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### **MILITARY-PHYSICAL TRAINING SYSTEM BEFORE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD OF AZERBAIJAN**

*The information about the preparation of the first labor tools since ancient times and about the dwellings of the primary people are given in this article. There were given proof and evidences of the fact that Azerbaijan was one of the most ancient whereabouts of the human being. For investigation of this period the investigations held in separate regions by a special expedition at the Institute of History of Academy of Sciences of our republic have been analyzed. There was given an information on finding of different equipment, as well as tools made from bronze like pot, axes for fighting, flat axe adze, leaf-shaped daggers, bayonet shaped lances, arrow ends of different shape, belt bands skin belt tied to skin belt, star and circle shaped buttons.*

**Key words:** *Military-patriotic training, physical training, technical kinds of sport, sports facilities, technical sport clubs, stone tools, paleolithin, mesolith, neolith, bow, and arrow.*

**The urgency of the problem.** The first steps of the man in the field of labor have been made since preparation of stone tools. Since ancient times the scientists have been debating on the issue of primary labor tools' making and about where and how were primary human being's dwellings. A suitable natural condition for generation of primary human being had been created in Azerbaijan as well. It was already proved that Azerbaijan is one of the oldest whereabouts of the human being. For investigation of this period there was organized a special expedition at the Institute of History of Academy of Sciences of our republic. Expedition visited separate regions and looked for the most ancient human camps. The first camp was discovered in the region of Gazakh.

**The extent of investigation of the problem.** In one of the people's legend it was said that there was a big endless cave in Karabakh. As to the legend the cock left in that cave had come out in Iran. The scientists have got interested in the cave called Azikh Cave and have gone there. The cave was located on the top of a huge mountain at a distance of 16 km from Fizuli city. The way to the cave passed through cliffs. It was very difficult to climb there. That was why it was necessary to move carefully. The scientists went to cave by the help of a guide. Goats were grazing near the cave and having seen the people, rushed into the cave. Everybody standing near the cave was looking inside. Nobody dared to go inside. They were afraid of bear, tiger, snake, wolf that might be inside the cave. After a bit of consideration two of them at last decided to enter the cave.

Both of them were tied with the rope not to get lost. The rope's end was fastened to the tree opposite the cave. It was getting dark, but the entered ones had not come out yet. Their friends started to get worried. Nobody knew what happened inside the cave. They started to pull the rope. At last, the entered ones came out of the cave.

**The purpose and methodology of the study.** Every single one unanimously asked what happened inside the cave and what they saw there. It was appeared that inside the cave they saw many salons, female statues, rough, rude, as well as gigantolit huge labor tools made of river gravel. There were also hand choppers, rough borers, awls, curry-combs shaved from stone. The first salon was full of soil. It meant that there lived ancient people. But it was to be proved. For this purpose the archaeological excavation started soon. One of the scientists participated in excavation was astonished with the fact of finding of labor tools of mustier (90 thousand years before) and ashel (250 thousand years before) periods. This incident started in 1960.

**Main part.** More than 45 kinds of bone remainders belonging to the different animals have been found in Azikh. The life had been continuous in Azikh for a long time (from bottom Paleolithic up to mid Paleolithic), i.e. approximately up to 40 thousand years. Ancestors-azinkhantrops of modern people have leaved from generation to generation in 6 huge "salons" of the cave. Inhabitants of Guruchay valley and azinkhantrops primarily prepared very rough, simple tools from local river gravels, but later they improved those tools. This improvement had been clearly followed in 10 civilized layers of Azikh and the existence of the relationship of the changes occurred in technique of preparation and forms of stone tools.

Azikhantrops that lived in the cave seven hundred thousand years before and could get and preserve the fire which was one of the most important discoveries in the history of mankind and could construct refuge-homes. Fire and hearth played an important role in physical perfection of the human being, change to sedentary life, formation of primitive society and in other agricultural and daily life of the human being and they always considered it to be sacred and still were considering. Physical and intellectual perfection of Azikh people was much closer to modern people rather than that of its far ancestors. By preparing stone tools and making fire they could influence the nature and increase the creative activity of their brains. It was considered that improving the labor tools, Azikh people could go far away the cave.

