

# Armenia from pre-history to 1500

Wars of Ottoman Succession

1918 - 2024

David March, UK

# Who are the Armenians?

- Origins and history of Armenia
- New methods understanding ancient societies
- Testing historical claims to national statehood
- Reviewing such claims made that lead to conflict in the post-Ottoman world

# Nations from pre-history to modernity

Ethnic groups – primordial/perennial

Nations are self identifying historical groups many of which formed in 19<sup>th</sup> C

- Nomad raiders/overlords, settled agriculture pastoralists (Eurasian Steppes)
- Empires – central authority and administration multi-national, military, provinces, colonies (Persian, Assyrian Roman)
- City States – kingdoms, republics, oligarchs, tyrannies (Greek City States)
- Kingdoms – single units under one dynasty extended beyond a single city e.g.
- Davidic Kingdoms in Israel, England from 925 AD

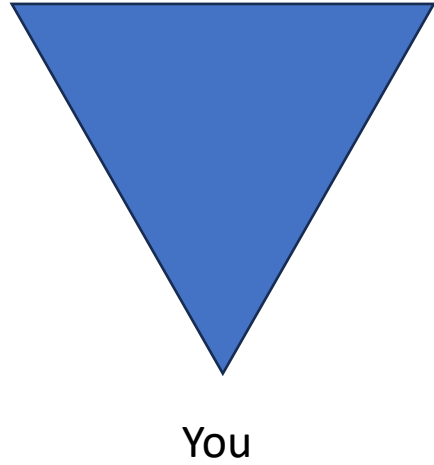
# Nations cont'd

- Republics – Roman, Florentine – cities run by oligarchies or tyrants
- Commonwealths – English, Dutch, Polish and United States (1550 – 1800) – central parliament elected by local parliaments
- Modern nation states: tyrannies, military dictatorships, one party states, oligarchies, democracies

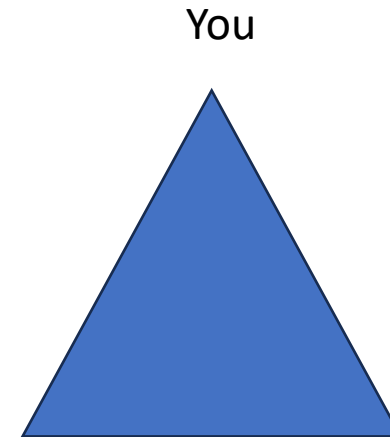


# Perspectives past and future

- Recession



- Succession



# Inventing/rediscovering the nation from primordial/perennial origins

18<sup>th</sup> Century ideas about nationhood (Herder - German)

How far was nationhood perennial/primordial/invented/rediscovered?

- A common descent – ethnic group(s)
- A common language or linguistic group
- A defined piece of land – geography – how defined and acquired?
- A common history – how constructed - synthetic and invented?
- A common destiny? – synthetic and definitely invented!

# Today: Modern Science to the aid of pre-history: Colin Renfrew & Prehistory

- Geography/geology
- Archaeology
- Linguistics
- Genetic/DNA
- Material sciences
- Cultural studies
- Historical models

Geography/topography

# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians



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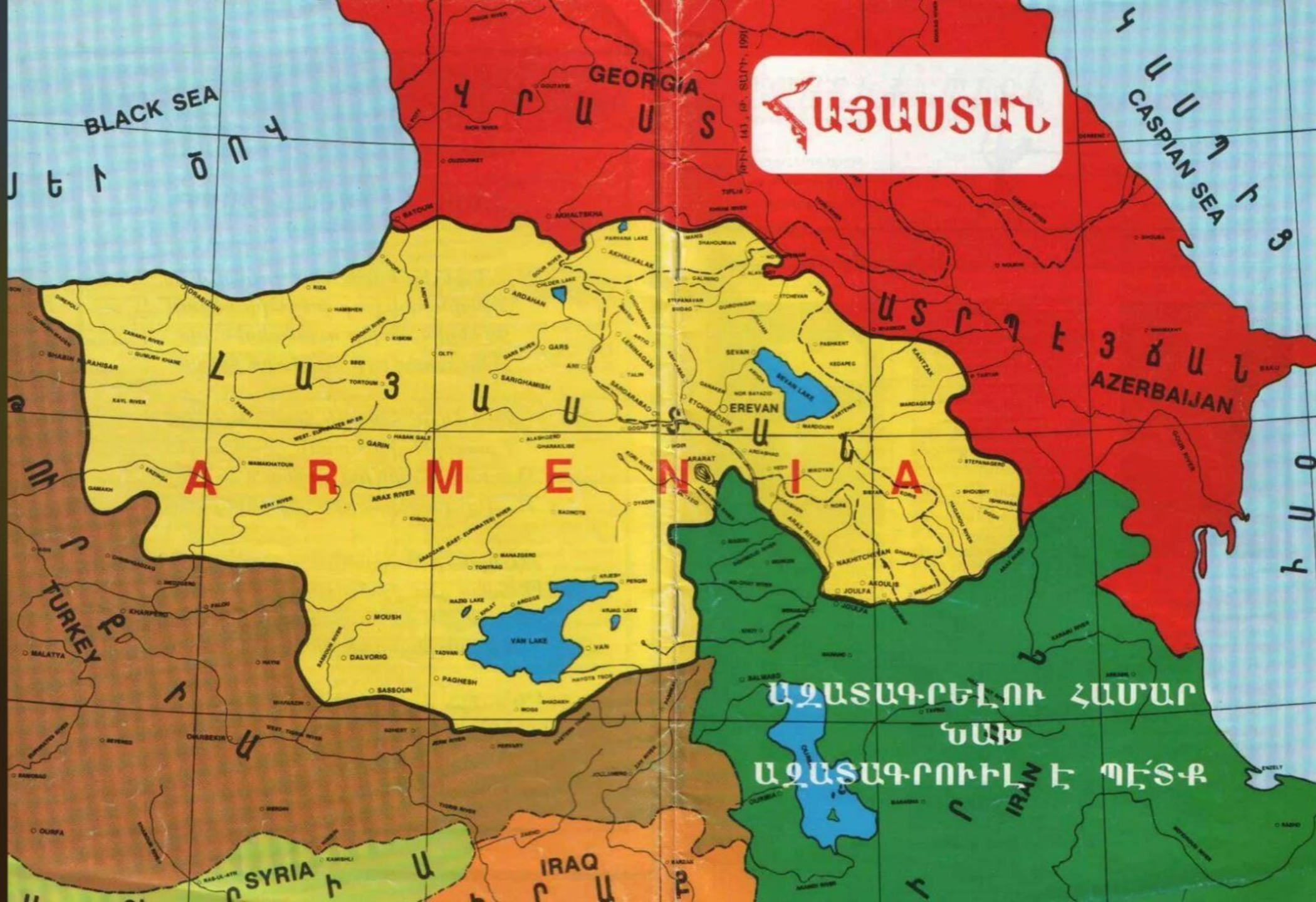
Fig. 5. Relief











# Geography of Anatolia and Armenia

- Turkey
  - Largest state in Europe outside Russia, 3X size of UK
  - Mountainous (3% is flat around coastlands; 46% very mountainous; 80% is rough or mountainous)
  - Flat parts are coastal: Istanbul, Western Aegean, Cilicia,
- Armenia
  - Mountainous (higher than Turkey) – Ararat (5137m),
  - 3 Rivers (headwaters for the R. Artaxes, Tigris and Euphrates)
  - Landlocked – Caucasus to the North, Taurus to the West, Caspian to the East, Iraq/Iranian to the East

Names: Onomastics

# Toponyms: Western Anatolia

- Ottoman: family business: a dynasty of overlords originating with a Osman – turkic name: no area is called “Ottomania” for instance!
- Anatolia – Greek – Land of the Rising Sun, called Asia Minor by the Romans
- Bosphorus – Greek – Ox-Ford (!) – cattle crossing
- Byzantium – He-Goat – Byzas (Greek King) founded colony from Megara
- Constantinople – Greek – City of Constantine, who was elected Emperor in York
- Western Anatolian Greeks – “Rum” by the muslim Ottomans post Byzantine empire

# Toponyms: Armenia

- Armenia – Aram – Hebrew and Aramaic – Highlands – My father was an Aramean in the Haggadah – headwaters of the Tigris and Euphrates
- Aramaeans – very early north semitic people in northern Syria
- Aramaic – semitic demotic language
- Caucasus – Scythian - “kroy-khasis” – “Ice Shining” or “white with snow” (reported by Pliny)
- Cilicia – goat hair, hard material used for boat sails and weapons (but Armenian expatriates)
- Euphrates – Armenian Yeprat, Persian Ufratu – meaning “fast moving”, or easy to cross, Hebrew “Prat”
- Ezerum - Arzan al-Rūm, or Arz al-Rūm (“Land of the Romans”) by the Ottomans – Arab/Turk – 10<sup>th</sup> Century
- “Hebrew” – Hebrew for a “crosser of rivers”
- Tigris – arrow fast running water – Persian Tigra, Armenian Dglat, Hebrew Hiddekel
- Van - kingdom of Urartu – Ancient Armenia – 9th Century BCE – meaning “Place”

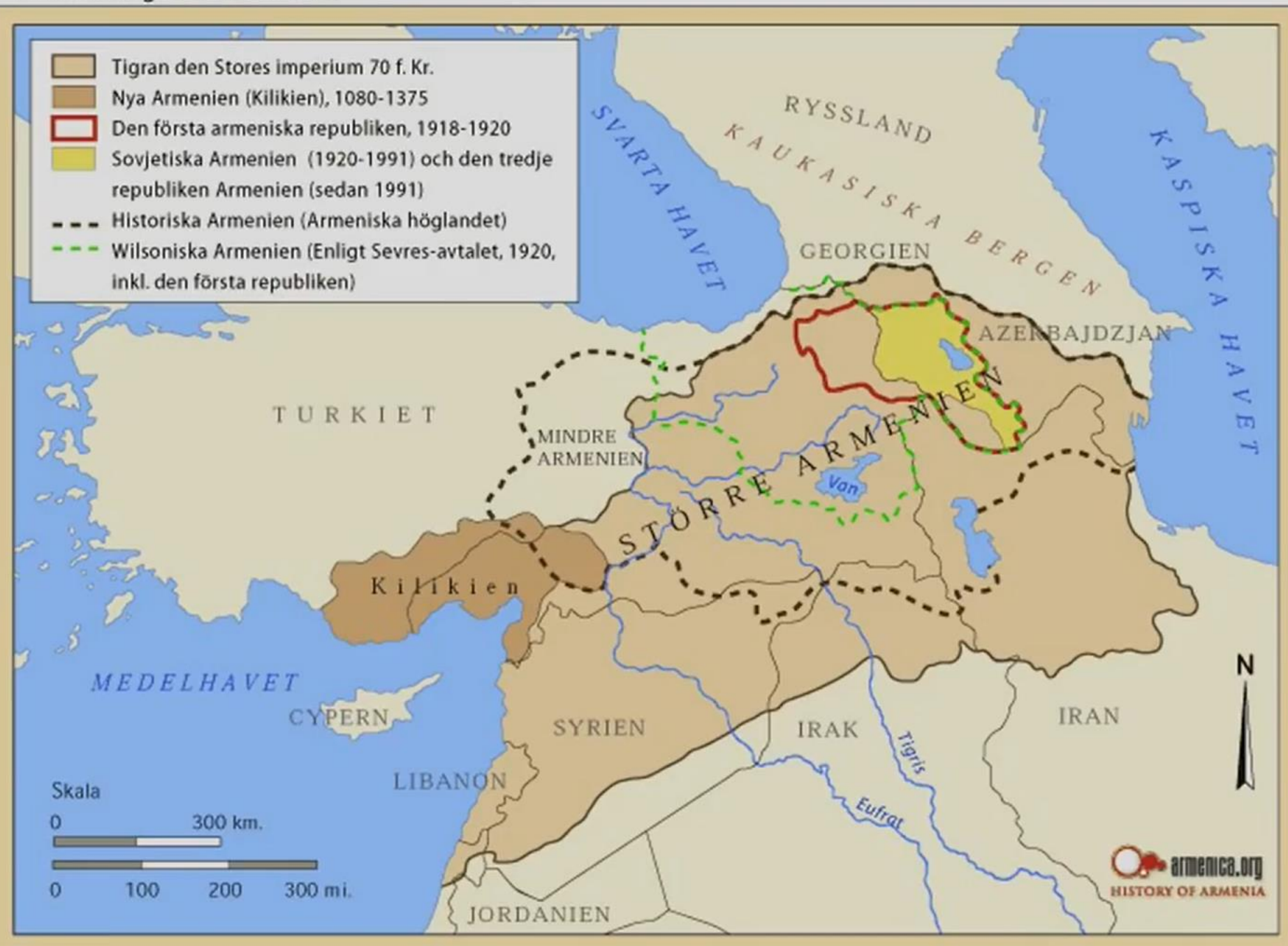




Star of Armenia

Historic footprint

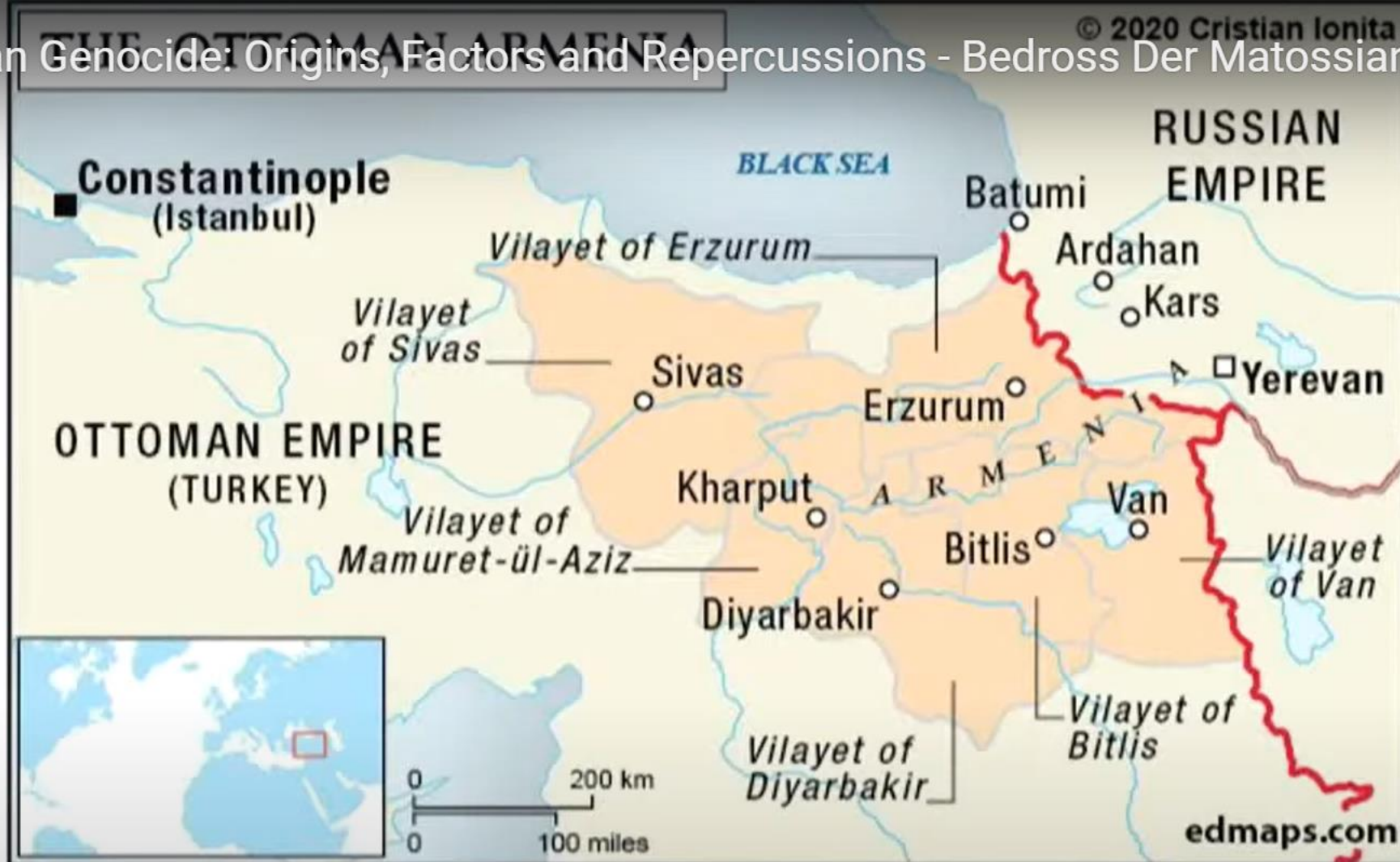
## Armenien genom historien





# The Most Extensive Boundaries of the Ottoman Empire





**NOTE:** The vilayets in red on the map were the Ottoman « provinces inhabited by Armenians ». This expression was first used by the European Great Powers and the Ottoman Government in 1878 (Treaty of San Stefano) for identifying the Armenian-populated Eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire.



25:49 / 1:20:00 • Armenian History >



Ethno-genesis: settlers and  
invaders



## ANCIENT CULTURES

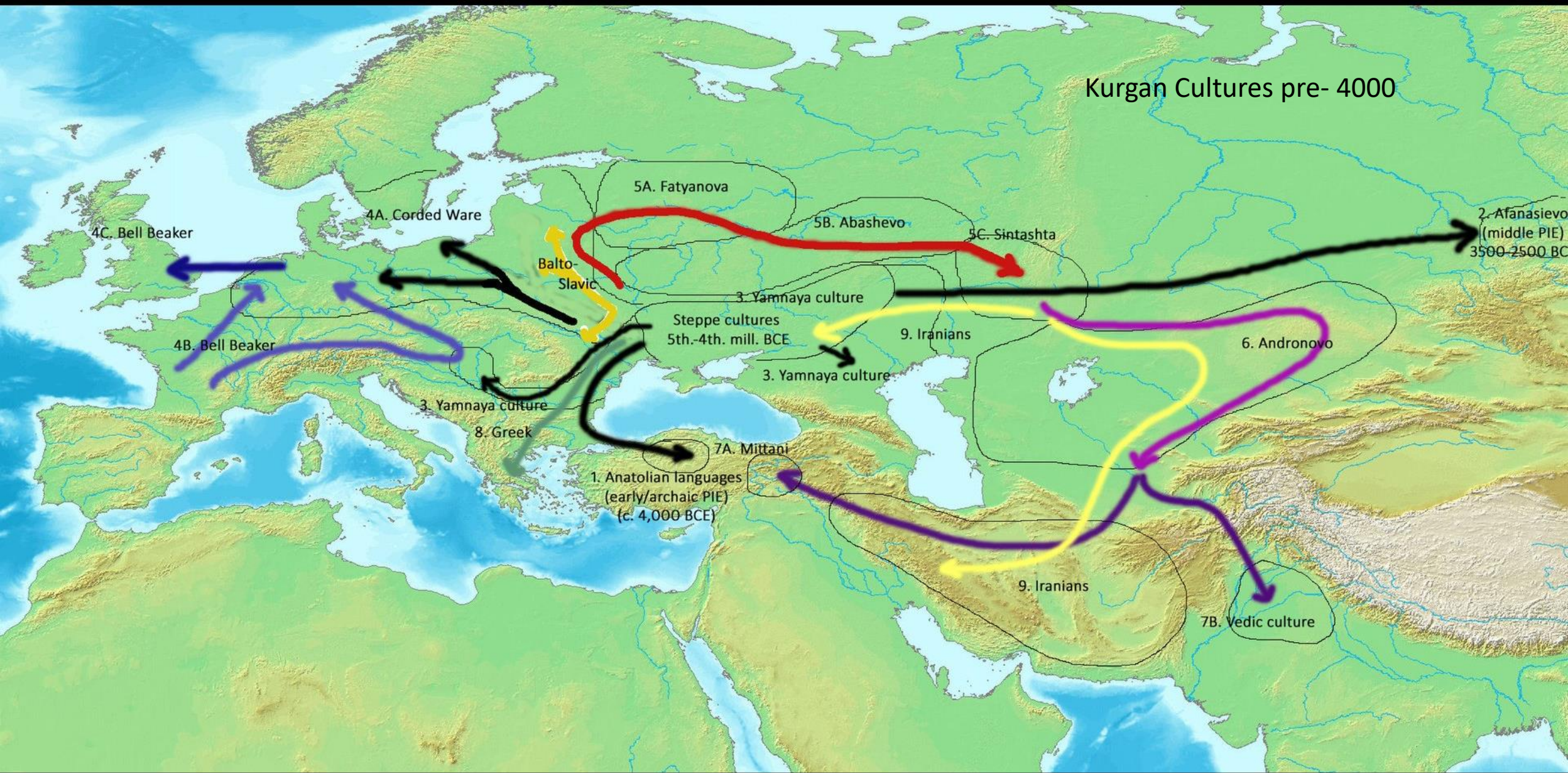
Shulaveri-Shomu Culture (Southern Caucasus)	6000-4200 BC
Kurgan Culture (Russian/Ukrainian Steppes)	6000-5500 BC
Leyla-Tepe Culture (Central Caucasus)	4350-4000 BC
Maykop Culture (Western Caucasus)	3700-3000 BC
Yamna Culture (Pontic Steppes)	3600-2300 BC
Kura-Araxes Culture (Southern Caucasus /Armenian Plateau)	3400-2700 BC
Trialeti Culture (Georgia)	3200-2500 BC
Khojaly-Gadabay Culture (Karabakh)	1300-700 BC
Colchian Culture (Western Caucasus)	1200-600 BC
Koban Culture (North and Central Caucasus)	1100-400 BC

**And before that, around 10,000 BC, these Neolithic sites:**

Göbekli Tepe, Çatalhöyük, Çayönü, Nevalı Çori, Gritille Höyük, Hallan Çemi, Cafer Höyük, Mezraa Teleilat, Ain Ghazal, etc.







