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Information about the early Futuhat period in Azerbaijan in the work «Miratuz-zaman»

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Abstract. In the middle of the 7th century, the historical north-south lands of Azerbaijan were attacked by the Arabs-Caliphate troops. Islam began to spread among the population of Azerbaijan. According to information from different sources, armed Arabs who came to Azerbaijan and conquered these places "by force".

Keywords: *Azerbaijan, Caliphate, conquest, Battle of Nihavand.*

The work "Mirat -al -zaman fi tavarikh-ayan" ("Mirror of time in the history of the notables") by Sibt ibn al-Jawzi Kizoghlu (1186-1257), one of the medieval Arabic-language authors, is a very valuable source for studying the history of Azerbaijan in the 7th-13th centuries (from the early Futuhat era, the Seljuk Empire, including the historical process that arose after the arrival of the Seljuks to Azerbaijan). The chronicle contains selected and translated information about the capture of Azerbaijan by the troops of the Caliphate and the domestic and foreign policies pursued there. Thus, the capture of Azerbaijan by the troops of the caliphate, according to one report, in 18 (639) under the leadership of Huzafa ibn al-Yaman, sent by Caliph Omar, according to the peace treaty, after several days of "fierce fighting", according to another report, Mughira Ibn Shuba claims that for the first time it was occupied in 20 (640-641), and the second time in 22 (642-643).

In Volume V (p.11-32/633-654) of the 23 volumes of Ibn al-Jawzi's "Miratuz-zaman", which have survived to our time, the following is written from the information related to the period of early conquests: "Umar ibn Khattab's conversation with Abbas is reported as follows; "There is a possibility to conquer Iraq and from there to al-Ahwaz, and they made a deal.

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Omar Musa al-Ashari was sent to them. Omar ibn al-Husayn succeeded in Basra and conquered it." Ten thousand and four dirhams were taken for this. Then he went to the soldiers in Sabur, As-Sus, Jurjan, Azerbaijan and Tabaristan. It is said that the name of the place was simply Jurjan because it was built by Jurjan ibn Lahiz ibn Sam ibn Nuh and it was conquered in 22nd year. Abu-l Hasan al-Madaini says that Jurjan was conquered in the 30th year during the reign of Caliph Osman. However, Azerbaijan was conquered peacefully with the help of Utba ibn Fargad. When talking about the events of 21 Hijri, Sibt ibn al-Jawzi, who wrote information about the battle of Nihavand, notes that "Here Umar Osman ibn abi al-As al-Saqafi (Mughira ibn Shuba al-Saqafi?) was sent to Arminiyya with the army, and Safwan ibn al-Muattal al-Sulami was martyred there. It is said that the battle of Nihavand really took place in this year (p. 21/641-642) and we remember it.

The study, based on translations from the 5th volume of *Miratuz-zaman*, is a source for the study of the parts of the history of Azerbaijan related to the period of the Arab caliphate. The information written in the chronicle about the early Futuhat period often coincides with what is written in other sources. In addition to finding information about the historical territory of Azerbaijan, cities, customs, etc., the name Azerbaijan is used as it is, the territory called Arminiyya is the historical land of Azerbaijan, and the Armen people are one of the peoples living in the territory of Azerbaijan.