

იერუსალიმთან იმერეთის სამეფოს
ურთიერთობის ისტორიისათვის
FOR THE HISTORY
OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE KINGDOM
OF IMERETI AND JERUSALEM

ციური ქათამაძე

ბათუმის შოთა რუსთაველის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი
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ABSTRACT

In the early decades of the 16th century, Jerusalem's Christian holy sites, including Georgian churches and monasteries, came under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Despite the complicated circumstances, Georgian secular and religious leaders strove to protect and maintain the Georgian cultural heritage in Jerusalem, which held significant importance in terms of religion, culture, education, and politics.

In this work, based on both Georgian and foreign historical sources, the relationship between the Kingdom of Imereti and Jerusalem has been explored. It is revealed that as early as the mid-16th century, the royal court of Imereti allocated a significant portion—'twentieth of the income of the state treasury'—to support the Holy Sepulcher and the Monastery of the Cross in Jerusalem. Subsequently, 'properties belonging to the abbot of Jvari', including estates in Sazano, Ghodora, and Partskhanakanevi, emerged. Additionally, the royal court of Imereti and nobles appealed to the Ottoman sultan to safeguard the rights of Georgians in Jerusalem. They provided financial assistance to Georgian monks and nuns and actively participated in the restoration of Georgian temples that had been destroyed or damaged in Jerusalem. Through these efforts, they contributed significantly to the preservation of Georgian cultural treasures in Jerusalem.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ქართული ტაძრები იერუსალიმში, იერუსალიმის ჯვრის მონასტერი, იმერეთის სამეფოს ურთიერთობა იერუსალიმთან.

Keywords: Georgian churches in Jerusalem, the Monastery of the Cross in Jerusalem, the relationship between the Kingdom of Imereti and Jerusalem.