

On Myriokefalon Battle 1176

(17 September 1176)

Byzantine Greeks vs Seljuk Turks

Byzantium - 1025



ΕΛΛΗΝΟΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟ (Μετά το Μαντζικέρτ)



The Byzantine Empire (1000-1100)

Byzantine Empire went from a major to minor power after the Byzantine loss at the Battle of Manzikert in 1071 against the Seljuk Turks.

Ανατολικόν μετά το Μαντζικέρτ



Turkish Raids across Anatolia & Asia Minor



Manuel's heavy army on march towards Ikonio

- Manuel as his father and grandfather focused on the Western challenges and threats and left the Turkic tribes to expand across Anatolia and become stronger by the day.
- Manuel was forced to address the eastern issue and started to prepare a sizeable army to Iconium.



Strategic Battle

ΜΥΡΙΟΚΕΦΑΛΟ

1176

ΤΟ ΑΠΟΚΟΡΥΦΩΜΑ
ΤΗΣ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΟ-ΣΕΛΤΖΟΥΚΙΚΗΣ
ΑΝΤΙΠΑΡΑΘΕΣΗΣ

- Ο ΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ Α' ΚΑΙ Η ΕΠΟΧΗ ΤΟΥ
- ΤΟ ΣΟΥΛΤΑΝΑΤΟ ΤΟΥ ΡΟΥΜ ΕΩΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ ΜΙΣΟ ΤΟΥ 12ΟΥ ΑΙΩΝΑ
- Η ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΕΚΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΞΑΛΕΙΨΗ ΤΗΣ ΣΕΛΤΖΟΥΚΙΚΗΣ ΑΠΕΙΛΗΣ
- Η ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΣΟΥΛΤΑΝΑΤΟ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟ ΜΥΡΙΟΚΕΦΑΛΟ
- Η ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΧΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΥΡΙΟΚΕΦΑΛΟΥ ΣΤΗΝ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ
- ΑΓΝΩΣΤΕΣ ΠΤΥΧΕΣ • ΑΝΤΙΠΑΛΟΙ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΕΣ • ΒΙΒΛΙΟΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ

Manuel's Strategic Myopia



Manuel's Strategic Mistake and/or Incompatibility



Byzantine army in ambush...