Kurgan Cultures pre- 4000

2. Afanasievo  
(middle PIE)  
3500-2500 BC





Hattians	2500-2000 BC
Hurrians	2300-1600 BC
Luwians	2300-1400 BC
Assyrians	1950-1750 BC
Hittites	1600-1200 BC
Hayasa-Azzi	1600-1200 BC
Mitanni	1500-1300 BC
Nairi	1400-1000 BC
Phrygians	1200-700 BC
Urartians	860-585 BC

Cimmerians	800 BC
Scythians	700 BC
Medes/Persians	600 BC
Greeks	333 BC
Romans	190 BC
Byzantines	330 AD
Arabs	645 AD
Seljuq Turks	1064 AD
Mameluks	1266 AD
Mongols	1241 AD

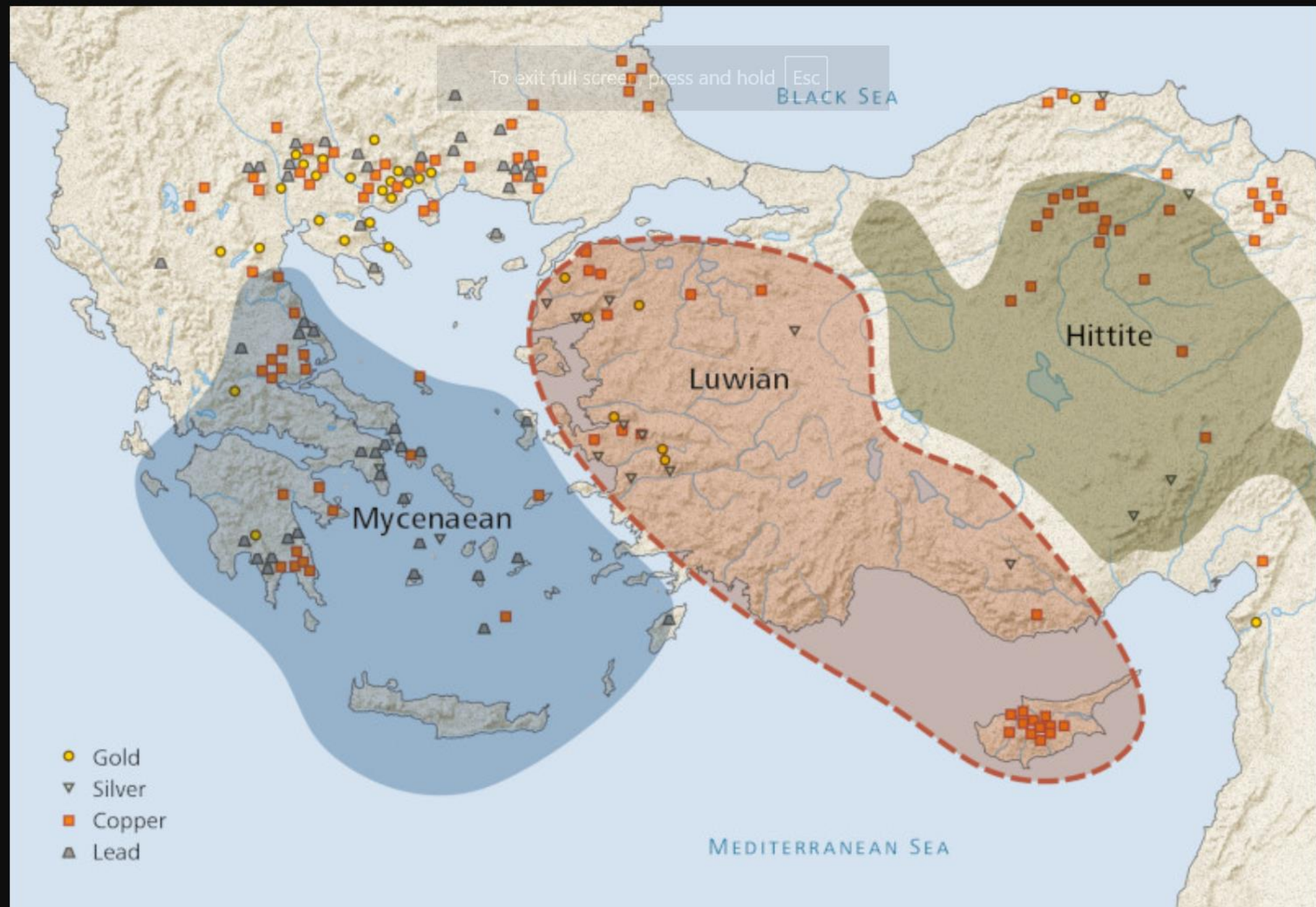
**CONTACT with:**

Akkadians, Babylonians, Iberians, Albanians, Colchians, Amorites, Galatians, Laz, Georgians, Svans, Circassians, Mingrelians, Mizrahi Jews, Crusaders, Russian, Kurds, Romanis, etc.











# HITTITE EMPIRE

(c. 1300 BC)

- Boundaries
- Vassal domains
- Capital
- Cities







# Biblical versions of Armenian origins

- Descendants of Japheth, son of Noah
- My father was an Aramite (highlands of Syria)
- Noah's family spread from Ararat to Babylonia
- Moses of Khoren first historian of Armenia th 5<sup>th</sup> Century AD (dsc. Noah)

# Greek theories of Armenian Origins: historians

- Armenus, son of Jason (Greek) – Greek legend
- From Thrace to Phrygia to Armenia (Herodotus) – 5<sup>th</sup> Century BCE
- From Phrygia (west) and from Zagros Mts (south) – Strabo – end 1<sup>st</sup> century CE
- Xenophon – 401 BC – Armenians had absorbed local inhabitants

# Linguistic theories

- Western historians point to incoming from **Thrace** and **Phrygia** for **sources of proto-Armenian**
- Or were Original inhabitants of Armenia Caucasians native to the area and absorbed outside influences or invaders?
- Later mixed with Indo European Languages
- Armenian is a **unique** branch of the IE language tree (est 1875 by E Hubschmann)
- Hurrian suffixes, absence of gender
- Images on 6<sup>th</sup> C BCE Persian monuments depict Armenians as similar to other Caucasus peoples

DNA studies

# The Armenian DNA Project at Family Tree DNA

Armenian DNA Project

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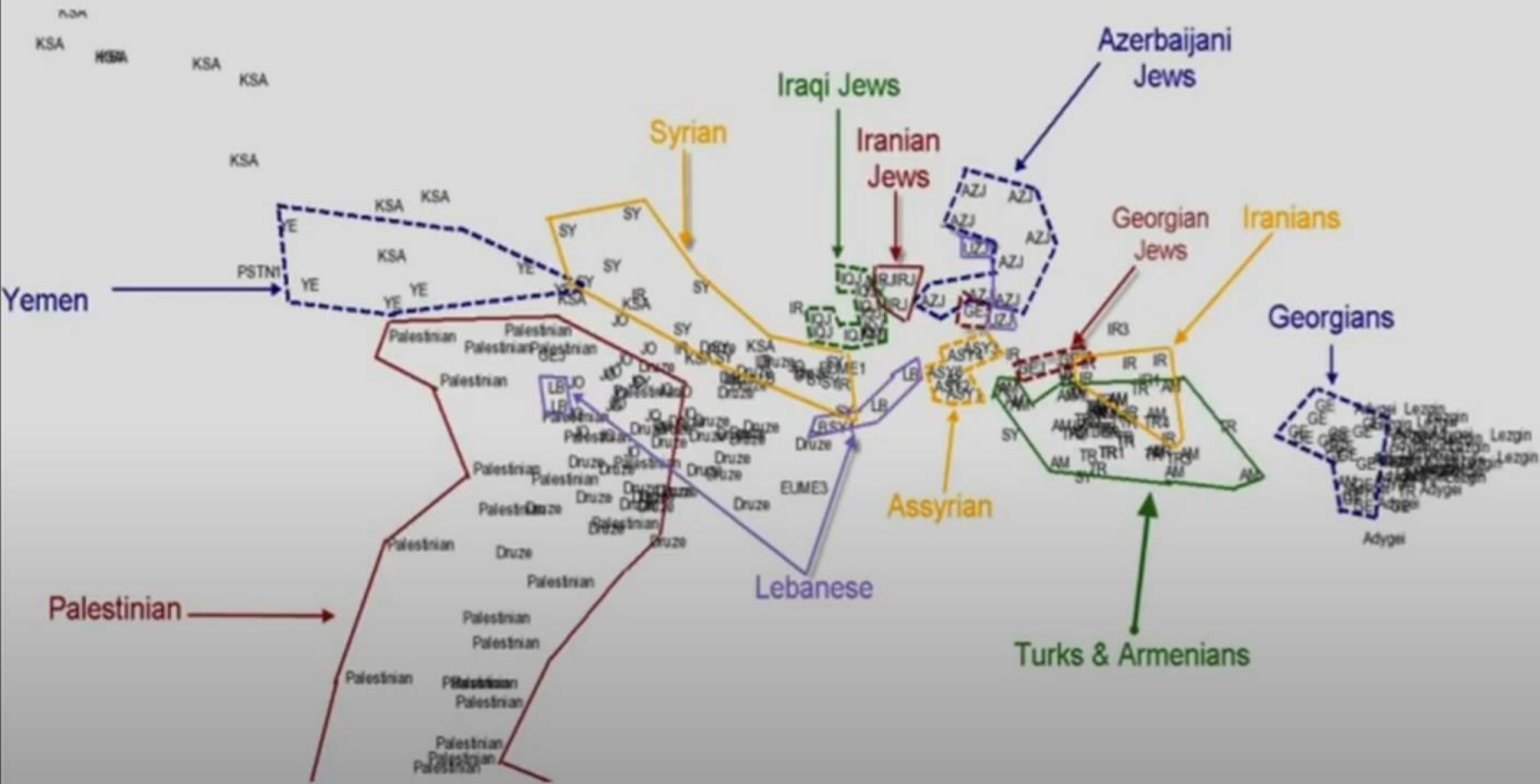
## Answers to the questions:

- Is there a typical Armenian genetic profile ? Emphatically NO! To this day, Armenians belong to **80 Y-DNA branches** and **70 mtDNA branches** all of which existed long before Armenians became a culturally and linguistically distinct people.
- Armenians are, by and large, **autochthonous** with roots going back **10,000 to 15,000 years** in the region – to be confirmed by ancient DNA and palaeogenetic studies.
- Armenians show a great deal of **genetic stability** over the past **3,000 years** with little genetic impact of invasions (perhaps due to topography, the rude climate, rejection of converts from other religions, and the strong cohesive force of the mix of culture, language and religion).
- The study of Armenian DNA is useful in understanding **migration** patterns towards Europe and South-Central Asia.
- Armenians are genetically **similar** to their neighbors.

# Autosomal DNA Comparisons

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PCA analysis



# History

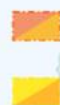
# Major dates for Armenia – pre 1500

- Urartu Kingdom 870 – 575 BCE
- Seleucid Empire 323- 100 BCE
- Tigranic Empire 100 BCE to 0 CE - independent
- Trade routes from Mediterranean to the Far East (Silk Road)
- Conversion to Christianity 401 CE
- Expatriate Kingdom of Cilicia to 1275 - 1400 CE independent
- Turkic and Mongol hordes & overlords culminating in Ottoman overlords 1300 - 1453





## Urartu extent in comparison with boundaries in 2008



Urartu in -743

Urartu in -700

IRAN

Current state



Current boundary

Erzurum

Current town

Kamouqa

Ancient town

Erevan

Current capital

Tushpa

Ancient capital



# Kingdom of Urartu (Van) (870-585 BCE)

- First kingdom in Armenian Highland
- Hurrian led federation formed in the Armenian Plateau, multilingual and ethnically diverse
- Hurrian overlords over a diverse population: The Hurrians originally came from the Armenian mountains and spread into southeast Anatolia and northern Mesopotamia around the beginning of the 2nd millennium BCE.
- Onomastics: Hurrians and Luwians, Iranian, Armenian, Thracian, Iranian names
- Conflict between Urartu and Assyria for three centuries – stopping Assyrian advances into Asia Minor, Caucasus and northern Persia
- Availability of iron and copper for weapons and trade highly developed
- First king was “Aramu” (900 – 850 BCE)
- Capital at Van built (845-825 BCE)
- Persia overthrew Assyria and invaded Urartu.....

# Persian and Greek Empires (585 – 189 BCE)

- Assyrian Empire taken over 610 BCE during which Nebuchadnezzar conquered Jerusalem in 585 BCE.
- Medes conquered Urartu/Armeni as well as Persia, Parthia, administered by the Yeravanduni Satraps
- Persians (Cyrus the Great) take over Median Empire 553 BCE conquers from India to Aegean including Armenia (Notice how the footprint of the Persian empire is very nearly the same as the Ottoman Empire except Persia itself. Cyrus the Great allow Jews to return to Jerusalem and the Temple is rebuilt)
- Armenia was ruled as provinces of the Persian and then the Greek (Hellenistic) Empires until the establishing of the first independent Armenian Kingdom
- Armenia pays tribute in horses and silver.
- Yeravanduni Satraps as governors for the Persians, then as independent governors for the Hellenistic Greeks, Urartan family
- Royal Road from Susa to Sardis in W. Asia Minor passes through southern Armenia
- Armenians in Persian Army invading Greece and defending against Alexander the Great

# First Armenian Kingdom

- Armenia is for the first time in recorded history included “Armina” in the Behistun carving in 520 BCE to commemorate Darius the Great’s achievements.
- Parts of Armenia are mentioned in various lists of Persian satrapies



# Anabasis by Xenophon 401 BCE

- Persian Expedition of 10,000 Greeks to support Cyrus III pretender to the throne in 401 BCE
- Death of the pretender left the Greeks stranded so they made for the Black Sea through Armenia.
- Armenia ruled by an in law of the King Artaxerxes I
- Armenians in the plateau and non-Armenian populations in the Highlands such as the Kharduchoi and Kaldoioi (kurds) , later being survivors of the Urartoi
- Lowland Armenians lived in houses and spoke Armenian, raised agriculture especially horses 1000s sent as tribute to King
- Plenty of food
- Aramaic main language of administration
- Xenophon used a persian interpreter speaking to the Armenians peasants
- Many Persian words in Armenian still
- Armenians adopted Persian social structure and religion
- By mid forth century Armenia was an independent province

# Alexander the Great (336 – 323 BCE)

- Destroyed the Persian Empire 333 at Issus and 331 Gaugamela
- Large Armenian Contingent in Persian Army reported by Roman historians
- Armenia emerges as a Greek speaking and Hellenistically cultural state during the Seleucid, as Greek influence infused all of the known world to India.
- Excluding Iran, Ottomans later occupied almost the same footprint as the Hellenistic Empire
- But Armenia now paid no tribute to Alexander as he never passed through Armenia and no military presence stayed there

# Seleucid Empire 312 – 64 BCE

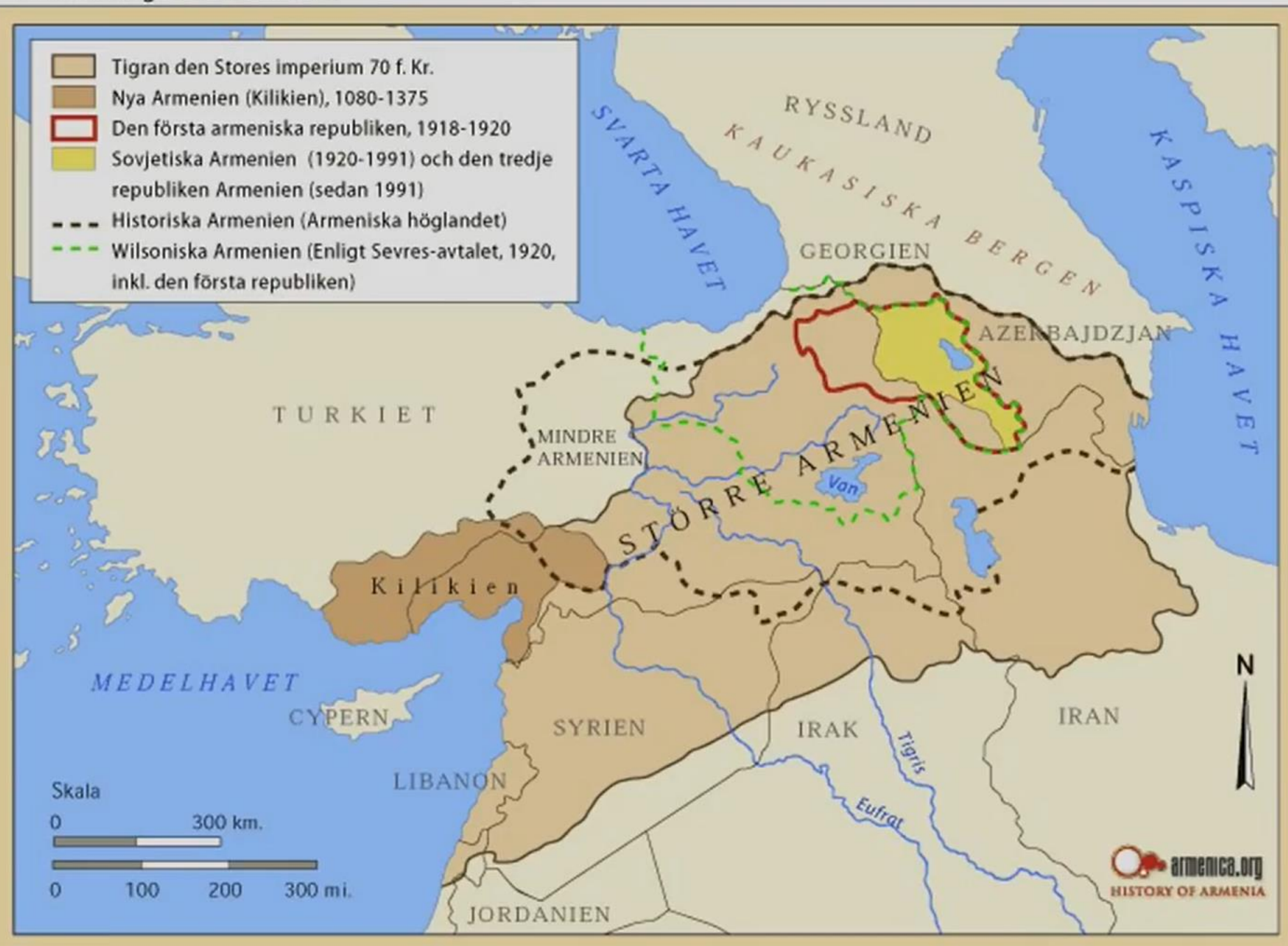
- Under the Yervandunis, Armenia enjoyed independence for the first time.
- Reused tribute to the Seleucids
- Yervanduns controlled most of Armenia, excluding the Hellenistic western regions
- End of Yervandunis rule under Antiochus III (223-187 BCE) who tried to make Armenia a vassal state (as with the Maccabees in 168 BCW)
- Artaxias (an Armenian nobleman claimed kinship with Persians and Yeravundi) established first kingdom around 190 BCE recognised by Rome and Persia. First survey of Armenia marked by boundary stones found at Lake Sevan.
- Established new capital at Artashat (Artaxata) on the left bank of the Arax river near present day Khor Virap
- Greek replaced Aramaic as the administrative language of Armenia
- Establishment of cities such as Yervandashat, Yervandakert and Arshamashat led to Greater Armenia being established , Note Cities are established by Greeks

# Artaxes new dynasty 189 BCE

- New dynasty recognised by Rome and Persia as an independent state
- Artaxes build a new capital city at Artashat/Artaxata on the left bank of the Arax River near Khor Virap, Armenian Capital for four hundred years, a Hellenistic city



## Armenien genom historien



# Tigran the Great (“King of Kings”) (95-55 BCE)

- This brief empire constituted the largest Armenian empire in history from 90 BCE to 100 BCE
- Enabled by wars between Roman and Persia which created a power vacuum which Pontus and Armenia wanted to create a third power
- Covered Cappadocia, Mesopotamia, northern Syria, Cilicia and Phoenicia – i.e. the Seleucid Empire west of the Euphrates. Hellenistic culture throughout not just on fringes.
- Upper classes came from Greek and Greek/Persian were language of administration, lower classes were Armenian. Court protocol was Persian and nobles service
- Antioch capital in the Levant and a new capital at Tigranakert (Diarbekert) in Armenia with walls so large that warehouses and stables were built within them, theatre and hunting grounds. Plutarch mentions the great wealth of Armenia.
- There were mints in Tigranakert, Artashat, Damascus and Antioch, a standing army and no mercenaries
- He forcibly populated Tigranakert, a great city, and other Armenian cities with Jews, Greeks and Arabs
- Armenian independence ended by invasion by Vespasian in 100 AD

# Armenia under Roman rule

- Jews revolted and were dispersed
- Armenians split between Rome and Parthia
- 64 CE, Rome accepted Rhandaia compromise that the rulers would come from Arsacid House of Persia but controlled by Rome
- Nobles Court Culture Arsacid/Parthian, language Parthian, script is derivative from Aramaic, contains 2000 Persian words.
- Nobility owned the land called nakharars who could call on 10,000 cavalry and controlled the provinces
- Trdat was crowned king by Nero in Rome in AD66, rebuilt Artashat renamed Neronia temporarily in his honour. Greater Armenia and Sophene were united to form the Armenian Arsacid Kingdom.
- Lesser Armenia remained a Roman vassal ruled by a member of the house of Herod.
- 116 BCE, Trajan invades Armenia and annexed it as a Roman province. Hadrian withdrew to the Euphrates three years later
- During the 3<sup>rd</sup> century crisis of Roman Empire, Armenia remained strong and independent.

