

Δρ Νικόλαος Ντέμος



**Στρατηγικές Ήττες
& Συρρίκνωση του Ελληνισμού**

Rise & Fall of Byzantium

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Άνοδος & Πτώση του Μεσαιωνικού Ελληνισμού

❖ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΨΕΙΣ & ΑΝΑΚΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ (330-636)

ΗΤΤΑ ΙΑΡΜΟΥΧΑ (636)

❖ ΖΥΜΩΣΗ & ΜΕΤΑΜΟΡΦΩΣΗ (636-842)

❖ ΑΝΟΡΘΩΣΗ & ΑΝΟΔΟΣ (842-971)

❖ ΑΠΟΓΕΙΟ (971-1071)

ΗΤΤΑ ΜΑΝΤΖΙΚΕΡΤ (1071)

❖ ΙΣΟΡΟΠΙΑ & ΤΥΧΗ (1071-1204)

ΗΤΤΑ ΜΥΡΙΟΚΕΦΑΛΟΝ (1176)

ΚΑΤΑΛΗΨΗ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΗΣ (1204)

❖ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΟΧΗ & ΠΟΛΕΜΟΣ ΕΠΙΒΙΩΣΗΣ
(1204-1453)

❖ ΥΠΟΔΟΥΛΩΣΗ – Η ΠΟΛΙΣ ΕΑΛΩ (1453)

The Rise and Fall of Medieval Hellenism

➤ CHALLENGES & RECONSTRUCTIONS (330-636)

YARMOYK BATTLE (636)

➤ TRANSFORMATION (636-842)

➤ RISE (842-971)

➤ APEX (971-1071)

MANTZIKERT BATTLE (1071)

➤ BALANCE & FATE (1071-1204)

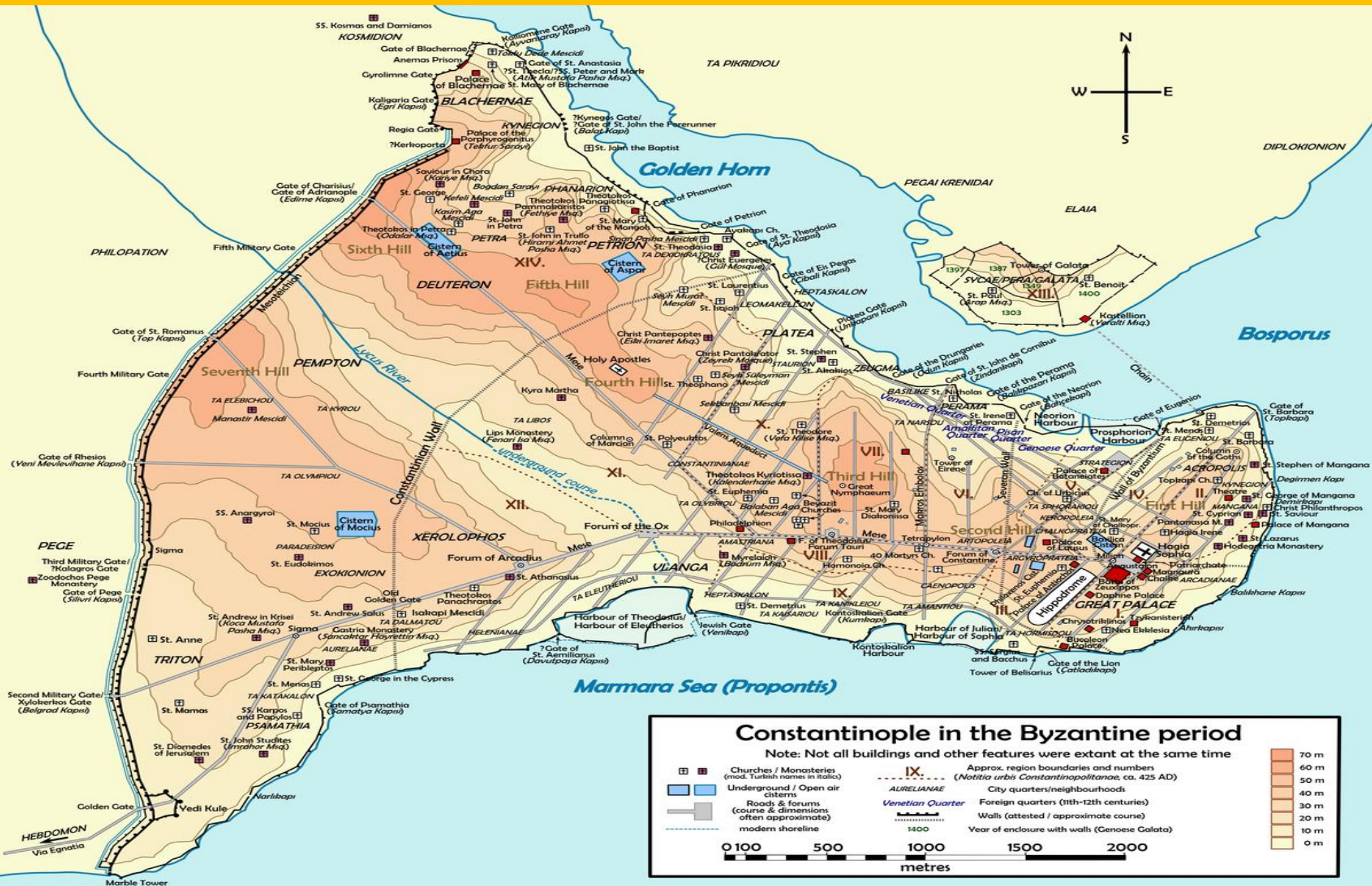
MYRIOKEFALON BATTLE (1176)

