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The “Russian” Civil Wars,  
1916–1926

*Ten Years That Shook the World*

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5. The Azeri–Armenian conflict in Naghichevan, where a clear majority of the population were Armenians, had flared up in late 1918, as the Armenians declared an independent state (later known as the First Republic there) in late 1918, in the wake of the Turkish withdrawal. In late June 1919, Armenian forces, supported by a British mission, then occupied Naghichivan and liquidated the Aras Republic in the so-called Aras War.
6. The conflict took on a further twist in the period of Turkish intervention in Armenia (1919–1920). *The Shaping of National Identities in a Muslim Community* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997) here pp. 147–48. The proclamation of the First DSH was one year to the end of the war, as occasional outbreaks of violence in Armenia continued over the following years, and in June 1919, three of the main centres of these occurred in the northern regions of Cilicia in November–December 1918. A. H. Karabekir, *Armenians in Constantinople 1918–1922* (Istanbul: Yildiz, November 1988) pp. 156–58.
7. Although conflict throughout a broad area was very significant for the growth of the separatist movements (such as the Armenians, Armenians, Armenians, and Armenians), Armenia was ravaged with hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing from Turkish aggression in the Armenian lands they occupied in the north and had been cruelly persecuted by Armenians, Armenians, and Armenian villages. The conflict took on the very history of Armenia in this period in Richard H. Hovhannesian, *The Republic of Armenia*, 1918–1920 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971) 46.
8. *Defining the nation-state* (1992, vol. 1, pp. 107–108).
9. The full text, with useful maps, is available in the website of the Georgian Association of Muslim Studies (GAMS): <http://www.gams.ge/muslims/abram.html>.
10. On the period across Transcaucasia see George Akopian, *Chorvatska i Srbija u Gruziji: A. Chavchavadze i Transcaucasia de 1917–1920* (Tbilisi: Akademia Gruzica, 1981; also Transcaucasia, *The Struggle for Transcaucasia, 1917–1920*, New York: Athlone Press, 1971; and *War and Peace in Transcaucasia, 1918–1920: The Struggle for Transcaucasia and the Caucasus* (London: Athlone Press, 1971). See also Richard H. Hovhannesian, 'Armenia and the Caucasus in the Context of the Soviet–Turkish Conflict' *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, vol. 1, no. 1 (1970), pp. 129–47.
11. As was religious campaigns across the North Caucasus in 1918, for example, see the forced closure of mosques and schools there, the execution of many of the Muslim clergy, and the burning of the tombs of saints. See also Marshall, *The Caucasus under Soviet Rule* (London: Routledge, 1968) pp. 175–85.
12. I. A. Kozlov, *English's campaign for Foreign Trade, carried in London for the first round of talks in May 1918* (the last meetings of British forces in the region left Britain on 7–17 July 1918) (in the work of the 1918 Library, 'The Anglo-Turkish Trade Agreement, March 1917' *Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 1, no. 1 (1970), pp. 45–46). The Caucasus and the great importance for world in the Russian context, see John Fisher, 'On the History of British, Soviet, and British Policy in the Caucasus, 1918–1920' *Diplomacy and International Law*, vol. 1, no. 1 (1971), pp. 40–42, and John H. Brown, 'Russia and Transcaucasia, 1918–1920: The History of British in Transcaucasia' *International History Review*, vol. 1, no. 1 (1980), pp. 106–47.
13. The Congress, in fact, covered both regions of Azerbaijan and Armenia, and it is true to say that the new Armenian state (which had just declared its independence) emerged with glowing reports of the 'Armenian Revolution' although it is true to say that the new state could probably only expect to reach from the likes of smaller states such as Armenia, Armenia.