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Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci zpracovala samostatně pod vedením
Mgr. Andrei Hoffmannové, Ph.D. a použila jen prameny uvedené v seznamu literatur.
Souhlasím, aby tato práce byla uložena na Univerzitě Palackého v Olomouci v knihovně
Pedagogické fakulty a zpřístupněna ke studijním účelům.

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Podpis

Poděkování

Zde bych ráda poděkovala vedoucímu práce. Mgr. Andrei Hoffmannové, Ph.D. za odborné vedení, a cenné rady při psaní této práce. A můj dík patří taky všem, kteří mě podporovali po celou dobu studia.

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Intoduction

The aim of my bachelor thesis is to compare and state the differences between the culture of Azerbaijan and the United Kingdom. The history of relations between Azerbaijan and the UK dates back to the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, when Azerbaijan was a part of the Tsarist Russia.

Azerbaijan or officially Azerbaijan Republic (Azərbaycan Respublikası), is a country located in Southwest Asia with an area of 86,600 km² (area 111. state of the World). It is a country which is still a big unknown for the Czech Republic. It is a pity because Azerbaijan is not only a country with a vast mineral wealth, but it can boast with beautiful architecture and rich history with the touch of the Orient.

Great Britain recognized the independence of Azerbaijan on December 31, 1991. Agreement on diplomatic relations between Azerbaijan and Great Britain was signed on March 11, in 1992. Embassy of Great Britain in Azerbaijan began its activity in the September of 1992.

This work is processed theoretically based on the comparison and analysis of scientific literature, documents, articles and Internet resources.

The reason why I have chosen this topic is because the culture of the UK and especially Azerbaijan is very close to me. As my origin is Azeri and I have family in Azerbaijan, this was the most inspiring for me. I have decided to compare this culture to British one because I study English and Britain is one of the English speaking countries. I have also spent some time in Britain and got to know the place, its people and culture. I used some of my own knowledge and experience but the information I had was limited, so I had to do some theoretical research. I have broadened my knowledge of the history and the present situation of both countries.

1. History

1.1 EARLY TIMES OF AZERBAIJAN

The culture of Azerbaijan has ancient historical roots and is characterized by the richness and diversity of valuable national traditions. At various stages of the history of civilization, had this culture relation not only with the cultures of neighbouring nations, but also actively participated in the cultural integration of geographically distant countries and people. Nations from all the regions of the world showed sustained interest in Azerbaijani history, art, rituals and customs. Foreigners have always been interested in literature, music , everyday life and national cuisine of Azerbaijani people. The unrelenting interest led to an approximation, mutual penetration and integration of cultures, cultural exchanges between the Azerbaijani nation and other nations. European nations, who were in all historical periods always in the vanguard of cultural development, always respected the Azerbaijani culture and always seemed interested in cultural exchange with this ancient and peculiar country. Although the history of diplomatic Azerbaijan had always established cultural relations of foreign countries paramount importance, still forming and establishing cultural dialogue had a significant impact on the dynamics of the ongoing cultural and historical processes.

Azerbaijan also showed an interest in European culture, especially as European nations in all historical periods have played a key role in the geopolitical, economic and cultural processes taking place in the world. The geopolitical nature of Europe is conditional on its territory, boundaries and trends of European powers to expand far beyond its borders. Europe covers the territory of the Roman Empire. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain are the major European countries. History of Azerbaijan's international contacts with the people of these countries are rich in unique processes and events.

In Azerbaijan cultural contacts with the leading Western European countries such as Germany, France and Great Britain, mutual relations in the field of literature and art had particular importance. The 20th century triggers a truly fruitful period of contacts in science

and education. Scientific enlightened, economic contacts with the scientific circles of Western Europe are developing, they are on the rise and introducing a specific personality to the overall picture of intercultural relations.

1.2 EARLY TIMES OF UK

Great Britain is one of the leading powers of the continent, interested in a leading position in the hierarchy of European states. The history of establishment of statehood, the United Kingdom, its experience in the field of socio-political organization of social relations, military and political influence on the world order, colonizing history results into this powerful state. Great Britain is considered to be one of the sample countries, both on the continent and in the world. That is thanks to the high civilization of people who settled in the British Isles, thanks to a highly developed culture and social stability of the structure.

1.3 THE BEGINNING OF MUTUAL RELATIONS OF AZ AND THE UK

The history of the building of mutual cultural contacts Azerbaijan and Great Britain dates from medieval times and is closely associated with establishing interstate diplomatic relations. It's the time of forming the English bourgeoisie, which sought to establish political, economic, cultural and allied relations with other states. In this period between England and Azerbaijan State of Sefid diplomatic relations were built and official documents were signed. It is the impetus for the subsequent development of interstate relations and cultural exchange. The diplomatic certificate of Queen Elizabeth Tudor (1558 - 1603) of 25 April 1561 for sefevid ruler Shah Tachmasibovi contained a plea " that ... Anthony Jenkinson was issued open tabs and accompanying documents , on the basis and with the help he was allowed, legally permitted to travel freely , to move , to travel and make stops according to his own will, together with his entourage , servants, carriages, chef and any other things .. " in all the territories ruled by the Shah Tachmasib " .. to return there when he or they will be considered necessary . " "If there are such rights, noble hospitality and good general human services," wrote the Queen of England , "could be linked with good will , quite firmly supported and respected among us , our states , and our subjects , we hope also that Almighty God will help

us , that from this humble beginning will arose great consequences for the honor and pride to us and to the great benefit of our people » [3, 90].