# Christian Armenia

- Armenia first country to officially convert to Christianity in 301.
- Renunciation of the Parthian/persian heritage and adopted Hellenistic religion
- Christianity spread from Palestine, Syria to Armenia
- Impact of Zoroastrianism in Persia pushes Armenia towards Christianity
- Edict of Milan in 313 tolerates Christianity
- Council of Nicea 325 makes Christianity the main religion
- Theodosius adopts Christianity as the sole state religion of RE
- Hellenistic religion destroyed created Armenian state
- Church becomes the strongest “national” institution in Armenian history



# Armenian Language

- Prior to 5<sup>th</sup> century, Greek used for artistic and cultural expression
- Latin and Middle Persian for official communications and inscriptions, Syriac for liturgy
- Rich oral tradition for the majority who were illiterate
- Armenian script invented about 405 CE
- Translated major texts into Armenian

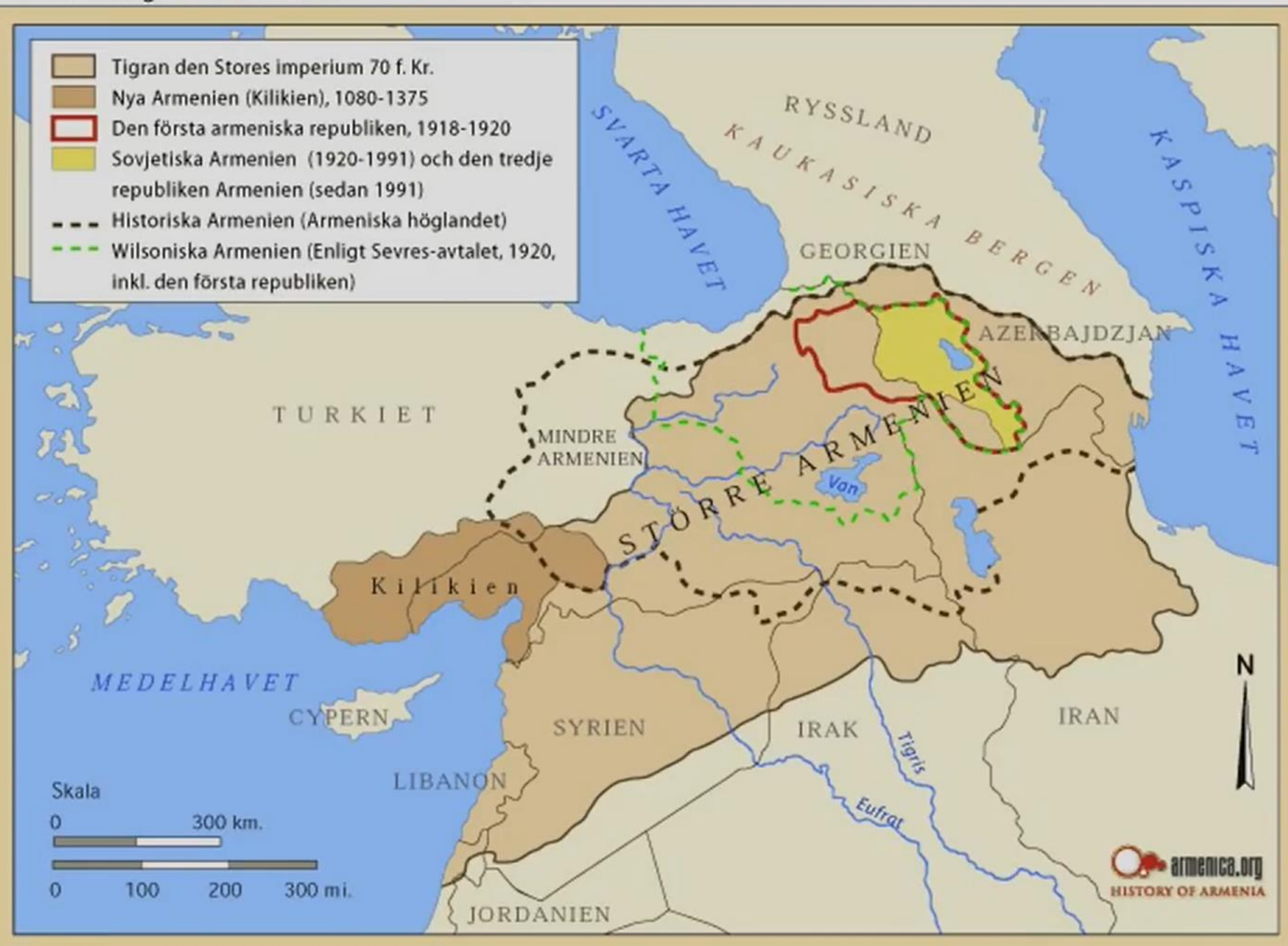
# Two Centuries of Arab rule 640 – 884 CE

- Previous invaders did not settle the land but the Arabs did.
- Arabs settled tribes in provinces as fiefs such as Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia and Armenia
- Later settlement of Turks, Kurds, Mongols and Turkmen
- In Armenia, this started the beginning of settling muslims and the killing, conversion and emigration of Armenians over 50 years
- Mountains and localities allowed resistance.

# Armenian Medieval Kingdoms (883-1045)

- Rule by rival dynasties of nakharar noble landed families, especially the Bagratuni Dynasty

## Armenien genom historien





# The Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia 1075 – 1375 CE – Crusaders

- Kingdom of Cilicia established in 1199 with coronation of King Levon at the Cathedral of Tarsus before Rubenid, Hetumic and Crusader nobility
- Unique, independent states in land outside of historic Armenia lasted two centuries. First king to visit historic Armenia was Hetum in 1247
- First time Armenians had direct access to the sea and came into close contact with Western Europe and Roman Catholic powers (crusaders), not with Byzantines, Persians or Muslims. Established first “Western European” impact on Armenia? Crown from Holy Roman Emperor, anointed by the catholicos and received insignia from papal and imperial legate the Archbishop of Mainz (a second crown arrived from Byzantium)
- See map – Cilicia is a wide plain on the Mediterranean coast, a secure enclave with three mountain chains (Taurus, Anti-Taurus and Amanus mountains)
- Byzantine Empire conquers C. from Arabs, then populated by Armenians esp as Armenia was invaded by Byzantine and Arabs
- Byzantine appointed military commanders protect Cilicia from Arabs, then a kingdom under the Rubenids as a catholic kingdom in the crusades

# Cilician Kingdom

- Created trade routes with Persian Gulf and Central Asia
- Armenians created trading houses with China and W Europe
- Port of Ayas in gulf of Alexandretta important entrepot from here Marco Polo started his journey.
- Selling dyes, , silks spices, cotton wine, raisins, carpets and pearls from the East, exporting goat hair cloth, salt, iron and timber
- Agreements signed with Genoa, Venice and Pisa with tax exemptions
- Ports of Tarsus, Adana, and Mamistra full of foreign esp Italian merchants
- Kingdom devastated by Mamluks 1260 and 1374
- Population arose against King's attempt to introduce Roman Catholic practices, introduce liturgical practices and recognise the People in return for military aid

# Reasons for end of Cilician Kingdom

- Failure of Crusades
- Refusal of Armenian Church to accept Roman Catholicism
- Rise of Ayyubid and Mamluk dynasties
- Fall of last Crusader Bastion in 1271
- Conversion of Ilkhanid Mongols to Islam

# Demographic Changes – Armenia under Seljuk, Mongol and Turkmen Domination (1071 – 1500)

- Mongols conquer Baghdad c. 1250 CE ending the Abassid Caliphate
- Turks led by the Ottomans regained power in Asia Minor and take Constantinople in 1453 penetrating Eastern and Central Europe.
- To the north, Mongols invade the first Russian state and ruled for three centuries mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- Both Ottoman and Ming dynasty's isolationist policy closed the trade routes (the Silk Road closed) and Western Europe started the age of exploration. Columbus and Da Gama's search for the route to India and China resulted from the closure of the Silk Road.
- With the end of the Cilician dynasty, Armenia entered into a decline, with many Armenians moving to Constantinople, Cilicia and Eastern Europe





# Turks in Armenia

- Oghuz Turks from Central Asia had been infiltrating Azerbaijan, northern Caucasus, Southern Russia and even north Asia Minor since the 10<sup>th</sup> Century, no Turks in Anatolia before then
- First organised plan to invade Armenia was by the Seljuk Turks in mid 11<sup>th</sup> Century
- Toghrul check leads conquest of Persian Empire and establishes an empire.
- Typically of all nomadic conquests, unruly elements who still want to continue the conquest and are directed to Armenia.
- In 1071, Seljuks defeat the Byzantine empire and occupy Armenia, destroy the former Bagratuni Armenian Kingdom
- Emergence of Danishmendids, Qaranmanids, Shah-Amands and the Seljuks dynasties emerge but nakharars of Arstakh (Karabagh), Siunik (Zangasur), Gugark (Lori), Sasun, and other mountain regions maintained viable military forces and remained autonomous
- Some narkharars left for Cilicia and Georgia
- Some Armenian military and artisans convert to Islam but bulk of peasantry remain Christian

# Mongols in Armenia to 1500

- Mongols invade Armenia 1245 and sack Baghdad in 1258.
- 1386 and 1410, Turkicised Mongols under Timurlane and his Turko-Tartar conqueror and devastate the Armenia defeating the Golden Horde in Southern Russia and the Turks.
- Armenia reduced to rubble, Trade ceased, merchants and churchmen put to the death.
- Only the mountainous regions of Artsakh (now in Azerbaijan connected to Armenia Republic by a five km Lachin corridor under supervision of Russian peacekeeping forces, Gugark (northern part of Armenian Kingdom now divided between Armenia and Turkey), Siunik (southern part of Armenia and Sasun (eastern Turkish mounts, one of most mountainous of historical Armenia Mt Maratuk) survived the pillage, turning to banditry.
- Artisans were shipped to Samarkand to build the city
- Monghuls conquered Delhi and Mughal empire ruled until 1858
- Seljuk Turks Ottomans conquer Constantinople in 1453

The altitude in Sasun dropped drastically going from north to south, going from 7,000 feet (2,100 m) in the north to 2,400 feet (730 m) in the south along a distance of just 100 miles (160 km)



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In May 1915, the Ottoman army unsuccessfully attacked Sasun with the help of Kurdish tribes.<sup>[41]</sup> Armenian partisan units remained in Sasun in June–July 1915 while Ottoman forces crushed Armenian resistance in Mush and massacred the survivors.<sup>[42]</sup> After eradicating the Armenians on the plain of Mush, the Ottoman forces focused their efforts on attacking Sasun.<sup>[43]</sup> The district was surrounded and subjected to heavy bombardment.<sup>[43][40]</sup> Ruben Ter Minasian estimates that around 30,000 Ottoman troops and Kurdish irregulars surrounded Sasun.<sup>[43]</sup> On the Armenian side, some 1,000 men armed mainly with hunting rifles defended the *kaza* of Sasun, where about 20,000 natives and 30,000 refugees from other regions were under siege.<sup>[43]</sup> Suffering from starvation and shortages in ammunition, on August 2, 1915 the defenders attempted to break out of the encirclement together with the besieged population, but only a few thousand managed to escape and reach Russian-controlled territory (at the time, the frontline ran through [Malazgirt](#), about 25 miles from Mush).<sup>[43]</sup> The vast majority of the population, including tens of thousands of refugees from nearby areas, was massacred.<sup>[44]</sup> A few thousand were deported, while a few hundred were

A few thousand were deported, while a few hundred were taken into Kurdish families or seized as war booty by Turkish officers.<sup>[45]</sup> Others hid in mountains and canyons and crossed over to Russian-controlled territory in March 1916, when the Russian army captured Mush.<sup>[46]</sup> Those Armenians from Sasun who managed to reach Eastern Armenia (the territory of modern-day [Armenia](#)) settled mainly in villages around [Talin](#) and [Ashtarak](#).<sup>[33]</sup>





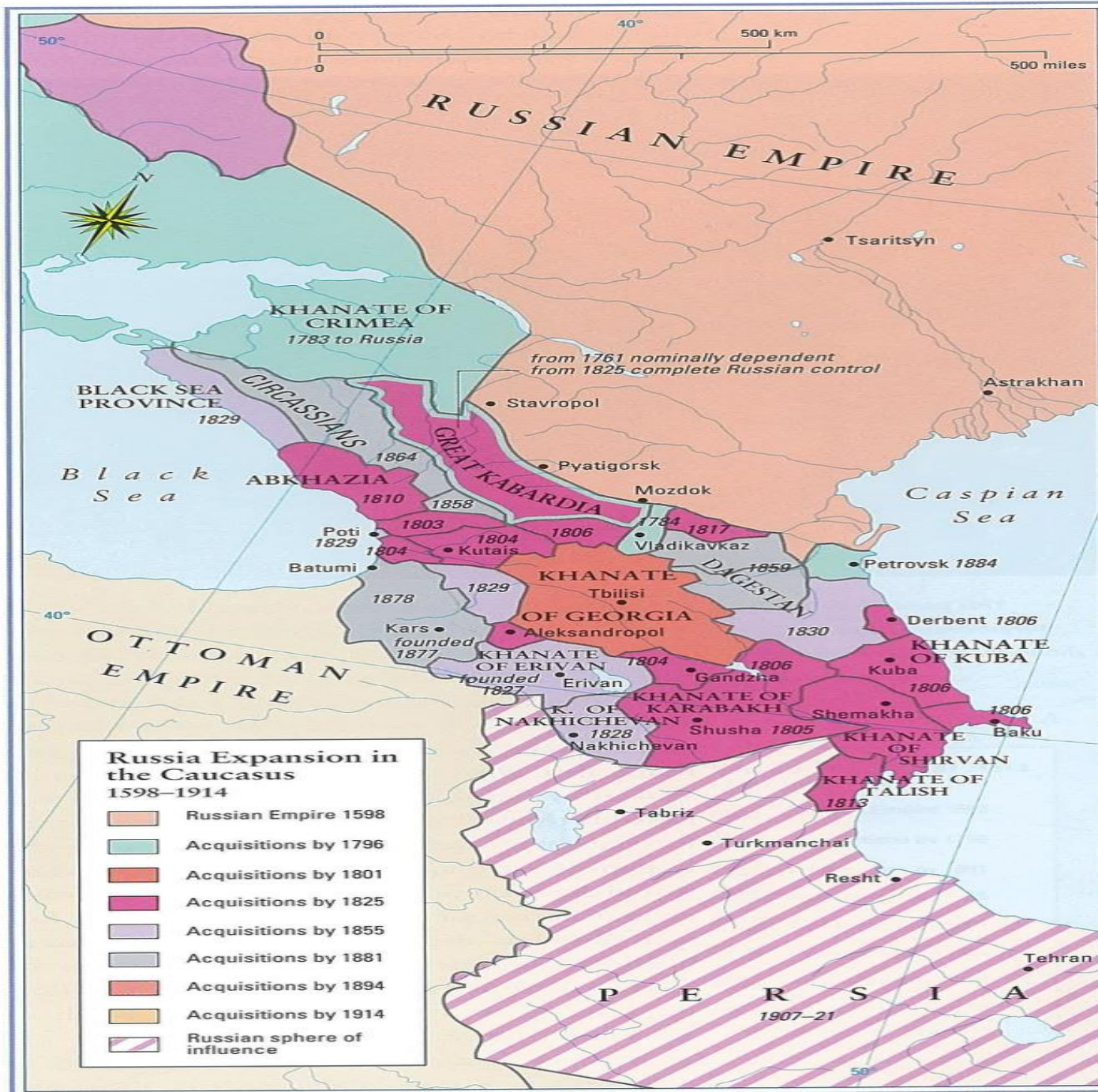
# Beginnings of Turkic Domination (1071 – 1500 CE)

END LECTURE 1

# Russia moves South

- Peter the Great and the Treaty of Constantinople
- Catherine the Great Ukraine, Caucasus
- Control of the Black Sea
- Constantinople
- Crimean War
- Russo-Turkish War 1877-8
- Backing Balkan nationalisms
- First/Second Balkan Wars





# Circassian massacres

- On the road, our eyes were met with a staggering image: corpses of women, children, elderly persons, torn to pieces and half-eaten by dogs; deportees emaciated by hunger and disease, almost too weak to move their legs, collapsing from exhaustion and becoming prey to dogs while still alive.
- —*Drozdov, Ivan. "Posledniaia Bor'ba s Gortsami na Zapadnom Kavkaze". Pages 456-457.*



# Ottoman Empire WW I



# British interests in the Ottoman empire

- Russian threats to muslim counties: Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, India
- Crimean War
- Loans and supervision
- Egypt
- Suez Canal



# British/French interest in the Levant

- Russo-Ottoman War 1768-74, ending of disastrous Treaty of Kucuk Kaynarca – loss of Ukraine
- Napoleonic expedition to Egypt and the Levant
- Nelsonian response
- Great power threats to Ottoman Empire from Russia, Britain and France
- European, Christian nationalism in the Balkans
- Economic and cultural change

# Russian backed violence

- Russian backed
- Greek, Albanian, Serbian and Bulgarian terrorism
- Terrorists and paramilitaries: Bashi-Bazooks
- Victims: Christian and Muslims
- Bulgarian massacres 1877-8 – 32,000
- Armenia 1894-6 – 100k dead, 41 locations apart
- Circassian massacres 1863 – 1878 – 1 – 1.5m flee and half die by  
Tsarists Russia | latest stages of the Russo-Circassian War 1763-1864  
of Muslim – Caucasians – worst genocide of the 19<sup>th</sup> c

# Ottoman reform to 1789 – 1839 (Nizam-ı Cedid)(New Order)

- Selim III (1789-1807) (military reform) (New Order) (regulations (nizamnames (writings about order), tax diplomacy) (centralisation – cf Joseph II Austria and Frederick the Great Prussia) and
- Mahmud II (1808 – 39) (abolish Janissaries 1828 greatest barrier to centralised reform) but lost Greece 1821-30 and Egypt 1830.
- Free trade with Ottoman-British Trade Treaty 1838, Gulhane decree 1839 establishes universal rights regardless of religion

# The Scythian kingdom in West Asia c. 680 - c. 600 BCE



Maximum extent of the Scythian kingdom in West Asia (680–600 BC)

[More details](#)









End – next: the origins of Modern Turkey

# Tanzimat (house in order) 1839 - 76

- Power shifts to civil service and diplomats re tax and foreign relations
- Foreign minister often follows on as Grand Vizier
- Intensification of ordering
- Threat of European nationalism and renewal along European lines
- Emergence of print media and opposition intelligentsia appealing to an emerging reading public
- Mehmet Ali controlled Egypt, Syria and Crete
- British invest in Suez and Egypt

# The Hamidian Era 1876 - 1909

- Final attempt at Ottoman reform
- British and French banking supervision and controls
- Capitulations
- German aid and reforms
- Technology – rail and telegraph
- The last chance saloon for the Ottoman Empire





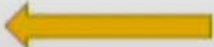
1976 – 1909: Reign of Sultan Abdul II



1894-96: Hamidian Massacres



1908: Revolt of the Young Turks and installation of Sultan Mehmet V



The CUP and the Three Pashas



# Young Turks and the CUP

- Ottoman – Muslim – Turk?
- Development of a national movement: Army, University, Civil Service
- Young Turks
- Committee of Union and Progress Party
- Young Turks Revolutions 1908 and 1913
- Wartime Government

## The Adana Massacres of 1909



35:07 / 1:20:00 • The Young Turks Revolution > ▾



# Turkish identity and nationalism

- Ziya Gokup
- Turk not Ottoman
- Exclusions of Greeks and Armenians
- Turanism

# The Armenian question at the top table

- Russo-Turkish War 1877-8: Northern Armenia annexed by Russia namely [Kars](#) and [Batum](#), and also annexed the [Budjak](#) region
- Treaty of San Stefano – 1878 Article 16
- Congress of Berlin -1878 – Article 61
- Armenian Revolutionary movements
- Russian support for Armenians

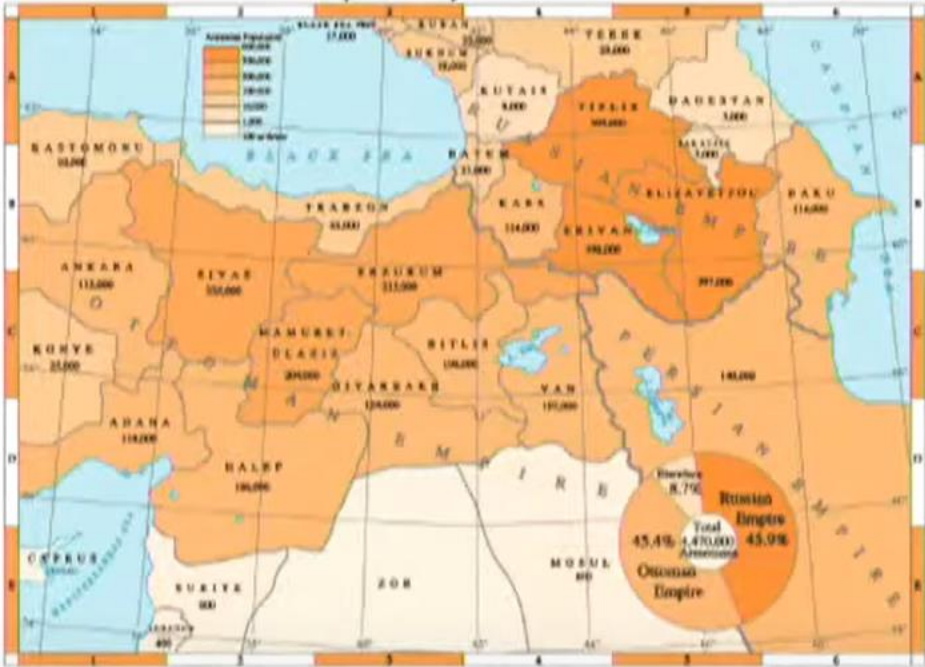


# Talat Pasha: architect of genocide

- The postman from Salonica
- Educated at Alliance Israelite School
- Association with Donnemas
- Impact of Balkans Wars on CUP and impact on Greeks and Armenians
- Preparations for Genocide

# Armenian Population by Province

2,000,000



Pre-Genocide: 1914

Sivas	225,000
Erzerum	215,000
Mamuret-Ulaziz	204,000
Bitlis	198,000
Van	197,000
Diyarbakir	124,000

125,000



Post-Genocide: 1926

Sivas	5,100
Erzerum	<100
Mamuret-Ulaziz	5,000
Bitlis	<100
Van	<100
Diyarbakir	<100

(no subject)

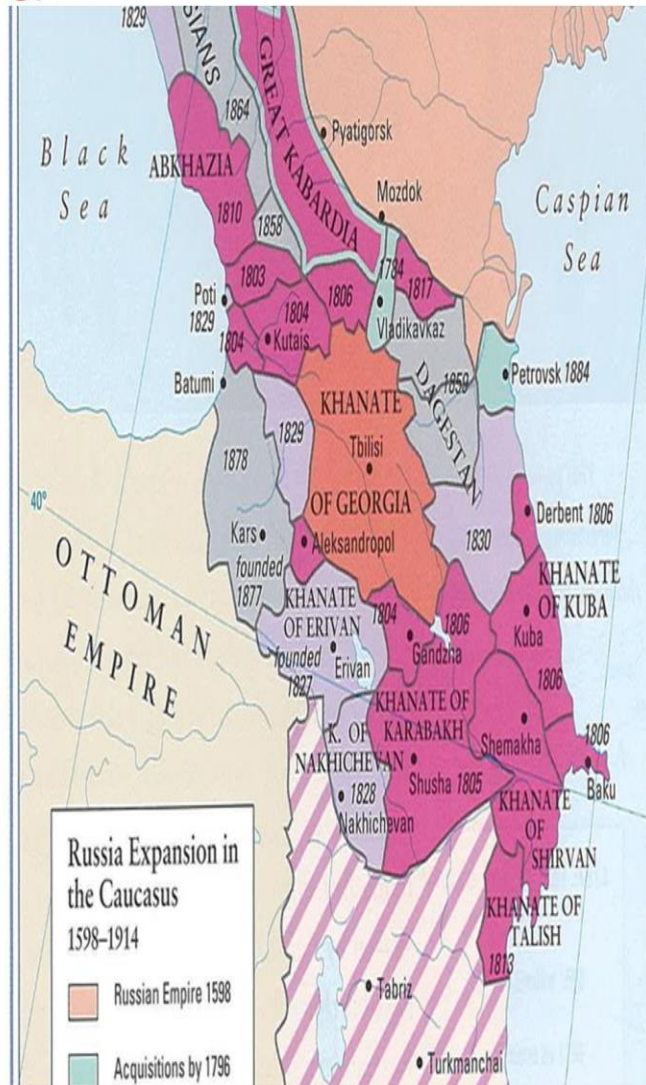


DAVID MARCH <dvdmarch@aol.com>

To David March



Mon 05/08/2024 15:08







## Variants



Designer

Designer

×



o subject)