WESTERN OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE (1204)

➤ ALLIED OCCUPATION & WAR FOR SURVIVAL (1204-1453)

➤ THE FALL (1453)

ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΗ – CONSTANTINOPLE (the jewel)



ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΗ – CONSTANTINOPLE (the target)

Constantinople, 330–413



ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΗ – CONSTANTINOPLE (view from west)



ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΗ – CONSTANTINOPLE (view from south)



ΤΕΙΧΗ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΗΣ – THE WALLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE



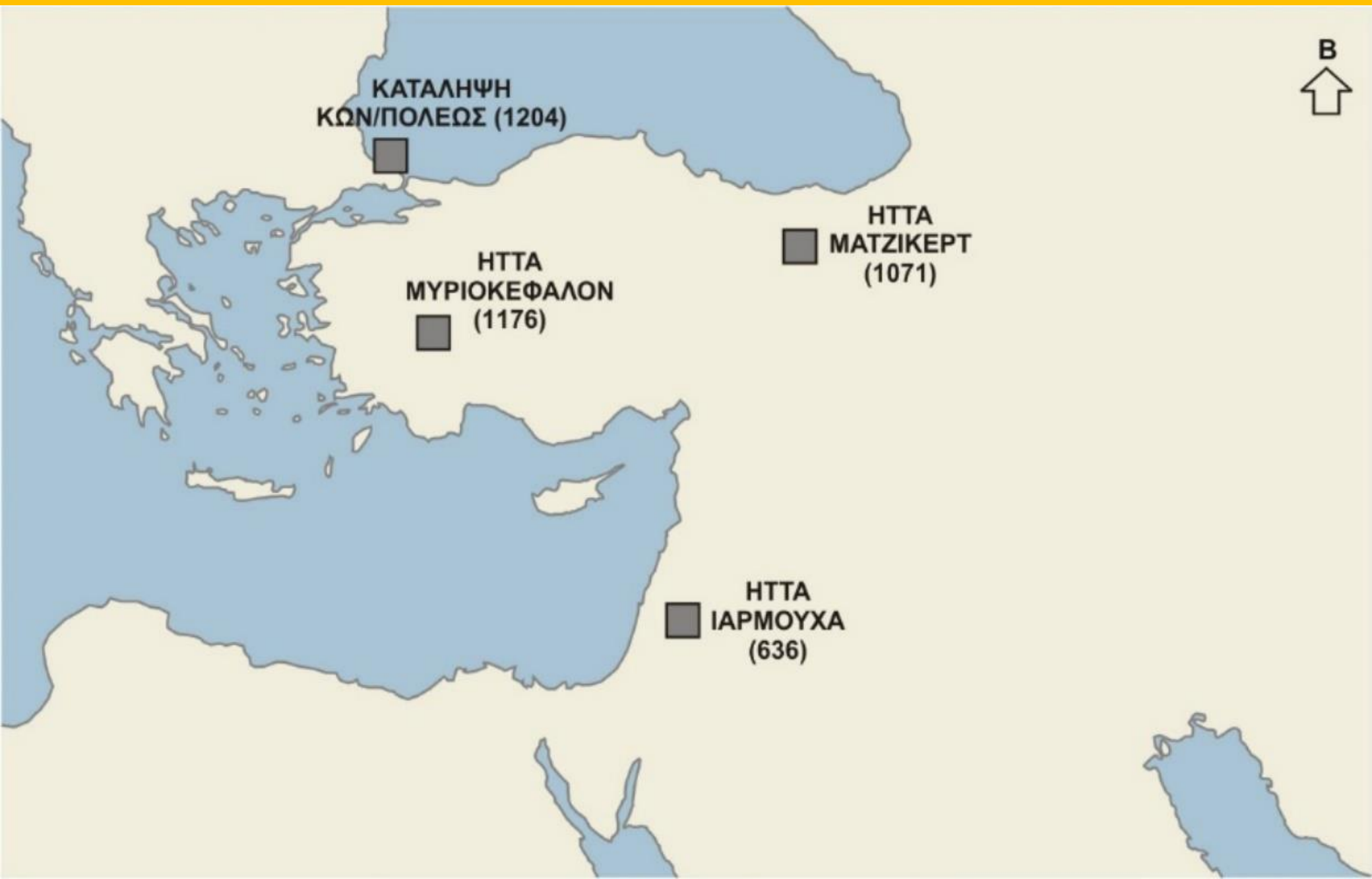
ΕΠΙΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΗ – ATTACKING CONSTANTINOPLE



