 makes a decision "On the development of museum business in the republic." According to the decree, in 1970 the Ministry of Culture issued an order "On the unification of the

Shamakhi Museum of Local Lore, the Shusha Museum of Culture into the Shusha Historical Museum, the Lankaran, Agdam, Shaki Agricultural Museum."

According to this decision, the Guba, Lankaran, Shaki, Agdam District City Council was instructed to take measures to improve the training of museum and workers to improve museum activities in the district.

In the 70s, after decisions aimed at improving cultural and develop construction, the historical and local history museums of the republic entered a new stage of development. Several museums working on the basis become state local history museums.

By a decree of the Ministry of Culture of April 12, 1978 ("Study and Promotion of Historical and Cultural Monuments"), the Museum of Local Lore in the village of Khishkadara, Masalli District, came under state control since 1977. In 1980, the Ordubad Museum of History and Local Lore was created. On July 17, 1973, the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan USSR decided "On the state of cultural monuments on the territory of the republic and on measures to protect them."

This led to the expansion of the museum network in the district. Azerbaijan increased assistance to the National Museum of History.

In 70, the Lancaran Museum of Local Lore survived a period of its development.

On January 4, 1980, by the decree "On the work of the Republican Museum in the Education of Workers' Communism," a number of enterprises were created, including a scientific and restoration center.

In 1980-81, a museum of local lore was created in Kalbajar, Shahbuz, Jalilabad, Gussar, Astar, Agjabadi, Oguz and other districts.

In the 80s, our national leader Heydar Aliyev took part in the opening of a number of museums.

The growth that took place in the 70s in the museums of Azerbaijan was associated with the appearance during these years of mainly party and state figures, figures of science and art, as well as historical and local history museums in the regions. During this time, 11 monuments, 28 historical and local history museums were created. In subsequent years, museums, institutions, schools, etc. were created. Ex. In 1980, 268 school museums were registered in the republic. This played an important role in the ideological and moral, patriotic education of students studying at the museum. Thanks to Azerbaijan, museum networks are growing in the republic. However, in the 70s and 80s, museums faced a number of problems. In museums where there were problems with the building, equipment, materials, repairs.

Nevertheless, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR "On strengthening the material and technical base of museums of the Republic of 1964" marked the beginning of providing a number of museums with buildings, building a new facility.

In the 70s and 80s, there was an increase in the number of museum workers with higher education. The seminar held at the same time, a specialization course, works on the study of the experience of museum work in the fraternal republics, the study of the experience of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kyiv, Minsk, Riga, all this contributed to the emergence of new expositions, the

organization of ideological work. Unisov A.G. History of museum construction in the Azerbaijan SSR (1920-1986 autoreferat).

The role of museums in the formation of a scientific worldview is important

CHAPTER IV. HISTORICAL AND COUNTRY STUDIES MUSEUMS IN AZERBAIJAN.

4.1. Features of the activities of historical and local history museums during the cultural revolution and in subsequent years.

4.2. The role of local history museums in the study of the history of Azerbaijan.

In the first years of Soviet power, the process of the cultural revolution in Azerbaijan with the integral work of the "communist ideology" was difficult. Excessive centralization of governance in the field of culture to a certain extent limited free and democratic dynamics in the process of cultural construction, in some cases created the basis for a way of administrative emirate that prevents the development of national culture, and even the use of a means of punishment. Thus, the problem of eliminating illiteracy was solved, the main task of which was the cultural revolution. Back in 1924 (July 17), the Illiteracy Society was created in Azerbaijan. Despite the strong influence of the official ideology (Soviet), interest in the historical past increased and museum work began in Azerbaijan. In the second half of 1920, a museum of local lore appeared in the region with the unification of various local museums. Already for 30 years, the republican, regional, regional centers had their own museums. However, repression in the late 30s led to the decline of the local history movement. This was led by the massive repression of old museum workers.

In 1931, the I All-Russian Congress of Museum Workers made such a decision that it had a negative impact on the activities of local history museums.

The decision said: " objective demonstration of the history and culture of their land must obey the principles of official ideology."

"It is necessary to turn museums into tools of the cultural revolution" - this was said in the decree. They were offered young cadres of museums who still have no experience so that they immediately began to change the exposition, rebuild, create a "Marxist exposition." As a result, exposition materials of real historical and cultural value in museums were replaced by texts, diagrams, photographs and labels.

At that time, local history museums, which served as a cultural revolution, were supposed to organize exhibitions on topics such as the Stalin Constitution, Woman in SSRI, Youth in Our Country.

In 1938, by order of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR, all locally organized public and local history organizations were liquidated as "bombarded with enemies of the people." They (local history museums) were forcibly transformed into political and educational institutions. During the Cultural Revolution, the main tasks of local history museums were to fulfill the ideological doctrine of the doctor.

In the 1920s, these museums, which survived their "golden age," began to show diagrams reflecting the successes of the cultural revolution. At the end of 1927, museums began to turn into ideological propaganda institutions.

The role of local history museums in the study of the history of Azerbaijan.

It is known that the first historical and local history museums were created in the second half of the 19th century. Local history museums, as a rule, are considered museums documenting the life of a specific administrative-territorial unit, region, or settlement (district, region, village, republic) and constituting cultural heritage.

During the reign of tsarist Russia, the historical and material wealth of the Azerbaijani people was not collected in a special

museum. Individual examples of this wealth were kept in private collections. In history, it is known that a certain part of these historical monuments of material culture were collected for presentation at the Tsarevich Museum in Tiflis-in-the-Caucasus, which are presented as monuments of Turkey and Iran. Therefore, the Nehram Museum of Local Lore, which is a valuable page in the history of the culture of the Azerbaijani people, is considered the first museum that opened in 1896 in this place, in a rural school. Jalil Mammadguluza created this museum in the village of Nehram. Despite the small number of exhibits, the opening of the museum was a great cultural event for that time.

Prominent statesman and writer Nariman Narimanov, writer Abdurrahim-bey Hagverdiev, outstanding scientists who worked in Moscow and Leningrad, V.V. Bartold, İ.İ.Meshaninov Marr and others with great enthusiasm helped local historians in organizing local history work in Azerbaijan. As a result of their intense activities in the 20s of the XX century, many cities and regions of Azerbaijan were created local history museums. 1919 in Nakhichevan.

In 1921, the Ganja Museum of Local Lore named after Nizami was created, and since 1920 - the Lancaran Museum of History and Local Lore.

The Guba Museum of History and Local Lore was one of the first museums created in the regions of our republic. The museum was founded in 1924 by an outstanding religious figure and intellectual Ahmed Afandi Chalabizadeh. He created this museum on the basis of Azerbaijani historical materials collected by him in a madrasah, where he taught next to the Cuma Mosque.

Until 1937 he directed a museum in Chalabizadeh.

CHAPTER V. ROLE OF LOCAL LORE in AZERBAIJAN.

5.1. Abbasgulu Aga Bakykhanov Museum of History and Local Lore.

5.2. Lancaran Museum of History and Local Lore.

5.3. Museum of History and Local Lore. The role of local history museums in Azerbaijan in the Guba Museum of History and Local Lore named after A.A. Bakykhanov and other.

In justification of the local history museums;

1. The local history museums are a research establishment where the materials relating to the nature, history and culture are collected.

2. The main objective of the local history museums consists in maintaining cultural, historical richness of edge, his participation in spiritual education of the younger generation in development of science and culture.

a) Studies development of the edge as component of the Homeland and kompleksirut the relevant fund.

b) Will organize expositions on the profile.

c) Carries out systematic scientific and mass work among each group of the population.

3. In the local history museums, exposition offices, funds, departments of scientific and educational work, library, archive, a photolaboratory and branch of the museum can function.

It is known that the school museum created in 1896 by the teacher of Nekhramsky rural school of Nakhchivan, the great writer Jahleel Mamedguluzade became the first museum of local lore in Azerbaijan. Opening of the museum which is an important

cultural event was highly appreciated by Management of national school, awarded great gratitude.

Guba local history museum and other museums

The Guba local history museum of A.A. Bakykhanov is located in the downtown the Lip, behind the Cuma mosque, in the one-storey building in which there lived the outstanding scientist, the writer and the thinker A. Bakykhanov. There are private papers of the Guba intellectuals, personal records of Bakykhanov, Gubali Fatali-han, documents, materials of the Soviet period and the book on the Lip.

The museum contains 6700 exhibits. Except the known carpet of the Lip of "Chichi", in the museum of 28 units of various carpets. Branch of the museum - Bakikhanov's house museum in the village of Amsar.

There are 8 showrooms of the Guba local history museum of Bakykhanov. There are historical materials of the beginning of the 20th century. Here private papers of the fertilizers which were involved in war of 1941-45 are stored.

The local history museum Hachmaz was organized in 1981. In the museum the materials ADR, books relating to his history are attentive.

In 1970 the Ganja local history museum was transferred to the new building. The building is built at the end of the 19th century, is the property of the khan Ziyadhanov, İsmayıl from creators of ADR. The museum founded in 1924 contains up to 300 objects. In this museum which is the richest museum in the region 12 salons function and objects from the ancient Stone Age to modern are shown. In Shaki бeя Afandiyeva has the Local history museum of Rasheed to 5000 exhibits. In 1990 in Azerbaijan more than 60

museums of local lore are registered. On February 19, 1993 the Ministry of Culture of Azerbaijan approved "The provision on the local history museums". Consists of 13 points.