Anthony Jenkinson , an English traveler , businessman and diplomat , delivers sefevid Shah Tachmasibovi " list" from the British Government :

"List of Her Majesty's great Sufimu Persian , sent to Mr. Anthony Jenkinson . Elizabeth Grace of God Queen of England , France and Ireland, the most powerful and invincible monarch , great Sufim , the ruler of the Persians, Midians , Partjans , Harkins , Karamans , Margus , nations, according to one or other side of the river Tigris , and all the nations and territories of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf , sends greetings and wishes of happiness and prosperity. Thanks to the mercy of God Almighty , if some nations are separated from each other not only by incalculable distances and the expanse of the seas , through all these nations they can easily communicate with each other through letters to his deliberate thought and consideration , to render services , resulting the general human feeling and to share the results of mutual understanding. Therefore, our faithful and beloved servant , Anthony Jenkinson, who was entrusted our deeds, empowered by our will , condescension and grace to leave our kingdom and , if God allows, can travel to the very Persia and other countries that are under your government. I sincerely wish all our condescension to contribute to the success of his plan , which deserves praise, mainly because his achievements are based only on honest intention to begin trading in goods with your subjects and foreigners doing business on your territory.

As a result, we found it useful to write to your Majesty and ask you to have deigned to give to our request, our servant , Anthony Jenkinson, open tabs and accompanying documents , on the basis and with the help of which would allow a legally permitted to travel freely , move to wander and make stops according to his own will, together with his entourage , servants, carriages, chef and all the other things , for all your kingdoms holding, territories under your Government and fields and return from there until he or they shall be consider necessary. If such rights noble hospitality and good general human services could be linked with good will , quite firmly supported and respected

among us , our countries and our subjects, we also hope that Almighty God will help us to make this modest beginning arose great consequences for honour and pride to us and to the great benefit of our people. Then firmly established that neither territory nor the sea, nor the heavens to divide us, they cannot prevent solid ties which bind us with divine intentions , human feelings and mutual condescension . May the Lord give your Majesty a long happiness on earth and eternal in the heaven. Written in England, in our famous city of London, the 25th of April in the year since the creation of the world 5523rd, the LORD, the God of our Lord Jesus Christ in 1561. , in the third of our government. " [2 , 194] .

1.4 ORIENTALISTS INTERESTED IN AZERI CULTURE

Expansion of trade in silk and woollen fabrics, established trade and economic relations caused a recovery in business travel . But in addition to merchants accompanying column with cargo, also travellers began to arrive in Azerbaijan, scientists - orientalists and chroniclers, who in return should benefit the development of intercultural relations. English traveller Anthony Jenkinson, who in medieval times ventured into Azerbaijan, brought a letter of the English Queen to Sefevid government. He described their findings in the notes of the journey. The data on Azerbaijan aroused great cultural and historical interest. He writes:

" On November 20th , I was ordered to visit Sufi, also called the Sahu Tachmasibovi . Around three o'clock in the afternoon I went to court. When I got down from his horse at the gate of the palace , before my feet touched the ground , he was pulling under them Sufi pair of shoes , called in Persian " bashmaky " (basmackes) . He wears them when getting up at night to pray (that's a habit) . Without this footwear I would not be allowed to tread on the holy ground , as a Christian , or as they say "Gower" , infidel and unclean . At the gate of the palace were things that I had brought as a gift to His Majesty. None of my fellow travellers were not allowed to enter the palace, except me and my translator. When I appeared before his Majesty, I greeted him as I thought it was appropriate and I handed him the instrument of Her Majesty's along with my gifts. After my greeting speech he asked me for what purpose I arrived. I replied that I was from the famous city of London in England kingdom sent by the Queen Elisabeth , Queen of England to lead negotiations on friendship and free entrance to our merchants and leaders of our nation into Persia, for permission to come and do business in his possessions to be able to import our goods and export, for

the mutual benefit of both countries and to enhance their subjects. » [2 , 209] They were ready to travel 45 camels and horses for me and my companion. We went and loaded the goods on August 12 , I arrived on the 18th same month in the city, called Šemach (Shamaky) in the above- mentioned country Hirkani , also known as Shirvani . In this beautiful royal city I got a room , and the goods were unloaded. The next day , the 19th , I received an order that I should come to the king on behalf of Abdullah Khan (Obdowcan), the Court at that time was in the high mountains and was placed in tents distant 20 miles from Shamaky to avoid the dismal heat . On August the 20th I came to him. I kissed his hand and received from him an invitation to lunch, he asked me to sit next to him. The king was sitting in the tent from silk and gold, located on a hillside. Its length was 16 fathoms, width 6 fathoms; in front of it there was a source of fresh water from which king and his courtiers drank. GOD himself is moderately tall and fierce appearance, richly dressed in long robes of silk and brocade, embroidered with pearls and precious stones. He wore a pointed turban, wrapped around a piece of Indian silk with a length of about 20 yards and embroidered with gold. On the left side of the turban there is a plume of feathers, richly decorated with enamel and precious stones. His earrings pendants have long palmate; their ends are fitted with two very rare rubies. The entire floor in his tent was covered with precious carpets and beneath them was placed a square carpet, embroidered with silver and gold, on which were placed two pillows.

