

ARMENIA'S ETHNIC CLEANSING POLICY AGAINST TURKIC-AZERBAIJANI PEOPLE

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IRADA NURIYEVA

Doctor of Political Sciences, professor at the Department of Human Sciences of Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University. (Republic of Azerbaijan)

iradanuri@gmail.com; Orcid id: 0000-0002-5309-0009

Abstract: The article "Armenia's ethnic cleansing policy against Turkic-Azerbaijani people" outlines Armenians' ethnic cleansing against the Turkic-Azerbaijani people in order to realize the dream of "Greater Armenia - from sea to sea". So, Armenians killed hundreds of thousands of Muslims in 1890-1892 in the Ottoman provinces of Zeytun and Sasun, in November 1894 in the cities of Adana, Marash, and Kayseri and surrounding villages, in 1904-1906 in Azerbaijan, and 1 million 600 thousand people in 1915 in Northern Anatolia, a total of 2.5 million Muslims were killed during the violent events of the early 20th century in the Ottoman Empire. If we include the 400,000 Muslims killed by Armenians in Azerbaijan and 10,000 in Georgia, the total number of Muslims killed by Armenians exceeds 3 million. Only 600,000 of the 3 million Turks that lived in the five Ottoman provinces of Trabzon, Erzurum, Erzincan, Van, and Bitlis survived after World War I. Armenian acts of vandalism were full of savage animal instincts. In January 1918, gangs of the Dashnaksutyun Party gathered 1,400 children in the Katranli village of Kars and burned them alive. In March 1918, 200,000 people were murdered in Urmia and nearby areas, and more than 400,000 Azerbaijanis were killed by Armenians in Azerbaijan between 1917 and 1920. Armenians pushed people alive into water wells, burning tandoors, and oil wells, cut the bellies of pregnant women with bayonets, killed children with bayonets, nailed babies to the walls, tied women to their hair, and forced them to walk naked in the streets, raped women, young girls and older women, then gathered them all together in one house and burned them. Armenians hung men upside down, cut them in half with swords like in animal fights, crucified some on wooden beds, then covered them in carpets and rugs, and burned them alive. They hurled Muslim religious figures into the fires of the Koran, Islam's holy book, and burned them. The Armenian acts of vandalism knew no bounds. They severed people's hands and feet and forced them to eat their own flesh under a bayonet.

Key words: Armenian acts of vandalism, genocide, ethnic cleansing, Turkic-Azerbaijani people.

The most serious form of terrorism, state terrorism, changes from covert to open in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Recognizing a terrorist state as an occupying state requires international will and international solidarity. The international community plays a critical role in this issue. State terrorism is not the result of healthy thinking. Armenia is a terrorist state. The fight against state terrorism must be extremely determined and brutal, especially given how dangerous it is for a state, that is a subject of the international law, to engage in such operations using its international powers. Because the security of all humanity makes it necessary (Cəbrayilov, 2005: p. 260).