Stone tools belonging to low Paleolithic period have been found in Aveydag and Damcili caves (Gazakh region) in the territory of Azerbaijan. Ancient Paleolithic monuments of open type have been observed in the second Shikhli village of Gazakh region. There were monuments of ashel period (Qayali, Acidere, Shishqusey and others) among them. Dwellings, located on the left coast of middle running of the river Kur, north-east from Aggyol, called Qaraduz, Karabakh, Sariburun having approximately 400-300 thousand years history by the middle of ashel period have been registered. In one of the dwellings there was observed a workshop preparing stone tools [2].

Both in cave camps – Damcili and Dashsalahli, main layers of Azikh cave, Zar cave (Kelbejer region), layer bottom of Qazma cave (Nakhchivan, Sharur region), Buzeyir cave (Lerik), in the territory of Southern Azerbaijan (Bisutun, Tamtama and other camps), and in the dwellings of open type (Qedirdere, Chakhmaqli, Marali in Gazakh region), there were found different tools – keen knives, curry-combs, boards belonging to mustier culture. At that time, except stone, volcano glass-obsidian (camel's eye) was used as a raw material in manufacturing of the tools.

All these camps demonstrated the location of primary people in a large territory of Azerbaijan in the middle Paleolithic period.

During early and middle periods of Paleolithic in the territory of Azerbaijan the people lived in small groups in an ancient form of the society based on the collective labor. Their main entertainment consisted of hunting, as well as gathering berries, fruits and carrot. Azikhanthropes were hunting cave bears, deer, huge deer, rhinoceros, horses, bison and other wild animals.

Probably, during Paleolithic period in Azerbaijan was formed a tribal system.

Further stage of the ancient history of mankind, upper Paleolithic period in Azerbaijan was represented by the materials of Taglar, Damcili, Zar caves and Yataq place (Gazakh region). During this period the labor tools were made by completion method relatively, most of the tools used to be prepared from longish cultrate boards. In Taglar, Damcili and Zar caves there were found cultrate boards made from flint, basalt, obsidian and dolomite, as well as different curry-combs, lances, awls, cutters, microlithic boards.

The people of upper Paleolithic in the territory of Azerbaijan (from 35-3 millennium up to 12-10 millennium) lived in caves. Their shelters were located near river valleys, in suitable places for hunting. During findings, in upper layers of Taglar and Damcili caves there were found the bones of Caucasus deer, mountain goats, gazelles and other wild animals. A big group of hunters consisting of men were engaged in hunting. They were making labor tools and weapons.

At the beginning of X millennium B. C. in Azerbaijan Stone Age came to an end and Middle Stone Age – Mesolithic started. Mesolithic is the period when bow and arrow appeared. Bow was one of the first mechanisms invented by a man. F. Engels wrote: "Bow and arrow were already very complicated weapons; long term experience and well-developed mental ability were required for this invents and it meant that it was necessary to master some other inventions" [3].

Bow and arrow contributed to pass gradually from agriculture that adopts ready products of the nature to producing agriculture. During Mesolithic period there appeared small stone tools – microliths, developed technique of making small parts of the tools, prepared mounting tools. During excavation made in Qobustan with rare collection of ancient rock tracteries there were found different small tools in numerous quantities made from flint. An important progress was made in the field of dwellings during Mesolithic period. Till the latest period of time in Qobustan were registered more than 20 dwellings located under the rocks and mainly, they were dwellings of the local people engaged in fishing. Mesolithic culture of Qobustan was created by the people engaged in hunting, fishing and gathering. The remainders of Mesolithic in Azerbaijan are known from Damcili cave as well. Small boards, wide long boards, small arrow ends, pencil-shaped nuclear very typical for Mesolithic and even serment-form tools have been found there. There appeared an opportunity for individual hunting in Mesolithic. Stone ended long-range guns have been invented. It was defined that the endings or cutting parts of a great deal of arrows found during excavation in Qobustan referring to that period of time have been made of stone splinters. No doubt that these arrows used to be shot by bows. It was interesting that almost all the pictures on Qobustan rocks described the hunting with arrows and bows. The application of arrows and bows in making of the tools for hunting, especially for making the first carpenter's tools like adze, smoothing plane and borer made from stone gave a chance to the people to make sledges, boats, rows. And it helped them in moving to the neighborhood spaces.