At lunchtime, there were spread out tablecloths and many different trays were brought. They were put in rows with different kinds of food, as I counted, there were 140 of them. When they were cleaned, 150 trays of fruit and other banquet dishes were brought, so during the two exchanges was given 290 meals. At the end of lunch time king said: "Kuosh kueld" (quosh quelde), the "Welcome". [2, 205].

This information is very valuable historical testimony to the establishment of the Anglo - Azerbaijani mutual intercultural relations.

Nobles are excited by rugs, woolen and silk patterned fabrics, jewelery and goldsmith goods, inlaid weapons. The English are familiar with the Azerbaijani folklore. It is no coincidence that the heroic epic of the Azerbaijani people Keroglu is being published in England. This shows the existence of scientific research contacts between the two countries.

In the Middle Ages, the English Orientalists closely acquainted with the artistic legacy of the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Gangevi. The study of Azerbaijani classics becomes one of the main themes of the British Orientalists. Translation of individual literary works of N. Gangevi shows an increased interest in the Azerbaijani poetry, which has a large influence on the expansion of intercultural relations. In English scientific community is actively examined the possibility that the great English playwright W.Shakespeare took the idea of his tragedy Romeo and Juliet poetic reference from Nizami. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet is even called "Leili and Majnun" in the West.

The famous orientalist I.J.Kračkovskij says that the literary works of art in Western Europe deserve special consideration, for example the play by William Shakespeare, written with the influence of Nizami poem Leili and Majnún [1, 27]. The development of mutual scientific-literary relations played a large role in the study of creative legacy. Poets and writers, painters and musicians during the long centuries, were often returning to the formation of the great classics. Numerous generations of English Orientalists devoted their scientific work studying and promoting the creative legacy of Nizami Gangevi. Scientific works known by Orientalists, such as William Jones, J. Atkinson, K. Wilson, W. Clark, F. Rogue contributed to world renowned Azerbaijani classics. Consequently, mutual literary - scientific relations and translation activities have become one of the basic forms of cultural convergence.

Cultural and scientific ties between Azerbaijan and Great Britain were unsystematic, had irregular character, as they were completely dependent on the state of diplomatic relations. Cooling in the interstate relations led to a break, sometimes significant, and sometimes even to stagnation of intercultural contacts. Interest of English Orientalists in folklore and literature of Azerbaijan was indeed huge, but ultimately had a negligible share in the intercultural relations. In XVI.century it leads to rupturing of contacts between countries Sefevids and Great Britain. There is the end of cultural exchanges between the two nations. Later in the XIX.century with the recovery of the Russian-British diplomatic relations also the interest the of English in Azerbaijan renewed. At these times Azerbaijan was part of the Russian Empire .

2. Scientific cooperation

During the 70 years of Soviet rule, the Anglo - Azerbaijani cultural relations develop in the context of ideology of isolation of Soviet society from capitalist states , which promoted the communists. Azerbaijani Soviet scientists joint science and technology projects of British scientists. In their researches they made a big step forward. This leads to the development of technical contacts. The success of Azerbaijani scientists is reflected in the scientific works of western universities. Technical innovations and inventions are exhibited in various scientific and technical exhibitions. There are more translations and published scientific works. After the Second World War, we see revival in Anglo - Azerbaijani scientific and cultural cooperation , of course, in foreign policy , it is carried out by the Soviets. Especially thriving cooperation in the field of translation activities. Expanding cultural cooperation were forcing the Soviets to provide a legal basis for such international cooperation. Azerbaijan SSR, as a part of the USSR, had no right to enter into any international institutions as a sovereign state, or to conclude international agreements. Republic was not a subject of international law and could not separately sign international documents. In the 60s-90s there is a solution to the issue of cooperation in various fields of science and culture. Both sides are showing an interest in the issue of the extension of the terms of existing contracts and the conclusion of new contracts. In any case, as a special provision is always made to the development of bilateral cultural relations . In the 50s-70s mutual cultural and scientific relations developed after rising curve. In these years Azerbaijani scientists , cultural and artistic leaders actively participated in the establishment of public relations of Great Britain .

In 1963, Geneva conference was organized by the United Nations for the development of scientific and technical and cultural cooperation among all countries .Second International Conference held in Vienna, where global development plan was drawn. Signed documents indicated increasing role of scientific and cultural cooperation. Anglo - Azerbaijani scientific and cultural cooperation reflects the interest of both parties on the extension of cultural exchange. The British public is familiar with creative activities such renowned by Azerbaijani