One of the largest museums of the Shirvan region - the Shamakhi historical museum of S.A. Shirvani. In fund of the museum consisting of 5 salons about 7006 exhibits are protected. Here it is possible to see models of painting, graphics, a sculpture, applied documentation, etc., objects belong to the 8-20th centuries.

Process of historical development of the area since the most ancient times is reflected in the Local history museum Agsu up to now.

Lankaran local history museum

The museum stores and promotes documents, materials about the historical past of the region. The museum is located in the house of the World Ahmed khan Talyshinsky who is a fine monument of architecture of the 50th century. The museum moved to the building in 1991 and organized the new exposition

In fund of the museum 6246 units of exhibits which at first are recorded in the Main inventory book are protected, then in a scientific form it is fixed in various scientific inventory books. These materials include 11 scientific inventory books. The exposition of the museum is constantly rich. For example, if in 1961 in the museum there were 165 rare exhibits, then in 1970 their number grew to 398, and according to the latest data - 6246. From exhibitors - 19, schedules - 96, sculptures - 17, applied art - 840, numismatics - 1215, etc. İbarətdir. History of tombs from the gray clays found at excavation in archaeological materials belongs to VII-lkh to centuries AD. It is the Caucasian dagger, nizsky wells of an era of a tuna, gold and daggers from Balladursky fortress, kolchuzhny daggers, rings, bracelets and stone manual crosses.

In the scientific inventory book "Numismatics" the paper and copper coins which are released in tsarist Russia at the beginning of XIX-XX of centuries, the silver coins of an era of the khanate, paper coins which are released in the period of ADR, various medals are reflected in the basic.

The museum protects Neolithic stone tools, stone stones from different eras.

It is noteworthy that BC e. The iron tree carved at the entrance to the museum is a rare tree in the Talysh forests. On the 2nd floor of the museum you can see the ethnographic structure of the Talysh house. Household items here create an idea of the household culture of the inhabitants of this area. XVI-XIX century.

The museum presents the personal belongings of the famous poet Lankara Mir İsmayıl Gasir. The maps of the state, photographs of the ADR occupation are attentive. On the 3rd floor of the museum, a 10-year exhibition of our independence has been created. There are photos of Heydar Aliyev's arrival in Lankaran, his 33-year activity.

Masalli History - Museum of Local Lore.

The Museum of History and Local Lore in the village of Khyshkadara, Masalli District, is one of the richest museums in the republic. Throughout the history of the creation of the museum, the great merit of a resident of this area, the former director of the museum, Rakhim Tagiyev. The museum has up to 19 thousand exhibits.

The museum has one fund. Materials are registered in 10 inventory books. The museum is located on the same floor. It consists of five halls. The archaeological department is of particular interest. Wolf teeth, women's jewelry, ancient stones

dating back to the millennia BC, shins, hammers of the stone period, axes used in the manufacture of tunja products, Il minillia BC, stone havangdasta, pieces of clay, etc., removes. The museum presents models dedicated to the life of a Talysh peasant. The compilation of exhibits in the museum reflects the chronology of historical periods, the stages of development of society.

Masalli Museum of Local Lore displays various ancient doors and castles made of wood materials that are not found in any museum. It features exhibits that reflect the artistic culture of the era. Of particular interest is the layout of widower masters. BC examples of clay hairs dating back to the XII- IX centuries, as well as medieval ones, are monuments from ancient history. Exhibits on display at the museum are valuable and rare.

CHAPTER VI. STATE CARE IN MUSEUM BUSINESS IN AZERBAIJAN.

6.1. Creation of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan.

6.2. The National Museum of History of Azerbaijan is the successor to the İstiqlal Museum.

6.3. Our history is in the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan.

"Museums have become an important cultural center, the center of ideological political and cultural education of the working person, especially the younger generation. Museums, not to mention the fact that it is important for every citizen to be happy in the history of his region, district, village. In short, the need to organize a museum of history and local lore is obvious. In 1981, he took part in the opening of the historical and local history museums of Jalilabad and Khachmaz.

After the restoration of state independence on October 18, 1991, certain changes were made in the sphere of museum affairs in the Republic. The museum network was adapted to new requirements, the existing exhibits were improved on a modern scientific and methodological basis, the enrichment of funds entered a new stage. On February 19, 1993, the Ministry of Culture approved the Regulation on the Museum of History and Local Lore. According to the basis, a modern exposition was created that reflects the nature and history of this region on the basis of new information from historical science and museum. The main historical periods of the region are reflected here. It reveals the history of socio-economic development, the struggle of the people and the tradition of internationalism.

Heydar Aliyev said at the opening of the house-museum of Maestro Niyazi: "Already in the early 70s, we began to create home museums of individual persons of our people in Baku, Azerbaijan. Unfortunately, a number of memorial museums continue to be guided by the principles, work programs, methods, lectures that they headed in Soviet times. For example, M.F. Akhundov, Mir Jalil, N. Narimanov and others continue to present themselves only as international thinkers. At the same time, each of them was a multimillion-dollar patriotic political and public figure, a fiery fighter for the enlightenment and progress of the Azerbaijani people. "

Creation of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan

The building, owned by millionaire Haji Zeynalabdin Taghiyev, was completed in 1897. Currently, it houses the Museum of the History of Azerbaijan, one of the largest museums in the republic.

In 1920, the museum-excursion department was established museum course at the People's Commissariat of Education of Azerbaijan. At the beginning of the 20th century, samples of the rich cultural heritage of our people were collected at the Museum of the Caucasian Yanishin in Tiflis, these collections were transferred as a cultural example of "İran and Turkey." One of the sources of enrichment of the museum fund at that time was private collections.

In October 1920, a multidisciplinary Azerbaijan State Museum was created on the basis of the museum. In May 1921, the first museum of Azerbaijan was opened. The museum had departments of archeology, history, ethnography and biology. In

1924, a number of exhibits of the history and life of the Azerbaijani people were delivered to the museum, stored in museums in Moscow, Petrograd, Tiberius.

Currently, the oldest exhibit of the museum, with more than 180,000 species (from 2008 data), is the remains of a transported tree. It was discovered on the territory of the Shamakhi region from the Maykop deposits and dates back to 33.9-23 million years ago. The remains of the tree were donated institute of geography in 2000.

The Museum of the History of Azerbaijan is the successor of the Museum "İstiqlal"

The main memorable event in the organization of museums in Soviet Azerbaijan was the decision to nationalize all museums, signed by the Chairman of the Azerbaijan İnkılab Committee N. Narimanov on May 18, 1920. In accordance with this decree, a new state museum was created on the basis of the İstiqlal Museum.

Before the decision of N. Narimanov, the museum "İstiqlal" of the last events of the ADR period had exceptional value in the history of the creation and organization of museums in Azerbaijan. "One of the successful steps of the young republic in the field of culture was the opening of the museum (museum İstiqlal) in December 1919 in order to preserve the material and spiritual wealth of our people. Thus, the creation of Baku State University and the creation of a national museum on the part of the Republic of Azerbaijan was a turning point in the development of our cultural history and became the brightest pages that are important to remember in the fate of the nation. " (Black shadow of white varnishes. Baku: Gənclik,1991,səhifə 49).

After the occupation, the İstiqlal Museum ceases its activities and focuses on another ideological front. But his influence did not take its toll. The building, located in central Baku and completed in 1897, is owned by millionaire Haji Zeynalabdin Taghiyev, known as "Neftkhuda." Currently, it houses the Museum of the History of Azerbaijan of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, one of the largest museums in the republic with its rich exhibits.

As noted, at the beginning of the 20th century, samples of Azerbaijan's rich cultural heritage were collected at the Museum of the Caucasus in Tbilisi, and these collections were transferred as cultural examples of "İran" and "Turkey."

Our history in the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan

Paleontological materials found in the exposition hall of the museum on the Binagadi road near Baku, related to the primitive collective structure. 2 stones used to make bronze objects found in Shamkir and Mingachevir, Stone bowls found in Kazakhstan, various tools, weapons found in certain areas. Materials found on the graves of the V-IV centuries BC. e., belong to the ancient states found on the territory of Azerbaijan, Mann, Media, Atropatena and Albania.

Of interest are two stones used for the manufacture of bronze objects found in Shamkir and Mingachevir, from very rich materials of the Tunzha era, presented in the Historical Museum of Azerbaijan. This proves that the tunnel on the territory of Azerbaijan was not imported from abroad, produced on its territory, manufactured by the spill method.

Of interest from the point of view of historicity are exhibits shown in the exposition on the basis of examples of medieval Azerbaijani art of the X-XIII centuries, epigraphic monuments, architectural pearls, interesting materials related to the history of medieval cities. The museum exhibits a 13th-century stone book discovered during the restoration of the fortress walls of the city of Baku. It is known that as early as the 13th century, the city of Baku was built on the orders of Shirvanshah Manuchohr Kasrani, surrounded by strong fortress walls to protect against external attacks. The museum presents various examples of dirhams of the X-XIII centuries.

One of the valuable materials of the salon is a rare stone book of the 13th century, discovered during the restoration of the fortress wall of the city of Baku. It follows from the book that as early as the 13th century, Baku was built on the orders of Shirvanshah Manuchohr Kasrani, who was surrounded by strong fortress walls for protection in foreign estates.