600 – TWO GLOBAL SUPERPOWERS (ΔΥΟ ΥΠΕΡΔΥΝΑΜΕΙΣ)



4 STRATEGIC BATTLES / DEFEATS – 4 ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΙΚΕΣ ΗΤΤΕΣ



636 – ΥΑΡΜΟΥΚ – ΗΤΤΑ ΙΕΡΟΜΙΑΞ



Yarmouk Battle (15-20 August 636)



1 The Byzantine armies had secured a crossing over the Yarmouk which gave them the benefit of retreat over to the *Golan Heights* where they could secure resources and recruit more soldiers.

2 The Rashidun army however secured a ford-crossing over a tributary of Yarmouk known as the *Nahr al-Allan*. They set up a camp nearby for fallback and easy retreat to the nearby Arabian territory.

3 Muslim camp across the Nahr al-Allan where Hind and Khaula sung and bashed their husbands with tent poles.

4 Another Muslim camp at the other end of the field. Yazid would regularly go over to the camp retreating from the Byzantine forces charging over his force. Muslims used this camp as a resort from which they could easily see the entire battlefield at an elevated level.

Byzantine

- Cavalry
- Infantry

Rashidun

- Cavalry
- Infantry

636 – YARMOUK – HTTA IEPOMIAE

STRATEGIES USED IN BATTLE OF YARMOUK

Roman-Byzantine Empire

“Phalanx Strategy”
(by digging trenches while organizing the troops in a line facing Muslim armies)

Simultaneously attacked from left to right with the aim of undermining the defense and strength of the enemies

Rashidun Caliphate

Divided the armies into several wings (Master, right, left, support, monitoring, and women)

Attack began from the middle, followed by shock attacks from left wing and right wing

Placed monitoring team at a high place (monitor the battle and provide information. With that information, the strategies may be modified when necessary.

Women’s wing was placed behind all wings (uproar enemies in panic and disarray during the climax)

[muna majidah zameran, 1100103]
<http://dale-kechil.blogspot.com>

- 1) Islam started as global religion
- 2) It moved eastwards as well as westwards
- 3) The consequences of the Yarmouk Battle are unraveling even today in Syria, along the Fertile Crescent and across the Middle East....

The battleground – ΤΟ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟ ΕΣΩΣΕ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ



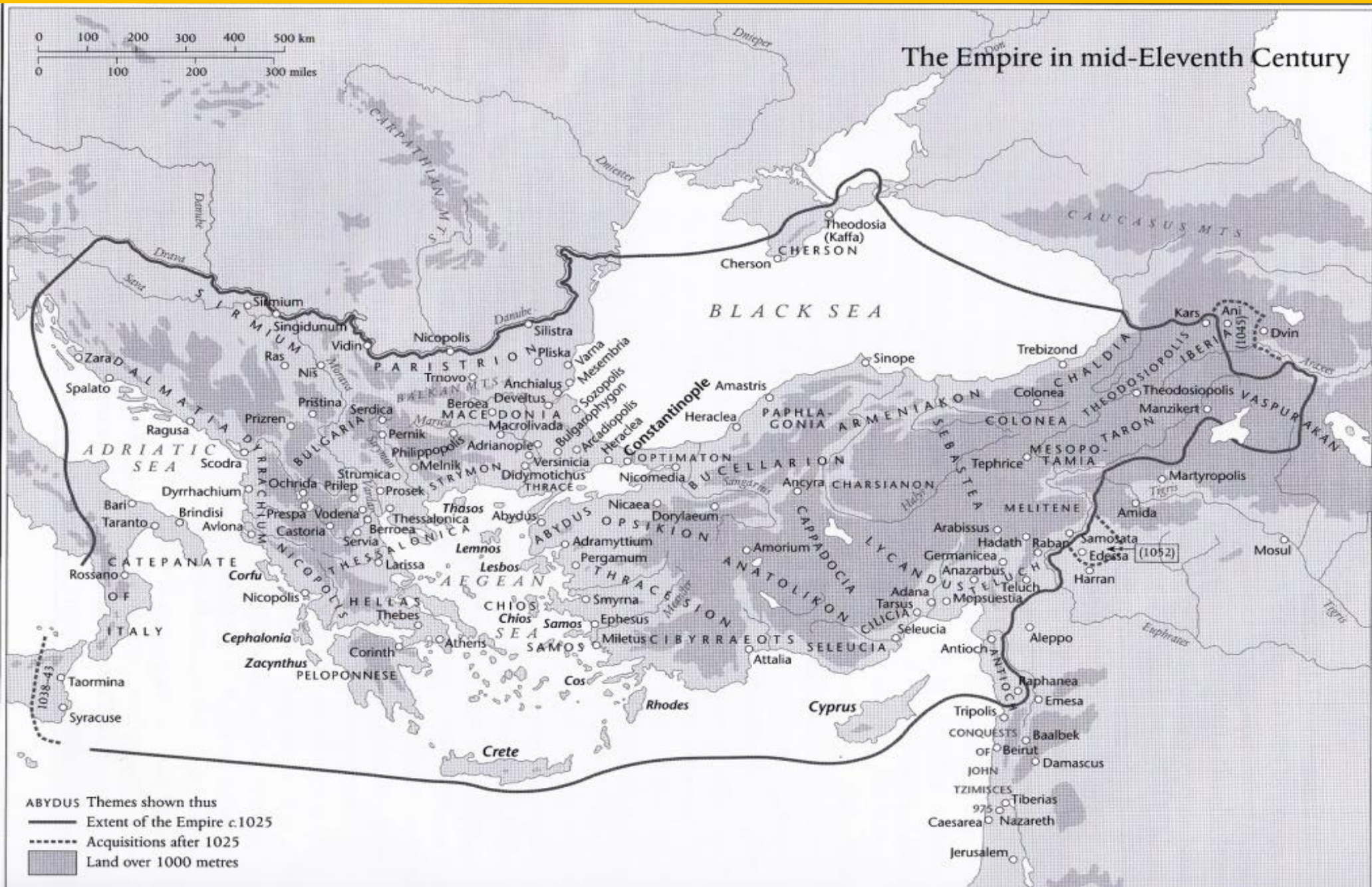
The Eastern European Line of Defence – Η ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΗ ΑΜΥΝΗΣ