In Damcili cave and in other camps there were found mountain goats, wild sheep, pigs and other animal bones referring to that period. Mesolithic lasted till VIII millennium B. C. and later was replaced by Neolith – New Stone Age (VIII-VI millennium B. C.).

Neolith monuments in the territory of Azerbaijan were observed in Damcili Cave, in Qobustan, near Nakhichevan, Kultepe, at Gillikdag near Gandja, in Gandjachay valley (Khanlar region). The remaining of ancient flint mines was found in Gillikdag. There were a lot of stone axes among them. Besides, there were found boards from flint and others. Stone tools were prepared in all neolith and Mesolithic camps of Qobustan, especially in Ovchular den, Kenize, Anna dens. In Khanlar region, in neolith layers there were found a number

of nuclear made from flint, knives, boards, curry-combs, obsidian boards, stone hammers. In Qobustan the people of neolith period used stone hammers, knives, curry-combs with endings, keen borers, axes, chisel, pencil-shaped nuclear etc. During neolith period for the first time in the history people began to learn grind the stones. And as a result it caused the beauty of the labor tools and weapons and their sharpness. From time to time they used to sharpen the cutting parts of the weapons made from the stone and sometimes even used to grind completely the tool and the weapon. Grinding gave us the opportunity to use nowadays well-known nephritis, serpentine, slate and others. Along with grinding there was discovered the methods of sawing and cutting. The people started to learn cutting the stones of softer sort by sand and string, sand and bone. To make a hole in the stone have been learnt during neolith period. The specimens of maces with such holes were observed in the bottom layers of Kultepe, in Chalagantepe of Agdam region, in Qargalar hills. Mace found in Qargalar hill was made of camel-eye stone drilled with difficult [4].

Transition period from mother generation to father generation started. At the beginning of neolith period, i.e. during VIII millennium B.C. neolith people have drawn silhouettes, especially female and male descriptions on Qobustan rocks. Bigness of women's bosoms and their slimness and strong legs of the men especially stroke eyes in the drawings. The pictures of the wild oxen were drawn in natural size as well. There is a description of an ox with a rope on its neck in one of the stones. There are descriptions of oxen and of armed hunters in groups, of boats with star in rostrum in Qobustan.

The next stage of development in the history of mankind – eneolith (copper-stone) – transition from stone to metal in the territory of Azerbaijan didn't last longer than the previous periods (second half of VI millennium B.C. – IV millenniums). During the period when people used stone tools and were looking for the firm stone types they encountered copper parts and it was the first time they got to know metal. There were copper mines in Azerbaijan, in the territory of present Gedebej and Dashkesen regions, as well as in Nagorno-Karabakh. Perhaps, our ancestors for the first time got to know copper here.

There were found metal products – knives, awls, needles, diamond-shaped arrow ends, beads in archeological monuments of this period. All these products were made from copper by forging method.

The appearance of bronze played an important role in the history of Azerbaijan. For the first time a human being became to master melting of the bronze by adding tin in III-II millennium B.C. (at the beginning of Bronze Age). In Azerbaijan in the dwellings of Bronze Age there were found the remaining of stoves for copper melting, clay casts, clay endings used for stoves with special bellows (Gultepe, Babadervish, Qarakopektere, Misharchay). They used to make labor tools for agricultural works and weapons. The population could master all the stages of metallurgy starting from mining of copper ore adding arsenic, tin to the content up to preparing the most different labor tools, weapons and adornment [5].

