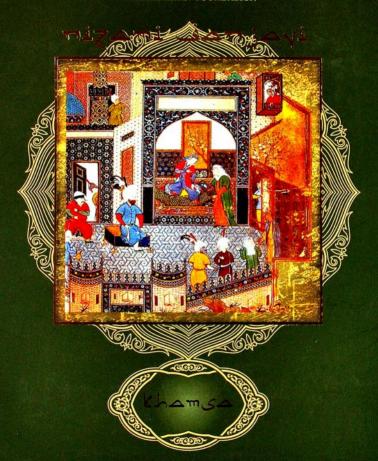
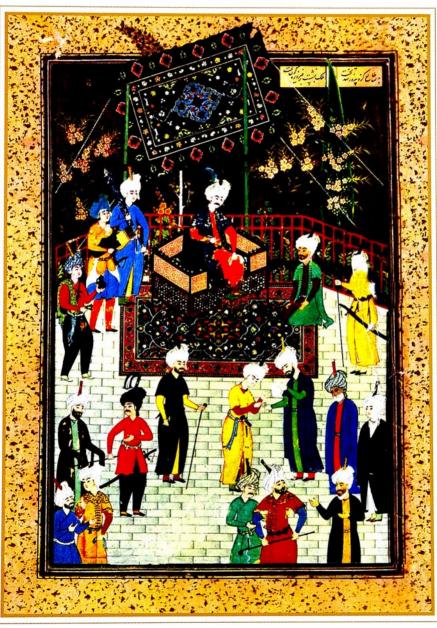


HEYDAR ALIYEV FOUNDATION



Hasrow and Shirin



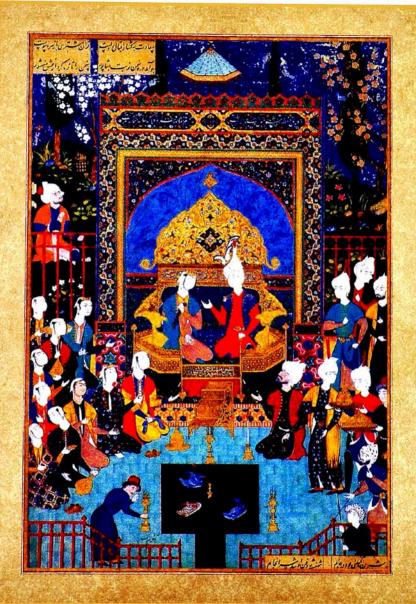
KHOSROW ENTHRONED

Khamsa of Nizami. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1525.

(Washington, D.C., Freer Gallery)

M.F. A. A. HOOV achies

Azərbaycan Milli

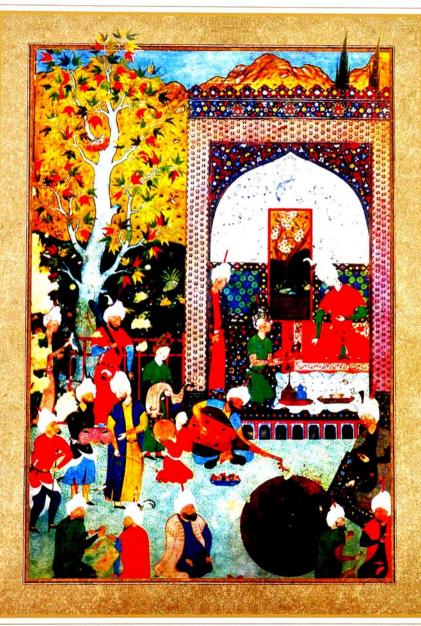


KHOSROW AND SHIRIN LISTEN TO THE STORIES OF THE SERVANTS

Artist: Aga Mirak

Khamsa of Nizami. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1539-1543. (London, British Library, Or. 2265)

> M.F.Autonoov achiva. Azərbaycan Milli



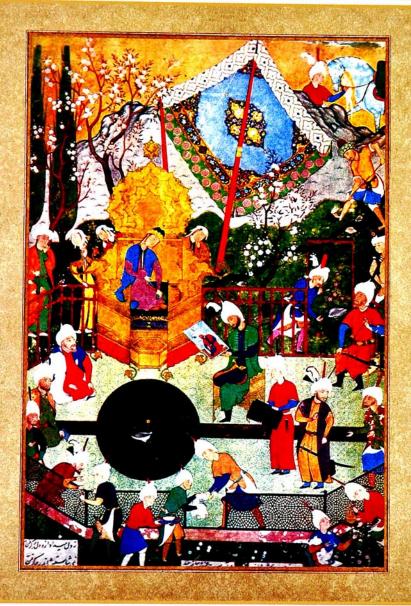
LEGENDARY MUSICIAN BARBAD PLAYS FOR KHOSROW

Artist: Mirza Ali

Khamsa of Nizami. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1539-1543.