DAVID MARCH <dvdmarch@aol.com>  
To David March

☺ Reply Reply All Forward 📧 ⋮

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49

🔍 Type here to search



🌤 27°C Sunny

18:13  
05/08/2024





All tools

E-Sign

Find text or tools

All tools

Add comments

Fill & Sign

Add a stamp

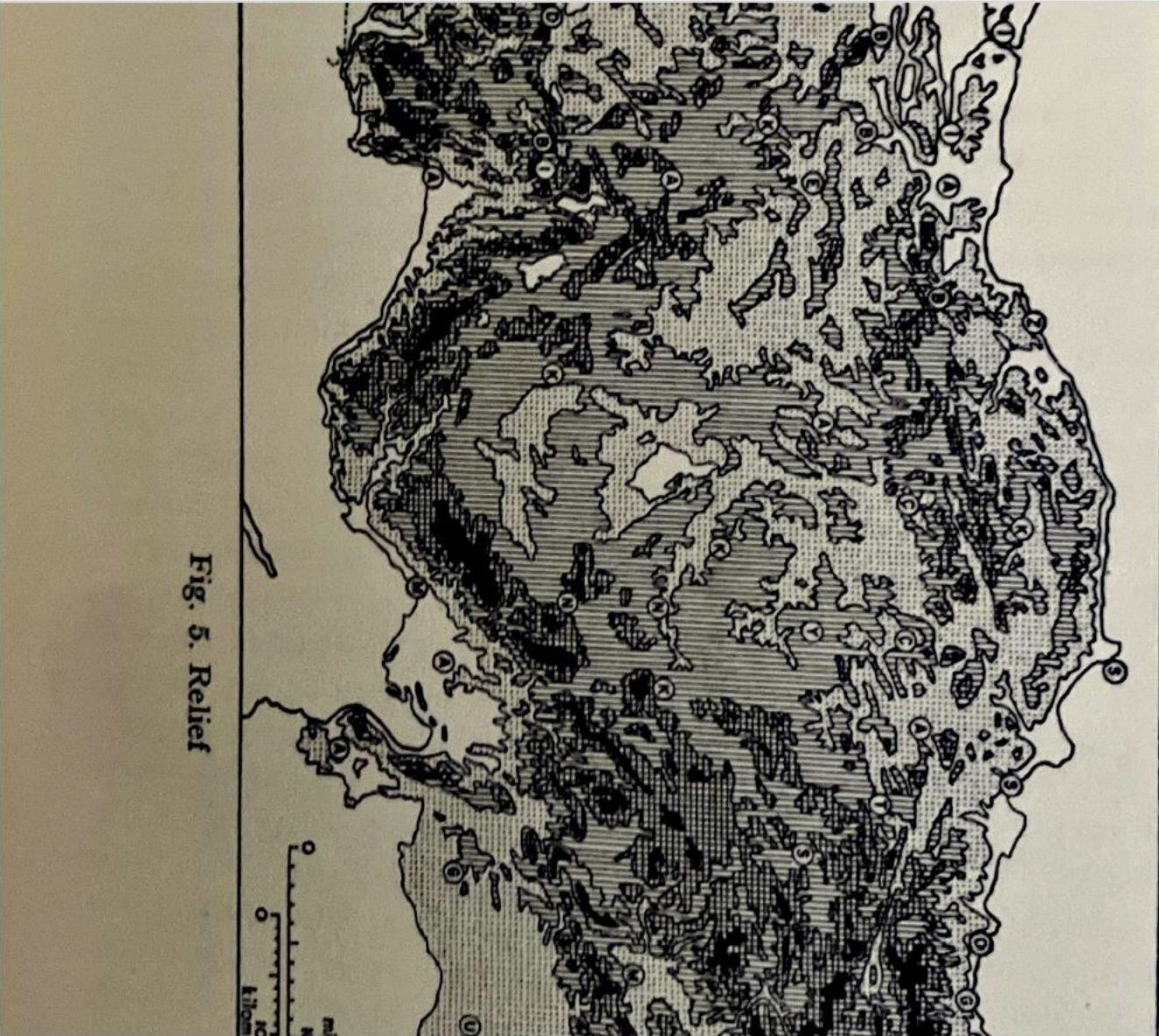
Use a certificate

Measure objects

Convert, edit and e-sign forms & agreements.

Free trial

Fig. 5. Relief





## ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

Michael E. Weale · Levon Yepiskoposyan  
Rolf F. Jager · Nelli Hovhannisyan · Armine Khudoyan  
Oliver Burbage-Hall · Neil Bradman  
Mark G. Thomas

# Armenian Y chromosome haplotypes reveal strong regional structure within a single ethno-national group

Received: 14 September 2001 / Accepted: 14 September 2001 / Published online: 30 October 2001

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**Abstract** Armenia has been little-studied genetically, even though it is situated in an important area with respect to theories of ancient Middle Eastern population expansion and the spread of Indo-European languages. We screened 734 Armenian males for 11 biallelic and 6 microsatellite Y chromosome markers, segregated them according to paternal grandparental region of birth within or close to Armenia, and compared them with data from other population samples. We found significant regional stratification, on a level greater than that found in some comparisons between different ethno-national identities.

farming. The more isolated southern and eastern regions have high frequencies of a microsatellite defined cluster within haplogroup 1 that is centred on a modal haplotype one step removed from the Atlantic Modal Haplotype, the centre of a cluster found at high frequencies in England, Friesland and Atlantic populations, and which may represent a remnant paternal signal of a Paleolithic migration event.

## Introduction

Exit full screen (f)



24:27 / 1:32:44



## The Questions ...

... to which DNA studies may bring some answers:

- What is the genetic profile of Armenians?
- Are the Armenians an autochthonous people with deep roots in the Armenian Plateau and the surrounding regions or did they come from elsewhere? Are they perhaps a mixture of natives and migrants?
- Do we find in Armenian DNA the genetic signature of the people who invaded the region over the millenia?
- How genetically similar are we to our neighbors?
- What will ancient DNA (aDNA) studies reveal?

## ➤ ARMENIAN DNA PROJECT:

- Deep Ancestry (going back 100's, 1,000's and 10,000's of years into the past)
- Genetic Genalogy: Finding Close and Distant Relatives (particularly important to Armenians for 3 reasons)



Bottom Up

Built on tests ordered by individuals

## ➤ ACADEMIC RESEARCHERS:

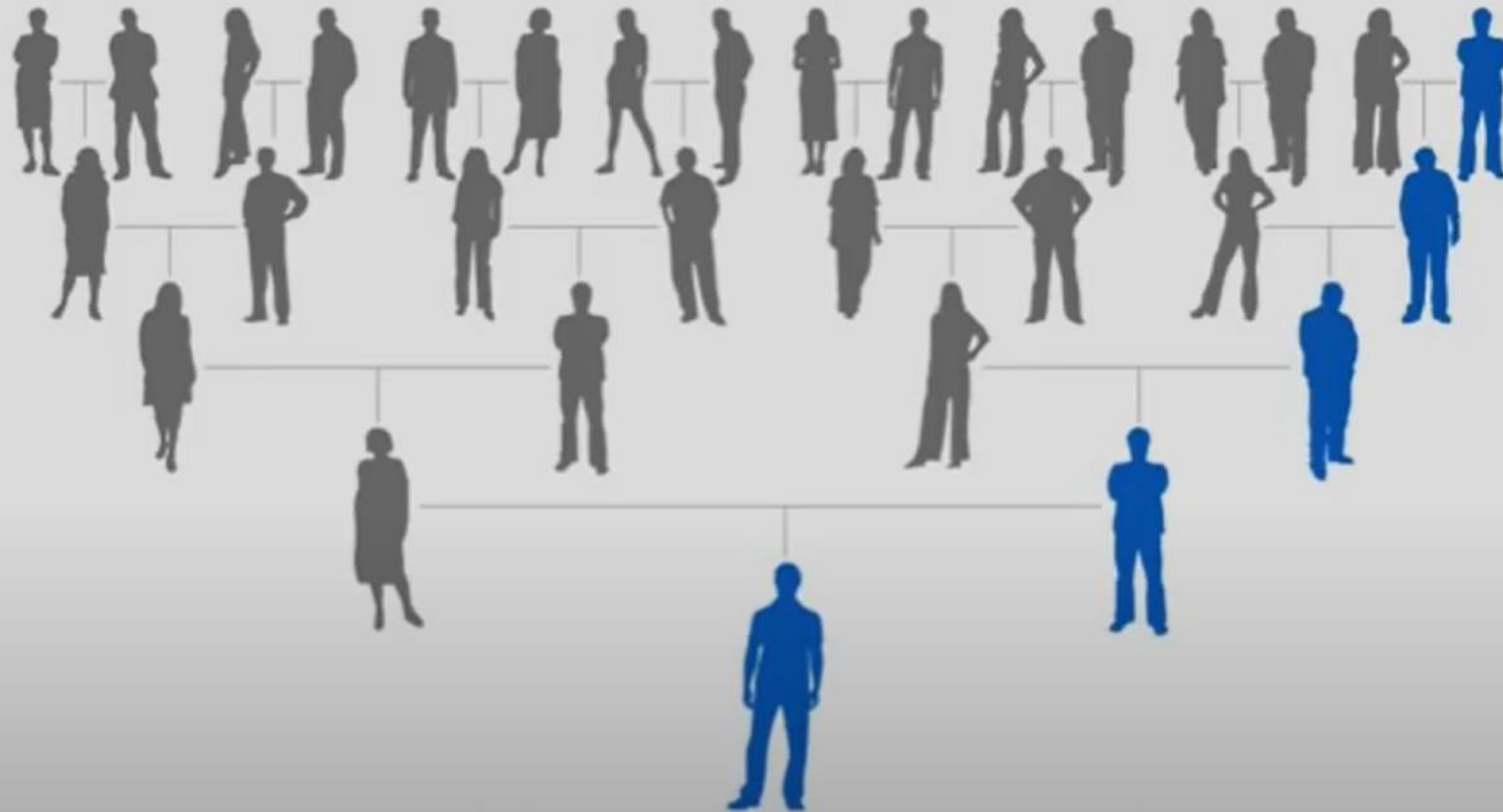
- Population Genetics & (recently) **Ancient DNA**



Top Down

Large Scale Studies (500+ individuals)

# Human Chromosomes (Y-DNA)



Because of its unique pattern of inheritance, Y chromosome DNA is only informative about a small fraction of ancestors - just those in the direct paternal line.

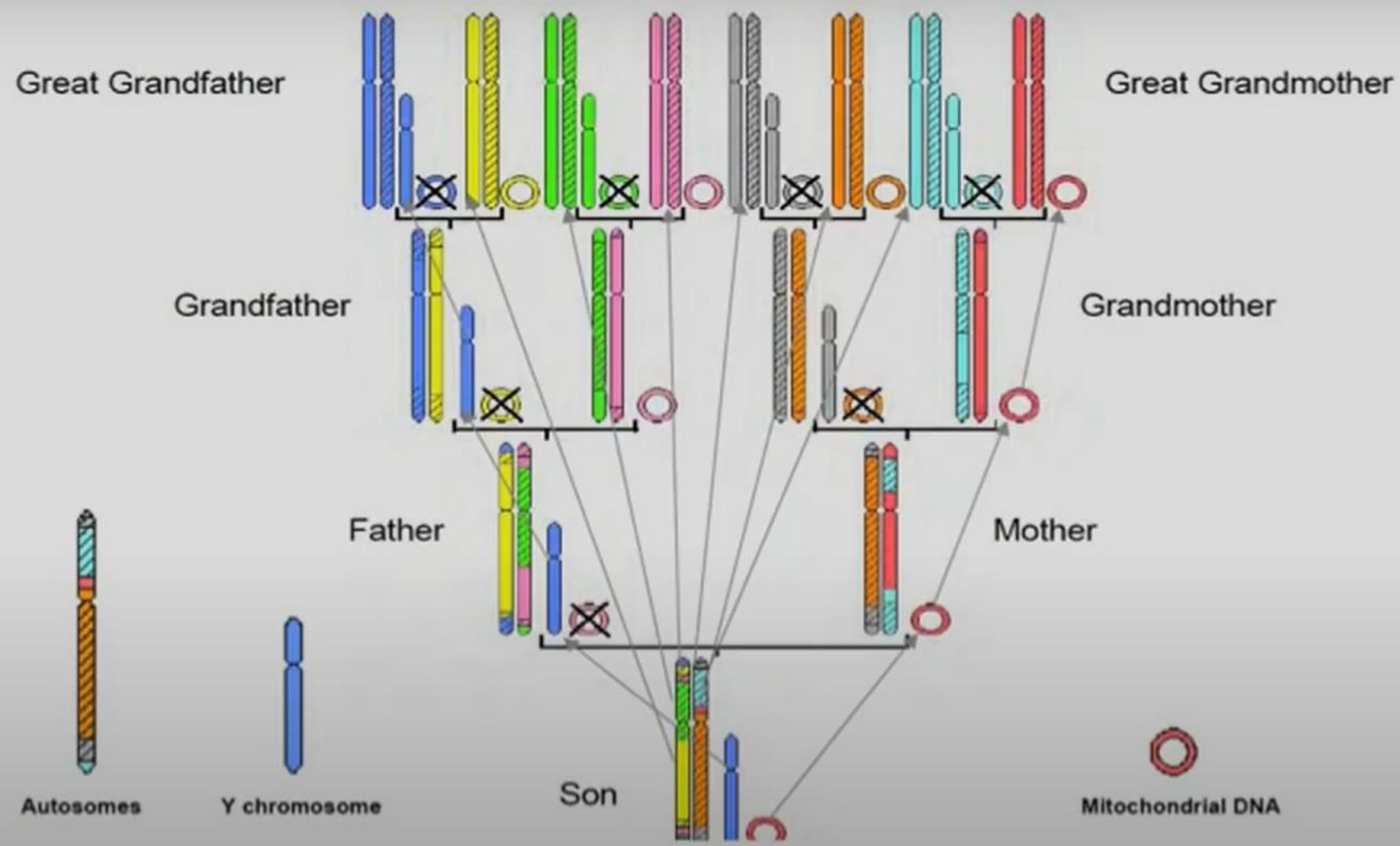


# Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)



However, since it passes from generation to generation with very little change, mitochondrial DNA is a rich source of information for deep ancestry, going back thousands of years.

# Y-DNA & mtDNA & autosomal DNA

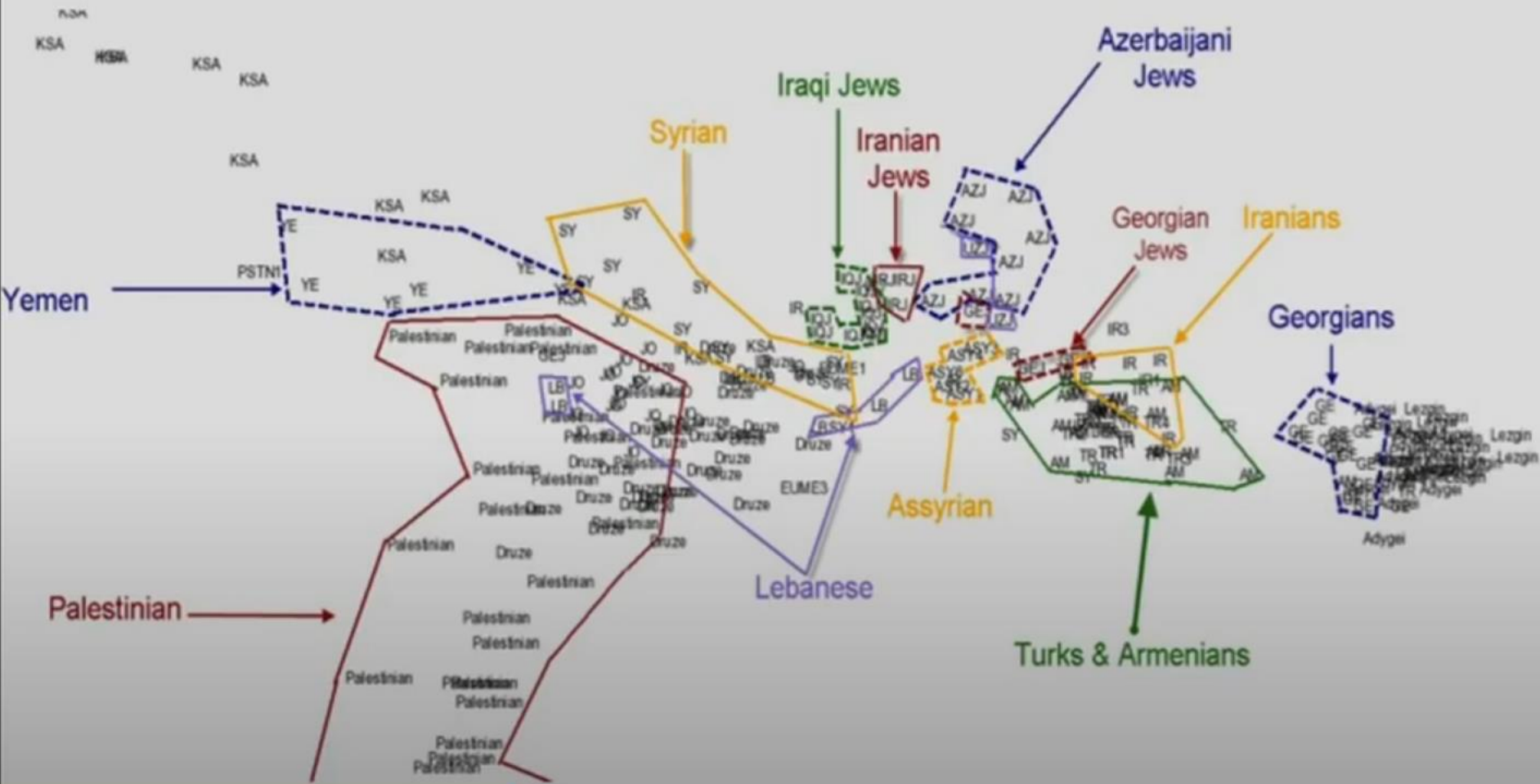


The Armenian DNA Project analyzes: (a) Y-chromosome DNA inherited from the father, (b) mitochondrial DNA inherited from the mother, and (c) autosomal DNA of 100% Armenians.

# Autosomal DNA Comparisons

To exit full screen, press Esc

PCA analysis

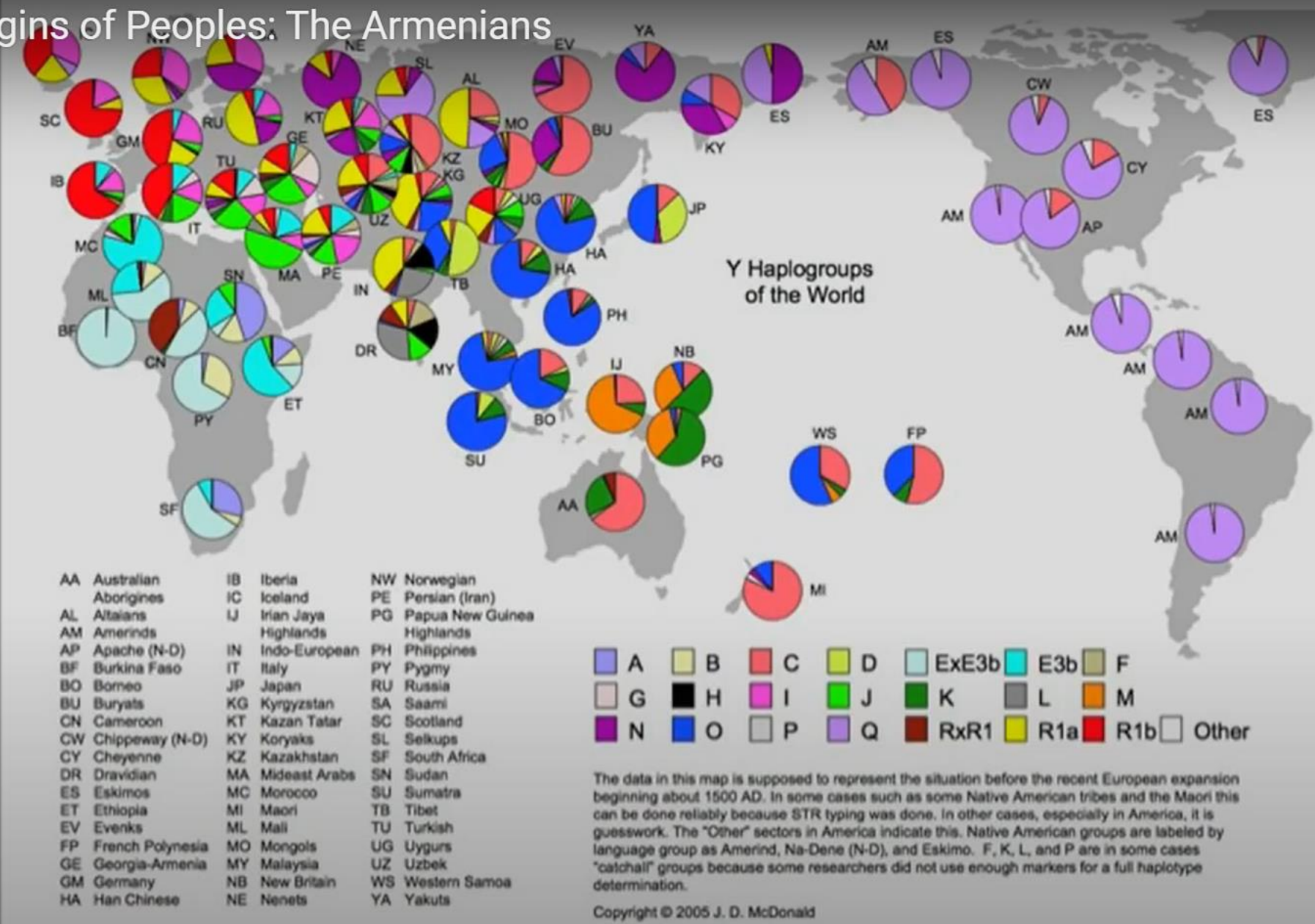


## Ancient DNA (aDNA)

- **Ancient DNA** can prove the existence of a particular Y-DNA or mtDNA haplogroup within a securely dated population.
- **Ancient DNA**, properly done, provides much better evidence for past populations than inferences from modern populations.
- **Ancient DNA** depends upon the availability of adequately preserved human remains uncontaminated with the DNA of living humans.
- **Ancient DNA** painstakingly collected from well-dated archaeological remains could either show the existence of a genetic continuity in a region such as the Armenian plateau and the Southern Caucasus, or reveal successive waves of migration and population replacement combining to create the genetic patterns we see today.



# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians



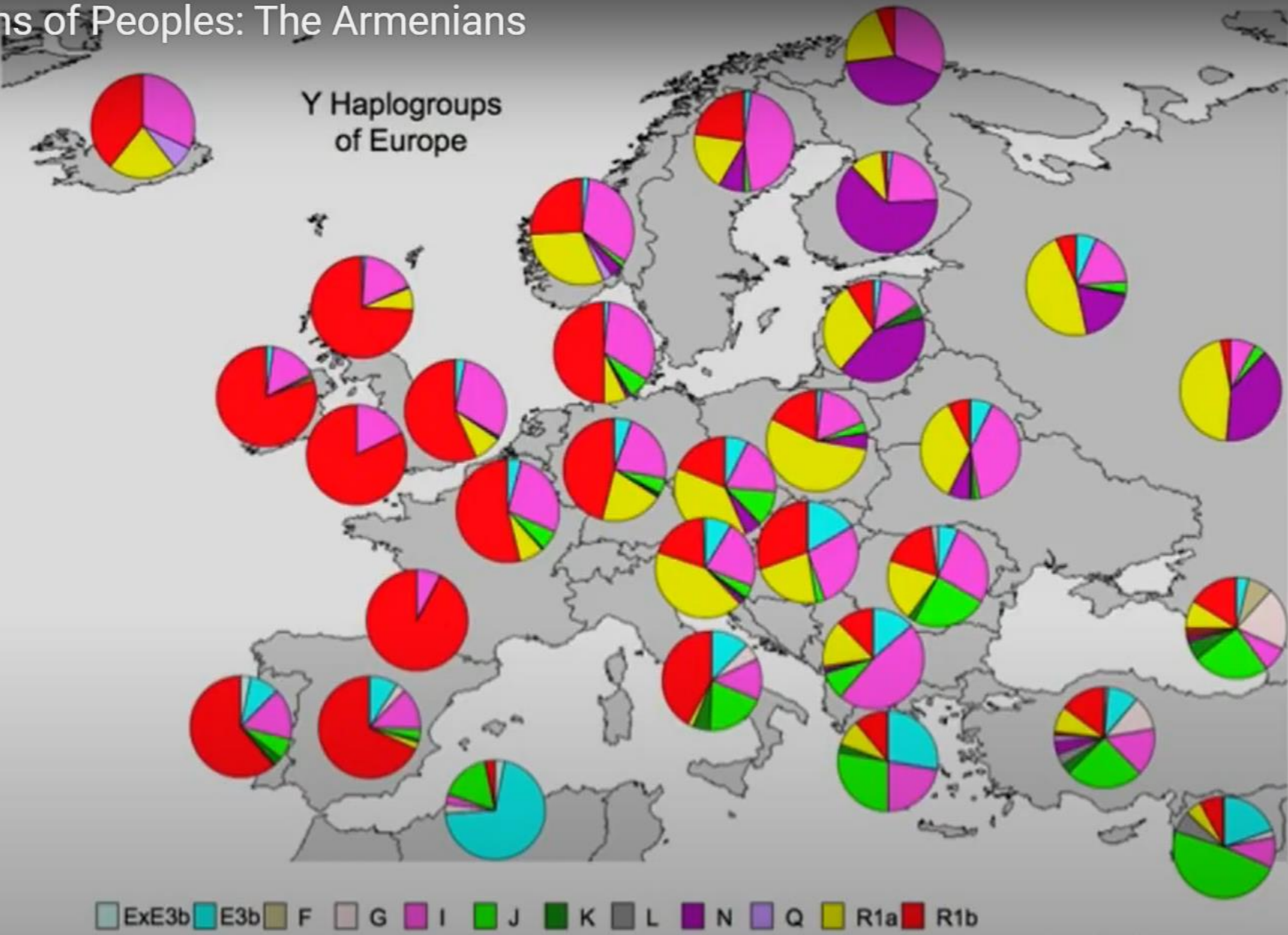
39:59 / 1:32:44



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# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians



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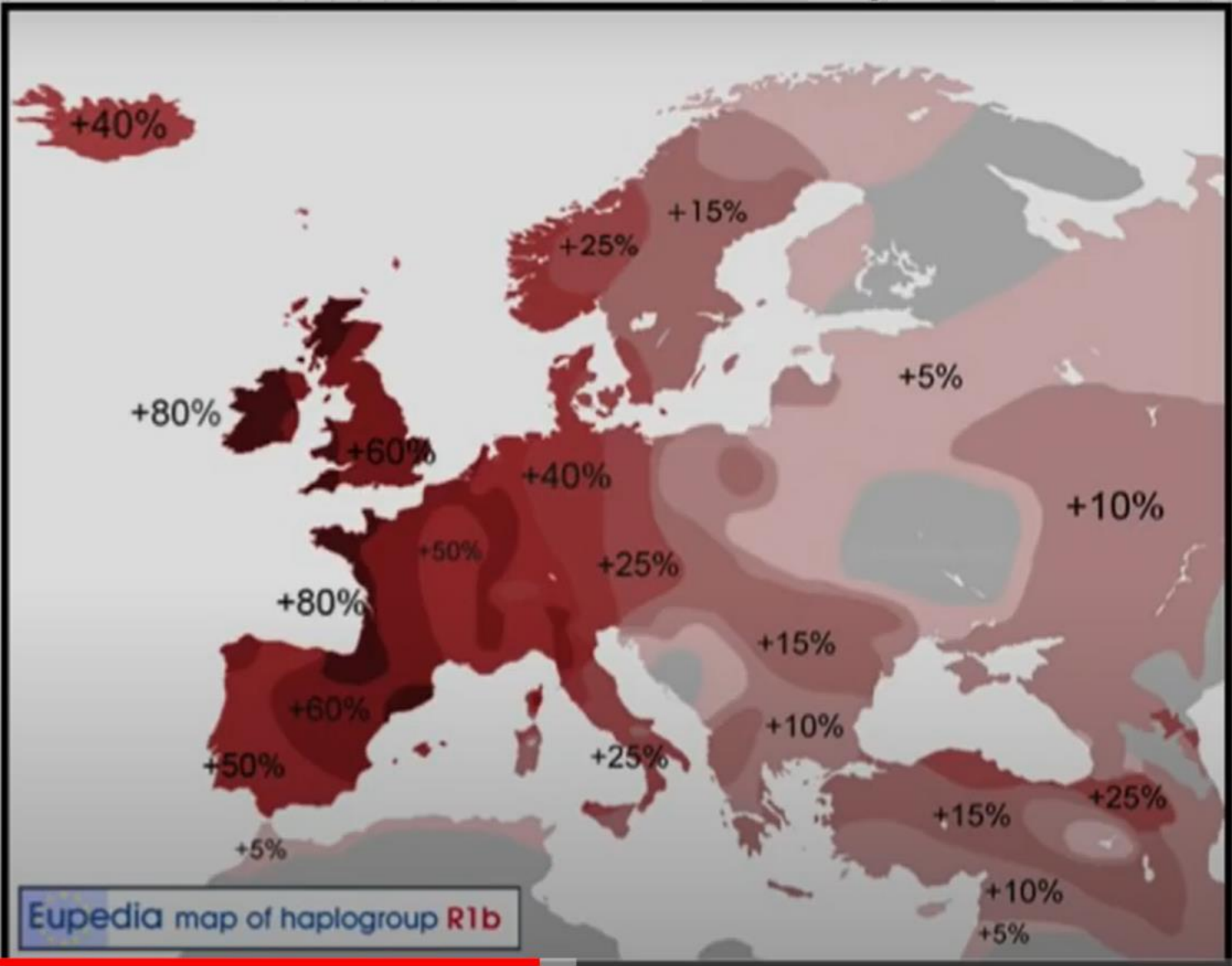


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# R1b Case Study - I



41:23 / 1:32:44



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# R1b Case Study - III



Paleolithic

-1.000.000 à -11.500

Mesolithic

-11.500 à -5.300

Neolithic

-10.000 à -4.000

Chalcolithic

-5.000 à -3.000

Early Bronze Age

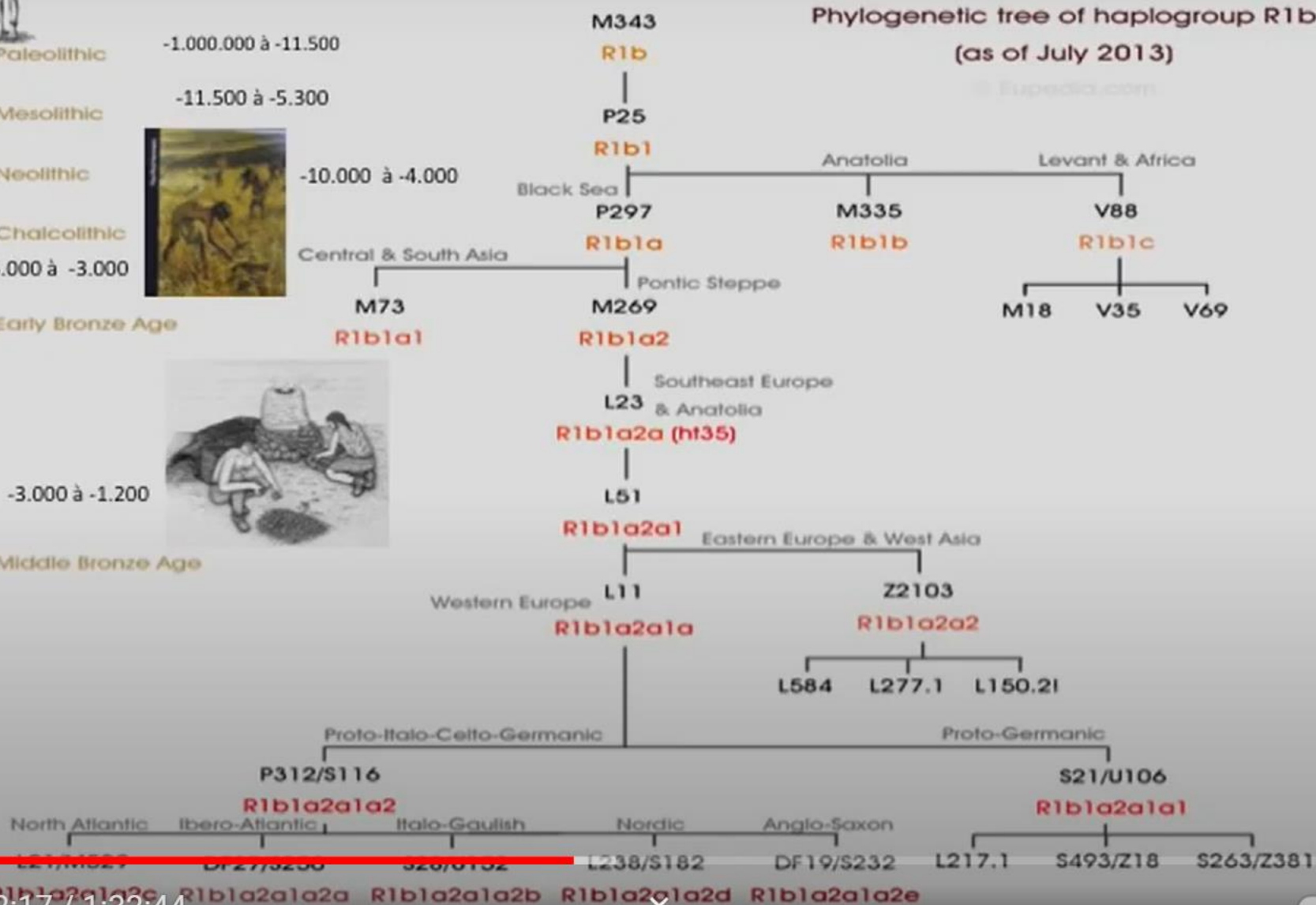


Middle Bronze Age

-3.000 à -1.200

Phylogenetic tree of haplogroup R1b  
(as of July 2013)

© Eupedia.com



42:17 / 1:32:44



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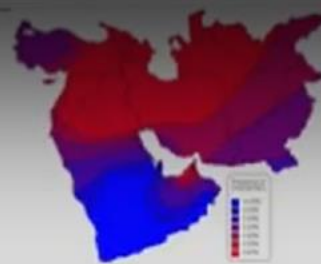
# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians

As of 1 september 2013



4 Armenians  
5 Armenians  
121 Armenians  
1 Armenian

= 30% of all Armenians in our project



Distribution de R1b1\*

## R1b Case Study - IV

R1b1	M303
R1b1a	V88
R1b1a1	M18
R1b1a2	V8
R1b1a3	V35
R1b1a3a	V7
R1b1a3a1	V69
R1b1b	P297
R1b1b1	M73, M478
R1b1b2	L268, M269, M520, S3, S10, S13, S17
R1b1b2a	L23/S141, L49, L150
R1b1b2a1	L51/M412/S167
R1b1b2a1a	L11/S127, L32, L181, P310/S129, P311/S128
R1b1b2a1a1	M405/S21/U106
R1b1b2a1a1a	M467/S29/U198
R1b1b2a1a1b	P107 (position relative to L48 uncertain)
R1b1b2a1a1c	DYS439(nc)/L1/S26
R1b1b2a1a1d	L48/S162
R1b1b2a1a1d1	L47
R1b1b2a1a1d1a	L44
R1b1b2a1a1d1a1	L45, L46, L164
R1b1b2a1a1d2	L148
R1b1b2a1a1e	L257/S186
R1b1b2a1a2	P312/S116
R1b1b2a1a2a	M65
R1b1b2a1a2b	M153
R1b1b2a1a2c	M167/SRY2627
R1b1b2a1a2d	S28/U152
R1b1b2a1a2d1	M126 (position relative to L2/S139 uncertain)
R1b1b2a1a2d2	M160 (position relative to L2/S139 uncertain)
R1b1b2a1a2d3	L2/S139
R1b1b2a1a2d3a	L20/S144
R1b1b2a1a2d4	L4/S178
R1b1b2a1a2e	L165/S68
R1b1b2a1a2f	L21/M529/S145
R1b1b2a1a2f1	M117
R1b1b2a1a2f2	M222/USP9Y+3636
R1b1b2a1a2f3	P6
R1b1b2a1a2f4	L226/S168
R1b1b2a1a2f5	L193/S176



Bernard Coulie

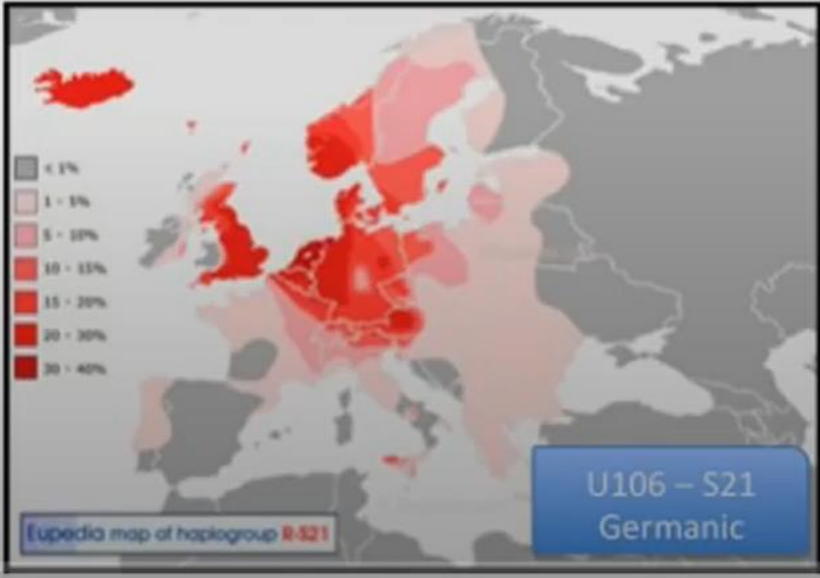
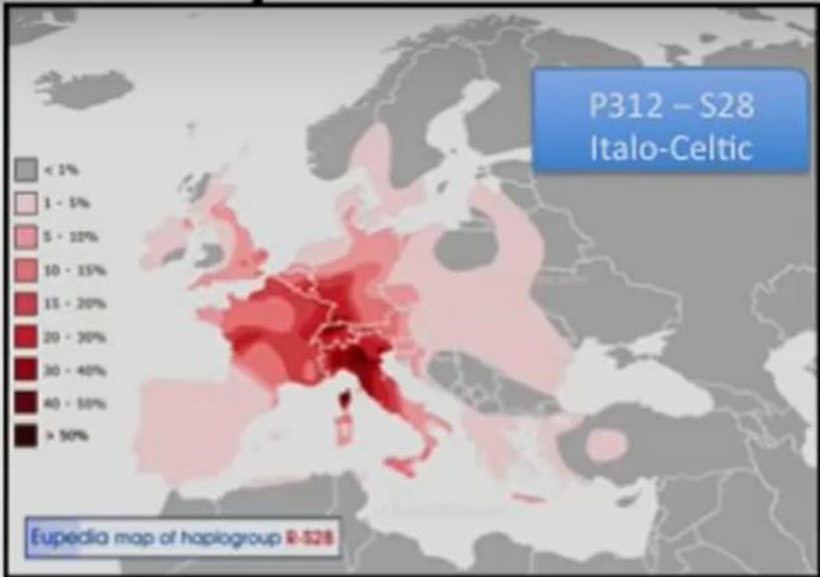
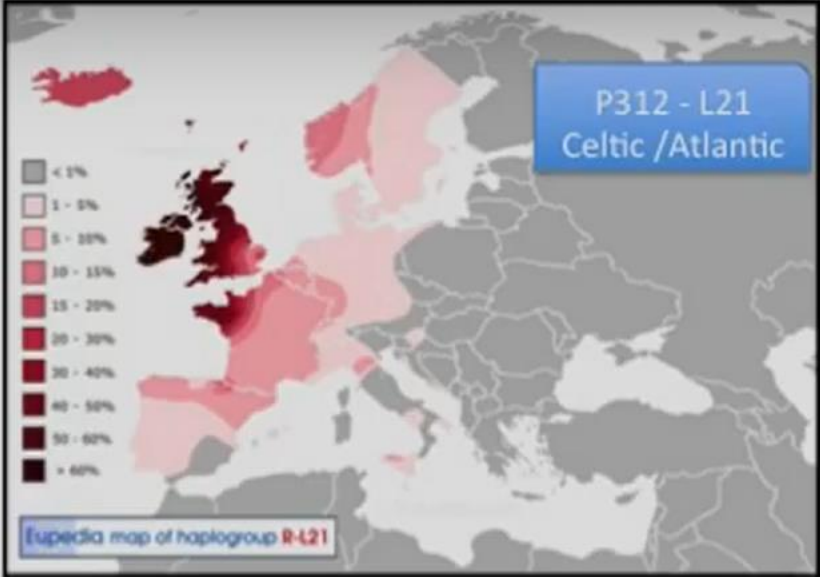


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# R1b Case Study - V



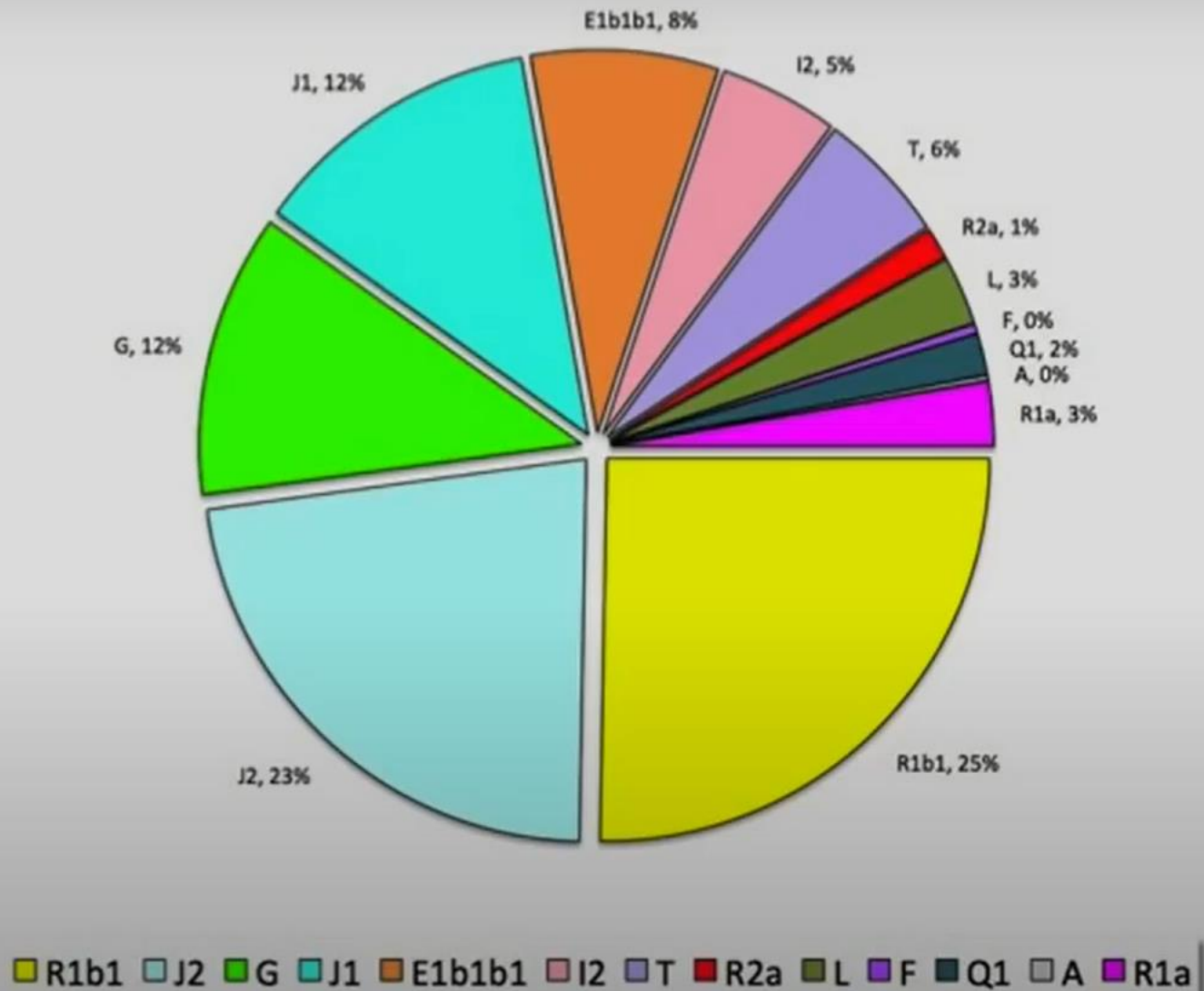


# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians

## Armenian DNA Project - Y-DNA Haplogroup Distribution

1 september 2013 / n = 547

(less 29 known paternal cousins: n = 518)



