

აჭარის განთავისუფლება  
ქართულ პერიოდულ პრესაში  
(„დროებისა“ და „ივერიის“ მასალების მიხედვით)  
THE ISSUE OF LIBERATION  
OF ADJARA IN GEORGIAN PERIODICAL PRESS  
(ACCORDING TO THE MATERIALS  
OF 'DROEBA' AND 'IVERIA')

ოთარ გოგოლიშვილი  
ბათუმის შოთა რუსთაველის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი  
ბათუმი, საქართველო

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ABSTRACT

This small part of ancient Tao endured three hundred years of bloodshed to preserve the Georgian language immaculately. The tragedy, which began in the 16th century, unfolded after the Fall of Constantinople, as the resurgent Ottoman Empire expanded its conquests into Transcaucasia. By the 1580s and 1590s, the Ottomans had seized control of Samtskhe-Saatabago, one-third of Georgia, including Adjara. In Saatabago, they waged a relentless campaign against the Georgian socio-political system and culture, imposing Ottoman rule and initiating a process of national degradation.

The invaders regarded the adoption of Islam as the primary requirement for assimilation, sparing no effort to achieve this goal. Listing the various methods of suffering would take us far afield, as they were not crucial to the spread of Islam. Instead, economic factors played a more significant role in its introduction. Despite the terror and bloody regime, the Georgian people refused to be intimidated or relinquish their Christian faith. Z. Chichinadze interviewed inhabitants of Adjara, recording their stories and legends regarding the introduction of Islam in Dgvani and Kobuleti.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: XIX საუკუნის ქართული პრესა („დროება“, „ივერია“), თურქეთისაგან აჭარის განთავისუფლების საკითხი.

**Keywords:** The Georgian press of the 19th century ('Droeba', 'Iveria'), the issue of liberation of Adjara from Turkey.