Defenders of the concept of "Greater Armenia - from sea to sea" use a variety of methods to reach this aim. One of these methods was Armenian ethnic cleansing against the Turkic-Azerbaijani people. Even in 1890-1892, the "Hunchak" Party organized brutal riots in Zeyton and Sasun (Turkiye), killing 65,000 defenseless Turks and Kurds (Mansurov, 1991: p. 101). Unlimited executions and torture were carried out alongside the massacres. Muslim clergies' hands were tied and they were thrown into a flaming bonfire (Преступления армянских террористических и бандитских формирований против человечества (XIX-XXI вв.), 2002: p. 7) of Islamic publications and manuscripts. In November 1894, the organization conducted massacres of civilian Muslims in Adana (Turkiye) and nearby villages (История – эта причина армянского терроризма. Список Л.Микучадзе., 23 октября 2002), Marash (Turkiye) and adjoining villages (Величко, 1990; Mansurov, 1991; Georges de Maleville La Tragedie Armenienne de 1915., 1988). At the same period, the Armenian terrorist organization "Hunchak" terrorized Kayseri (Turkiye) and its adjacent villages (История – эта причина армянского терроризма. Список Л.Микучадзе, 23 октября 2002; Качазнуни, 1990). Hundreds of Azerbaijanis became victims of Armenian massacres in 1904-1906. The ethnic cleansing policy conducted in the Ottoman Empire in 1915 was notable for its scope (ARPISSA, F.276, siy.2, iş 20, v. 18-19; ARDA, f. 894, siy. 10, iş 80, v. 49-56). According to Maleville's estimations, by 1915, the number of civilian Muslim populations of Northern Anatolia murdered by Armenians had risen to 1.6 million (Georges de Maleville La Tragedie Armenienne de 1915., 1988). According to Justin and Carolyn McCarthy's studies, 2.5 million Muslims were killed during the terrible events of the early twentieth century (Маккартли, Дж. и К., 1996; Алиев, 2000). This amount rises dramatically when we consider the 400,000 Muslims massacred by Armenians in Azerbaijan and 10,000 in Georgia. These murders sparked panic among Muslims, forcing Turks and Kurds to leave their homes. Before World War I, three million Turks lived in five Ottoman provinces: Trabzon, Erzurum, Erzincan, Van, and Bitlis. Only 600,000 people survived in these lands after the war (Гулиев, 2000: p. 26). The rest were either killed by Armenians or fled their houses and survived. Armenian acts of vandalism were full of savage animal instincts. The acts of vandalism committed by the Dashnaksutyun Party in the village of Katranli (Kars, Turkiye) in January 1918 confuse the human mind. The Dashnaks gathered about 1,400 children from surrounding villages and burned them alive. Their parents' fate is still unclear (Kirzioğlu, 1970; Azərbaycan Prezidenti İlham Əliyevin Strasburqa səfəri, 2004, 1 may. The Armenian terror covered a wide area, focusing against everyone, particularly the Turkic peoples. According to Seyyed Ahmad Kasravi, who lived at the time, at least 130,000 people were massacred by a Christian army of Armenians and Assyrians in the horrible events that occurred in Urmia in early March (Nəcəfli, 2017: p. 46). Thus, on March 17, 1918, Armenians massacred 10,000 Azerbaijani civilians in Urmia (Iran) within a day ("Зеркало", 17 марта 2001). The clerk of the Iranian state in Urmia Rahmatullah khan Motamidalvuzara reported more detailed information on the number of dead: "... Since the beginning of the First World War, there have been 160,000 deaths only reported and specified in recordings so far, whereas it would have been 200,000 if considering unreported areas" (Nəcəfli, 2017: p. 58). Following Bolshevism's victory in Russia, the Armenians, with his support, began the mass murder and expulsion of Azerbaijanis. By March 1918, Armenian gangs had devastated 198 villages in Erivan Province, including 32 in Erivan Uyezd, 84 in Etchmiadzin Uyezd, 7 in Novo-Bayazet Uyezd, and 75 in Surmalu Uyezd, resulting in the genocide of around 135,000 Azerbaijanis (ARDA, fond 970, siy. 1, iş 1, v. 28-29). On March 15, 1918, 27 people living in the city of Novo-Bayazet (Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı 1918-ci il mart soyqırımı, 2011: p. 17-26), and during the Novruz Holiday, more than 1,000 Azerbaijanis were killed in 9 villages of the Pambak district, 60 in the Arjut village; 12 of them were beheaded;