During the period of activity of the Museum of History of Azerbaijan, researchers of the museum, who participated in international exhibitions created in the USA, Holland, Canada, Romania, Algeria and Bulgaria, made interesting reports in a number of countries of the world, talking about the problems of world importance of the development of the history of Azerbaijan from the stone period to today. Undoubtedly, these speeches reflect information about the remains found in the Azykh cave, belonging to an ancient man in Azerbaijan.

In short, these exhibits report on the ancient pages of the history of Azerbaijan. The ethnographic fund alone has about 7,000 exhibits.

In 1957, a fund of valuable materials was created in the museum. The elegant, original work of Azerbaijani jewelers is shown here.

The museum's connection to the schools belongs to the school works department.

CHAPTER VII. THE ROLE OF MUSEUMS IN PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN.

7.1. Association of museums with schools.

In 1994, Mir Jalil said at the opening ceremony of the home museum on Suleiman Tagizadeh Street in Baku: "The museum will play its role in the upbringing and development of our culture. The appearance of each such cultural hearth, museum, on the one hand, promotes our culture, cultural heritage, past, roots, on the other hand, promotes the work of these personalities, these personalities, and this is a large educational institution, cultural premises. "

During the time of the Azerbaijan People's Republic, special attention was paid to the improvement of the pedagogical museum. In this regard, changes are observed in the activities of the Pedagogical Museum. The question of the pedagogical museum was raised at the congress of directors of public schools in December 1918. A report on schools, district pedagogical and central pedagogical museums was heard here, at which it was decided that "each instrument should assist in their development." It says that school museums contribute to the formation of observational and analytical ability among teachers and students, and pedagogical museums should be organized in each exemplary school. At museums, pedagogical libraries were to be created and the best examples of pedagogical practice were collected. In May 1919 he was appointed head of the Pedagogical Museum. The ADR Parliament approved the staff and estimates of the museum.

During the period of the National Government, the İstiqlal Museum was established, a clear program for the development of pedagogical museums with the further expansion of their activities was determined, significant work was carried out to collect them.

The decree on the museum states that the Lancaran Pedagogical Museum, created as an "important institution of science," performs the functions of local history. In connection with the outbreak of World War II, the museum ceased its activities as many local history museums.

It is recommended that conducting daily scientific educational work with schoolchildren in the museum is a useful way for museum workers to communicate closely with young people, using museum objects in teaching historical science as a visual tool, and widely disseminating historical and cultural knowledge. Attracting schoolchildren to the collection of exhibits in the museum, organizing a museum of local lore, increases interest in history, leads to the formation of a tendency to study. In this sense, the Khachmaz Museum of History and Local Lore can serve as an example for others.

In the Ganja Museum of History and Local Lore named after Nizami collected exhibits of great historical value for the museum.

Obviously, many museums carry out historical and patriotic educational work with the participation of schoolchildren. The Nizami Ganja Museum of History and Local Lore, whose name we remember, is actively working in this direction. Schoolchildren conduct lessons on the history of the fatherland mainly in the museum. This is done on the basis of the School and Museum program developed in the museum.

In this sense, historical and local history museums are cultural institutions that instill young people with both scientific and historical knowledge and prepare for independent primary research work.

Lectures organized in museums are also indispensable in instilling a sense of upbringing, patriotism. According to the latest

information, more than 23 lectures on historical and patriotic topics were given at the Shakinsky Museum of History and Local Lore. March 31 is the day of the genocide of Azerbaijanis, "" One Look to Book of Dada Gorgud , "etc. Lectures on this topic showed dedication in the struggle for the inviolability of the Motherland Hero of Azerbaijan introduces his sons to the younger generation, conducts lessons in love for the land, homeland, etc.

In the Ganja Museum of the exhibition "The flag that has risen to one bank will never fall again," "Azerbaijan Democratic Republic," etc. The audience advises not to forget these pages of our history.

An undeniable factor is that the historical and local history museums operating in the provinces are the center of national ideology. Samples of material culture collected in museums are the oldest samples and play a large role in the formation of real heritage. The big role of museums in presenting schoolchildren with their historical past, his love, education in the spirit of patriotism. To do this, the guide of the museum must open one, as well as the proud path through which our people pass, and revive them through each exhibit, in the minds of school youth. Excursions conducted with teachers and students are very impressive, very authoritative. Such events increase, deepen the historical and cultural knowledge of the student, the young man. Employees of the Ganja Museum of History and Local Lore named after Nizami, Shaki named after Rashid Bey Afandiev, Guba named after A.A. Bakykhanov, Lankaran Museum of History and Local Lore named after M.A. Aliev. Such museums are useful for conducting educational excursions in secondary and higher educational institutions. Such measures greatly help students to understand theoretical knowledge. Conducting museum lessons in

exhibitions and foundations also strengthens the knowledge gained during training and training. Museums conduct widespread propaganda through associations organized by him.

In educational institutions, in terms of promoting historical knowledge, one form of mass work is numerous exhibitions. Experience has shown that such exhibitions in schools play a large role in raising the level of education. A number of museums, including the Museum of History, the Museum of Art, constantly contact students, and the Museum of Art pays special attention to work to improve the artistic and aesthetic education of students in general education, and now continues its activities. Since 1983, a school department has been operating here.

CHAPTER VIII. OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE IN MEMOIR MUSEUMS.

8.1. House-Museum of the People's Poet Samad Vurgun.

8.2. Jafar Jabarla House Museum.

8.3. Abdullah Shaig House Museum.

8.4. Hussein Javid House Museum.

**8.5. The activities of the home museum in the publication
of the literary heritage of Hussein Javid.**

8.6. Nariman Narimanov Memorial Museum.

8.7. Mir Jalal House Museum.

Memorial Museums of Azerbaijan

The emergence of museums of this type is a manifestation of state concern in Azerbaijan. Memorial Museum is a residential museum of the folk poet Samad Vurgun, created in Baku. As you know, this museum perpetuated the memory of poets and composers of Azerbaijan with its activities. The piano, located here, was accompanied by brilliant composers Uzeyir Hajibeyov, Kara Karaev, Said Rustamov, immortal artist Nightingale and other performers.

Memorial museums were created in accordance with the Decree of the Central Committee of the KPMK of the Azerbaijan USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of Azerbaijan of June 1976 "On the perpetuation of the names of prominent figures of literature and art" and the Decree of the Ministry of Culture of the Azerbaijan SSR of October 1979. Home museums of the famous Azerbaijani writer, playwright M.S. Ordubadi, N. Narimanov, J. Mamedguluzadeh, A. Shaig, J. Jabbarly. These museums were created during the accession of the republic to the Soviet state. In accordance with the requirements of the existing

ideology, when creating memorial museums in the interests of the ruling party.

Each exhibit preserved in memorial museums is considered the cultural heritage of the Azerbaijani people. Memorial museums of outstanding personalities, figures of science and culture not only protect rich exhibits, but also remind people of their past, their future generations and do not leave in memory. The exhibits stored in the museum serve as indispensable in educating the younger generation, the deep acquisition of our literary heritage. Our cultural heritage forms such an opinion in memorial museums in various worldviews that the culture of the Azerbaijani people at any time, even despite the difficulties of various obstacles, etc., has always been in development, this development has a stable and inextricable connection between different stages. Despite varying external pressures, hereditary communication has never been interrupted. As a result, our national culture has become rich and durable.

Samad Vurgun Folk Poet Residential Museum

Museums in memory of prominent figures of science and culture of our people are of great historical importance. He plays an indispensable role in educating the younger generation, deeply acquiring our literary heritage. Memorial museums: people's poet Samad Vurgun, Jafar Jabbarly, Abdullah Shaigin, Hussein Javidin, Nariman Narimanov, Mamed Said Ordubadi, Mir Jalilin, Uzeyir Hajibayev. The House Museum of the People's Poet Samad Vurgun (1906-1956) is a museum of memory created in Baku to perpetuate the memory of writers and composers. The museum was opened on October 6, 1975. The branch of the museum "House of Poetry" is located in the village of Yuxari Salakhly, Kazakh

district, where the poet was born. There are 16 thousand exhibits here. The 3rd floor includes 6 rooms. Here he wrote the works "Vagif," "Farhad and Shirin," "İnsan," "Aydin." His guests and friends, artists, composers, village workers came to Samad Wurg. Uzeyir Hajibeyov, Kara Karaev, Fikrat Amirov, Said Rustamov performed their works. Mel Bulbul performed the novel "Without You," accompanied by Uzeyir Hajibayev.

In his living room were Ghafoor Ghulam, Rasul Rza, Tikhonov, Simonov, Mehdi Hussein and others. The museum contains materials containing documents, articles and photographs in which the poet was elected academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, president of the academy in recent years.

The museum foundation enriches manuscripts of poems and memoirs of Azerbaijani writers about Samad Vurgun. Photographs from exhibits reflecting the poet's activities during World War II, newspapers, magazines, soldiers' letters of these years, memories, talents, documents give a description of the poet as a public figure. The museum contains works of the poet published in Poland, Germany (ADR), İnan, İraq, China and other countries.

Jafar Jabbarly Home Museum

The house-museum of the modern Azerbaijani playwright, poet, theater expert, translator, screenwriter Jafar Jabbarly was opened on the eve of the 80th anniversary of literature. On March 23, 1989, at the opening of the museum located in the Yuxari Dagliq-Mahalla of Baku, the great leader Heydar Aliyev spoke, who drew attention to the noticeable aspects of Jabbarly's art, his role in the development of our literature, the rich literary heritage in which he lived, and its value in Azerbaijani literature and the

history of Arti. On the opening day of the museum, a memorial plaque was installed in front of the metro on May 28 in Baku.