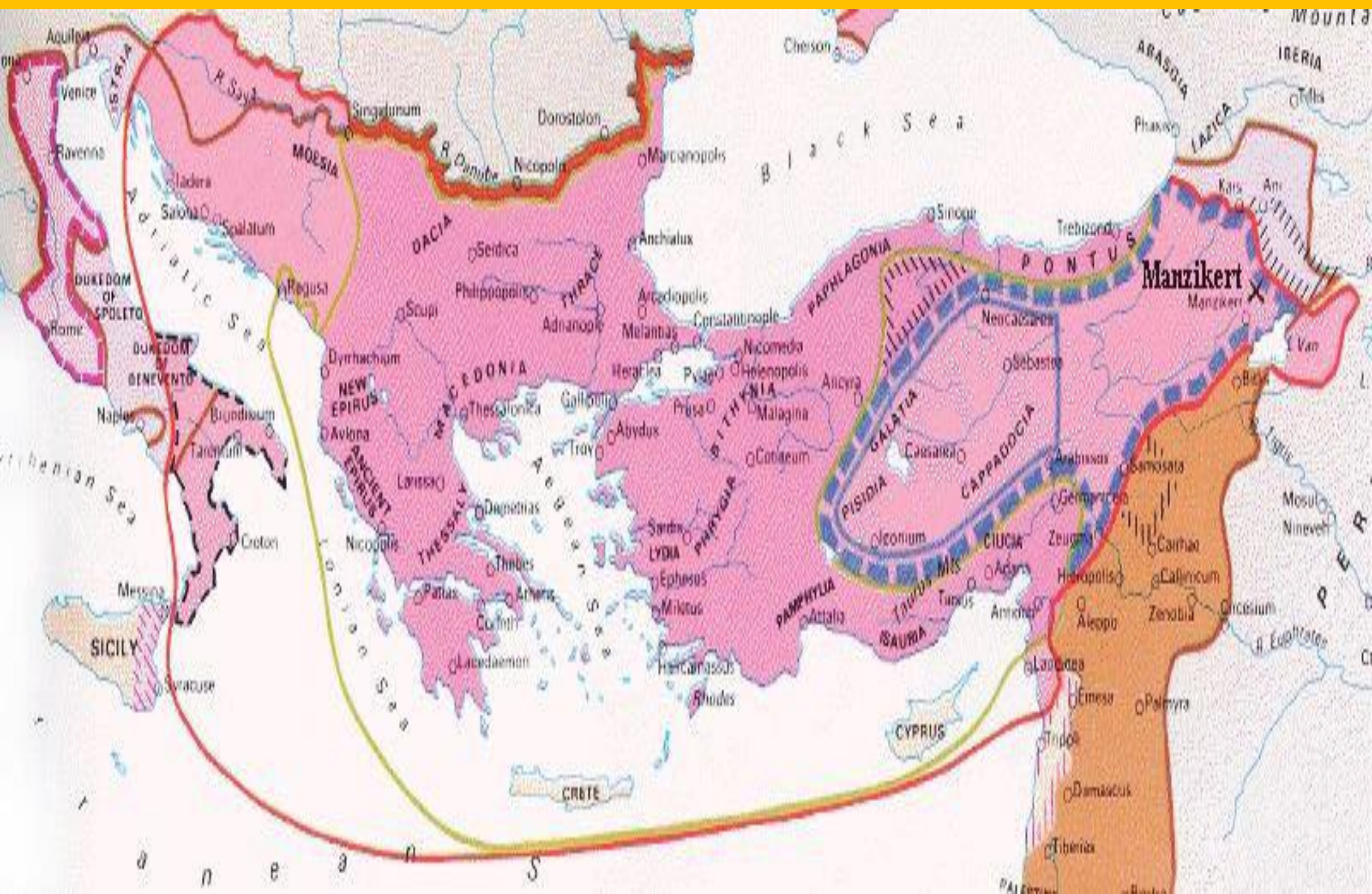
1050 - HELLENIC BYZANTIUM – European Superpower – Η ΙΣΧΥΡΟΤΕΡΗ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΗ



1050 – Byzantium Global Superpower – ΤΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟ ΠΑΓΚΟΣΜΙΑ ΥΠΕΡΔΥΝΑΜΗ