and 30 infants were ruthlessly killed with bayonets (Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı 1918-ci il mart soyqırımı, 2011: p. 17-26). Armenians unexpectedly attacked and besieged the village of Vartanli, gathered 411 men above the age of 13 in a room, pouring grass and oil from chimneys, and setting them on fire (Qazıyev, 2009: p. 197-198). The Greeks reported to the Transcaucasian Seim about the Armenians' unprecedented acts of vandalism and said: "Armed Armenian refugees withdrawing from the Turkic army wiped out the surrounding Muslim villages, fired everything, and caused unimaginable horror and disaster. ... The "victorious" Armenian army lined up military trophies, namely naked Muslim women along routes where they had crossed with breastfeeding infants placed on the tip of a bayonet. A human's heart must be hard to hear the heart-wrenching groans of women and children who have lost their minds in the hellish torture, and the desperate moans of elderly people... " (Архив Политических Документов Управления Делами Президента Азербайджанской Республики (АПД УДП АР), ф. 276, оп. 8, д. 259, л. 97.). According to the documents of the Extraordinary Investigation Commission, the bodies of 57 Muslim women and girls, their ears and noses cut off and their bellies torn and brutally killed, were discovered under the ground in one of Baku's settlements (Abışov, 2017: p. 8). Armenians pushed people alive into water wells, burning tandoors, and oil wells, cut the bellies of pregnant women with bayonets, killed children with bayonets, nailed babies to the walls, tied women to their hair, and forced them to walk naked in the streets (Qasımlı, 2014: p. 397), raped women, young girls and older women. These acts of vandalism were committed in front of defenseless, barehanded men. Then they gathered everyone in a house and burned them. Armenians hung men upside down, cut them in half with swords like in animal fights, crucified some on wooden beds, then covered them in carpets and rugs, and burned them alive. They hurled Muslim religious figures into the fires of the Koran, Islam's holy book, and burned them. The Armenian acts of vandalism knew no bounds. They severed people's hands and feet and forced them to eat their own flesh under a bayonet (Nuriyeva, 2021: p. 175). The Armenian murderers, with a lack of human feelings, besieged a house near the gates of the Old City that held over 2,000 injured and sick Azerbaijanis, Russians, Lezgins, and Jews. The Armenians poured kerosene inside the home and fired on everyone cowering inside at Amazasp's command. No one could escape the fire, and 2,000 people were burnt to ashes (Mansurov, 1991: pp. 130-131). Approximately 20,000 Azerbaijanis were killed in Baku in a short period of time (ARPIİSSA, F.276, siy.2, iş 20, v. 18-19). The massacre of Azerbaijanis did not stop there. Encouraged by their easy victory, the Armenians, led by Amazasp, moved on to Guba, where they massacred 2,800 (Государственный архив Азербайджанской Республики (ГА АР), ф. 970, оп. 1, ед. хр. 1, л. 51.) civilians. A mass cemetery along the Qudyalchay River in Guba was discovered on April 1, 2007, as proof of the bloody crimes committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in 1918. More than 400 people's bodies were discovered in the cemetery, including more than 50 children, more than 100 women, and older men (Abışov, 2017: p. 25). If we consider that the population of this city at the beginning of the twentieth century was slightly greater than those killed, it is not impossible to think that all of the inhabitants of Guba were killed and shot by Armenians (Nuriyeva, 2021: p. 176).

Azerbaijani civilians were massacred not only in Baku and Guba, but also in Lankaran, Salyan, Kurdamir, Nukha, and Goychay. Armenians massacred around 30,000 Azerbaijanis in Shamakhi and looted all houses (Баберовски, 2010: p. 136). On the eve of the attack on Shamakhi in March-April 1918, Armenian Dashnaks led by Stepan Lalayev murdered 8027 Azerbaijanis in 58 villages, 4190 of whom were men, 2560 women, and 1277 children (Abışov, 2017: p. 6). In the spring of 1918, mass deportations and massacres of Azerbaijanis from Goycha, Etchmiadzin, Vedibasar, Sharur, and other densely inhabited areas continued in the Erivan Governorate. In a