In the village of Khyzy, where Jabbarly was born on March 20, 1899, there is also a home museum. The museum, which consists of 7 rooms, exhibits more than 3,000 exhibits. The first hall features poems by the poet aged 16-18, such as "Vafaly Sariyya," "Solgun Chichaklar," "Aslan and Farhad" In the poet's office, the poet's masterpieces were created, his artistic friends were collected, literary and artistic conversations were held. Library, desk, pen, etc. It looks like the poet is healthy.

In the theatrical room in the museum, the protest voices of Aydin, Oktay Eloglu are quite strong. They are friends of ordinary people. "When we came to life and saw that someone was rich, someone was poor, someone was judged, someone was convicted, that desire changed and became the idea:" To create a revolution all over the world... "

In 1935, the newspaper Pravda published the text of the report of SSRİ writers at the First Congress.

Abdullah Shaig Home Museum.

The Abdullah Shaig House Museum has been operating since 1991. The official opening took place on February 24, 2001 on the basis of the decree of President Heydar Aliyev dedicated to the 120th anniversary of the birth of A. Shaig. On Yuxari Dagleig Street in Baku (now A. Shaig Street) in a three-story building there is a house-museum of A. Shaigin. The museum has a rich collection of more than 4,000 exhibits. The collection is based on memorable and household items, ancient books, manuscripts, artifacts, etc. The book and periodical fund of the collection includes more than 1200 exhibits. During more than 100 valuable manuscripts, the author's unprinted works await their researcher.

The collection of the museum includes materials (manuscripts, documents) about the life and work of brother A. Shaig, a prominent socio-political figure, akhund Yusif Zia Talybzadeh. In 2007, a bird was discovered dedicated to the akedemik Kamal Talybzadeh, the son of A. Shaig, who founded the historical science of criticism in Azerbaijan. The painting, presented by Samad Vurgun autographed by A. Shaig, and the poem "The Road Worker of Sincerity" dedicated to him are valuable exhibits.

One of the rooms is dedicated to the pedagogical activities of Shaig. His words are shown here: "I am proud of my creativity and my upbringing." Textbooks and documents are presented in the storefronts. Here are presented textbooks on the methodology "Ushag cheshmeyi," "İkinci il," "Gulzar," materials reflecting the active participation of Shaig in the creation of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Institute.

Hussein Javid Home Museum.

The opening of the house-museum of the outstanding poet, playwright Hussein Javid took place on October 24, 2002, on the 120th birthday of the poet. The Museum of Memory of Hussein Javid was created on November 25, 1981 by the decision of the Central Committee of the KPMK and the Council of Ministers in connection with the 100th anniversary of his birth. The great leader Heydar Aliyev signs on July 21, 1982 the decree on the 100th anniversary of the birth of G. Javid. In connection with this decision, a decision was made taking into account letters, telegrams addressed to the workers of the Autonomous Republic, the intelligentsia to the Nakhichevan Regional Party Committee that Javid's grave was found and brought to his homeland. It was transferred to Nakhichevan land. In 1982, in connection with the

appointment of Heydar Aliyev responsible for the USSR leadership, he left for Moscow. After Heydar Aliyev again began to lead the Republic, he became interested in the museum of memory, after consultation, it was decided that the house museum of G. Javid was located in the apartment where the poet lived from 1920 to June 4, 1937, is currently in the Institute of manuscripts, commissioned by architect G.P. Tagiyev. Create a building, built in 1898-1905 according to the project of A. Goslavskin. The museum is located on the 3rd floor of the building, in 4 rooms.

Entrance number - "Javid Improvement"

1st Room - "The Life of Javid"

Room 2 - "The Tragedy of Javid"

The bay on the left is called Javid glory.

On the night of June 4, 1937, Javid, arrested by Soviet punitive authorities in this house, soon expelled to Siberia and evicted from this apartment with his family, was able to return to his homeland after 45 years.

Though Javid's life was painful, tragic, it was always happy with "İblis", "Sheikh Sanan", "Sayavush", "Knyaz".

A significant amount of manuscripts of Javid managed to be saved thanks to happy coincidence. So, on the night of June 4, 1937 the searchers couldn't find on a table on which the family, densely placed manuscripts sat.

On April 19, 1906 Hussein Javid went to study to Turkey under the leadership of the teacher Kurbanali Sharifov where he taught in İstanbul the university. In Turkey he meets such persons as the scientist Mukhammedali Tarbiyat, the revolution poet Said Salmasy, the statesman Seid Hassan Tagizadeh.

Activity of the home museum in the edition of the literary heritage of Hussein Javid.

The house of the poet Hussein Javid works only in collecting and the edition of his literary heritage. Now to the literary public five volumes of works of Hussein Jaweed, 30 volumes of the collection of the researches "Javidshunasliq" are transferred. The home museum of Hussein Javid, in general, is engaged in promotion of an era of Javids' family , collecting, registration of materials about the literary heritage and family, demonstration of exhibitions, the organization and holding of conferences. Decorating of mobile exhibitions is a work of the museum. The museum also researches creativity of Javid's family . CD and DVD disks with pieces of music by Artogrul Javid, "The Azerbaijani monuments of non-material culture and Artogrul Javid" were published in 2011, "by Turan Javid, the Chronicle of life (10) 2014 light. The home museum of Hussein Javid annually holds events, conferences and sinfonesium of republican and international value. Javid's museum brings materials of these conferences and symposiums into scientific community. One of the most important works of the museum is the edition of works of the great poet in foreign languages.

Memorial museum of Nariman of Narimanov.

In 1972 in Baku, in 1979 in Ganja the monument to N. Narimanov - to the political figure, the national supporter, intelligence agencies in the history of construction of national statehood of Azerbaijan was established. In Baku (former Nikoloyevsky and Communistic) on the street İstiqlaliyyat 35 on November 6, 1977 on the 2nd floor of the two-storeyed building built on the project of the architect of M.M.İsmayılov the memorial museum was open. In November, 1982 in Moscow in the house

where there lived Narimanov, the commemorative plaque was shot. In 1997 in Tbilisi N. Narimanov's memorial estate was open. The exposition of the home museum of N. Narimanov consists of 4 rooms. Exhibits in these rooms speak about Narimanov's activity as social and political, educational, judicial, publicistic and the statesman. More than 700 exhibits, personal belongings, books, newspapers, materials, etc. There is a model of his house in Tiflis, the birth certificate in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, the document on the termination of teacher's seminary to Gori, documents relating to teaching activity at rural school Kyzyl-Hadzhyly. In one of halls there is a Hummat newspaper, and the document indicating participation in the II All-Russian congress of the people of the East which took place in Moscow in November-December, 1919 demonstrates that he was the head of department of Muslims of the Middle East at the National commissariat foreign business RSFSR. Here archive copies of collected documents and documents on the Zangazur broadcast to Armenians are placed during his arrest in the Metikh lock. Having studied the documents which are stored here, it became clear that Narimanov turned out under pressure that in the opinion of the people he was negatively estimated that he tried to strike a stamp of the revolutionary with the right cover. In one of halls of an exposition there are materials reflecting the attitude towards Lenin of Nariman's letter of Narimanov towards the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, materials about his activity at release from custody of M.A. Rasulzade, his sending to Moscow, etc. The photo photo at a congress of women of the East in February, 1921, the list of representatives of the I congress of the people of the East which took place in September, 1920 in the Azerbaijani state opera theater in Baku is stored in the exposition hall.

Materials from the museum of memory of Narimanov, the book by the public figure about poorly studied areas, archival documents, etc.

A true assessment to the great political figure Nariman Narimanov was given by the national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Ullah Ondar and also the ingenious politician Heydar Aliyev, protecting him from threats of Moscow, in 1972 widely to celebrate 100-year anniversary (after two years' fight), in 1977 in Baku, and in 1979 - in Ganja He managed to collect a sculpture.

Mir Jalal Home Museum

An excellent teacher, the successor of the literary school Mirza Jalil, is known as the "House of Adib." Mir Jalal, a well-known writer, received the novels "The Young Man's Manifesto" and "The Resurrected Man," as well as many satirical stories.

When Mir Jalal was little, his father came from Southern Azerbaijan to work in Baku. Mir Jalal and his brother attended school in Ganja. In Ganja, they graduated with the help of charitable societies.

From 1929 to 1941 - a house in Baku. The museum is located Icherisheher. Mir Jalal's neighbours here are also from our celebrities. Nariman Hasanzadeh was a student of Mir Jalal and helped him greatly. He wrote the poem "Adib's House."

CHAPTER IX. HOME MUSEUMS OF CULTURAL PERSONS OF AZERBAIJAN.

9.1. House museum of Mammad Said Ordubadi.

9.2. Home museum of Mirza Jalil Mammadguluzade.

9.3. House museum of Uzeyir Hajibeyov.

9.4. Niyazi's home museum.

House museum of M.S. Ordubadi

The house museum of M.S. Ordubadi is located in Baku on Bulbul Avenue at the intersection of Khagani Street. It was established in October 1979 according to the decision of the Ministry of Culture of Azerbaijan. M.S. Ordubadi lived in this house until 1937. The exposition consists of two rooms. The author's works "Hidden Baku", "The Fighting City", "Sword and Pen" were created here. The writer's guest was distinguished personalities: the genius composer Uzeyir Hajibeyov accompanied Bulbul in the song, and it was sung here with songs written to the words of Ordubadin. Photos keep history alive. From the exposition hall, it is known that Ordubadin wrote poetry in his youth, three books published by the Tbilisi "Geyrat" printing house: "Gaflet", "Vetan", "Hurriyet" are displayed.