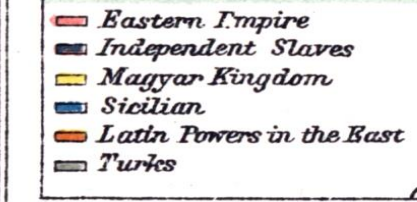
1071 – MANTZIKERT – HTTA MANTZIKEPT



Nomadic Turks found a similar climate...in the highlands of Anatolia



XXVIII



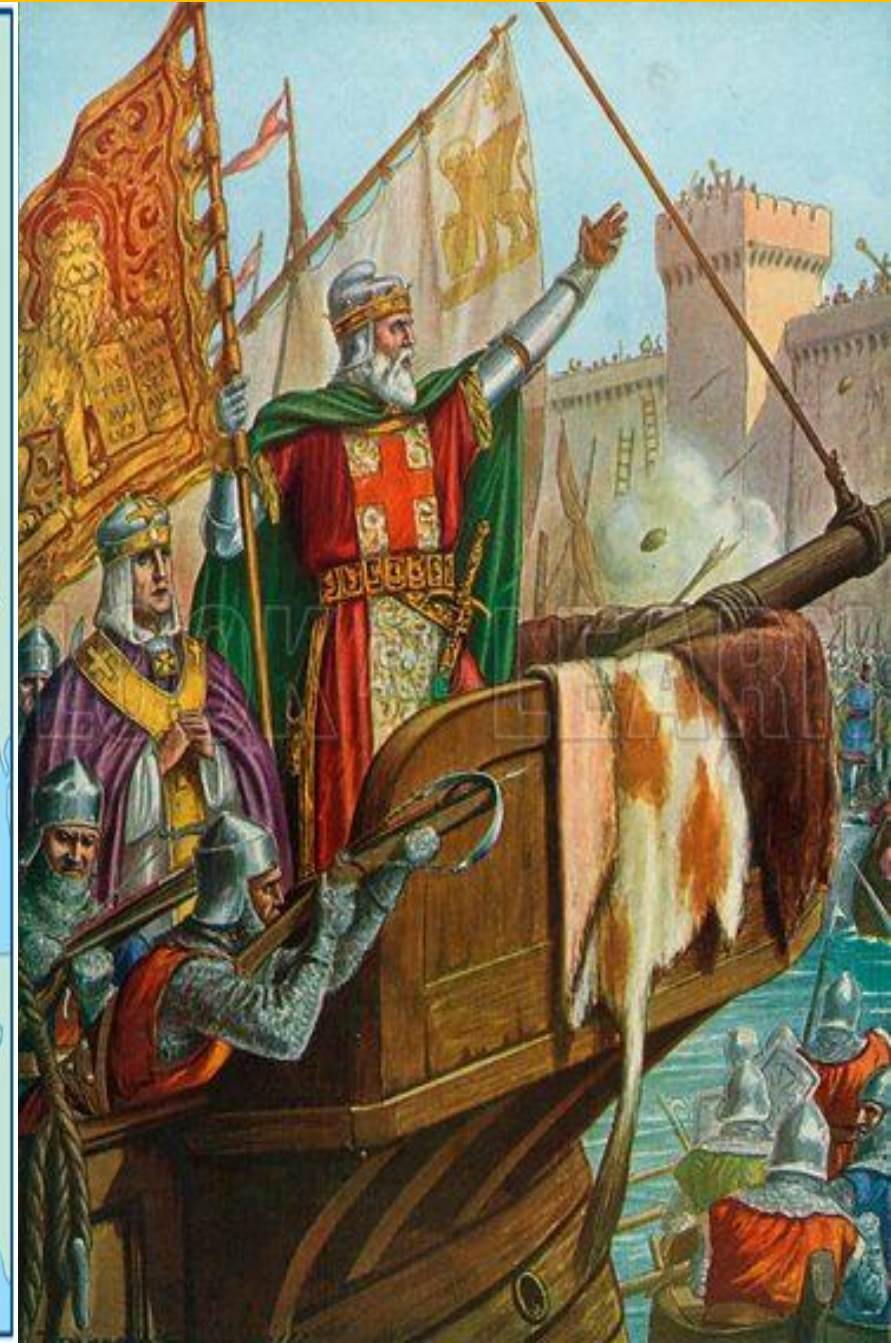
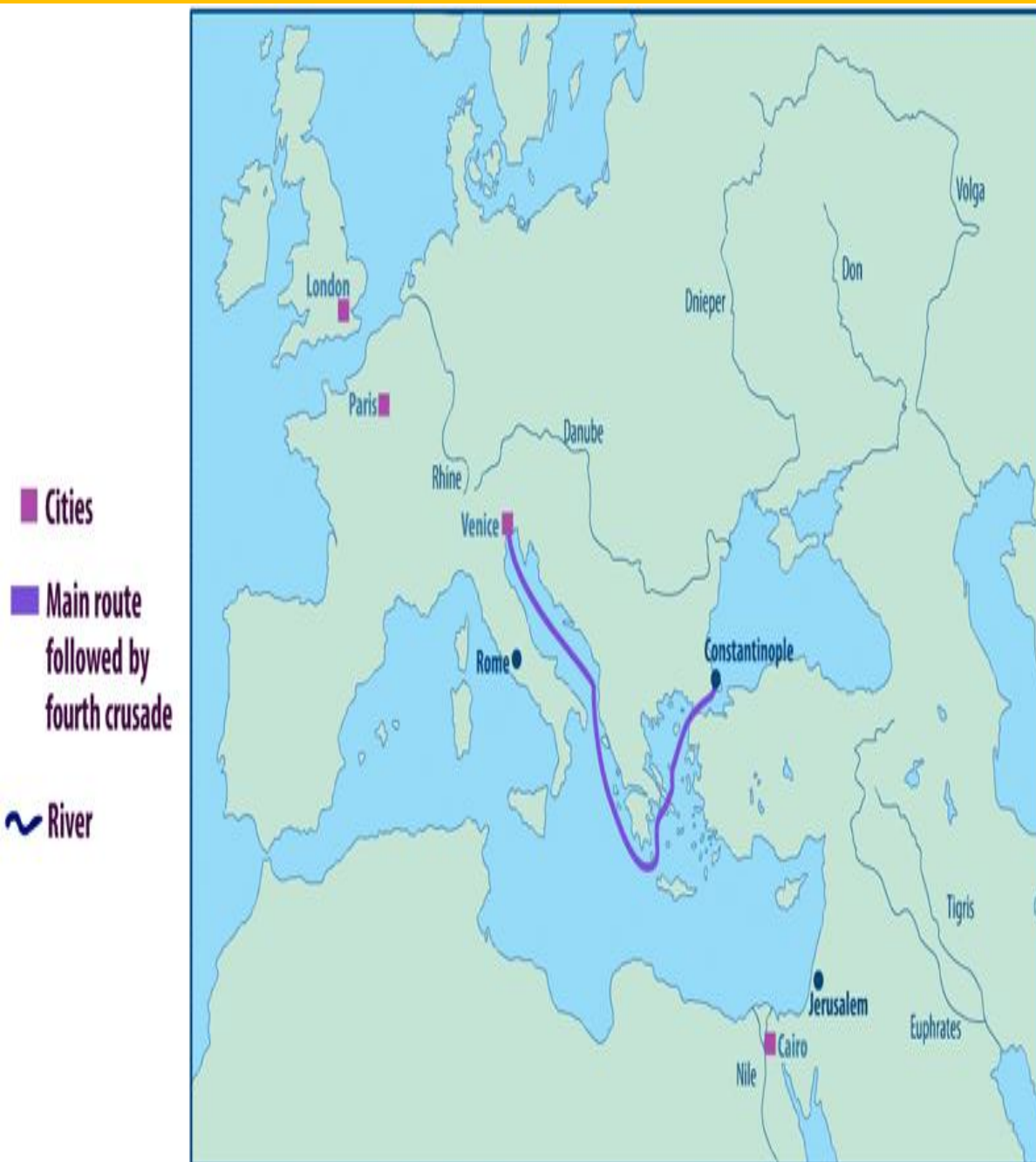
1176 – MYRIOKEFALON – ΗΤΤΑ ΜΥΡΙΟΚΕΦΑΛΟΝ