short amount of time, 211 Muslim villages in the Erivan Governorate were burned, the majority of Azerbaijan's population was devastated, and over 80,000 people became refugees (Государственный исторический архив Азербайджанской Республики (ГИА АР), ф. 524, оп. 8, д. 5, л. 27.). On December 5, 1918, massacres against the Muslim population in the villages surrounding Nakhchivan began. Armenians murdered 688 people in the village of Almali, located 40 kilometers north of Nakhchivan, and 516 people in Agus, 12 kilometers northwest of Almali. Following the selection of young women, the gathering and murder of 2,000 people, 40 women and newborns were also gathered and burned in a separate room (Nazim Mustafa, 2017: p. 54). 1918 went down in history as a bloody year in Azerbaijan. The so-called Armenian Revolutionary Federation and the "Dashnaktsutyun" Party, commanded by S. Shaumyan, carried out genocide in Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, and Nukha (Sheki). As it can be seen from the above, Armenians entered Muslim homes, wounded their children with bayonets, and threw them into burning houses (Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti. 1918-1920, 1998: p. 70). The true nature of the facts of the genocide of Azerbaijanis, which were previously falsified, was first disclosed in the National Leader Heydar Aliyev's Decree dated March 26, 1998, "On the Genocide of Azerbaijanis," which first conveyed the fact of this genocide to the entire world in 1918 (Указ Г.Алиева "о геноциде азербайджанцев" от 26 марта 1998 г.). One of history's unseen pages is the fact of genocide against the Azerbaijani people, which has occurred numerous times and has gotten no serious political or judicial assessment for a long time.

In 1918, the Armenian occupiers took a number of large-scale bloody actions against the Azerbaijanis, inspired by dreams of establishing "Greater Armenia." Armenian acts of vandalism that began in Baku spread throughout Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani villages in present Armenia. Hundreds of settlements were destroyed and wiped out, and thousands of Azerbaijanis were ruthlessly murdered. P.Cox, the British representative, reported in a telegram on the policy of ethnic cleansing carried out by Armenians against Azerbaijanis, written from Tehran on October 30, 1918, that 180 Azerbaijani villages in the South Caucasus were devastated and Azerbaijanis were brutally massacred in March of this year. All of this was confirmed by the document titled "The Dashnaktsutyun Party's Counter-Revolutionary Role": ... During the Dashnaktsutyun party's 30-month leadership in Armenia (May 1918 - November 1920), 60 percent of the Azerbaijani population was wiped off the face of the earth... " (Qasımlı, 2015: p. 70). Armenian artillery shelled Muslim villages south of Yerevan in late June 1920, murdering 4,000 Azerbaijanis, including women and children, by dumping them into the Araz River (Nazim Mustafa, 2017: p. 117). Armenian bandits completely demolished and burned 48 villages in Zangibasar, killing almost 400 children, 150 elderly women and men, setting 100 sick people on fire and burning them alive, 816 refugees drowned while crossing the Araz River, and 160 people survived and went to Iran. Armenians burned down 74 villages in Daralayaz, 76 villages in Sharur and Shahtakhti regions; 810 sick people were killed in Sharur on their beds; 144 women were captured; 150 old men and women were murdered; and 72 people were shot dead. In Shahtakhti, 35 children, 22 elderly people, and 8 sick people were murdered, while three women were captured (Musayev, 1998: p. 281). Afterwards, one of the "heroes" of the "invincible gang," Andranik, who was infamous for his acts of vandalism against Turkic peoples, confessed: "I murdered and demolished Basarkechar (this region was then part of Azerbaijan's territory, but is now part of Armenia) Tatar residents (Azerbaijanis) without any option. Sometimes I felt sorry for the bullets. Filling the wells with survivors and throwing big stones at them to drown them once and for all is the most effective way to kill these bitches. So, I did it: I tossed all the men, women, and children into the well, filled it with water, and drowned them" (Лалаян, 1936). But, let us not forget, he (Andranik) made a

"necklace" out of children's eyes that were put out... (Преступления армянских террористических и бандитских формирований против человечества (XIX-XXI вв.), 2002: p. 3). More than 400,000 Azerbaijanis were murdered by Armenians in Azerbaijan only between 1917 and 1920. If we consider the number of Azerbaijanis at the time, (2353.7 survived in 1917; and 1952.2 survived in 1920) (Azərbaycan Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi: Demografik göstəricilər: Azərbaycan əhalisi. Arıvləşdirilib 2012-06-26) the picture was terrible. By concealing the adventures of territorial claims, the organizers of these terrorist attacks established a negative image of Azerbaijanis by preventing the disclosure of the essence of the events and relevant political and legal assessment. The genocide committed against Azerbaijanis was conducted with special savagery in Baku, Shamakhi, Kuba Uyezd, Karabakh, Zangazur, Nakhchivan, Lankaran, and other regions of Azerbaijan. A large number of citizens were murdered, villages were burned, and national cultural monuments were destroyed and ruined (Государственный архив Азербайджанской Республики (ГА АР), ф. 970, оп. 1, ед. хр. 166, л. 8.). In commemoration of these atrocities, March 31 was declared the Day of Genocide of Azerbaijanis by Heydar Aliyev's Decree dated March 26, 1998 (Указ Г.Алиева “о геноциде азербайджанцев” от 26 марта 1998 г.).