Jalil Mammadguluzade's home museum

The home museum of Jalil Mammadguluzade is located on Suleyman Taghizade Street, where the writer lived in 1920-1932 (until the end of his life). It was inaugurated on December 28, 1994, on the eve of the 125th anniversary of his birth. The great leader spoke at the ceremony and noted that the museum will play its role, especially in the education of the young generation and in the development of our culture.

More than 3,000 exhibits reflecting the life and creativity of Jalil Mammadguluzade and other Mollanasreddins have been collected in the museum fund.

In order to perpetuate the memory of Jalil Mammadguluzade, a house museum was organized in Nakhchivan, where he was born, and the opening of the museum took place in December 1998. Here, portraits, photos, and detailed information about Mollanasreddins and the contemporaries of the writer are given.

House museum of Uzeyir Hajibeyov

Uzeyir Hajibeyov's home museum, the creation of the home museum of the great composer U. Hajibeyov, the author of the first opera in the East, in Baku is the service of Heydar Aliyev, the great leader gave instructions in 1975 on the eve of the composer's 90th anniversary, and the museum was opened on November 20, 1976. Among the valuable exhibits of U. Hajibeyov's home museum is a shorthand copy of the moment in which he gave a positive assessment of the work of S. Vurgun in his speech at the meeting of the USSR State Awards Committee in the field of literature and art in 1942 (February 19), on the occasion of Uzeyir Bey's 60th anniversary in 1945, 24 during the day, there is a woven carpet, a professor's certificate, a deputy's badge, a ticket about the real membership of Azerbaijan EA and others. The photo depicting the meeting of the composer with former French President Charles de Gaulle, who visited Baku on November 26, 1944, at the "Koroglu" performance, etc. are precious relics.

Niyazi's home museum

Maestro Niyazi's home museum was opened on September 18, 1994. The great leader Heydar Aliyev, who personally attended the

opening, expressed his heartfelt words in the memorial books of the museum and gave high praise to the composer who stands at the highest peak of art. Niyazi lived in this building (located on Bulbul street) from 1958 until the end of his life in the 24th apartment of building No. 21.

In the house museum, the material about Niyazi putting mugams to music for the first time in Jabbar Garyagdi oglu's performance is also reflected. The museum shows that Niyazi was in creative communication with famous composers such as Fikret Amirov, Uzeyir Hajibeyov, Gara Garayev. The house museum of Niyazi, who got married to the intelligent woman Hajar Khanum in 1933, and the correspondence of Hajar Khanum with her relatives, whose family was forced to move to Iran in 1932, is also reflected.

CHAPTER X. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT AZERBAIJAN STATE MUSEUMS.

10.1. Azerbaijan State Art Museum named after Rustam Mustafayev.

10.2. Azerbaijan Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi.

10.3. Azerbaijan State Theater Museum named after Jafar Jabbarli.

The state museums of Azerbaijan started to be created and organized since the 20s of the 20th century.

The first state museum is the National History Museum, which is the successor of the "Istiqlal" museum of APC. The opening of the museum took place in May 1921. Back in 1920, a museum-excursion department named "Museum Course" was established under the Azerbaijan People's Commissariat of Education. At that time, one of the sources that enriched the museum funds was private collections. The following departments operated in the Azerbaijan State Museum: archaeology, history, ethnography and biology.

In 1924, a number of valuable exhibits related to the history and daily life of the Azerbaijani people, stored in Moscow, Petrograd, and Tbilisi museums, were brought to the museum.

Another state museum founded in 1920 is the State Art Museum named after Rustam Mustafayev. This museum was created on the basis of the local history museum. In 1936, there were already 3000 exhibits here.

The Azerbaijan Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi was established in 1945, and the Azerbaijan State Theater Museum named after J. Jabbarli was established a little earlier, in 1934.

Museums operate in the form of a large network, growing and enriching with the constant care of the state.

Rüstəm Mustafayev adına Azərbaycan Dövlət Art Muzeyi

This museum was created on the basis of the local history museum, which was founded in 1920. In 1936, there were 3,000 exhibits of fine art in the museum. According to 2008, the museum had 12,000 exhibits. Among the outstanding and well-known artists in the Art Museum, which exhibits examples of decorative-applied and visual arts of Azerbaijan and the peoples of the world, are Mirza Gadim Irvani (1825-1875), Mir Mohsum Navvab Karabakhi (1833-1923), Bahruz Kangarli (1892-1922) and Azim Azimzadeh (1880. -1943) rare works are exhibited. Sattar Bahlulzade's "Beauty of the Caspian Sea" is unparalleled.

It should be noted that Bahruz Kangarli, who was born in Nakhchivan and lived for only 30 years, is the first Azerbaijani artist who received professional painting education.

Examples of Azim Azimzade's satirical paintings published in "Molla Nasriddin" magazine since 1906, description of political caricatures increase the vital importance of Art.

The arrangement given by the artist to U. Hajibeyov's "Leyli and Majnun", "Asli and Karam", operas, "Arshin mal alan", "O olasin bu olsh" operettas pleases the audience. A. Azimzade worked with M. A. Sabir, N. Narimanov and others in 1922-1931. The arrangement he gives to his works are valuable illustrations. One of the illustrations created by the artist on the basis of "Hophopname", the colorful ethnographic drawing of the satire "A Shirvanlılar" is noteworthy. It should be noted that A. Azimzade's works are preserved not only in the Azerbaijan State Art Museum

named after R. Mustafayev, but also in the Azerbaijan State Theater Museum named after J. Jabbarli, the Azerbaijan History Museum, the Azerbaijan Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi, as well as in Moscow and St. Petersburg museums. .

In the Art Museum, the works created by M.Abdullayev, K.Kazimzadeh, T.Salahov, S.Bahlulzadeh and others in various genres are exhibited.

His works such as "The Beauty of the Caspian" (1960), "Evening on the Caspian" (1958) are among the exhibits of the museum. The beauty of Azerbaijani nature is a constant theme of S. Bahlulzade's works.

His works are also exhibited in the Tretyakov Gallery (Moscow), Czech Republic. The State Art Museum named after R. Mustafayev also exhibits examples of Russian and European art.

Decorative art samples in the museum: jewelry made of gold, silver, copper, etc. is displayed.

The museum is in close contact with schools and organizes events. University students are also occasional guests of this temple-museum.

Museum of Azerbaijani Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi

The museum was opened in May 1945. In 23 halls, it reflects our rich folklore, literary history, artistic heritage of Khagani, Fuzuli, Nizami, Vagif, Jalil Mammadguluzade, Akhundov, Sabir, J. Jabbarli, S. Vurgun and other prominent wordsmiths. Rare manuscripts and printed books of poets and scientists of the Eastern countries, works of famous calligraphers, photographs, etc. can be found here. As such, examples are shown. The interesting thing is that in the Museum of Literature, the pearls of

wealth dedicated by our artists and composers to our writers and their famous works are also brought into consideration.

The statue of Nizami Ganjavi standing in the museum was created by Fuad Abdurrahmanov, and the image of Farhad (painting at the entrance of the museum) is by Jalal Garyagdin. Art samples of artists Latif Karimov, Gazanfar Khalikov and others are also displayed here.

Azerbaijan State Theater Museum named after J. Jabbarli

There are about 156,000 exhibits in the Theater Museum, which started operating in 1934 and was named after the immortal playwright Jafar Jabbarli in 1935. These expositions are shown in 7 halls. Here are original materials reflecting the history of the theater - posters of the first performances (after 1873), programs (on cloth), various documents, manuscripts, role books, photo materials (after 1886), booklets, theater costumes, actors' personal belongings, and so on. is displayed.

There is also a remarkable fact among the museum materials. It turns out that M.F. Akhundov's comedies "Khirs guldurban" and "Lankaran Khan's Vizier" were first performed on stage in Tbilisi in 1852 in Russian. It is known that the professional national theater of Azerbaijan was founded in 1873, on March 10. On that day, "Lankaran Khan's Minister" was played.

The exhibits showing the documents collected in the theater museum show that A. Hagverdiyev, who returned from St. Petersburg from studies in 1899, decided to create an independent, permanent theater, created a creative collective by uniting amateur troupes and headed it.

The museum keeps a very valuable document, a manuscript called "Theatre Notebook" of the famous comedian Jahangir Zeynalov, which reflects his thoughts on theater art.

Huseyn Arablinski, Sarabksi, A.M. Sharifzadeh Bulbul, R. Behbudov, who have made great contributions to the history of Azerbaijani theater art, as well as women artists Khurshud Gajar, Sureyya Gajar, Shavket Mammadova and others. memories are preserved in this museum.

Museums during the years of repression

Academician Naila Valikhanli, director of the Azerbaijan History Museum of ANAS, talking about the activities of museums in the 1930s, writes that the change in the direction of the museum's (National Azerbaijan History Museum) activity since 1936 was due to the nature, atheism and religion, literature, It resulted in the separation of art departments with their funds and staff to become independent institutions. In 1935-1940, the Azerbaijan History Museum, which became a propaganda "instrument" of socialism (in 1938-1939 it was even called the Museum of the History of the Azerbaijani People), held exhibitions glorifying Soviet Azerbaijan.