Early Bronze Age of Azerbaijan was characterized by Kur-Araz culture. Besides the copper things belonging to the monuments of Araz culture, there were found bronze labor tools, weapons and adornments (bronze axes, sickles, knives, awls, lance endings, pins).

Excavation carried out in Xachmaz region on the bank of Agchay on the bottom layer of 5 metered monuments called Sengertepe in order to study the territory of Kur-Araz culture, especially its aspects that linked it with Northern Caucasus was of great scientific importance.

Big round houses built from air-brick were discovered there and different earthenware, wheel models, mortar and pestles, hoe endings, stone axes, lances and arrow endings, maces were found there.

In Alikomek hill in eolith dwellings the finding of the grave of the tribe nobleman representative, most probably of tribe leader had proved property inequality during Middle Bronze Age in Azerbaijan. Different equipment, as well as various products made from bronze like pot, axes for fighting, flat axe adze, leaf-shaped daggers, bayonet shaped lances, arrow ends of different shape, as well as belt bands skin belt tied to skin belt, star and circle shaped buttons have been found there. There were discovered axe drilled with round borer expressing the emblem of the government, flint and gentle arrow endings made of obsidian.

**Conclusion.** Although iron items in household for the first time have been observed at the end of II millennium B.C., Iron Age in Azerbaijan started at the first half of I millennium B.C. During this period the production of the weapons significantly increased, daggers and lances became more different, sword, fork and weapons like axes appeared. Preparation of the weapons by the method of casting became to be applied widely. This method created an opportunity for mass production. Handles of the most swords and daggers began to be made of metal. The weapons of Talish-Mugan culture referring mostly to Iron Age had typical character. The handles of the swords here had a special shape, they were long and keen. The handles of the daggers had cut design. Winged arrow endings were characteristic weapons of Last Bronze Age and First Iron Age. It was impossible to extract such endings from the body of the person without surgery.

Along with the attack guns, defense accessories like armor, helmet, shield and others have been significantly improved.

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**Кулієв Д. К., Джихад Г. М. Система військово-фізичної підготовки в школі до набуття незалежності Азербайджану.**

*У даній статті розглянута проблема підготовки перших зрядь праці з найдавніших часів, а також інформація про оселі первинних людей. Наведено докази і свідчення того, що Азербайджан був одним з найдавніших місцезнаходжень людини. Для розгляду цього періоду були проаналізовані дослідження, проведені в окремих регіонах спеціальної експедиції Інституту історії Національної Академії Наук Азербайджану. Досліджено інформацію про знаходження різних предметів, таких, як горщик, сокири для бою, листоподібні кинджали, багнет форми булави, стріли з наконечниками різної форми, стрічкові смуги біля пояса зі шкіри, прив'язані до шкіряного ремня зірка і коло у формі гудзика, а також інструменти, виготовлені з бронзи.*

**Ключові слова:** військово-патріотичне виховання, фізичне виховання, технічні види спорту, спортивні споруди, технічні спортивні клуби, кам'яні знаряддя, палеолітін, мезоліт, неоліт, цибуля, стріла.

**Кулиев Д. К., Джихад Г. М. Система военно-физической подготовки в школе до приобретения независимости Азербайджана.**

*В данной статье рассмотрена проблема подготовки первых орудий труда с древнейших времен, а также информация о жилищах первичных людей. Приведены доказательства и свидетельства того, что Азербайджан был одним из древнейших местонахождений человека. Для рассмотрения этого периода были проанализированы исследования, проведенные в отдельных регионах специальной экспедиции Института истории Национальной Академии Наук Азербайджана. Исследована информация о нахождении различных предметов, таких, как горшок, топоры для боя, листовидные кинжалы, штык формы булавы, стрелы с наконечниками разной формы, ленточные полосы у пояса из кожи, привязанные к кожаному ремню звезда и круг в форме пуговицы, а также инструменты, изготовленных из бронзы.*

**Ключевые слова:** военно-патриотическое воспитание, физическое воспитание, технические виды спорта, спортивные сооружения, технические спортивные клубы, каменные орудия, палеолитин, мезолит, неолит, лук, стрела.