The aim of the study to analyze Gobustan rock engravings, petroglyphs, and carpet figures in terms of mythology, history, and philosophy.

Methods. The study used the method of comparative historical methods, statistics.
Results: Ancient calendars have to be systematically investigated and historical ties amongst them ought to be explored from different viewpoints. Calendars in Gobustan rock engravings and carpet figures, next to bringing new insights into history, can give new impetus to the reinvestigation of human history. Rock drawings and carpet figures of Gobustan suggest a new approach for undiscovered layers of history, in terms of mythology, philosophy, and antiquity. Geographical toponyms and their systematic explanations, alongside material sources, can contribute to the historical ties of the world’s nations. Adopting a new approach to these engravings and figures perhaps will shed insight into the hidden layers of human history.

Scientific novelty. There is a natural interrelatedness amongst rock arts of seventeen countries of the world. Owing to this feature, new research on Gobustan rock art of much needed. Figures, given in this paper, put forward new arguments concerning historical relatedness and ties of the world nations. Priorities for the development of ethnic festivals in the Gobustan have been identified in order to attract additional tourist flows and promote the development of ethnic culture. All of these state that humanity has a single starting point and the transmission has happened from this point. Gobustan rock engravings and carpets, not being studied by the world, suggest that initial point and the cradle of the civilization was Azerbaijan, which is geographically located between the West and the East. It also demonstrates that, Azerbaijan was one of the earliest prehistoric human settlements in the world, of course, along with its toponyms. Located between southeastern foothills of the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian Sea.

Keywords: Mugham, Toponym, Carpet, Ateshgah, Calendar, Gobustan.

References