Mass repression and war in the late 1930s and early 1940s thinned the ranks of scientists and museum workers. Structural changes were made in different institutes of the Academy. Even in 1941, the Museum of History, which was an independent institution until that time, continued its activities under the name of the Museum Department of the newly organized Institute of History, Language and Literature. The activity of the museum in 1940-1953 was related to the palace of Shirvanshahs. Thus, since 1920, the museum located in Haji Zeynalabdin Taghiyev's residential property was moved to Icherisheher, to the Shirvanshahlar Palace, by a special government order. The Taghiyev estate was given to the Council of People's Commissars (Council of Ministers) until 1953. After Stalin's death in 1953, the

museum was returned to the Taghiyev estate. It should be noted that after the overthrow of the APC in the 20s, the activities of the state museum were adapted to the rules of the Soviet totalitarian regime, and in 1928, the talented scientist Davud Sharifov was removed from the position of director.

Other important and valuable exhibits from the former "Istiqlal" museum, appointed by the Armenian director of the museum; APC flags, materials of the Parliament, the original of the Declaration of Independence, etc. An order was issued for the opening of the Museum of the Revolution in Moscow.

CHAPTER XI. ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSEUMS IN RUSSIA.

11.1. Russian museums. Hermitage.

11.2. Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in Moscow museums.

11.3. Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in St. Petersburg museums.

In 1714, by the decision of Peter I, the Kunst chamber was created in Petersburg, which was the first Russian museum.

The Imperial Hermitage was established in the second half of the 18th century. The largest collection entered the Hermitage in 1764, in 1772, Catherine II brought the richest private collections of Paris to the museum. Among them, Raphael, Gorcon, Rembrandt, Rubens, etc. there are works.

Hermitage from Russian museums

The Hermitage is located in St. Petersburg. It is famous for its artistic richness. The museum preserves more than two million cultural and art monuments of different nations. The history of ancient times is preserved in its Eastern Greek and Roman sections. It is both an artistic and historical-cultural museum. The museum was built 300 years ago on the basis of the pavilions created in the palace parks for the relaxation of the tsar and his close people. So, during the reign of Peter I, such a pavilion was built and called "Hermitage", as in France.

In the second half of the 18th century, the Winter Palace-Hermitage was created. It consists of several rooms that are beautifully furnished. Paintings, sculptures, precious stones, porcelain, silver works were the personal property of the tsar's family. Hermitage-Winter Palace was built in 1721 based on the

project of architect Mattarhovin. In January 1725, Peter I died in this palace.

1764 is considered as the year of establishment of the Hermitage. That year, 225 paintings were bought from the Berlin merchant Gotskovsky and brought to Petersburg.

After that, new collections were brought to Petersburg from Western Europe, there was a need to build new buildings, and in 1767-1769, a building called the Small Hermitage was built.

In 1770-1787, because the number of collections increased, another building was built, and later the number of these buildings was increased.

In 1837, a terrible fire broke out, the Hermitage was saved, but the walls of the Winter Palace, covered with black soot, remained stones. A year later, the palace was restored. In 1917, the most beautiful collections of the Hermitage were taken to Moscow, the Kremlin. In 1919, the museum was reopened.

Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in Moscow museums

Some of the rich art examples of the Azerbaijani people are also displayed in Moscow. A large part of these works are available and displayed in the Kremlin Armory, the Art Museum of Oriental Peoples, and churches around the city. In addition to Turkish, Iranian, Indian and European art samples, there are also samples of art created in Azerbaijan in the Armory Chamber of the Kremlin. Examples of jeweled headdresses, shields, swords, daggers and ornaments are displayed here. A shield, which entered the Chamber of Arms in April 1622 and was used by the Russian Tsar Mikhail Romanov (during the war), is shown to belong to Azerbaijani craftsmen. Because among the paintings on the shield, there are compositions taken from Nizami Ganjavi's "Leyli and

Majnun" (the scene of Leyli coming to the desert to see Majnun). The master's inscription "Jeweler Muhammad Momin" confirms this idea. It was determined that an armored head was also made by the masters of Shamakhi in the 16th century.

In the Arms Chamber, in the churches, written and illustrated religious clothes woven in Azerbaijan and famous in Russia as "gizilbash" fabrics are also displayed. In the 9th-12th centuries, Russian merchants who came to the cities of Shamakhi and Tabriz for trade purposes were fascinated by these fabrics, and they bought them and took them to Russia. Various subjects from Nizami Ganjavi's poem "Seven Beauties" or images from the fairy tale "Malik Mammad" stand out on such pieces. Such paintings and decorations can also be found in the samples of Azerbaijani folk creativity exhibited in a number of museums around the world.

Literature:

1. Amir Khanov S.A. Husenov I.H. World museums and historical cultural monuments. Baku, 2008.

Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in St. Petersburg museums

Art samples of Azerbaijan are displayed and preserved in the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, the Museum of Ethnography of Different Peoples, the Kazan Church and other museums. The Hermitage is a museum with rare exhibits that preserve world cultural pearls. According to the information provided by the researchers, this museum has more than two million examples of artistic crafts. They tell about the history of the peoples of Europe and Asia from the earliest times to the present.

The Eastern Art department of the Hermitage was established in 1920, where there are more than one hundred thousand different works of art. In addition to culture and art examples of Iranian, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese and Arab peoples, the department displays many works created by Azerbaijani artists in different periods. Handicrafts of Azerbaijani craftsmen from the most ancient times to the beginning of the century: jewelry, pottery, wooden works of art are displayed here. In the museum, elegant vessels, daggers, belts, etc., made of bronze, found in the Karabakh territory, obtained during excavations in different periods. jewelry are facts that show the skill of our craftsmen who lived in the 2nd millennium BC. In the Hermitage, a belt bracelet belonging to the Bronze Age, various jewelry samples were found as a result of the excavation in the village of Khojaly, Karabakh, and are displayed in the Hermitage. In the museum, the bronze figures of birds, animals and people belonging to the V-VIII centuries, and the figure found in Nakhchivan, belonging to the VII century, depict the ruler Javanshir (638-670). Small animal statues cast from bronze dating back to 1206, bronze vases dating back to the 6th-8th centuries, etc., displayed in the Hermitage. is displayed.

XII. ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN MUSEUMS IN EUROPE.

12.1. Italian museum.

12.2. Roman museum.

12.3. Vatican Museums.

12.4. Paris museums. The Louvre.

12.5. Dresden museum in Germany.

In the XVI-XVII centuries, the formation of modern museums in Europe, the significant development of professional crafts, Great geographical discoveries, the spread of knowledge as a result of the rapid development of book printing, gave an impetus to the activity of painting and sculpture.

Archaeological excavations in the Ancient East and a number of ancient cities of Europe, the discovery of antiques and antiques led to scientific conclusions about the history and development of these peoples. Museums became a scientific center, conditions were created for the systematic study of world culture and art.

The first museums of Western Europe

At the end of the 17th century, the city of Dresden was the center of museum work. Already enough exhibits of world importance were collected in the Dresden gallery. Among these works was the work "Madonna San-Sisto". Information about the museum will be provided in the future.

The Imperial Gallery of Vienna was created in the 18th century. This gallery was the result of the efforts of 3 skilled collectors: Ferdinand Tirolski, Rudolph II and Leopold Wilhelm.

At the end of the 18th century, the Viennese Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II created a new magnificent gallery in Vienna.

In the period before the creation of Italian museums, the number of artists and craftsmen began to increase.

In 1734, the Capitoline museum was opened in Rome. In 1694, monk J.B. Boisson created a mass museum in France.

Thus, at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century, most European collections had already gained popularity.

The formation of the first museum in France took place after the French revolution along state lines. On July 26, 1791, the Louvre was declared a public museum. The duties of the Louvre were:

1. Protection of national-cultural values
2. Communicating the activities of the museum to the general public

During Napoleon's time, European precious pearls began to be brought to France. Because the leading museum of the time was the Louvre museum. The museum was called "Napoleon" museum from 1803-1814.

Italian museum

Florence is called "the cradle of the renaissance". The world-famous Uffizi Art Gallery was founded here in the middle of the 15th century. The fate of the gallery is closely connected with the wealthy bankers, public and political figures of Florence. It includes the "Gallery of Sculptures" on the Uffizi building, objects brought from churches and monasteries, works of applied art, gems (precious stones with inscriptions or pictures on them) and paintings. It was bombed in 1944 and restored in 1946. Since 1952, it has received the audience again.

Roman museum

The date of creation of the novel coincides with the VIII century BC. They say that no city in the world can boast of the number and richness of its art monuments like Rome. Antiquities, beautiful Renaissance buildings, churches, etc. The interiors of churches and palaces are decorated with the works of Raphael, Michelangelo and other unforgettable masters.

Among the state museums of Rome, the Vatican museums, the National Sculpture Museum, the Museum of Modern Art and others are famous for their collections. The Borghese Gallery and the National Gallery of Rome are famous. Borghese was founded in 1902. The museum's collections were turned over by the Borghese family at the expense of the state. Collections have been found since the 17th century.

