

## Summary

Current work is devoted to the Karabakh conflict. It shows the course of history that is the foundation of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict. An attempt was made to carry out reliable historical research on the political processes that influenced the shaping of ethno-political realities until our times. History shows that Karabakh, starting from the end of the 17th century, has been a fortress of the Armenian liberation movement. The Armenians' striving for liberation from the Ottoman and Persian yokes had a significant impact on the process of shaping the current political situation in the Caucasian region. From the historical point of view, it is extremely important that the Armenians presented the same views as to the plans for the rebirth of an independent Armenia. The course of events related to this history was initiated by Armenian-Russian relations, which significantly influenced the history of the Caucasian region. The administrative and ethnic policies pursued by Persia and Russia turned out to be particularly important in shaping today's conflict over Karabakh. Already from the 18th century, the rulers of Persia, fearing the growing Armenian separatism, began to strengthen their forces around Armenian Karabakh by the method of settlement with the Muslim population. Russia, after the conquest of Transcaucasia in 1828, needed loyalty from the large Muslim population. This issue remains valid to this day, because even now the Caucasus remains valuable to both Turkey and Iran today. In this way, Karabakh became a kind of reward for loyalty to Russia, first for Muslim tribes (Javanshirs, QaraQoyunlu, AqQoyunlu, etc.), and nowadays for Azerbaijanis.

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