ცნობები ქართული ლექსიური დაწერა.

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inition of the Georgian National Union (GUN), which was formed in 1903, was to promote national independence. The union's activities were focused on cultural and educational initiatives aimed at strengthening the national identity of the Georgian people. Despite facing significant challenges, including suppression by Russian authorities, the GUN continued to operate and influence public opinion. It was during this period that leading figures such as Ioseb Javakhishvili became prominent advocates for national independence.

In the wake of the failed 1905 Revolution, the GUN shifted its focus to preparing for a future struggle for independence. This period was marked by a growing sense of national identity and a desire for self-determination. The union's members were involved in clandestine activities, publishing literature, and spreading nationalist ideas. Despite the risks, these efforts laid the groundwork for future national movements.

Georgia was eventually granted autonomy within the Russian Empire in 1917, following the Russian Revolution. This period provided a new opportunity for the GUN to play a more active role in the political landscape. However, the end of World War I and the subsequent Treaty of Brest-Litovsk marked a significant turning point, as Georgia was forced to cede parts of its territory to the Soviet Union.

During the Soviet era, the GUN was forced into a period of underground operations. Its members continued to work towards national goals, albeit in a more covert manner. This period was marked by a struggle against Soviet censorship and repression, as well as a continued effort to maintain and strengthen the national identity of the Georgian people.

The fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a new beginning for Georgia. The country was able to break away from Soviet influence and proceed with its struggle for independence. The GUN played a critical role in this process, advocating for national unity and independence. Its efforts were instrumental in the establishment of a democratic government and the protection of national interests.

Today, the GUN continues to operate and play an active role in Georgian society, advocating for national interests and promoting the values of national independence. It is a reminder of the enduring struggle for national identity and the importance of maintaining a strong sense of national pride.