The collection includes examples of antique sculptures. At the beginning of the 18th century, collections were taken out of the country and sold. Despite the fact that 200 pieces of sculpture samples were taken, the famous samples of the Anuya Borghese II gallery were kept in the Vatican and returned to the gallery after the end of the war in 1945. Currently, there are 557 paintings and 314 examples of sculptures.

Vatican Museums in Rome

In one of the picturesque corners of ancient Rome, the head of the Roman Pope (Catholic) Church is located in the Vatican residence. Covering a small area with a population of 1,000, the Vatican now includes the Papal palaces and gardens of St. Peter's Basilica, the Lutheran Palace, and the suburban residence of Pope Castel Ganfold. The Vatican State has rich museum treasures. The unique feature of the Precious Art Works Shop from the Vatican

Museums is that many rare Art Works are housed in the Vatican Palaces. They are created by the world's most famous artists. Vatican IV was started to be built. The famous works of genius artists who lived in the XI-XIX centuries were kept in the Vatican picture gallery. In fifteen halls, the works of the masters of the Italian school of painting were collected. (Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, etc.) Raphael's rooms are in the northern part of the Vatican Palace. Raphael created paintings in these rooms between 1508-1517.

Paris museums. The Louvre

This is a museum complex. The Louvre building built by Lescaut is one of the most beautiful ensembles of the 16th and 17th centuries in Paris. In the 19th century, by order of Napoleon I, the construction of two buildings was started in the northern part. The palace's Caryatid hall and Apollo gallery are more interesting. The Caryatid Hall (16th century) is the oldest hall of the Louvre. In the ingenious female figures, which are examples of Greek sculpture from the end of the 5th century BC, the mild facial appearance and correct body proportions expertly glorify women's charm and beauty.

The Apollo gallery reflects the court life of the 17th century. On the ceiling of the museum there are ornamented motifs dedicated to the Sun God Apollo.

In the central part of the gallery, crowns, rings, swords, etc. decorated with precious stones are displayed in glass cases. is set. This part is considered a famous and valuable collection of the king. It also includes a 137-carat regent diamond imported from India.

The idea of creating an art museum originated in France in the 18th century. Although not at the level of the Louvre, the museum established in 1792 in the Royal residence is now one of the most famous museums in the world. Exhibits include examples from royal gatherings and collections belonging to prominent families, churches.

During the Napoleonic campaigns, the Louvre became rich rapidly. In 1789, the Louvre entered the monuments of the antique and renaissance periods acquired by Napoleon. But after the dissolution of the empire, in 1815, samples of the collections were returned. Now there are more than 250 thousand exhibits in the Louvre museum. The museum is the only museum full of complete information about the development of Western European and Eastern Art.

Samples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in French museums

In many museums and private collections of France, hundreds of our fabrics woven in the cities of Azerbaijan such as Shamakhi, Shaki, Ganja, Nakhchivan and Tabriz, dating back to the 16th and 17th centuries, are kept.

The 16th-century piece in the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris, 26 cm long, is a silk piece made in Tabriz

The most valuable carpets of Azerbaijan are in the Louvre and Museum of Decorative Documents in Paris. The Azerbaijani carpet in the Louvre is 783 cm long and 379 cm wide. (7 m 83 cm - 3 m 79 cm)/ Previously, this work of art was the private property of Paris Notre-Dame church.

Various pottery, marble and art metal samples are stored in the Louvre museum. Notable is Osman Salman oglu, the master who

created them. An item named after Nakhchivan, a bronze vessel in 1190, was placed in a glass on the first floor of the Museum, on a high cauldron, in the middle of the hall. The bowl resembles a bird with a long beak and is decorated with medallions.

Dresden museum in Germany

The Dresden Gallery was founded in 1560. By August I. At the end of the 17th century, works of Italian and Dutch artists were collected here, along with German painting. In 1687, 11 works were brought to Dresden from Venice. "Sleeping Venus" by the Italian painter George is here. During World War II, the museum suffered a lot of damage, exhibits were stolen, burned, bombed, etc. On February 13, 1945, 197 works were burned during air raids. After the war, 1,240 works were returned to Dresden: 762 from Moscow, 748 from Kiev..

CHAPTER XIII. EXAMPLES OF AZERBAIJAN CRAFTSMANSHIP IN EUROPE.

13.1. Examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Germany.

13.2. Examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Great Britain.

13.3. Samples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Switzerland.

13.4. Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in Budapest museums.

Examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Germany

Samples of Azerbaijani carpet craftsmanship are also exhibited in Germany. Azerbaijani carpets are exhibited in these cities: Bonn, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt-Main, etc. in museums.

An Azerbaijani carpet woven in Karabakh in 1600, measuring 0.95 cm in length and 0.72 cm in width, is exhibited in Munich.

The 18th century Kazakh carpet is 235 cm long and 168 cm wide. (2m.31cm-1m.68cm) Woven in Kazakh. Similarly, this type of carpet is also in the Pennsylvania Museum of America.

Examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Great Britain

The name of the British Museum in London is listed along with the Louvre, the Vatican Museums, and the Hermitage.

The museum exhibits statues from the II-III centuries brought from the Amaravati Buddhist temple in South India, and statues from the V century brought from China. The museum was created and developed at the expense of private collections.

The British Museum's treasure of book and manuscript collection is also growing. In 1762, the Museum received rare collections related to the 16th century English revolution, and in 1779, beautiful copies of English plays, rare printed materials, paintings, engravings and ancient money samples were acquired. In 1823, 84 thousand volumes of manuscripts were included in the Royal library. Although the Museum was protected during World War II, air raids damaged several halls of the II floor. The royal library was destroyed. Currently, the British Museum has 70 thousand manuscripts, 150 thousand printed books, 500 thousand maps, documents of different periods, etc. out of more than 7 million books. is kept. In the museum, the monuments of antiquity of the 5th century BC, the only copies of the works of Herodotus, a rare copy of the Bible, manuscripts from the Middle Ages, documents of Cicero and Lucretius, the documents of statesmen, statues of Gods, artistic examples of Greek classic Art, which have been preserved for centuries, are in the British Museum. Here are scenes from the battles of the Greeks with the Amazons and other works.

The most original centuries of Azerbaijani masters are currently collected in the museum of Victoria and her husband Albert. London's Victoria (Queen Victoria has been Queen of Great Britain since 1837 and Queen of India since 1876) and Albert Museum are considered to be the largest and richest museums in the world. The museum, established in 1852, has beautiful works of art from Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia. 700 art critics, artists, etc. in the British Museum. they work

Samples from Azerbaijan are displayed in the Middle East section of the Museum. These are: art fabric, embroidery, carpet, jewelry, pottery, etc. are examples. The bronze glass is one of the

oldest dated exhibits in the Victoria and Albert Museum. There is an inscription in Kufic script, the name of the master who built the mosque "Yusif Ahmed oglu" is written on it. The museum exhibits 16th-century Tabriz carpets, Guba-Shirvan, Ganja-Gazakh and Karabakh carpets woven in the 16th-19th centuries.

The famous carpet called "Sheikh Safi" is here. Woven for the Ardabil mosque in 1539 by the order of Shah Tahmasib, bought by the British in Ardabil in 1893 (Nasreddin Shah period), sent to London, this carpet, 5.34 m wide and 10.51 m long, is a rare example of folk art.

Samples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in Switzerland

Art samples from private collections and antique stores in museums in Berlin, Zurich, Basel, Lausanne, Switzerland reflect a page of Azerbaijan Art history. "Shirvan", "Karabagh", "Ganja" carpets can be seen in the "Caucasian Carpets" store in Basel. At the same time, Azerbaijani women's handicrafts, woven mats, khurjun, satchels and bags are displayed. Guba, Sheki, etc. in Switzerland. ceramic and metal products made by Azerbaijani masters are preserved and displayed. Such examples are mainly stored in the Eastern sections of the History, Country Studies, and Art Museums of Switzerland.

Academician Rasim Efendiyev writes: "Unfortunately, it is possible to find wrong information about where and by whom these samples were made. "Khovlu Shirvan carpet" is made in Russia, "Khovlu Gazakh carpet" is made in Armenia, and "Khovlu Karabakh carpet" is made in Armenia.

In the history museum in the city of Bern, there are daggers, swords, pistols, and various types of gunpowder containers made by Shamakhi, Goychay, Ganja, Sheki, Baku, Tabriz, and Ardabil craftsmen of the XVII-XIX centuries.

If we pay attention, "Baku", "Guba", "Amali-Samad", "Omar", "Shamakhılı Seyidzade" etc. are on the weapons. we will see their statements. The museum also has samples of copper and various equipment used in the Azerbaijani household in the 18th-19th centuries.

Examples of Azerbaijani crafts in Budapest museums

Such examples are preserved in the Museum of "Decorative Arts" and "Oriental Art" in Budapest. The director of the museum, Korol Gombosh, came to Baku in 1969, visited Shamakhi, Goychay, Lahic, Sheki, Zagatalan, etc. walked around, learned the name of the document samples here. After returning to Budapest, he published articles on our folk art in local and foreign press.

More than 200 samples of Azerbaijan's folk art are exhibited in Budapest's "Decorative Documents" and "Oriental Art" Museums. These are examples of many fine arts made of carpet, embroidery, metal and wood. The museum has Baku, Guba, Shamakhi, Shusha, Gazakh and Tabriz carpets. The curtain decorated by Tabriz masters in the 16th century was highly valued by American scholars, who called it the most beautiful example of art in Azerbaijan. It depicts a young man sitting on a throne, two girls offering him pomegranates and wine on a tray, a scene of a fight between a dragon and a simurgh bird (a fight between good and evil) in the upper right and left corners of the embroidery.