scientists as R. Ismailov , N. Abdullajev , M. Gašgaj , J. Musabekov , M. Tolčibašev , Z. Chalilov , A. Garajev , A. Gulijev , N. Aliyev, D. Agalarov , F. Vekilova , L. Kerimov working in scientific fields such as chemistry , physics , mathematics , geology , medicine , physiology, art history . Britain continues with active cooperation with British scientists. Active exchange of scientific ideas and hypotheses , participation in joint projects, scientific or cultural character brings positive results. The famous Azerbaijani scientist Mir Ali Gashgaj was elected a member of the force Mineralogical Society of Great Britain . In scientific mineralogical papers for the year 1906 there were published scientific works of Azerbaijani scientist, doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences A. Saidov . To strengthen the cooperation an English scientist and mineralogist R. Mackenzie was sent on mission to Baku , where he exchanged experiences with scientist A. Saidov . R. Mackenzie was satisfied with the results of his trip. Scientist mineralogist , Professor A. Saidov was invited to London to appear before the scientific community and the Scientific Council mineralogical society. The close cooperation of Azerbaijani scientists CHUD Mamedov known by the English scientist J. Bernal helped to reinforce scientific and cultural relations between the two countries. UK scientific community is particularly interested in inventions and discoveries of Huseynov in petrochemical processes. English scientists closely monitor the achievements of Azerbaijani scientists in the field of petrochemicals. Universities and research institutes in the UK collected publications of the proceedings of mining of gas condensate and oil , methods to improve quality of transformer oils and other scientific publications of Azerbaijani scientists - petrochemists . Memoirs of academics T. and A. Šachtantin Topčibašev show importance of oil in the production of modern synthetic materials. Academician J. Mamedaliev Chemie nitrites, N. Nagijeva Theory of recirculation processes in chemical engineering , in geochemistry F. Vekilova cobalt showed a broad response of the scientific community in the UK. Azerbaijani scientists L. Imanov and L. Muchtarov spoke at scientific lectures on microwave elektroskopie at an international conference in the UK.

Extremely fruitful was academic cooperation of Ljatifa Kerimov with English scientists, they examined the history of weaving Oriental rugs . The English company Manufactory of Oriental carpets published a book in which they used the work of Ljatifa Kerimov . Ljatif Kerimov for the request of English colleagues compiled a list of regions of Azerbaijan , including Baku villages and hamlets , where residents engaged in the manufacture of carpets. She classified species, created categories for the types of carpet products , described the artistic and technological characteristics of carpet weaving and carpet manufacturing .

The scientific work of Professor M. Širalijeveva extremely attracted Cambridge University professor and his colleagues. Anglo - Azerbaijani cooperation in the field of education began to expand into more high schools and universities of the two countries and became an official character in the form of continual cultural exchange. In 1956, a representative delegation of Workers in Education of Great Britain , led by the Rector of the University of London Jeffrey D. visited Azerbaijan , broadly acquainted with the organization of pedagogical and educational work in Azerbaijani schools. He met with teachers and researchers, and cultural factors involved in bilateral negotiations. Workers of English Education visited the university and the research institutes and the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. Comprehensive and practical introduction to the Azerbaijani culture contributed to the long-term development of bilateral cultural relations . Guests from Great Britain visited the Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet. They saw the opera Fikret Amir's Sevilla . The meetings, exchange of views , performing in front of pupils, students and teachers , exchange of experience and negotiations on further cooperation served to establish mutual understanding between the two nations and created the ground for mutual long-term cultural contacts. After returning home, head of the delegation, Professor Jeffrey D. ministry of Education sent a letter of thanks to Azerbaijan.

3.Literature and Art

Hardly would be reasonable to compare the literary legacy of the great English writer XIV. century, Geoffrey Chaucer and genius Azerbaijani poet of the second half XIV. – beginning of XV.century Imadeddin Nasimiho. Both of them Chaucer and Nasimi played an important role in the development and promotion of the mother language. With poetry poet Nasimiho Azerbaijani language appeared to historical arena, began to be used in scientific and cultural everyday life. The poet enriched the literary Azerbaijani language is a living folk, poetry developed in terms of resources artistic interpretation, rates rhythm and harmony. Outstanding role in the creation of a nationwide language played the artistic, political and scientific literature, primarily with the creation of the English writer Geoffrey Chaucera (1340-1400). A very educated man, who spoke Latin, French and Italian

language, who toured France, Flanders, Italy, who saw the manuscripts of Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, however, definitely dropped the idea that he should write in Latin or French, as many of his educated contemporaries did. His famous Canterbury Tales is a grand gallery of paintings of people of all classes, status, ages and even though Chaucer often borrows ideas from Boccaccio and other writers, his paintings are pure English.

A large number of analogous factors were discovered in the development of miniature books in English and Azerbaijani painting, although English miniature book begins to develop already in early Middle Ages. In the monasteries in England, Scotland and Ireland have achieved great masters of the art of book miniatures. Especially carefully adorned Evangeliary, of which the most ancient - The Book of Durrow, was created around the year 700 in one of the monasteries of Northumbria.

3.1 LITERATURE OF AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan literature and art during the 20th century is experiencing a complex and contradictory period, a path for development in the new socio-political order. During the search for ways to create a new artistic culture in Azerbaijan it resulted in differences between the rich national traditions and the newly established order, which caused serious problems, conflicts and discussions. These discussions were not free and democratic Bolshevik Party put pressure and to treat them in the spirit of the Marxist Leninist ideas. Leading personalities, Azerbaijani humanities tried save and preserve national reference.