Under the name of "Hay-Dat," Armenians continued to defend the Armenian issue. They accused the state and military leaders of Turkiye of the so-called "Armenian genocide" and sentenced them to death in absentia. On March 15, 1921, in Berlin, Soghomon Tehlirian, an Armenian terrorist who referred to himself as a "people's avenger," assassinated former Turkic Interior Minister Talaat Pasha. Surprisingly, Tehlirian was acquitted by a court that ignored the assassination. Encouraged by such injustice and impunity, Armenian terrorists Petros Ter Poghosyan, Artashes Gevorgyan and Stepan Dzaghigian assassinated Turkic statesman Djemal Pasha on July 25, 1922 in Tbilisi (Georgia) (Newspaper. ECHO/internet edition). This incomplete list of atrocities committed by Armenian terrorists who went unpunished for their crimes against the Turkic-Azerbaijani population in order to achieve the dream of a "Greater Armenia - from sea to sea" continues to this day. This incomplete list of acts of vandalism committed by Armenian terrorists continues to this day (Nuriyeva, 2021: p. 201).

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ИРАДА НУРИЕВА

Доктор политических наук, профессор кафедры «Гуманитарных наук»
Азербайджанского Государственного Университета Нефти и Промышленности
E-mail: iradanuri@gmail.com; Orcid id: 0000-0002-5309-0009

Резюме

Ключевые слова: армянские зверства, геноцид, этническая чистка, турецко-азербайджанское население.

В статье «Армянская политика этнической чистки против турецко-азербайджанского населения» комментируется этническая чистка, совершенная армянами против турецко-азербайджанского населения с целью осуществления мечты «Великая Армения – от моря до моря». Так, армянами в 1890-1892 годах в османских провинциях Зейтун и Сасун, в ноябре 1894 года в городах Адана, Мараш и Кайсери и окрестных селах сотнями тысяч, в 1904-1906 годах в Азербайджане - сотнями, в 1915 году в Северной Анатолии 1 миллион 600 тысяч человек, в начале XX века всего 2,5 миллиона мусульман были убиты во время кровавых событий в Османской империи. Если прибавить к этому количество мусульман, убитых армянами в Азербайджане в 400 тысяч и в Грузии в 10 тысяч, то эта цифра превышает 3 миллиона. После Первой мировой войны из 3 миллионов турок, проживающих в пяти османских провинциях — Трабзоне, Эрзуруме, Эрзинджане, Ване и Битлисе — осталось всего 600 000 человек. Зверства армян были полны звериного инстинкта. В январе 1918 года банды партии «Дашнакцутюн» собрали 1400 детей в селе Катранлы в Карсе и сожгли их заживо. В марте 1918 года в Урмии и прилегающих районах было убито 200 тысяч человек, а в 1917-1920 годах в Азербайджане армянами было убито более 400 тысяч азербайджанцев. Армяне бросали людей живыми в колодцы, в горящие тандыры и нефтяные скважины, штыками протыкали животы беременных женщин, убивали детей штыками, младенцев прибивали гвоздями к стенам, привязывали женщин друг к другу за волосы и заставили ходить голыми по улицам, а потом собрали всех в один дом и сожгли. Армяне вешали мужчин вниз головой и, как в зверином бою, разрезали их пополам мечами, некоторых распинали на деревянных кроватях, а затем заворачивали в ковры и коврики и сжигали заживо. Они бросили мусульманских священнослужителей в пламя Корана, священной книги Ислама. Зверствам армян не было предела. Людям отрезали руки и ноги и под штыком заставляли есть собственную плоть.