

OLD GREAT GABALA CITY IN THE FIRST MEDIEVAL CENTURIES

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Abstract: *in article analyzes about old great Gabala city in the first medieval centuries. The study of the history of ancient cities in the modern world is of vital importance. Such issues are more relevant in the modern era. Analysis and study of objective-subjective reasons of turning of Old Great Gabala city to one of artistic-commercial centers in Middle and Nearest East was obtained. The reasons of formation of Northern Azerbaijan cities, as well as Great Gabala in historical-archeological investigations and researches, were considered as economic, political, ideological and socio-economic natural laws, the essence of opportunities of social subjectivity is preferred and objective factors of natural development are brought to subjectivity. In today's world of globalization and intensification of integration processes is of vital importance. Thus, the globalization of history between the two countries has a direct impact on the processes. In-depth study of the historical process and plays an important role in the development of modern states. An in-depth analysis of the historical events of the ancients allows us to reveal interesting events. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the processes of ancient historical cities. History requires the analysis of very ancient events. At the same time, in the presented article on the base of analysis exposed omissions and imperfections in the social service sphere, defined its direction of elimination in nearest perspective, scientific substantiated conclusions and propositions were given as well.*

Keywords: *city, history, medieval, century, region, integration.*

СТАРЫЙ ВЕЛИКИЙ ГОРОД ГАБАЛА В СРЕДНИЕ ВЕКА

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Аннотация: *в статье - анализ старого великого города Габалы в средние века. Изучение истории древних городов в современном мире имеет жизненно важное значение. Такие вопросы более актуальны в современной эпохе. Получен анализ и изучены объективно-субъективные причины превращения города Большой Габалы в один из художественно-торговых центров Среднего и Ближнего Востока. Причины образования городов Северного Азербайджана, а также Великой Габалы в историко-археологических исследованиях и исследованиях рассматривались как экономические, политические, идеологические и социально-экономические законы природы, сущность возможностей социальной субъективности является предпочтительной и объективными факторами. Естественное развитие приводит к субъективности. В современном мире глобализация и интенсификация интеграционных процессов имеет жизненно важное значение. Таким образом, глобализация истории между двумя странами имеет прямое влияние на процессы углубленного изучения исторического процесса и играет важную роль в развитии современных государств. Углубленный анализ исторических событий древних позволяет выявить интересные события. Поэтому необходимо определить процессы древних исторических городов. История требует анализа очень древних событий.*

Наряду с этим, в данной статье на основе исследования выявлены упущения и недостатки, определены направления по их устранению в ближайшем перспективном периоде, а также даны научно-обоснованные выводы и предложения.

Ключевые слова: *город, история, средневековье, век, регион, интеграция.*

Northern Azerbaijan territory, considered as underground geological-historical museum, along with one of initial foci of mankind culture, had historical stage development of stable and consecutive production historical direction existed in the world [1, p. 191]. First chapter of scientific-theoretical monograph reflects geomorphologic, geo-geographic, natural climatic condition, existing landscape matter of medieval century archeological cities, as well as Old great Gabala region and opportunities affecting the general development in correlation of their unity. As well as analysis factors, type, assortments of morphological features of the territory where Old Great Gabalais conducted here. Detailed information was given to negative affection features of cultural landscapes to nature together with synthesis of factors. Movement of first broad empire toward collapse, its decrement, great embarrassment and threat in top circuits - intellectuals, material-moral culturers did not give

opportunity them to get apart from euphoria of levels. First level of medieval public-economic development, substituting such period was generally rejected. Analyzers of the centuries, persons trying to clarify the specific feature considered the century as temporal, non-movable, frozen, hopeless intra-frame step. Formation of life-tracing factor was not possible not depending on people trying to preserve delay of rights of natural laws of historical development [2, p. 682]. Although the abovementioned, struggles and contradictions of empires opened real opportunities for reformation of independent state institutions in Northern Azerbaijan and improvement of development level of cities continuously [5, p. 194]. Analysis and study of objective-subjective reasons of turning of Old Great Gabala city to one of artistic-commercial centers in Middle and Nearest East was obtained. The reasons of formation of Northern Azerbaijan cities, as well as Great Gabala in historical-archeological investigations and researches, were considered as economic, political, ideological and socio-economic natural laws, the essence of opportunities of social subjectivity is preferred and objective factors of natural development are brought to subjectivity [3, p. 340]. Harmony in antic historical-archeological period was increased and analyzed by considering the difference from medieval historical – archeological centuries, dual natures, assignation of multilateral comprehension of dialectics by natural rhythms step-by-step, local feature of time limit of medieval century human, review of time assignment cases for manufacturers working in artistic spheres, cultural preference between people, high level contradiction apart from cooperativeness of social relations of the period, and way of settlement of relations to “Azerbaijan” conception [4, p. 338]. Grounded results were obtained by considering the development definity, being of Old Great Gabala as the centre of Albanian church up to VI century of new era, occupation by Khazarlilar in VIII century, significant commercial and artistic school in caliphate period, confronting with long – term crisis during Mongolian occupation, occupation by Fateh Amir Teymur in 1386 - 1387 years, preservation of dictation opportunities and foundational basis until the end of medieval historical – archeological centuries as first capital, collapsing such preservations in the middle of XVIII century, Old Great Gabala turning into movement body, leadership, center of achievements, point of knot of mixed contradictions beginning from third step of first level of civilization, inclusion of contradicted and mistaken moments to features of first construction of old great city among researchers, geological, geo-geographic, geo-morphological, landscape, relief forms, environmental scope, location, air flow, radiation balance, as well as non-consideration of Gullutapa plain for initial city place in point of climatic conflict view, revealing of rejection by scientific integrations, existence of quality factors, protective walls in new buildings in the city, closeness of towers to each other, rectangularity of planning, closeness of residential houses, existence of multi-typed cities around the capital, existence of protective walls, turning of Madina part of city to musical and artistic center, existence of three-typed religious-ideological construction items, glass, metal, porcelain, faience manufacture, philosophical [6, p. 657] movement theory such as Mugh – worshipping, idolism, carving or “Huri- Malak” or “Jannat gizlari” in glass covered pottery production, absence of agnostic ideas known as eclectic religious – psychological movement on material- spiritual artifacts, incorrectness of exoteric religious-philosophical movement toward absoluteness, descriptive closeness of myth-poetic language, withdrawing, rescue from closeness to materiality, historical-archeological significance of Manichaeism, mystics, theism, anti-dogmatic, idolism, Christianity, Islamic religions. Being of church life as center of collection of mystics and various traditions, accumulation, direction, improvement of material – spiritual opportunities for Old Great Gabala city, belonging to two types in Northern Azerbaijan, first as strengthened city (Gabala city) and second - impossibility of architectural classification of medieval historical archeological and developed cities, in general spontaneous improvement of construction architecture of such complicated level and burial, biological processes, symbols of structural basis, four world elements, its material world, construction of holy circle square in central part in, image of world in initial archeological centuries, symbol of the universe, reformation of sway, determination of mathematical digital dimensions of structural basis as 3, 4, 7, 12, 3 as spiritual factor element of trio, their value in material world, and 12 as number of masterpieces are very significant items for study.

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