Many Azerbaijani writers such as S.Achundov, Dž.Mamedkulizae, A.Achverdiev, A.Šaig, J.V. Čemenzemenli, N.B.Vezirov, G.Džavid, Dz. Džabbarly, M.C.Orudbadi, A.Nazmi, T.Šachbazi, B.A.Talybly and others promoted the ideas of enlightenment, humanism, progress, and fought with backwardness and superstition. These personalities were employed in newspapers and magazines, institutions of education and culture. Young poets S.Vurgun, S.Rustam, M.Mušvig, R.Rza, M. Rahim and others in his verses described the dedication of workers in the struggle for the development of the national economy.

Researchers in the social sciences were works of the historical past and the heroism of the Azerbaijani nation. In 1943, under the editorial supervision of Heydar Huseinova Mamedarifa Dadšzade published a brief history of Azerbaijani literature.

Foundation of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan SSR in March 1945 was an important event in the cultural life of the country .

The theme of the war in literature became a major issue. Particularly strong influence of works of Samed Vurgun , Suleyman Rustam , Mamed Rahima , Rasul Rzy , Nigar Rafibejliho , Saryvelliho Osman Ahmed Jamil , Milvarid Dilbaziho , and more.

In the war period were written dozens of sketches , short stories, novels , plays, etc. maleness of our soldiers and guerrillas .

There was increased attention to the development of science, education , literature , art and architecture. This greatly expanded the network of higher and secondary and general education schools , theatres , clubs , museums , libraries. In these years, Azerbaijan created dozens of research institutions and associations.. In 1975 Chazar Science Center was founded, and then in 1978 the Baku Space Research Association . Great achievements of Azerbaijani science have been and are associated with an inventive and dedicated activities of Gasan Aliev Mir Ali Kaskai , Šafajáta Mehtijeve , Džaláda Aliyev , Azada Mirzadžanzade , Nadira Ibrahimova , Tofik Ismajlova , Gasan Abdullajeva , poor Mamedov , thread Alijevové and Mirahmeda Džavadzade , Chingiz Džubarly , Zii Bunijatova , Mahmúda Ismajlova , Abdulazala Demirčizade , Fejzully Kasumzade , Abdulkerima Alizade , Gamída Arasly and others.

3.2 LITERATURE OF THE UK

Literature played an outstanding role in the development of a nationwide language - artistic, political and scientific. An example could be English writer Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400). A highly educated man who translated from Latin, French, and Italian. He visited Flanders, Italy, and saw the manuscripts of Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, but refused the opportunity to write in Latin or French, as his educated contemporaries. His Canterbury Tales are a spectacular gallery of types of people of all classes, status and age.

Nationwide English language originated and developed more than a degree in art literature, especially in the political and scientific treatises. The English language had passed into everyday life and has reached such a level of development that, when the translator and printer, William Caxton in 1477 brought from Flanders the printing machine, they immediately started printing books in the English language. In the 70s of XV century printing in England underwent a rapid development. The Caxton printer in Westminster created printers in London, Oxford and other cities and by the end of century has printed about 400 books.

Since the mid XV century English language was recognized as the only language acceptable in the meetings of the House of municipalities. Formation of English nation also contributed to strengthen trends in culture; there were many new ballads about Robin Hood. There were held spring festivals and parades in the honour of the popular folk hero: hundreds of singing, of dancing peasants dressed in green clothes, decorated with flowers and green branches. Even landlords were pleased to participate in these purely folk festivals.

Instead of the old ceremonial chants carols began to appear - songs created for two, three or more voices. Polyphonic singing as a kind of musical interpretation was from English folk music and from there subsequently spread to the mainland. Theme songs are very diverse, as we see there the celebration of military exploits and the brave folk tunes, with sorrow of love. Polyphonic singing of English folk songs influenced the creation of an outstanding composer

of XV. century J. Dunstable, creator of the polyphonic literary works. Popularity of musical arts across all people was so great that in the second half of XV. century in Cambridge, and later in Oxford the title of Doctor and Bachelor of Music was introduced.

Song and music (lutes, zithers, violins, whistles common) have become an integral part of the theater, which became widespread entertainment. Throughout the centuries the Church has tried to take advantage of people's hunger for spectacle, music and the arts to strengthen its influence on the masses. In English cathedrals there were installed magnificent instruments. Priests trying to strengthen the influence of the liturgical drama, transferred its placing on the inside of the temples in the temple hall, where it could be seen by thousands of people, which in turn led to a strengthening of elements of everyday normal life. Drama was inspired by the "Lives of Saints", a description of life of real people who have managed in everyday environments and made "miracles". These games of miracles were given adequate name - miraculum - Miracle.

Finally, in the XIV. and especially in the XV. century the basic type of theatrical spectacle became a mystery - grandiose in town squares and marketplaces.

At the end of the XIV. and XV. century English portrait painting has made a big step forward, especially in the interpretation of individual features. For example the portrait of Richard II, which was painted in the 90s of XIV. century and it is the actual image of the reigning young man, according to the author of a pure power and passion.

Together with the development of new, capitalist way of life a new ideology began to develop - the Renaissance. The time of great philosophers, scientists, writers and visual artists. The most important was the mind, individualism. A lot of geographical discoveries, perfect and valuable artworks were created. All of this was created because people and thinkers gave importance to man, they were called humanist and all the cultural direction of that era called humanism. When humanists sought, bought, collected ancient Greek and ancient Roman manuscripts, they studied the great works of art found in the ruins of the Italian and Greek cities. However, to touch the treasures of ancient thoughts, it was necessary to have a knowledge of Latin and Greek.

