



ISTANBUL
GELISIM
UNIVERSITY

ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I

**The Turkish War of Independence:
Turkish Advance on Smyrna, Chanak Crisis,
Armistice of Mudanya and Abolition of Sultanate**

WEEK 14

Assc. Prof. Ercan KARAKOÇ

Stages of Turkish War of Independence



Recapture of Smyrna (Izmir)

- The offensive began on 26 August 1922 with the Battle of Dumlupinar.
- The Turks amassed around 104,000 men, the largest number since the beginning of the war, to begin the offensive and drive the Greek army of over 200,000 men.
- The Turkish units marched for 10 days (from 31 August to 9 September), while fighting Greek troops.
- The Turkish army lacked motorized vehicles; its forces consisted of infantry and cavalry units, and logistical support was provided by a supply system based on ox carts.
- The Turkish troops reached the sea on 9 September with the recapture of Izmir.
- The operation ended on 18 September 1922 with the liberation of Erdek and Biga.
- The staggering defeat caused great dissent within the Greek army and a general loss of morale which led to unwillingness to continue fighting.



Field Marshal Mustafa Kemal at Kocatepe
before the Great Offensive



Hanging of the Turkish flag at the seat of the Governor of Izmir on September 9, 1922



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Greek soldiers retreating

Chanak Crisis

- The Chanak Crisis (*Çanakkale Krizi*) was a war scare in September 1922 between the United Kingdom and Turkey.
- After the recapture of İzmir, the Nationalist Forces turned towards the Straits which were declared neutral zone by the Allies after the Mudros.
- The British High Commissioner Harrington ordered the British Forces to preserve their positions and warned Ankara Government to stop advancing and obey the conditions of the Mudros.



Locations of Turkish Straits;
the Bosphorus (red), the Dardanelles (yellow)



Fahrettin Pasha and V. Cavalry Corps officers, and Turkish infantry in a trench



- British Prime Minister Lloyd George insisted on reacting against the Nationalists but could not provide support from the British Parliament, Canada (then a British Dominion) or the other Allied Powers.
- As a result, he had to resign and the new British Cabinet accepted the evacuation of Eastern Thrace by the Greeks and its submission to the Turkish Forces.
- Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the British agreed on the start of negotiations for a ceasefire in Mudanya, in the southern part of Marmara.

Armistice of Mudanya

- The talks began on October 3, 1922, and the final agreement was concluded on October 11, 1922, under the terms below:
 - Greek troops were to leave Eastern Thrace as far as the Maritsa River (River Meriç) and Adrianople (Edirne) within 15 days.
 - Civil power would become Turkish 30 days after the Greek troops left.
 - No more than 8,000 Turkish gendarmes were to be in East Thrace until a peace treaty was completed.



The signatories of the armistice. From left to right, French General Charpy, British General Harrington, Ismet Pasha and Italian General Mombelli.

- Following the Mudanya Armistice, the Turkish Forces recaptured the Eastern Thrace and Istanbul without further fighting and also declared victory over the Greeks, thereby invalidating the Sevres Treaty.



Nationalist Forces in Istanbul



Abolition of the Ottoman Sultanate

- On October 22, 1922, the Allied Powers invited both the Istanbul and Ankara Governments to the Peace Conference to start in Lausanne on November 11, 1922.
- Upon this invitation, Ankara Government abolished the sultanate on November 1, 1922, to end the dual representation of the Turkish state.



Last Ottoman Sultan, Mehmed VI,
departing from the backdoor of the Dolmabahçe Palace after abolition of the sultanate