The director of the museum, Korol Gomboson, said that "Azerbaijani Art" published by EA in Hungary is an example of the respect and love of the Hungarian people for the Azerbaijani culture.

CHAPTER XIV. RASIM EFFANDIYEV'S RESEARCH ON ARTISTIC CRAFT OF AZERBAIJAN.

14.1. Artistic craftsmanship of Azerbaijan in world museums. Issues of artistic craftsmanship of Azerbaijan in the researches of Rasim Efendiyev

When talking about examples of world museum exhibits belonging to Azerbaijan, the author writes that: "Many of them were bought from individuals, some of them were brought by foreign travelers, merchants, diplomats and scientists who visited our country at different times, and some of them were taken out of the looted country, sometimes they are without an address abroad. It has remained as an object and has been marked as an Iranian art as an "example of Islamic culture". It has sometimes been wrongly suggested that they were made in Russia or even in Armenia.

In this book by Mr. Rasim, one of the main sources is that the title of art samples belonging to Azerbaijan is correctly determined in the exquisite albums and books published in Western Europe during the last 10-55 years.

Jewelry samples of Azerbaijan are displayed in the Armory Chamber of the Kremlin, Azerbaijani pieces from the 16th-17th centuries in Tabriz and Shamakhi, the oldest examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship in the Leningrad museums, the Hermitage, and elegant vessels, daggers, and belts made of bronze found in the Karabakh region are displayed. In the Hermitage, there are pile carpets, items from the VI-VIII centuries, Nizami's Khamsa, whose face was transferred in 1430.

Baku, Guba, Shamakhi, Shusha, Gazakh and Tabriz carpets etc. in Budapest Museums. is kept. In 1976, a book dedicated to architectural, descriptive and applied Art of Azerbaijan was

published in Budapest. In the book "Azerbaijani Arti", the USA, Washington, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, etc. it is known that carpets, fabrics, art metal and pottery samples were kept in the cities. In the Victoria and Albert Museum of England, the oldest bronze mosque of 1319 and the 16th-century carpet woven with gold and silver threads, the Sheikh carpet, woven by order of Shah Tahmasib in Tabriz in 1539, are displayed.

R. Efendiyev further writes that French art historian Gastan Mijon's information about the plot pieces belonging to the 16th and 17th centuries in the book "Muslim Art" is noteworthy.

"Since the beginning of the 20th century, they are striving to acquire Azerbaijan's art samples (carpets, fabrics, embroidery, jewelry, coppersmithing), which have been the richest museums and collectors in the world. Now, in the rich museum collections of London's Victoria and Albert, Paris's Louvre, Washington's Metropolitan, Biyana, Rome, Berlin, Istanbul, Tehran, Cairo, we see handicrafts and art samples of Tabriz, Nakhchivan, Ganja, Gazakh, Guba, Baku, Karabakh masters, many of them. bought from individuals, some of them were brought by foreign travelers, merchants, diplomats, and scientists in our country. In the museums of St. Petersburg, Leningrad, the State Hermitage, the Museum of Ethnography of the Peoples of the USSR, Kazansky Cathedral, etc. Art samples created by Azerbaijani masters are stored.

Swiss museums are among the richest museums in the world due to the display of Azerbaijan's Art samples. Our art samples in museums, private collections, and antique stores in Berlin, Geneva, Zurich, and Lausanne can be considered a beautiful page in the history of Azerbaijani art.

The author was fascinated by this work of art after seeing a famous carpet named "Xila-Afshan" woven in the village of Amirhajiyan (then called Xila) in the city of Bern in the 18th century. The carpet is stored in a carpet store opposite the Continental Hotel in the city. This beautiful work of art attracts the attention of everyone passing by.

In the work of R. Efendiyev (artistic crafts of Azerbaijan in world museums) the information given about the examples of Azerbaijani crafts in the Republic of Turkey is noteworthy. Stating that several high-level works representing our textile and embroidery art are kept in Istanbul's Topkapı Palace Museum, the author emphasizes that two works of art attract more attention here: "One of them is a piece of cloth with a plot belonging to the 16th century, and the other is an embroidered gown of Gulabat."

This robe kept in the Topkapı Museum is a gift of Muhammad Khudabanda (son of Shah Tahmasib I -H.T) to the Turkish Sultan Murad III in 1583.

R. Efendiyev determines that the oldest Azerbaijani carpet preserved and exhibited in Turkey dates back to the 13th century, and this art sample was brought to the Maulana Museum in Konya in 1932. His audience is millions of people.

Rasim Efendiyev's work is rich in information that shows that the examples of Azerbaijani craftsmanship spread to all parts of the world.

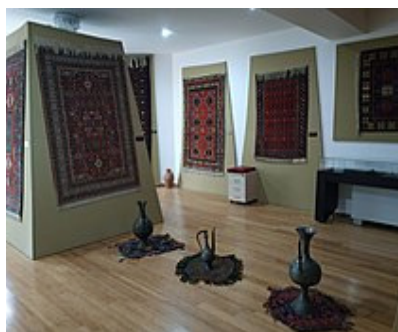
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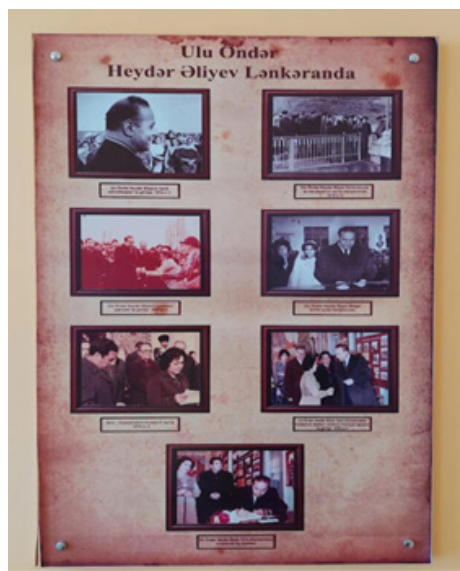


“İqbal” muzeyinin möhürü. Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzey











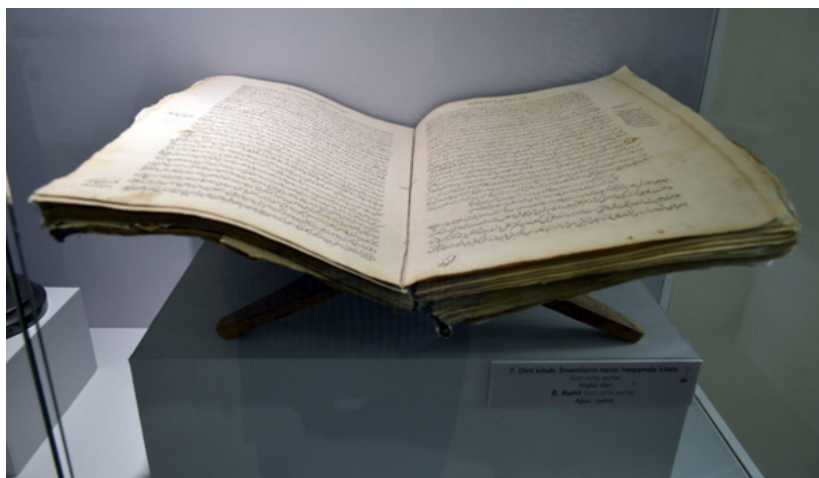


















































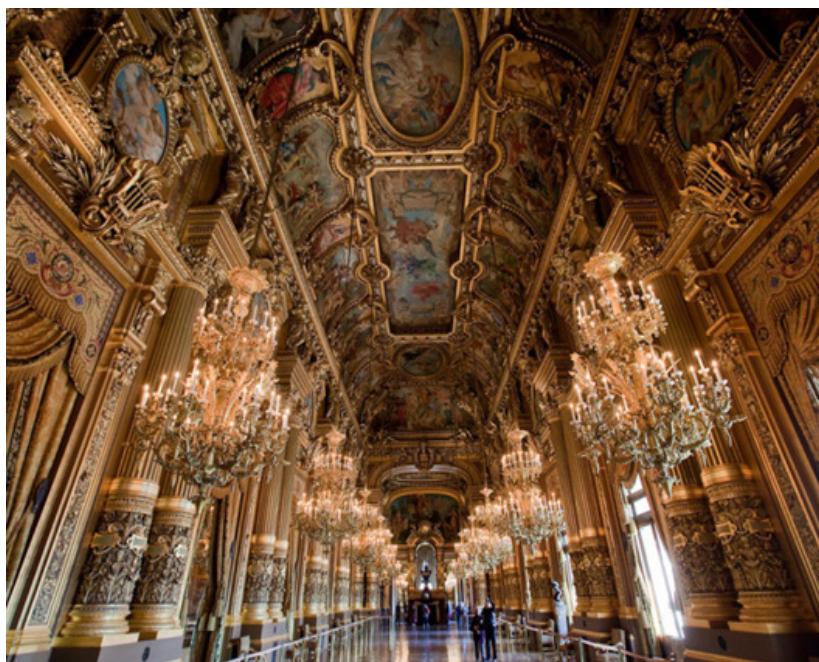


















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