(London, British Library, Or. 2265)

Azərbaycan Milli



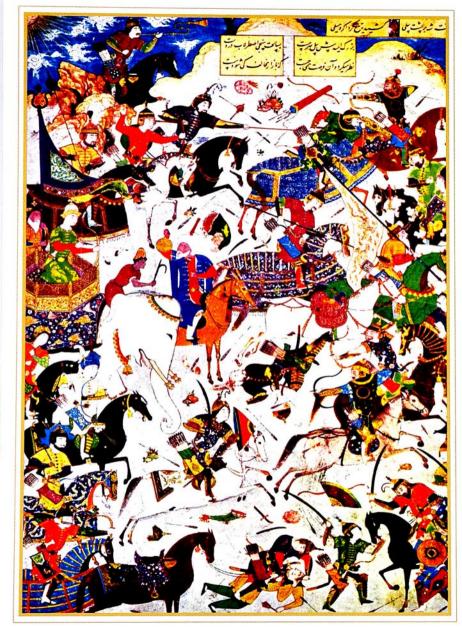
SHAPUR SHOWS KHOSROW'S PORTRAIT TO SHIRIN

Artist: Mirza Ali

Khamsa of Nizami. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1539-1543.

(London, British Library, Or. 2265)

Kitabxanası

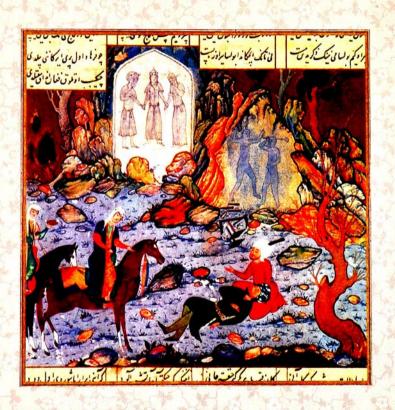


THE BATTLE BETWEEN KHOSROW AND BAHRAM CHUBINE

Khamsa of Nizami. "Khosrow and Shirin". Herat. 1539-1543.

(Edinburg, Royal Museum of Scotland, Detached page)

Azərbaycan Mod Kitabxanası

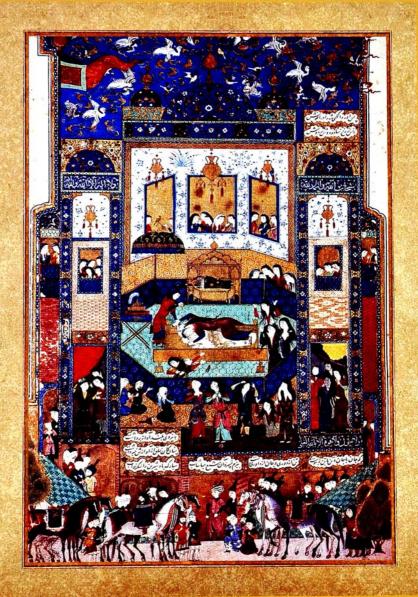


THE DEATH OF FARHAD

Divan of Alisher Navoi. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1527.

(Paris, National Library of France)

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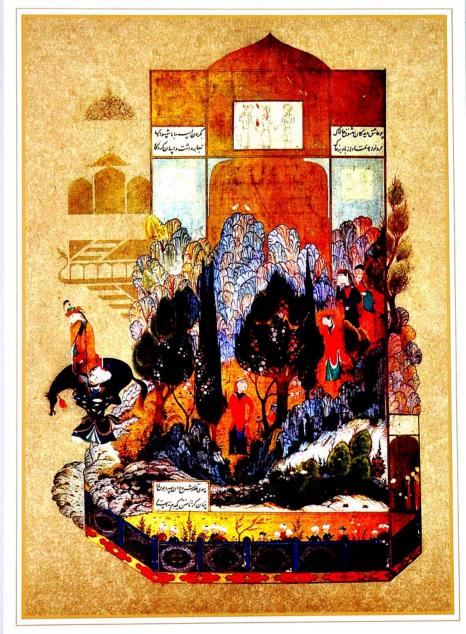


THE SUICIDE OF SHIRIN

Khamsa of Nizami. For Yagub-bey Aq-Qoyunlu.

"Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1481. Detached page.
(London, the Keir Collection)

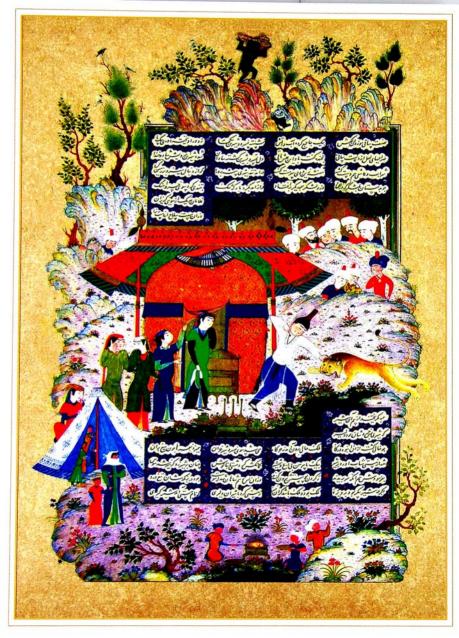
Azərbaycan Milli Kitabxanası



FARHAD CARRYING SHIRIN AND HER HORSE

Khamsa of Nizami. For Yagub-bey Aq-Qoyunlu. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1481.

(Istanbul, Topkapi Palace Museum, H 762) M.F. Astungov acuna Azərbaycan Milli Kitabxanası

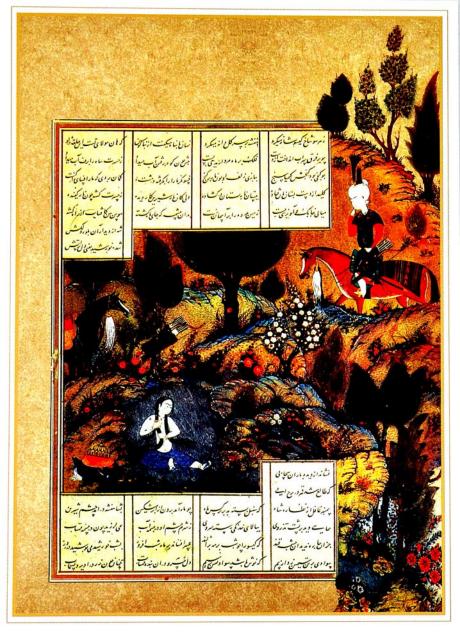


KHOSROW KILLS A LION IN FRONT OF SHIRIN'S TENT

Khamsa of Nizami. For Yagub-bey Aq-Qoyunlu. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1481.

(Istanbul, Topkapi Palace Museum, H 762)

Mabkanası



KHOSROW'S FIRST SIGHT OF SHIRIN BATHING

Artist: Sultan Muhammed

Khamsa of Nizami. For Yagub-bey Aq-Qoyunlu. "Khosrow and Shirin". Tabriz. 1481.

(Istanbul, Topkapi Palace Museum, H 762)

Azərbaycan Milli Kitabxanası



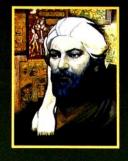
thosrow and Shirin

In 1180 Nizami Ganjavi completed his second poetic epic – "Khosrow and Shirin". The subject-matter of this romantic epic was taken in part from Sassanid chronicles. Both of the leading characters were people from real life. The name "Shirin" is known from Byzantine, Syrian and Arabic sources. Khosrow was the last famous ruler of the Sassanid Dynasty – killed in 628 AD.

Unlike Firdausi, Nizami extensively developed a deep motif of love between Khosrow and Shirin. The poet sees love as the genuine reason for the maintenance of human life. The true innovation and courage of Nizami here lies in shifting the principle role in the poem not to Shah Khosrow, but to Shirin – the nice of Azerbaijani monarch Mihin-Banu. The poet endows Shirin with intelligence, beauty, and strength of character. She is the principle character of the poem, and all of the action is connected with her. Shirin loves the Sassanid Crown Prince, Khosrow. Her love is heartfelt and boundless, despite knowing all the shortcomings of her beloved – she cannot forget him. Shirin undergoes many sufferings because of her passionate and all-consuming feelings. Her beauty is tempered with a strong will, and great courage. She is able to withstand Khosrow's unbridled advances – to stand up for herself, and for her honor. Yet Shirin is, at the same time, the perfect Queen. She is just and humane. Following the death of her aunt Mihin-Banu, she restores order to the country, and begins caring for her people.

The vapid, immoral and selfish Khosrow is ennobled by his love for Shirin shortly before his death, and is roused to a feat of self-denial. The role of the noble Farhad is unusual in this poem – he embodies the virtues of the worker, and of work itself. The figure of Farhad the Builder is one of the most persistent images in world literature. This is one of the first monuments to Man the Creator, the innovator, the seeker after truth. In the light of Farhad's great love Shirin's beauty palls – just as the precious stones palled before her that had been thrown to her feet. Such is the greatness and beauty of his artistic achievement. Farhad destroys the cliffs for love, and remains among the living – he would have destroyed the old world, but he is a creator, poet, and a son of his own times – his powers are limited. Farhad perishes – and with him Khosrow and Shirin perish too.

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migrami Lian jawi

1141-1209

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