1176 – ΜΥΡΙΟΚΕΦΑΛΟΝ – ΗΤΤΑ ΜΥΡΙΟΚΕΦΑΛΟΝ



1204 – Το αδελφικό Χριστιανικό μαχαίρωμα ...



1204 – The prize



PRISE de CONSTANTINOPLE pâr les CROISÉS en 1204

1204 – Το αδελφικό μαχαίρωμα



1204 – Το αδελφικό μαχαίρωμα



The Fourth Crusade

- Part of the avarice was the temptation to capture Constantinople which had derived much profit from the Crusades.
- Seizing Constantinople would not only provide financial benefit, it would also restore it to the Western Church.
- In 1204 the Crusaders captured and looted Constantinople.



Crusaders Attack

- In 1204 Constantinople (a Christian city) was **sacked** (attacked, burned, and looted) by Christian **Crusaders from the West**.
- The Crusades **weakened** the Byzantine Empire, but did **not** put an **end** to it.



Fourth Crusade 1202-1204

- Crusades attack Constantinople instead
- Stole statues, money, paintings and jewelry
- Burned libraries, destroyed churches
- Said they needed money to defend Constantinople from the same fate as Jerusalem and to rescue Jerusalem from Muslims
- People of Constantinople hated the west for sacking their city

Η ΜΕΣΟΓΕΙΟΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟ 1204



ΑΡΧΗ ΥΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΑΣ

Η ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗ ΜΕΣΟΓΕΙΟΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟ 1204



ΣΥΝΕΧΙΖΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΕΜΦΥΛΙΟΙ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΙ



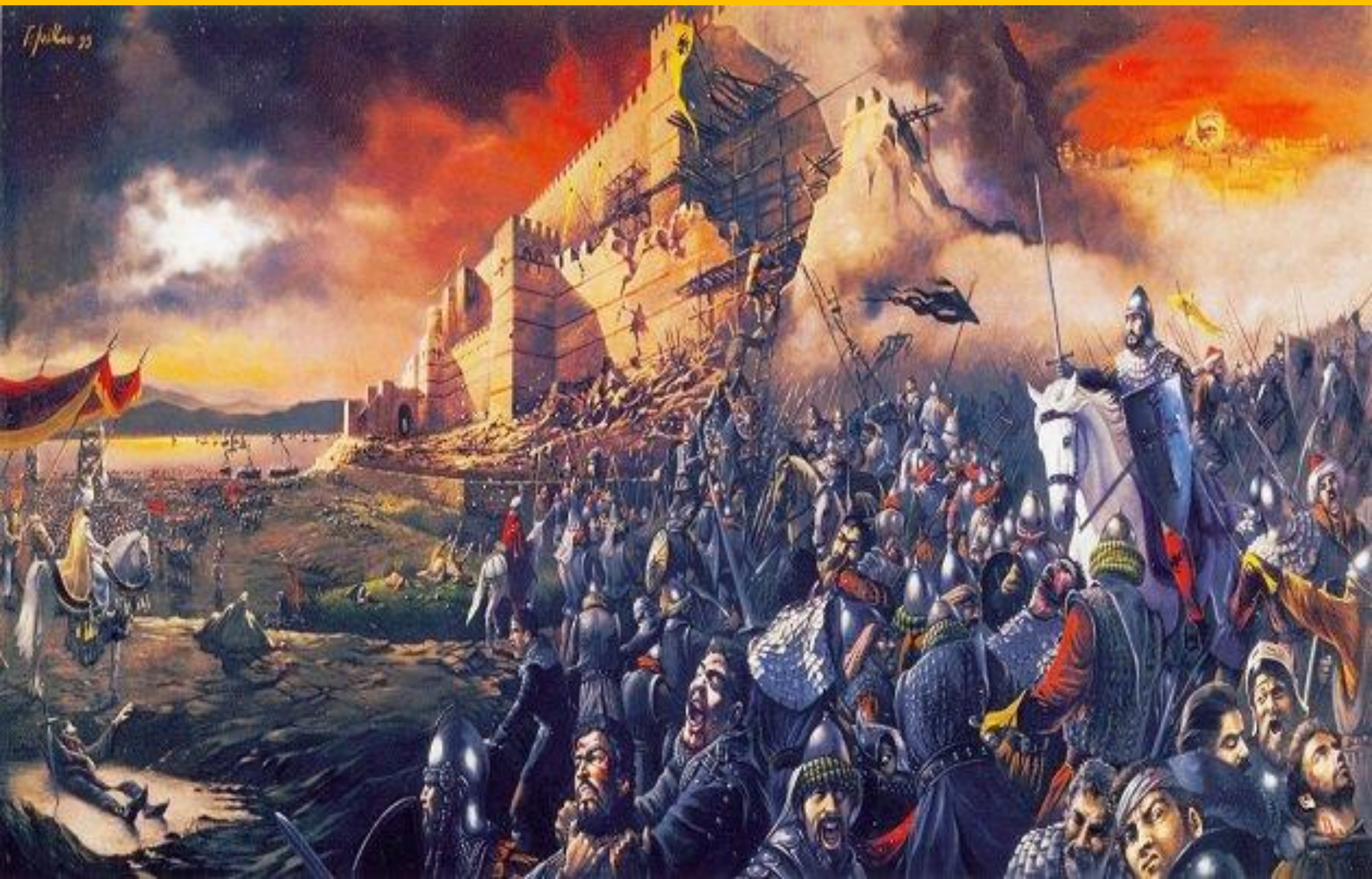
(1326-1361) – Οθωμανοί επεκτείνονται θανάσιμα....



1355 – COMPARATELY THE SMALLEST REGION



1453 – The last stand



1453 – ΟΙ ΓΕΝΙΤΣΑΡΟΙ ΚΥΡΙΑΕΥΟΥΝ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ – Janissaries take Polis



1453 – Η ΠΟΛΙΣ ΕΑΛΩ



A Christian LEONIDAS...

