

THEY ARE

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WAITING

FOR US

THE PREMEDITATED ACTION OF OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN BY ARMENIAN TROOPS BEGAN MORE THAN 20  
YEARS AGO.

*Fragment of caravanserai, Garghabazar Village. 1684*



*Lalezar Bridge. Aliguluushaghi Village. 1867*

**20** percent of the territory of Azerbaijan is occupied and there are more than a million refugees and internally displaced people. Thousands of civilian children and elders and soldiers protecting their fatherland were killed. All progressive parts of humanity know this, even the part which does not wish to know.

But do they know what has been left behind on the occupied territory? On the primordial land of Azerbaijan, the territory of Nagorno-

Karabagh and adjoining districts, as well as on the lands of Gazakh District, which does not neighbour Nagorno-Karabagh?

There are more than 700 monuments of architecture, archaeology, landscape design, decorative and applied arts and memorials included on the list of state protected monuments. Among them are unique monuments of world importance: the Mausoleum of Gulu Musaoğlu (1314) in Aghdam District, the Monasteries of Ganjasar (1238) and

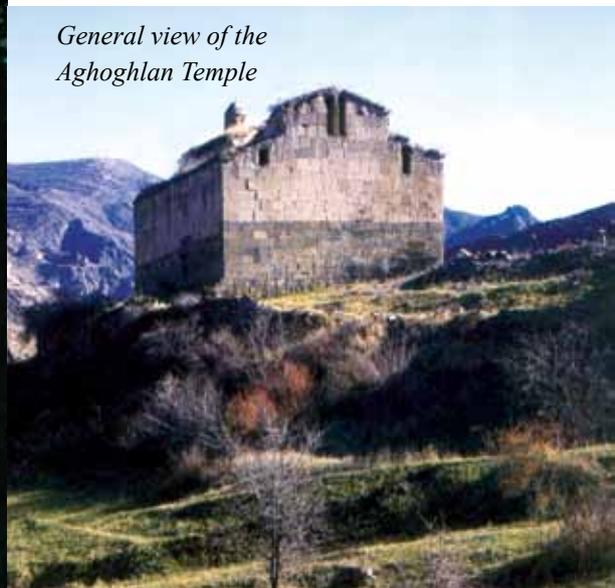
Khudavang (XIII-XVII centuries) in Kalbajar District, two bridges with 11 and 15 spans each (XII-XV centuries) across the Araz River in Jabrail District, the Shusha City monument of town planning, Azikh and Takhlar Caves of the Palaeolithic era in Fizuli District, Uzarliktapa settlement of the Bronze Age in Aghdam District and hundreds of barrows of the Bronze Age in Khojali and Jabrail Districts. There are more than 300 monuments of history and culture of national importance – splendid

*Saatli mosque. 18th century.  
Architect Kerbalayi Sefi Khan*

examples of memorial, religious, palace, civilian and defensive architecture. In Shusha itself, the capital of the Karabagh Khanate, there were more than 200 monuments of history and culture. The unique mosques in Shusha and Aghdam, the Albanian monasteries in Lachin, Aghdara and Khojavand Districts, the fortresses in Askaran and the village of Lev, the Mausoleum of Malik Ajdar in the village of Jijimli in Lachin District, the Palace of Panah khan, the caravanserai in the village of Garghabazar in Fizuli District, medieval bridges and towers, the Albanian temple in the village of Yukhari Askipara in Gazakh District and numerous bridges, mausoleums and many other monuments were left.

What is the fate of these monuments left on the occupied territories faced with terror and aggression directed against the nation, its history, culture and heritage? It is not difficult to answer this question. They are being appropriated by Armenians, plundered and destroyed. They are silently undergoing every torture and suffering like parents waiting quietly for their children. They do not call but are proudly waiting for us.

*General view of the  
Aghoghlan Temple*



*Gutlu Musa Tomb.  
Khachin Turbatli Village. 1314*