The most important representative of early English humanism was a brilliant thinker, founder of utopian socialism new era Thomas More (1478-1535). The son of a prominent lawyer

More after graduating from the school and several years of service in the house of one of the enlightened bishops began to study at Oxford University.

Henry VIII. , who was in the first years of government willing to support humanists, Mora summoned to court and later appointed him chancellor. His life was filled with work , he was full of commotion , administrative duties and as a part of official duties he was in a frequent contact with different people , from the poor to the London nobility and kings ; this life brought him more materials for reflection, than his scientific studies. Also the vital work Mora, which made his name immortal , reflects the full complexity of social relations of this tumultuous century . It is renowned Utopia.

Extending the ideas of Humanism and Renaissance art led to the fact that education , science and art took started to have ideological influence on Catholicism. These were those assumptions, which made to prepare new steps to consolidate Tudor absolutism - Reformation .

The English Reformation was , however, only half-hearted. In fact, the church was a democratic reorganization , as it sought the most radical reformers . Retain strict centralization - in religious functions were clerics appointed as before ; Only at the highest point of the hierarchy of the Pope replaced the king .

Genre of political satire that so masterfully developed , is characteristic of the English Enlightenment at all. At the end of the XVII.century first English newspaper were made but they contained mainly political information. News spread primarily through manuscript collections (news -letters), which were sent from London to customers in different cities and the countryside. Meeting spot for collectors, the messages temple was St. Paul ; not so far from it , on the street called Fleet Street printers began to form. So here the modern journalistic centre of England is created- Fleet Street.

Realistic moralizing novels by Daniel Defoe (1661-1731) , Samuel Richardson (1689-1761) , Henry Fielding (1707-1754) , scenic realism of the great actor David Garrick (1719-1779) and, finally, realistic paintings by William Hogarth (1697-1764) could be based around the glory of this period in the history of culture.

The greatest achievements of enlightened realism are associated with the name of Henry Fielding . Fielding hates hypocrisy and puritanical decency . Fielding's positive hero was not sacred or rake, but a "normal person" capable of disinterested affection.

The enlightened realism had a huge influence on English theatre. An important name to be mentioned is David Garrick a brilliant actor, founder of scenic realism.

Garrick threw the whole false classicist convention, when about his hero tell, but he lived his life. He introduced ramp lighting, the stage was extended, decorations and costumes showed the actual artistic taste and historical credibility. All these transformations brought Garrick worldwide fame.

On the basis of enlightened ideas of the XVIII. century English realistic painting began to flourish. At this time , the land and financial magnates continued orders solemn portraits of Van Dyck in the spirit of "English ". The English National Art School was created . Its founder was William Hogarth - the first artist who achieved worldwide fame. His work is deeply national, reflects the characteristics of the English national character and develops through progressive ideology of the English Enlightenment. It was the same mentality as Swift and Fielding showed in their literature.

Tobias George Smollett (1721 - 1771) , a follower of satirical line of Swift and Fielding , states in his novels describes not only the elections system , the behavior of the king, justice ministers , but also the consequences of policy elites for the nation. In his work *The Adventures of Roderick Random* , typical Enlightenment novel on education and morals, are shown images of life in the navy , a derisive behavior of officers to sailors , incapable of leadership.

The popular topics sentimentalists poets are the themes of nature and death, modern civilization , with all its defects , with senseless daily hustle and bustle , with the government of dishonest people and inevitable misfortune of morally pure people - these are the topics that used by these poets (Edward Young, Thomas Gray, William Collins). Lyrical perception of nature and reflections on death , often tinged with religious tones , friendship and love of nearby souls , ordinary joys of family life.

In the English architecture of the second half of the XVIII century dominated classicism ; the court, the nobility impressed by the imposing "antique " buildings , highlighting the wealth and power of England . Eminent architect brothers Robert and James Adams masterfully apply the principles of classicism in both urban and rural construction. In the XVIII. century rapidly grew interest in furnishing , decorating the dwelling subjects. A great manufacturer Thomas Chippendale prepared very comfortable furniture, efficient furniture , the elegance

stemmed from the structure and practical function too. Chippendale chairs have gained great notoriety in Europe .

In 1768 The Royal Academy of Arts in London was established as the first official institution , uniting artists. Its founder and president, Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792) was the most famous contemporary visual artist and art theorist. Reynolds as a magnificent colorist and master of composition was very hard working and painted up to 100 portraits a year. More than two thousand portraits of statesmen , outstanding writers (eg, including Goldsmith and Stern) , and actors have great historical value.

The son of a bookseller , teacher Johnson (1709-1784) came to London with his student and later a great actor David Garrick. Smollett called him "the great Khan of literature ."

The portrait Johnson is the only work of Reynolds, in which the artist has broken internal inconsistency of his work . Often their portraits had allegorical character. Even when he made an excellent portrait of the tragic actress Sarah Siddons , Reynolds considered necessary to portray her as a muse of tragedy .