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## Armenian DNA:

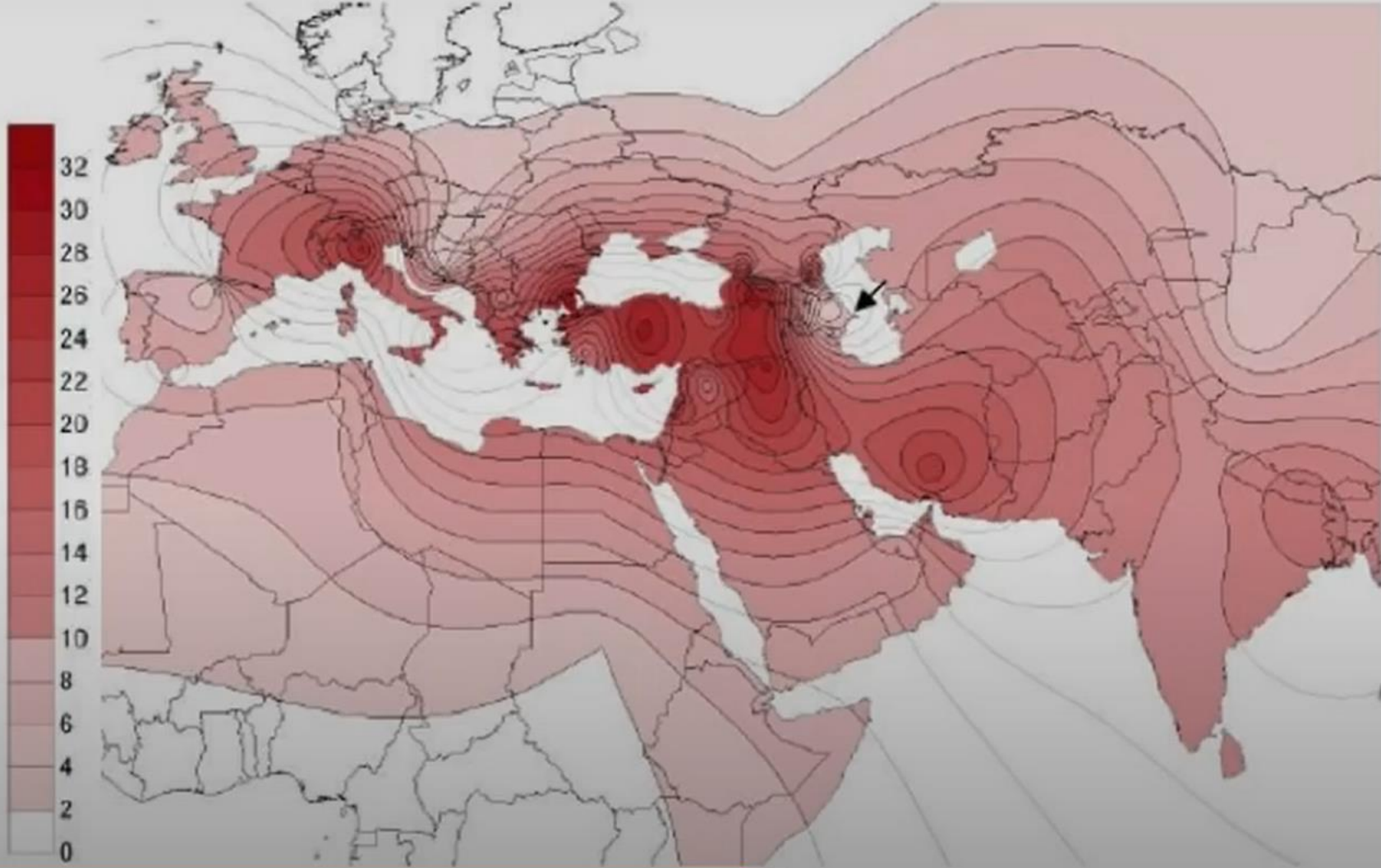
## Autochthonous or not?

80% (85%)

20% (15%)

To exit full screen, press Esc

# Y-DNA: Distribution of J2



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49:54 / 1:32:44



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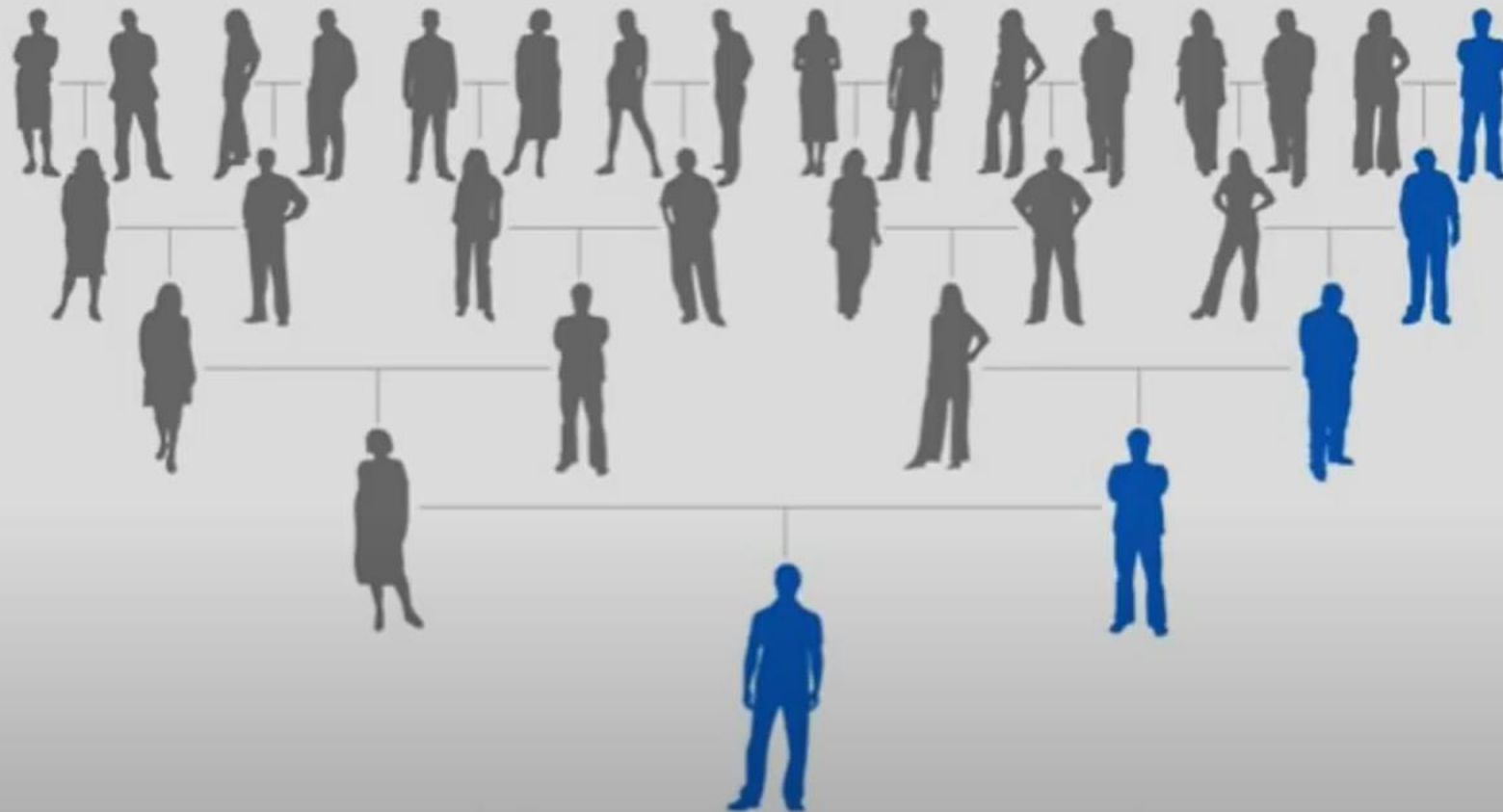


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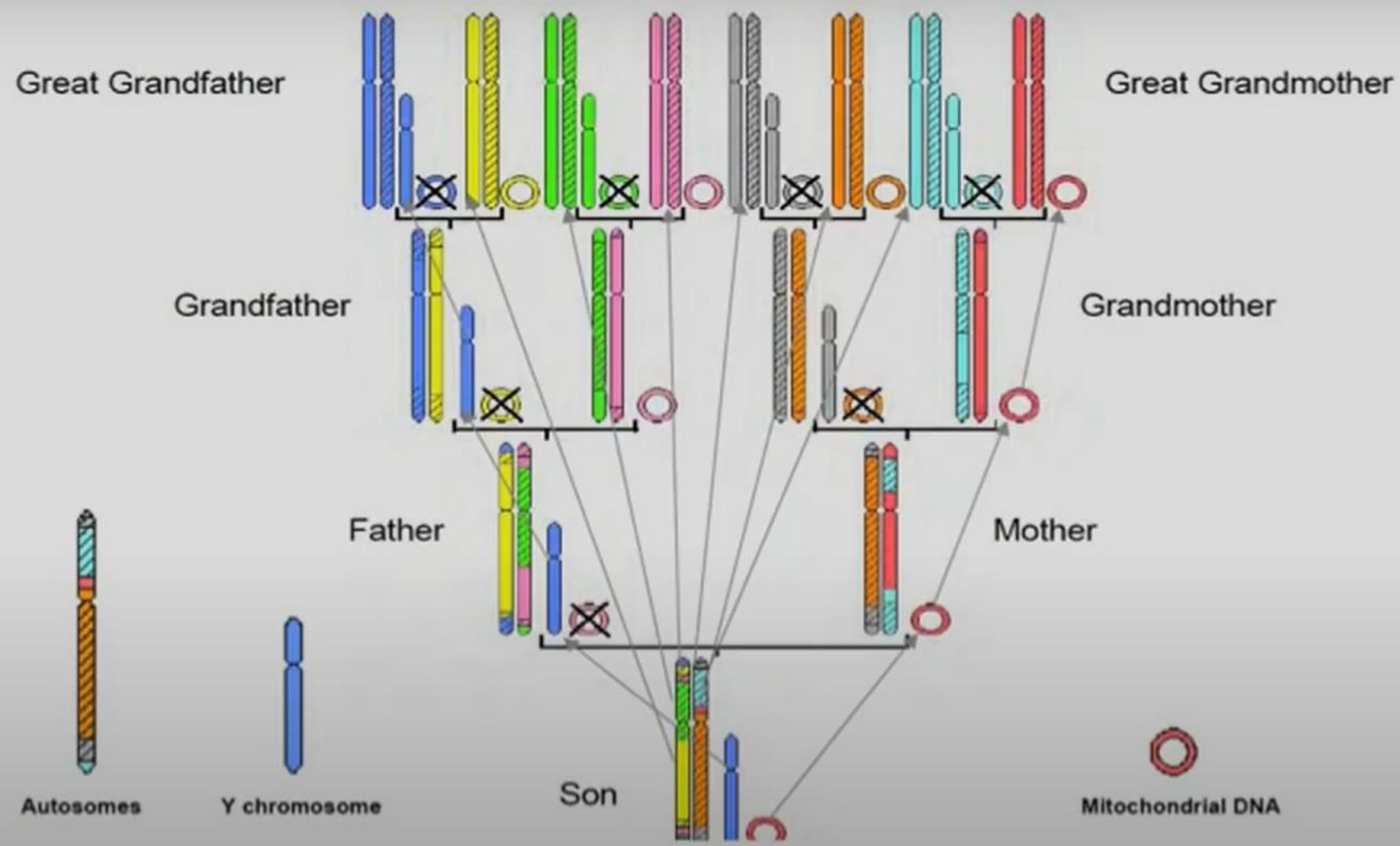


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# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians



AA Australian Aborigines	IB Iberia	NW Norwegian
AL Altaians	IC Iceland	PE Persian (Iran)
AM Amerinds	IJ Irian Jaya Highlands	PG Papua New Guinea Highlands
AP Apache (N-D)	IN Indo-European	PH Philippines
BF Burkina Faso	IT Italy	PY Pygmy
BO Borneo	JP Japan	RU Russia
BU Buryats	KG Kyrgyzstan	SA Saami
CN Cameroon	KT Kazan Tatar	SC Scotland
CW Chippeway (N-D)	KY Koryaks	SL Selkups
CY Cheyenne	KZ Kazakhstan	SF South Africa
DR Dravidian	MA Mideast Arabs	SN Sudan
ES Eskimos	MC Morocco	SU Sumatra
ET Ethiopia	MI Maori	TB Tibet
EV Evenks	ML Mali	TU Turkish
FP French Polynesia	MO Mongols	UG Uygurs
GE Georgia-Armenia	MY Malaysia	UZ Uzbek
GM Germany	NB New Britain	WS Western Samoa
HA Han Chinese	NE Nenets	YA Yakuts

A	B	C	D	ExE3b	E3b	F
G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	RxR1	R1a	R1b
						Other

The data in this map is supposed to represent the situation before the recent European expansion beginning about 1500 AD. In some cases such as some Native American tribes and the Maori this can be done reliably because STR typing was done. In other cases, especially in America, it is guesswork. The "Other" sectors in America indicate this. Native American groups are labeled by language group as Amerind, Na-Dene (N-D), and Eskimo. F, K, L, and P are in some cases "catchall" groups because some researchers did not use enough markers for a full haplotype determination.

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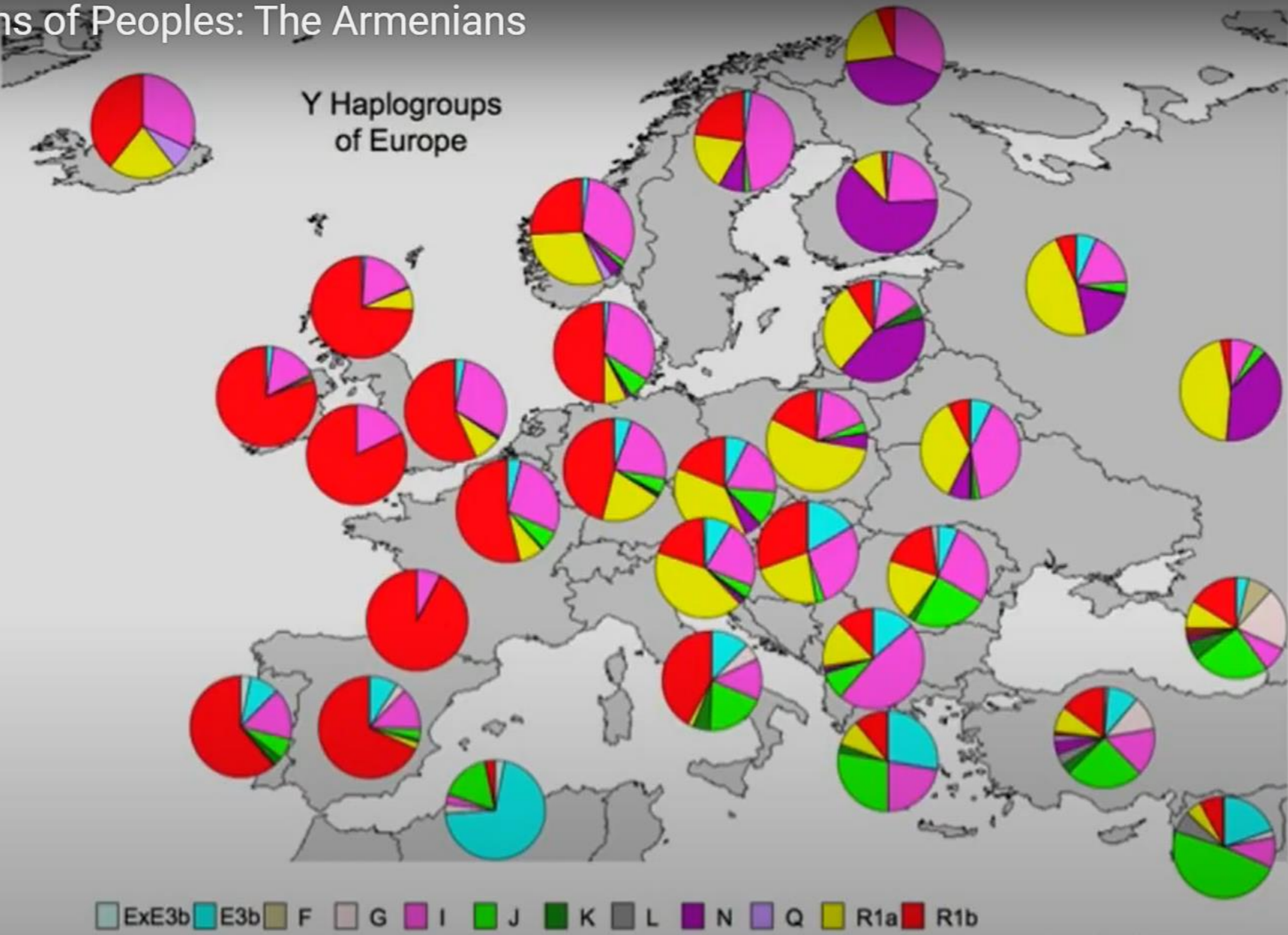


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# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians



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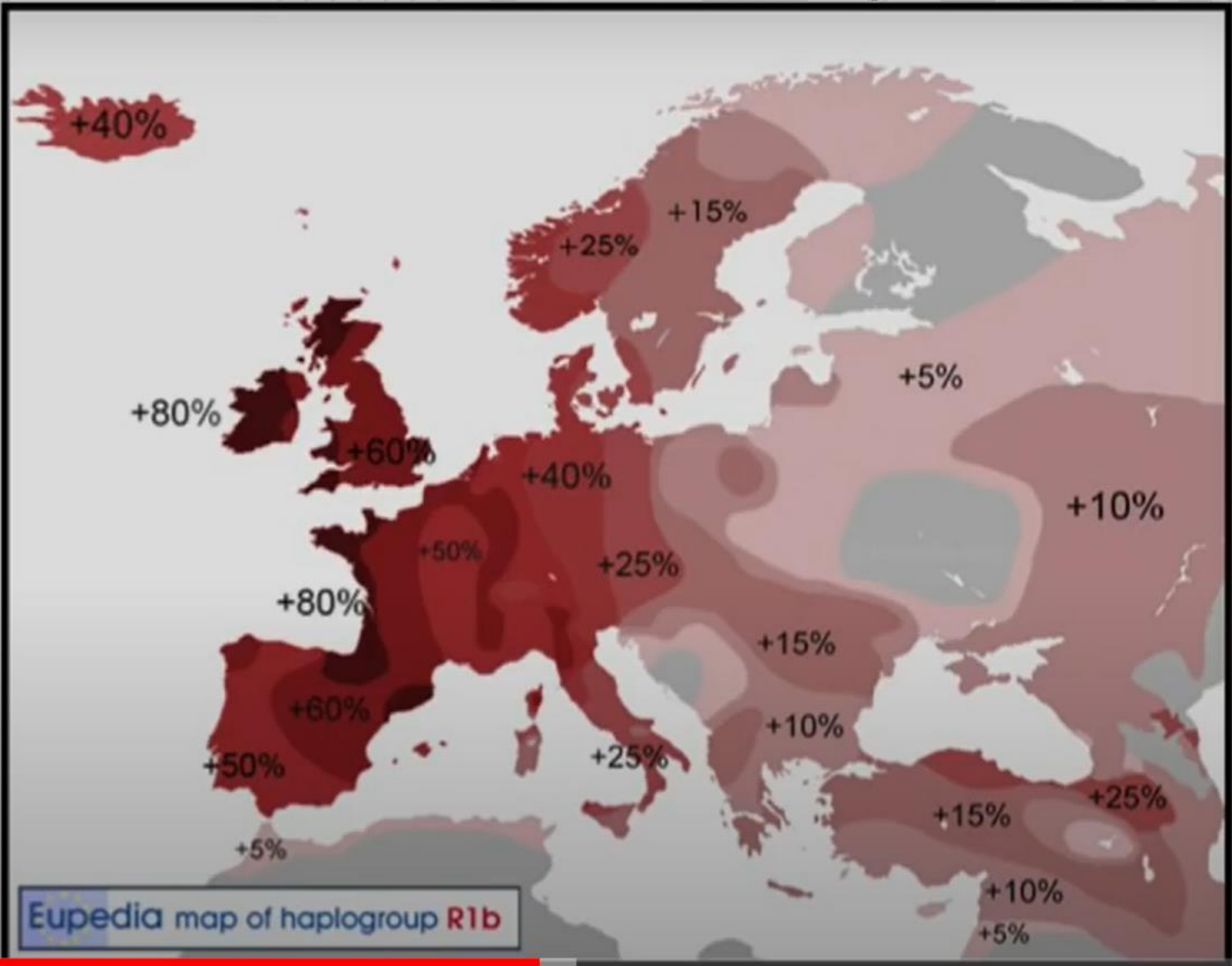