During the same period Thomas Gainsborough a rival of Reynolds (1727-1788) painted Sarah Siddons, a great artist of that period. This portrait also lacks an uplifting character: white and pale blue striped dress and big black hat, in the background heavy red curtains create a festive atmosphere. The artist , however, does not use any allegory , or symbols. In front of us there is a simple woman , posing artists and we are not able to recognize the actress.

Gainsborough was forced to paint large amount of noble portraits. However, even in this case, Gainsborough managed to combine grandeur with intimacy , humanity images.

When comparing the role of the state in the management culture in both countries , both in the UK and Azerbaijan , we find analogous aspects very significant differences. Historically in England arts enjoyed the protection of the royal house . In Britain this tradition soon goes out to Puritan Revolution and the execution of Charles I in 1649. Secondly, when the government first began to interfere in the arts, their goal was not censorship and support . In 1660 Parliament approves law on patent theatres, which authorize the placing serious drama with only two theatres , approved by the Government . Although the number of allowed theatres gradually increased , it remained as the law in force for almost two centuries. From 1737 , all

new plays had to pass the assessment of high-ranking officials of the Court , which had the power to censor. This system was abolished only in 1968.

3.3 MUSIC

In the development of folk songs of both nations we can find similarities and also significant differences. XV.century is the UK's heyday of the folk music creation. Instead of the old ceremonial songs, carols-song started to be famous a. Polyphonic singing as a kind of musical interpretation was just in English folk music and from there subsequently spread to the mainland. Theme songs are very diverse, we are dealing here with both a celebration of military exploits and the brave folk tunes, with sorrow of love, intoxication is from the May Day, a celebration of military friendship. Polyphonic singing English folk songs influenced the creation of an outstanding composer XV.century J.Dunstablea, creator of the polyphonic literary works. Popularity of musical arts across all levels of English society was so great that in the second half of XV.century in Cambridge, and later in Oxford introduced the title of Doctor and Bachelor of Music.

Song and music (lutes, zithers, violins, whistles common) were an integral part of the theater.

XVI-XVII. Was the period of prosperity of „ashug“ art. The greatest masters of art ashug XVI-XVII. century are considered to be Ashiq Smith, Ashiq Tufarqanlı Abbas, Sari Ashiq, Ashiq Abdullah, Khast Qasim.

The most prominent representative of folk poetry was XVI.century Ashiq Hurbana. However, he was one of the viziers of Shah Ismail and was deported to Iran. Here he wrote his goshmu, beginning with verse "Great murshid my son Sheikh Sahu mine, I have you, my Sahu, one request" and sent it to the Shah. Hurbana given by the order of the Shah of freedom and returned from exile to his native country. In his other goshmu called Shah Ismail Chataího "Piri" (my sweetheart).

One of the best Asug of XVII.century is Abbas Tufarqanlı. The life journey of the poet and folk storyteller has become a popular topic of Dastan, called Abbas and Gyulgyaz, to set an example for other poets - Asug .. Goshmu created by Tufarganly Abbas, as well as other

forms, such as “tedžnısy“, „gerily“ gained great popularity among broad masses of the people. From this period, one of the major genres of literature become national Bayat. Bayat Sari Ashiq Karamanli, which formed in XVII.stoletı, achieved great popularity among the people and made them part of Bayat has survived into our time.

Folk art, represented Asug contributed to the creation of large-scale epic literature. In the XVI-XVIII. century folk epic display not only the spiritual world, Azerbaijani Turks, but also historical events. Notable among them was a romantic lyrical epic Asug Garib. Thanks to folk singers - asugs the remarkable works of folklore have been preserved to our time. It is in the XVI-XVII. century Azerbaijani language extended and for several centuries became the anchor as a means of communication for many nations in the Caucasus.

4. The role of the state in culture

When comparing the role of the state in the management culture in both countries, both in the UK and Azerbaijan, we find analogous aspects very significant differences.

Historically in England art enjoyed the protection of the royal house. In Britain this tradition soon goes out to Puritan Revolution and the execution of Charles I in 1649. Secondly, when the government first began to interfere in the arts, their goal was not censorship or supported. In 1660 Parliament approves law on patent theaters, which authorizes the placing serious drama with only two theaters, approved by the Government. Although the number of allowed theaters gradually increased, remained as the law in force for almost two centuries. Since 1737, all new plays had to pass the assessment of high-ranking officials of the Court, which had the power to censor. This system was abolished only in 1968. Government support for the arts in XIX begins to emerge. century. Support was very limited and was provided exclusively to museums, galleries and schools of applied arts. Even in those cases provided by the government in collaboration with partners - private charities. In 1824, the government helped in the founding of the National Gallery in Londýne, construction and running costs not paid by private sponsors, the government