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# R1b Case Study - I



41:23 / 1:32:44



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# R1b Case Study - III



Paleolithic

-1.000.000 à -11.500

Mesolithic

-11.500 à -5.300

Neolithic

-10.000 à -4.000

Chalcolithic

-5.000 à -3.000

Early Bronze Age

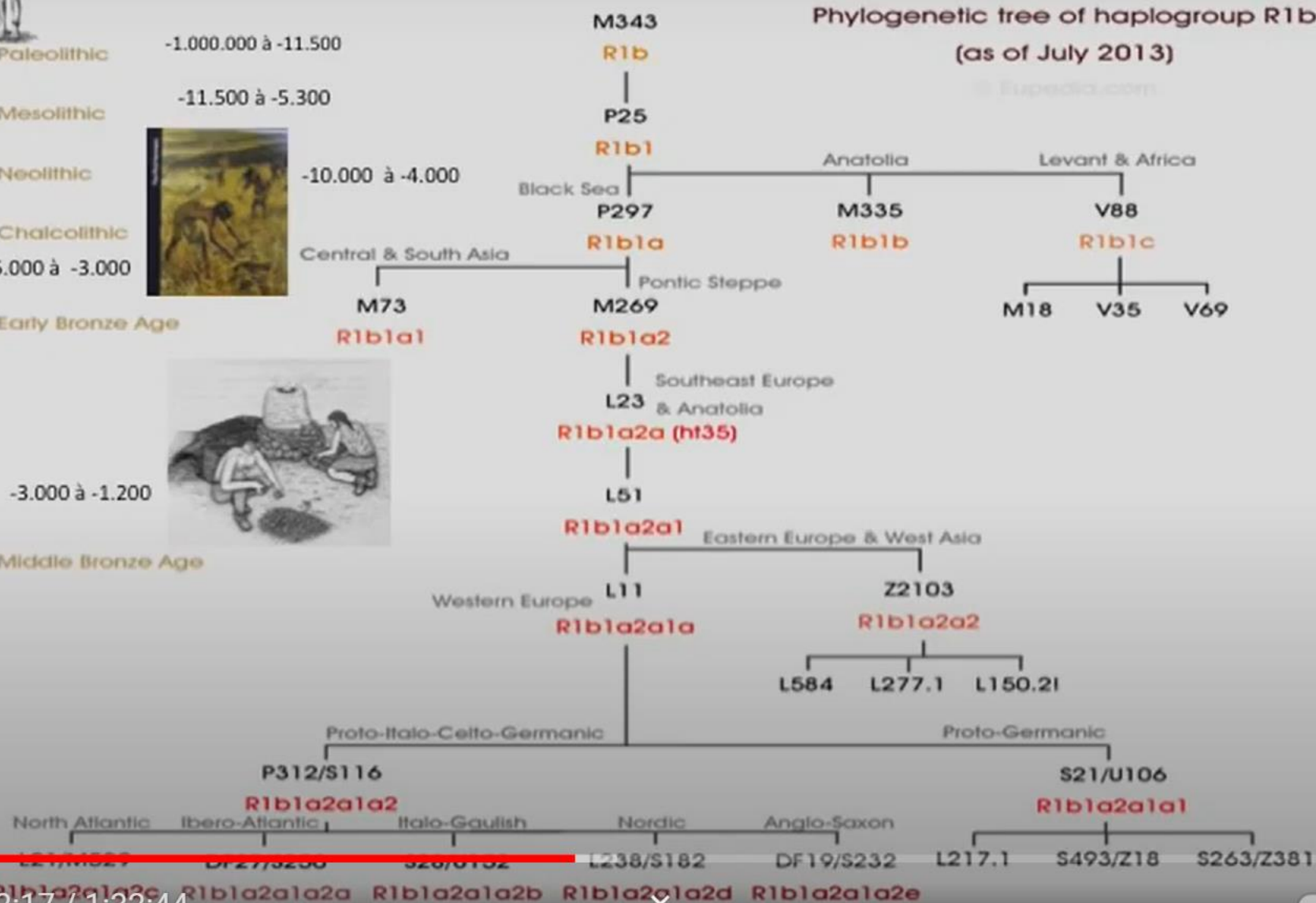


Middle Bronze Age

-3.000 à -1.200

Phylogenetic tree of haplogroup R1b  
(as of July 2013)

© Eupedia.com



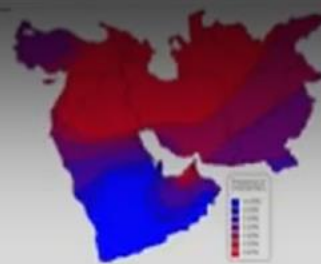
# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians

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5 Armenians  
121 Armenians  
1 Armenian

= 30% of all Armenians in our project



Distribution de R1b1\*

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R1b1	M303
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R1b1a3	V35
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R1b1b	P297
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R1b1b2a1a1d1a	L44
R1b1b2a1a1d1a1	L45, L46, L164
R1b1b2a1a1d2	L148
R1b1b2a1a1e	L257/S186
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R1b1b2a1a2d2	M160 (position relative to L2/S139 uncertain)
R1b1b2a1a2d3	L2/S139
R1b1b2a1a2d3a	L20/S144
R1b1b2a1a2d4	L4/S178
R1b1b2a1a2e	L165/S68
R1b1b2a1a2f	L21/M529/S145
R1b1b2a1a2f1	M117
R1b1b2a1a2f2	M222/USP9Y+3636
R1b1b2a1a2f3	P6
R1b1b2a1a2f4	L226/S168
R1b1b2a1a2f5	L193/S176



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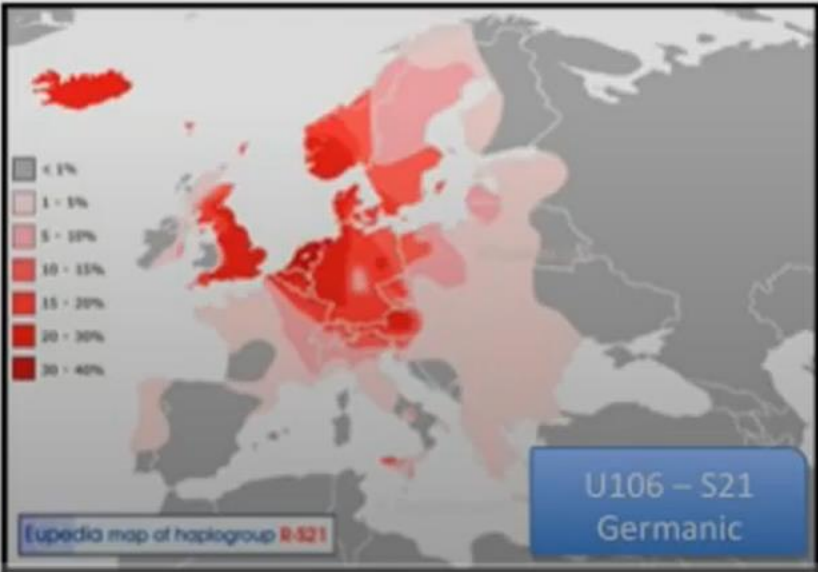
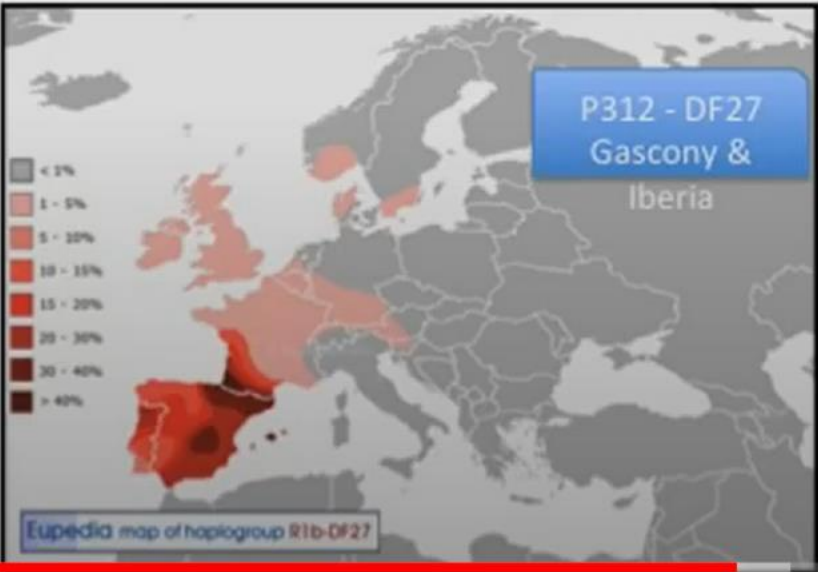
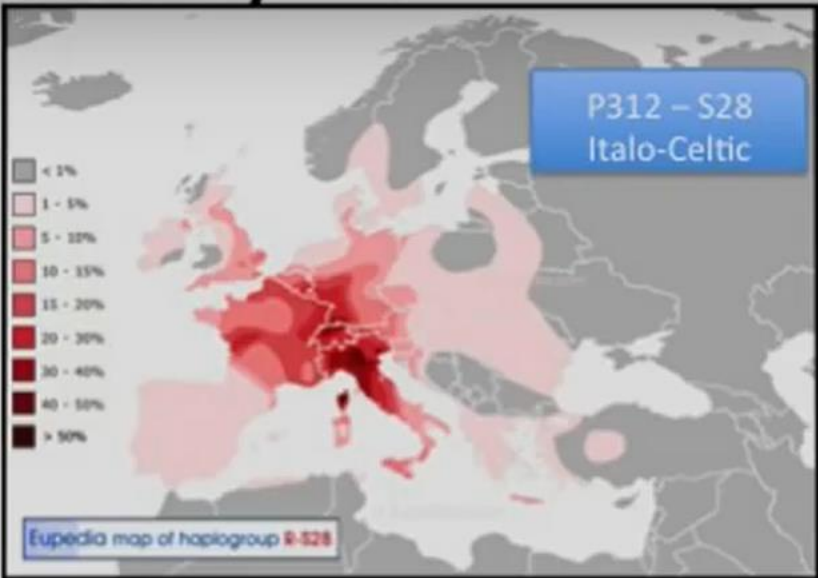
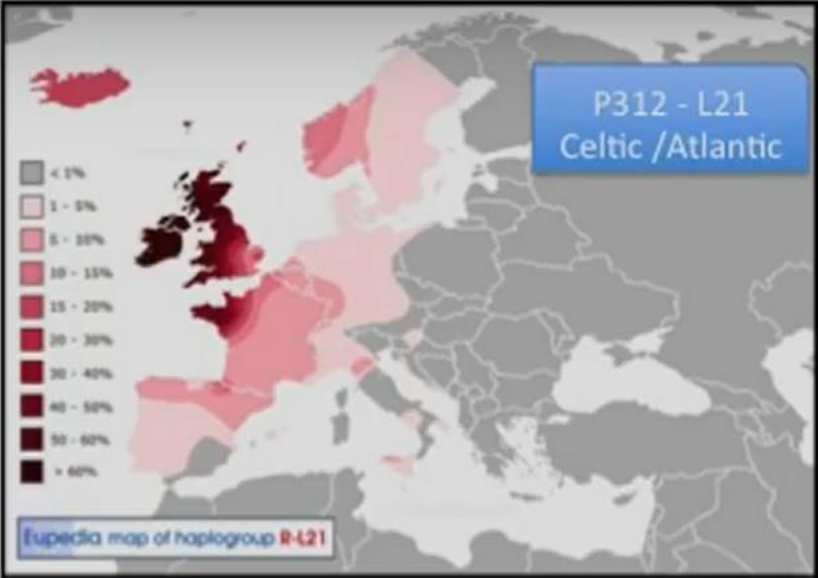


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# R1b Case Study - V



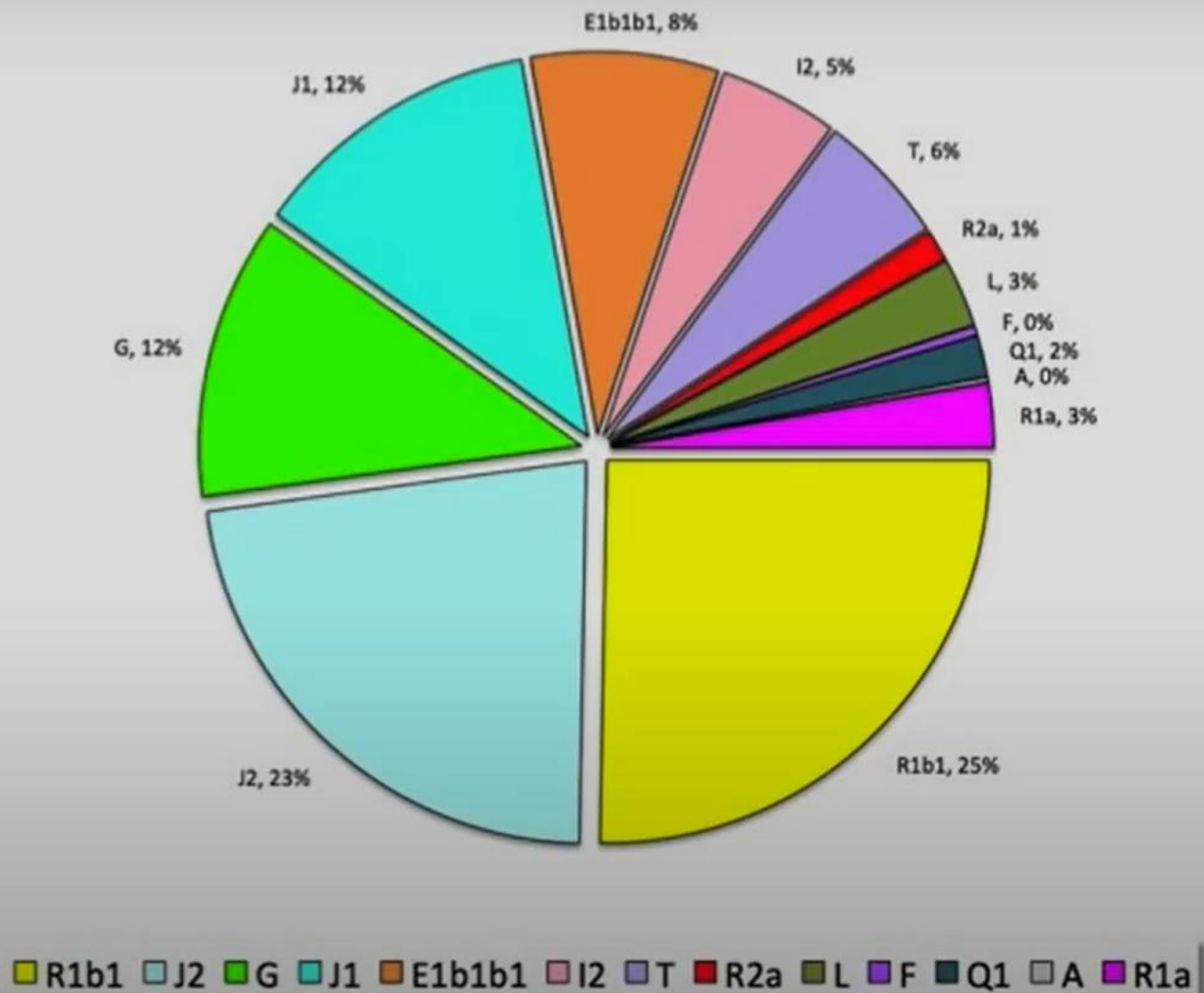


# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians

## Armenian DNA Project - Y-DNA Haplogroup Distribution

1 september 2013 / n = 547

(less 29 known paternal cousins: n = 518)



44:42 / 1:32:44



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# Armenians of Peoples: The A

## Autochthonous or not?

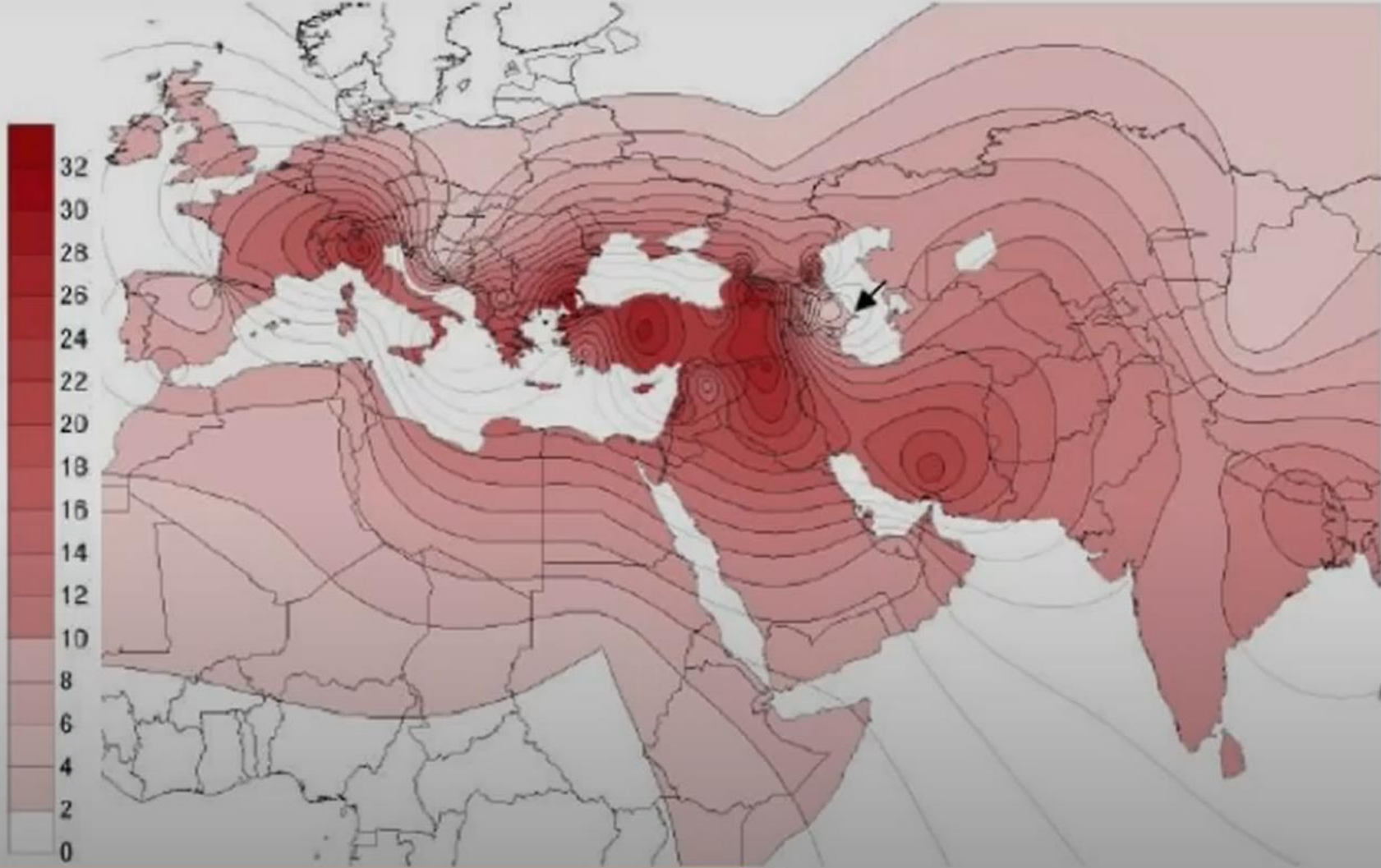
20% (15%)

22

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# Y-DNA: Distribution of J2



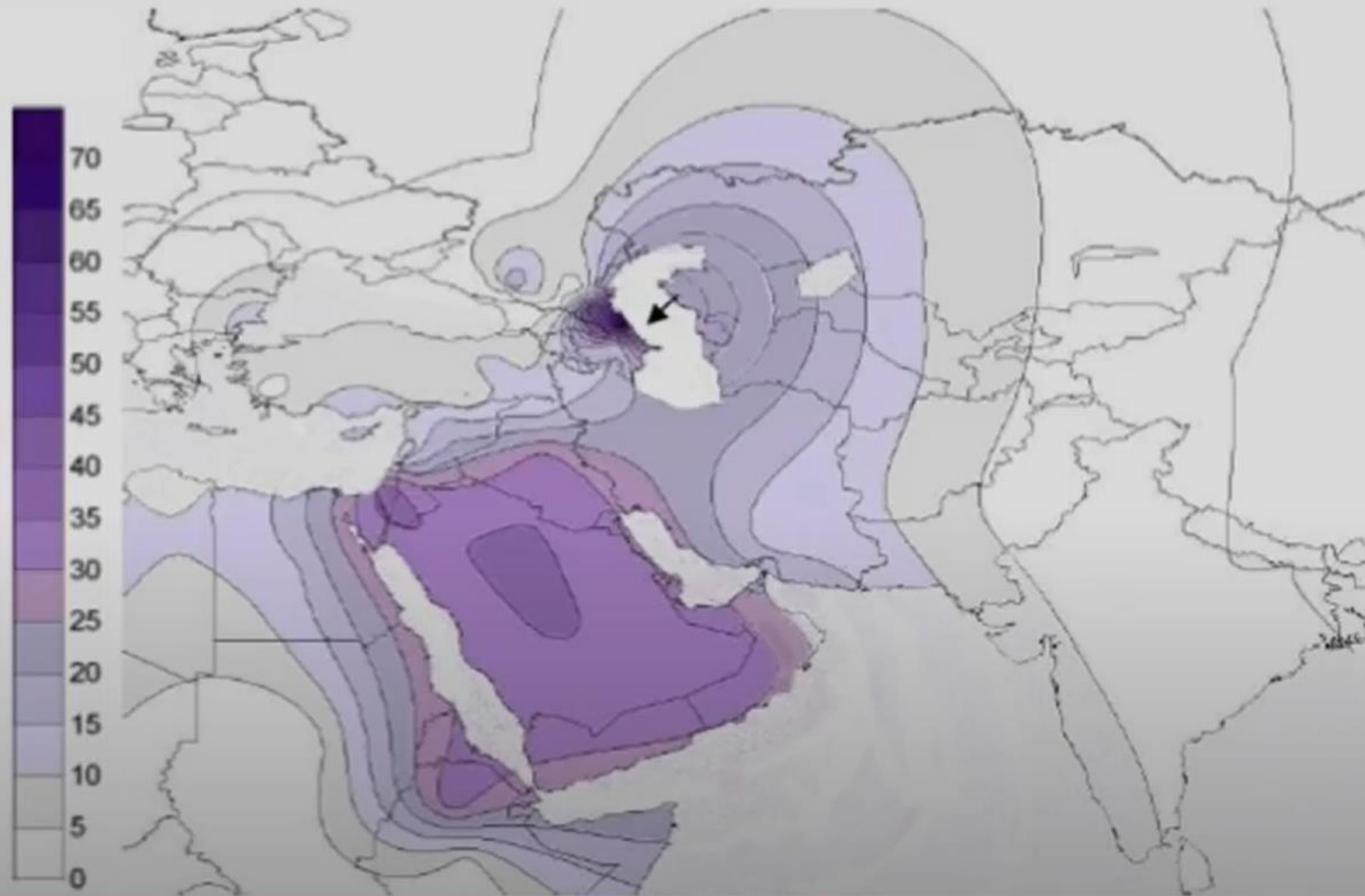
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## Y-DNA: Distribution of J1





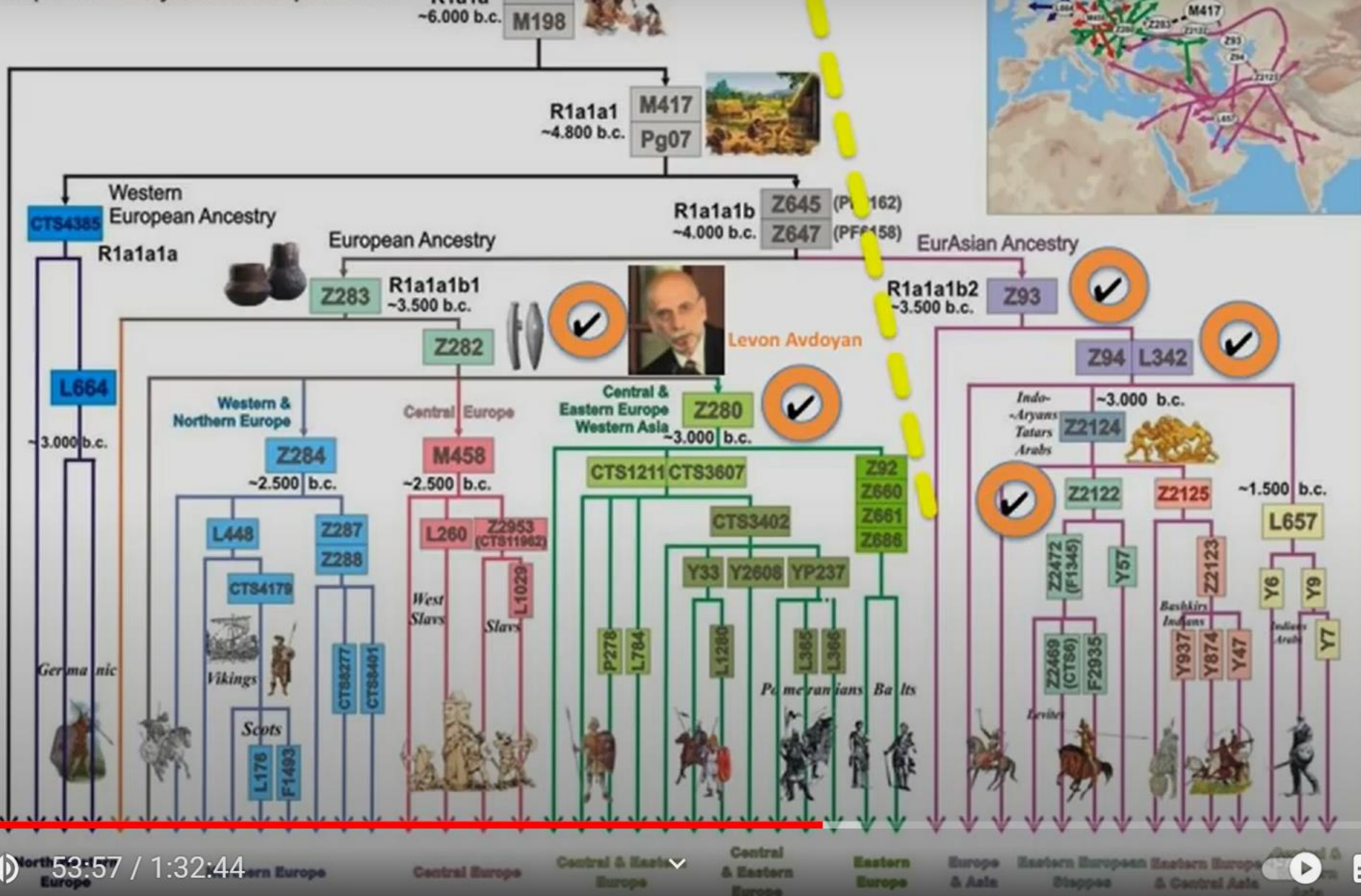
# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians

## R1a1a Clades (by SNP markers)

Haplogroups names with ISOGG.org standard

Age of Clades based on K. Nordtvedt system

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1a>

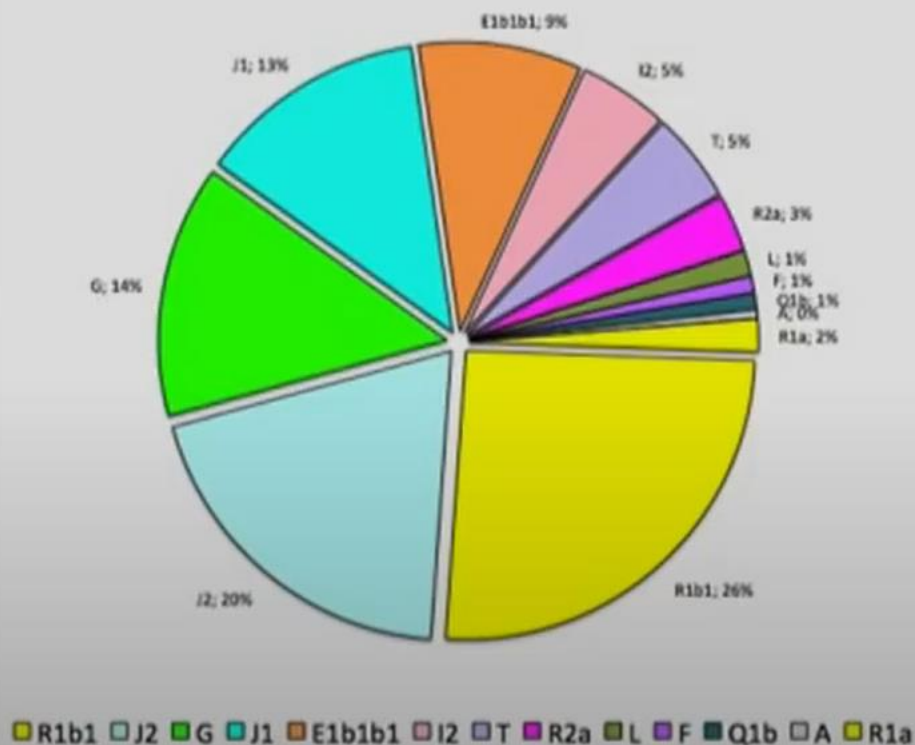


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# Armenians and Kurdish Jews

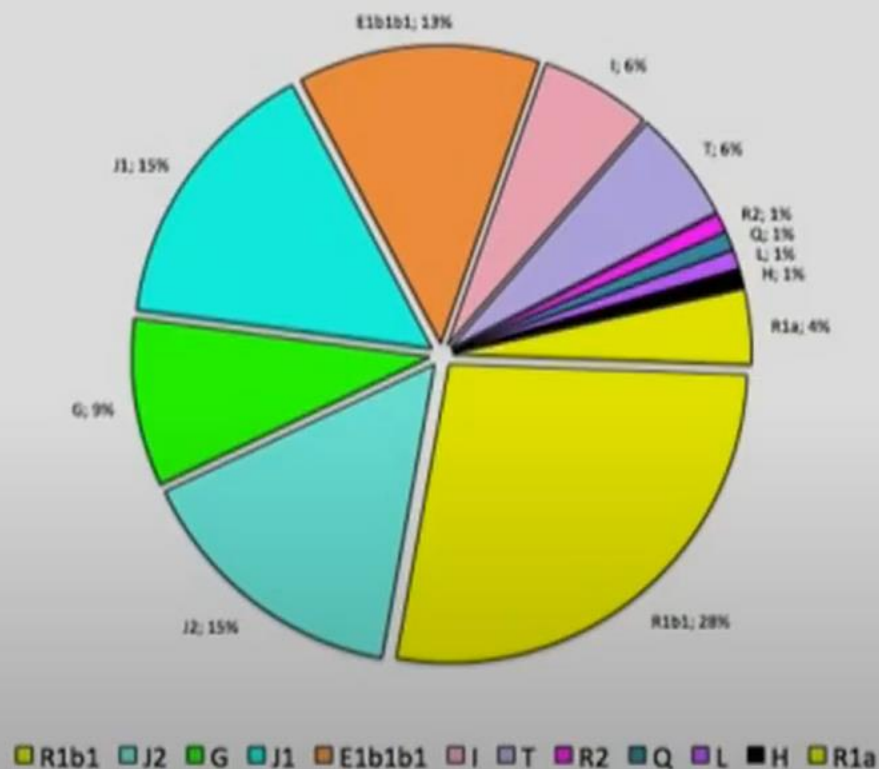
**Armenian DNA Project - Y-DNA Haplogroup Distribution**

5 October 2010 / n = 232  
(less 11 known paternal cousins: n = 219)



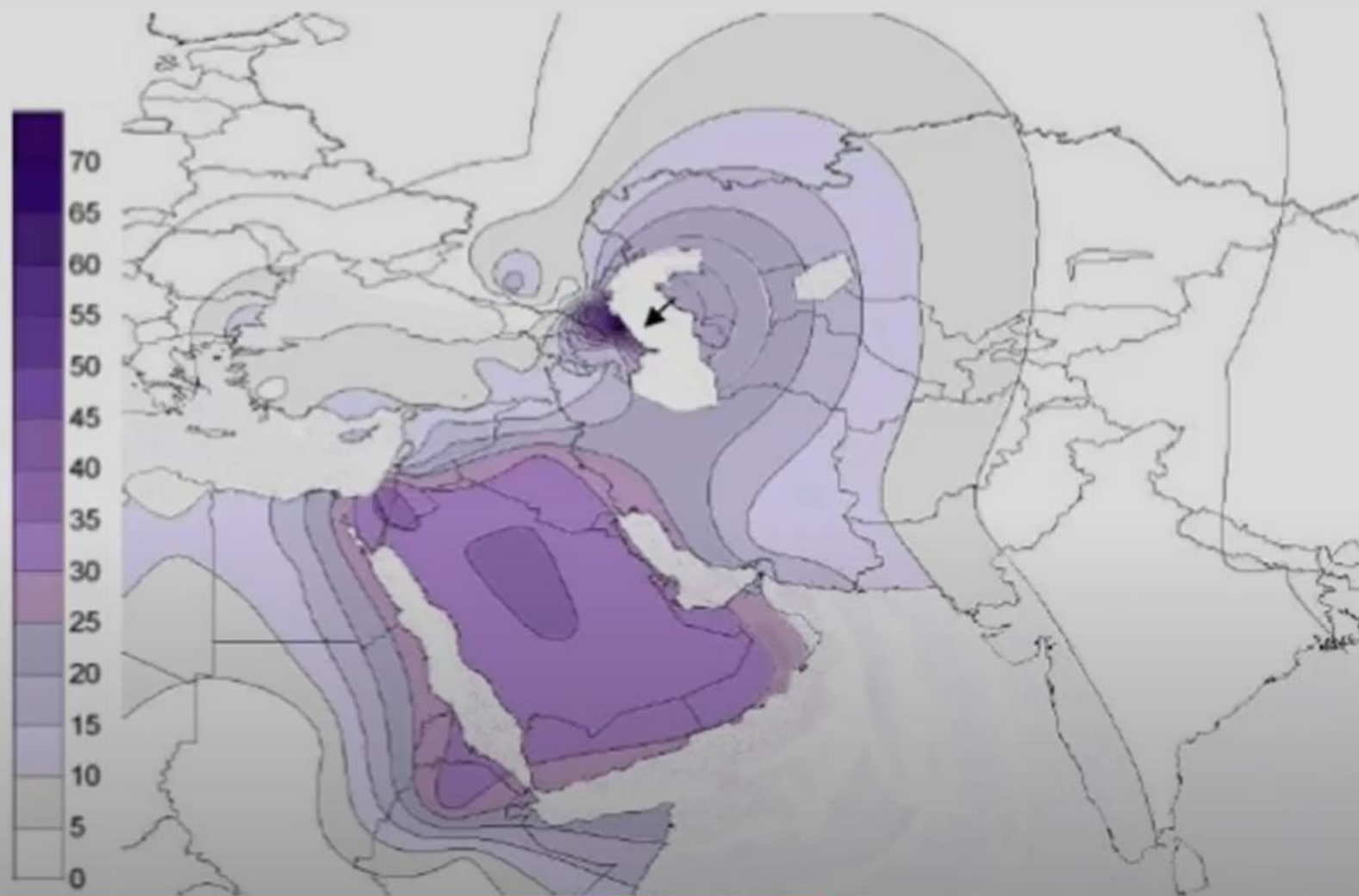
**Kurdish Jews - Predicted Y-DNA Haplogroup Distribution**

24 feb 2010 / n = 99





## Y-DNA: Distribution of J1



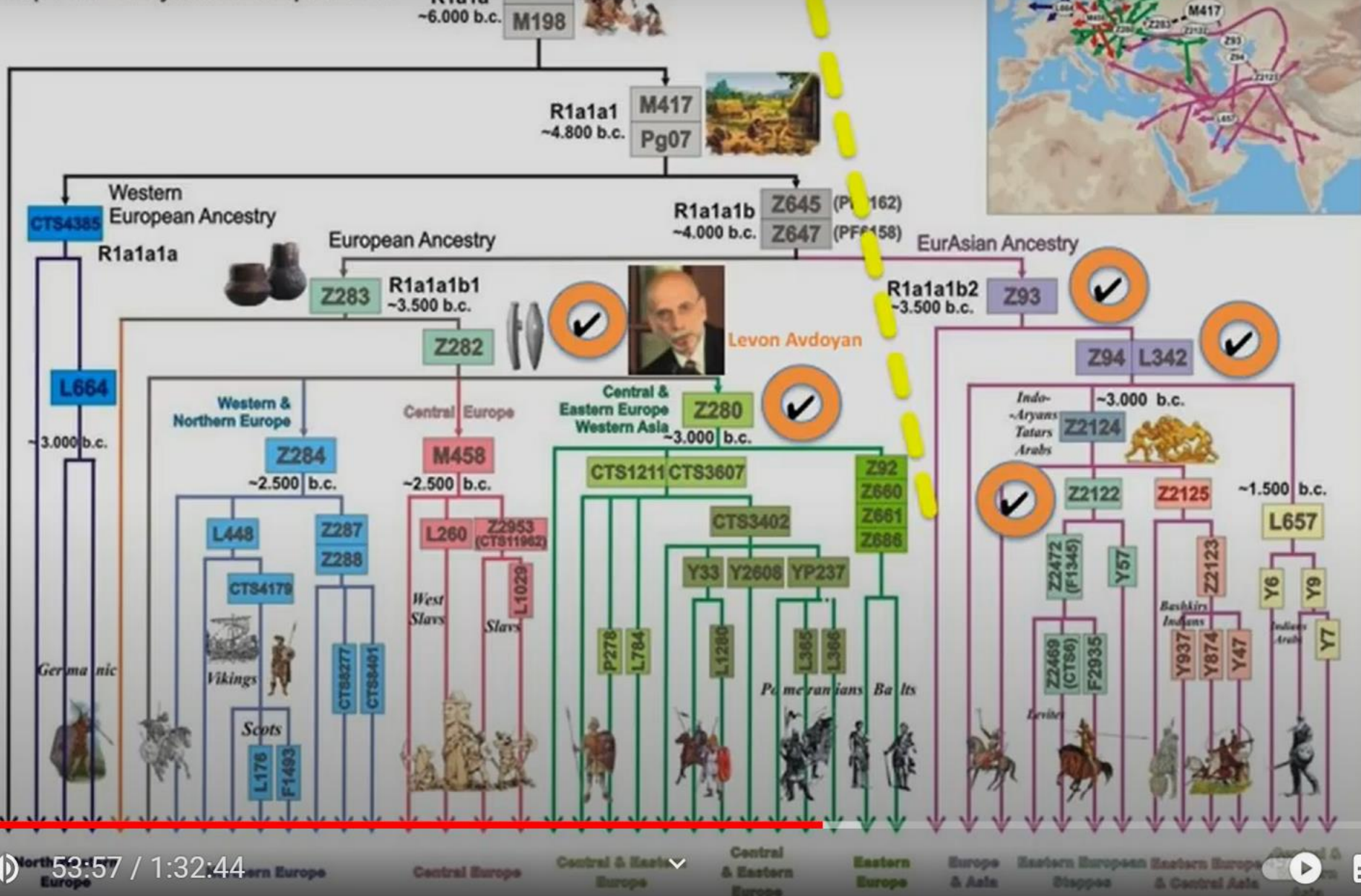
# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians

## R1a1a Clades (by SNP markers)

Haplogroups names with ISOGG.org standard

Age of Clades based on K. Nordvedt system

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1a>

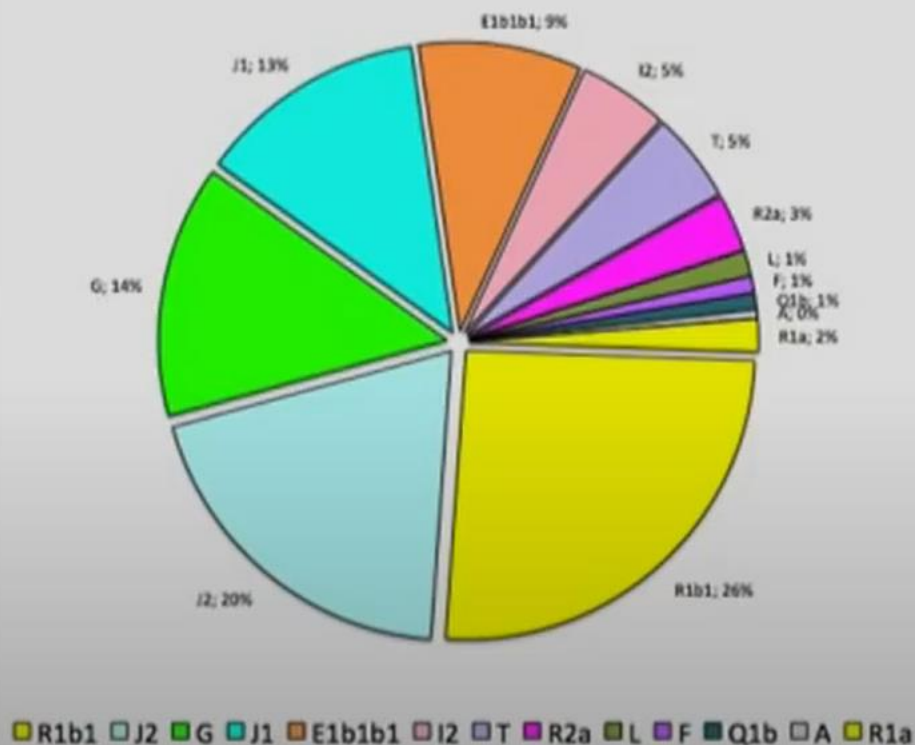


LIBRARY

# Armenians and Kurdish Jews

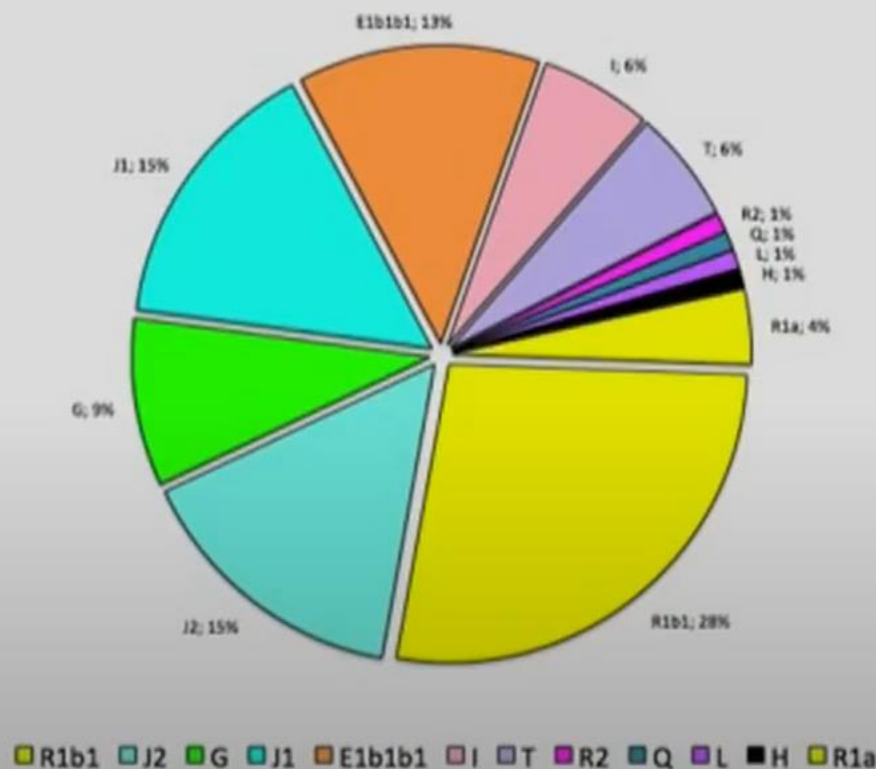
**Armenian DNA Project - Y-DNA Haplogroup Distribution**

5 October 2010 / n = 232  
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**Kurdish Jews - Predicted Y-DNA Haplogroup Distribution**

24 feb 2010 / n = 99





# DNA & the Origins of Peoples: The Armenians







# Industry Under Peter the Great 1689–1725

— Russian border c. 1725

Azov Provinces established by Peter the Great

Area with over 20 inhabitants per square verst (1 verst = 2/3 mile/ c.1km)

Area with between 10–20 inhabitants per square verst

Industry c. 1725

- Iron foundries and smelters
- Iron manufacturing
- Major dockyards
- Copper smelters and workshops
- Copper manufacturing
- Powder works