was only helpful when buying paintings. Since 1840 the right to promote the arts goes to local governments and it starts up his own museum and library. Interpretative art during the XIX. century lacked any aid at all - neither the central government nor the regional level. Government support for arts and culture reached significant levels only в XX. century. In 1927, the BBC was founded, which was financed by licenses which had to pay all owners of radios. This can be seen as a form of taxation. In the first decade XX. century we can see the first signs of state subsidization of performance. City Council Burminghamu participated in the founding of the city symphony orchestra. The socialist government in 1930 for the first time provided support in the form of subsidies Opera BBC. Local government continues to build a network of libraries and museums. However, after the Second World War began to reform the system of financial support for the arts that exists today. During the war, the government established the Council for the promotion of music and the arts that provide synergy to the whole country to be placed theatrical performances and concerts of classical music. All of this was designed to promote the morale of the civilian population in conditions of siege. After the war, the government set up the Arts council of Great Britain as the national body for the promotion of the arts and local authorities were given powers and granted MFN treatment to extend their work in this area. From 1946 to 1980 the central government, acting through the Arts Council, a local government gradually increased financial support for the arts in order to raise standards and drawing in artistic activities largest possible group of people. It was supported by a network of theaters, museums, galleries, libraries, orchestras and art centers throughout the country, support was provided for artists, composers, writers, choreographers and numerous travel companies. This art infrastructure still exists, but starting from the 80s to the growth of state aid gradually stops. The British system of financing culture is technically post-war phenomenon. Its roots date back to XIX. Century and its development went alongside the development of the welfare state. The welfare state is experiencing during the process, which started in the 80s XX.st. massive transformation.

State support for culture in XIX.century was very limited. The beginning of the century doctrine prevailed, declaring that the state functions must be conditional synergies with free markets. State support for culture could only grow with strengthening the state's role in managing culture. Similarly, this approach remains unchanged in XX.století. For example, the idea of the National Theatre remained unrealized in 1963. Even though at the end of World War II the British government decided to fund art systematically, just not to

the Ministry of Culture. Instead, the government set up an independent body - Arts Council of Great Britain. The British government, however, was interested in the contribution that culture could enhance national prestige of the country. It is clear from the parliamentary debates conducted in the 20s of the 19th century, when addressing the question of whether the government should give money to the establishment of the National Gallery. In XIX.století when Victorian Britain is on top of confidence, culture is understood as a means of boasting. However, due to the way in Britain XX.století increasingly lose the leading world powers, acquires culture defensive role. The first time it was possible to observe in the early debates about the film industry in the 20s, when Britain was experiencing a powerful invasion of Hollywood. Subsequent calls to the defense and promotion of British film were dictated both economic and cultural reasons. Later, closer to our time, the role of culture in the element to compensate for the decline in influence in the economic and political spheres.

5. Geographical comparison

Azerbaijani culture with the culture of Great Britain reveals the following picture :

How the British Isles, and Azerbaijan territories are ancient human settlements . The evolution of human culture , from the ancient eras, took place in approximately similar conditions. History of determining the dominant nation in these countries were both similar to and different features . Azerbaijani as well as the English language fall into the group of Indo-European languages.

Geographical location of these countries to some extent is influenced by their historical destiny. Azerbaijan , situated on the Caspian coast and the United Kingdom due to its insular position are closely connected with the sea.

Great Britain is a country located in Europe , and is a Christian country . The area of the UK is almost three times greater than that of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the population of the British Isles is seven times larger than the population of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan drawn into the influence of the Islamic world , the majority of the population are Muslims. This aspect largely determined the vector of development of cultures of both countries. English culture is developed through Western Europe-wide culture.

Conclusion

The history of the two countries are full of wars that brought misery and suffering of many human generations. However, in this area we can observe significant differences in the fate of these nations. Great Britain managed to get to the front lines of European and world powers, and up to XX. century it was a powerful colonial empire. Azerbaijan, situated on the border of two continents, in the course of history getting into the sphere of influence of its powerful neighbors, their territory was being torn. Until the beginning of the last century, Azerbaijan managed to declare a state of independence. The new state but not long existing. At the end of the same century, with the fit of the communist regime Azeris renew their national independence.

Belonging to a religion is deeply imprinted into the culture and art, it had an impact on world opinion, mundane everyday life, moral values, and even the national cuisine. However, neither the English culture, which tended to Western, pan-European Christian culture that had common roots, not to avoid the influence of the cultures of peoples who once resided in a large British Empire.

Both Azeri and the English nation is renowned for its oral folk creativity. In folk environment wonderful examples of folklore were created, such as Dastan Kerogly and ballads of Robin Hood.

English Architecture and painting has its roots in Greco-Roman classical art, while Azerbaijani art developed in the context of the Iran - Arab - turkské culture, but also features Indian suck, colorful Eastern art.

Both countries are multi-ethnic state, bothe were in separatist movement which brought quite a few disasters and human suffering. This similarity, however, external, and no parallels exist here. It is clear that the Catholic part of Belfast tends to unite with the Republic of Ireland and Scotland matures idea to design a plebiscite on independence and separation. These are all internal affairs.

In Azerbaijan, the Armenian separatism karabakh was always encouraged from the outside, by Armenia, separatism, which degenerated into bloody terrorism. As a result of the aggression, Armenia has managed to take part of Azerbaijani territory.

Azerbaijan, as well as in England, attaches great importance to science and thorough research. On the British Isles already dozens of scientists have become Nobel laureates. Science of Azerbaijan has this all before them.

Great Britain is the homeland of parliamentarism with centuries of tradition.

History of parliamentarism of Azerbaijani statehood counted only a dozen years. Great Britain is one of the most influential world powers, is a key player, with significant impact on geopolitics. However, the Republic of Azerbaijan occupies among developing countries not as the last.

Globalization processes to some extent compensates for the differences between the cultures of different countries, contributing convergence of nations.

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Anotace

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