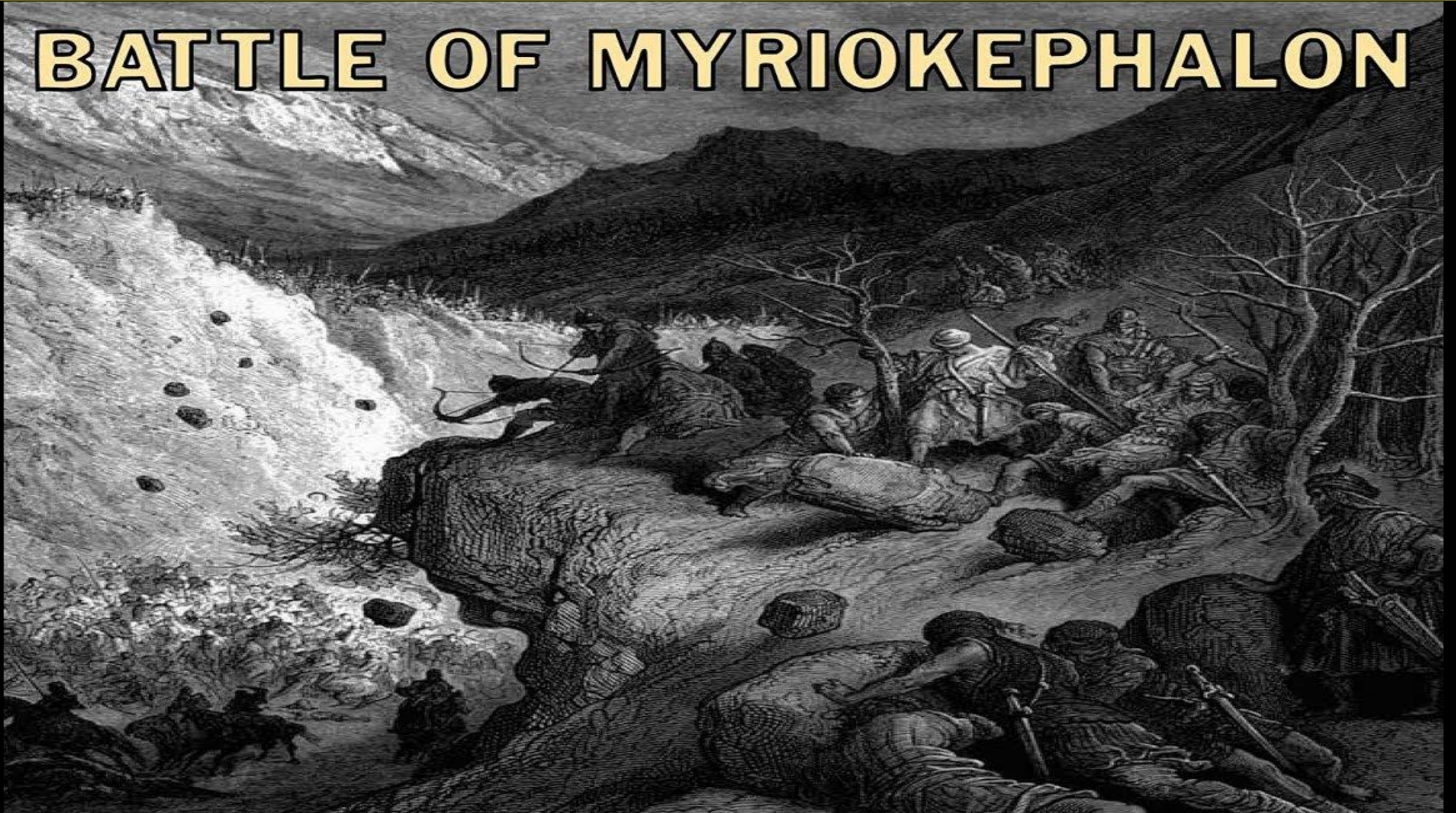


...at the Myriokefalon Pass



Byzantine army under attack from higher ground

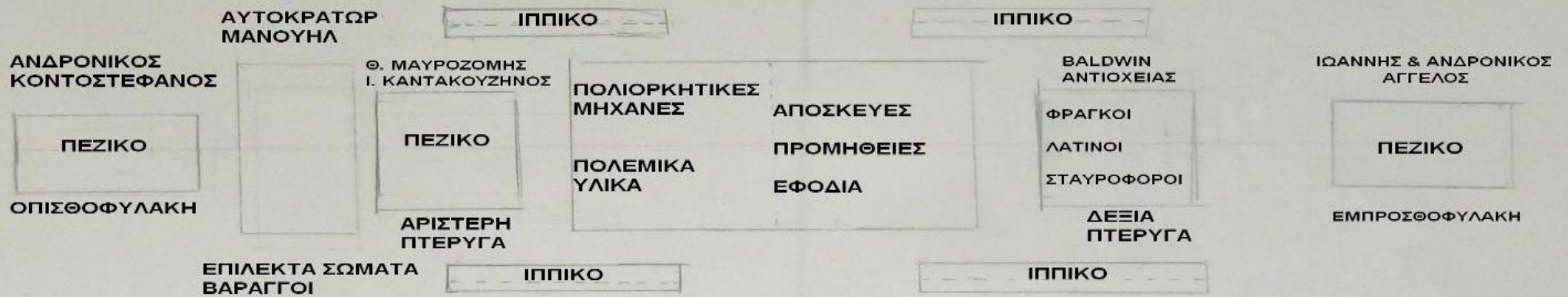
BATTLE OF MYRIOKEPHALON



Byzantine army under surprise attack from all sides



Byzantine Heavy Army immovable into Myriokefalon pass...



Myriokefalon – Generals & Armies



2.KILIJ ARSLAN



**SELJUK TURKS
15.000**



MANUEL KOMNENOS



**BYZANTINE
40.000**

1176 Battle of Myriokephalon

The Battle at Myriokefalon

THE BATTLE OF MYRIOKEPHALON

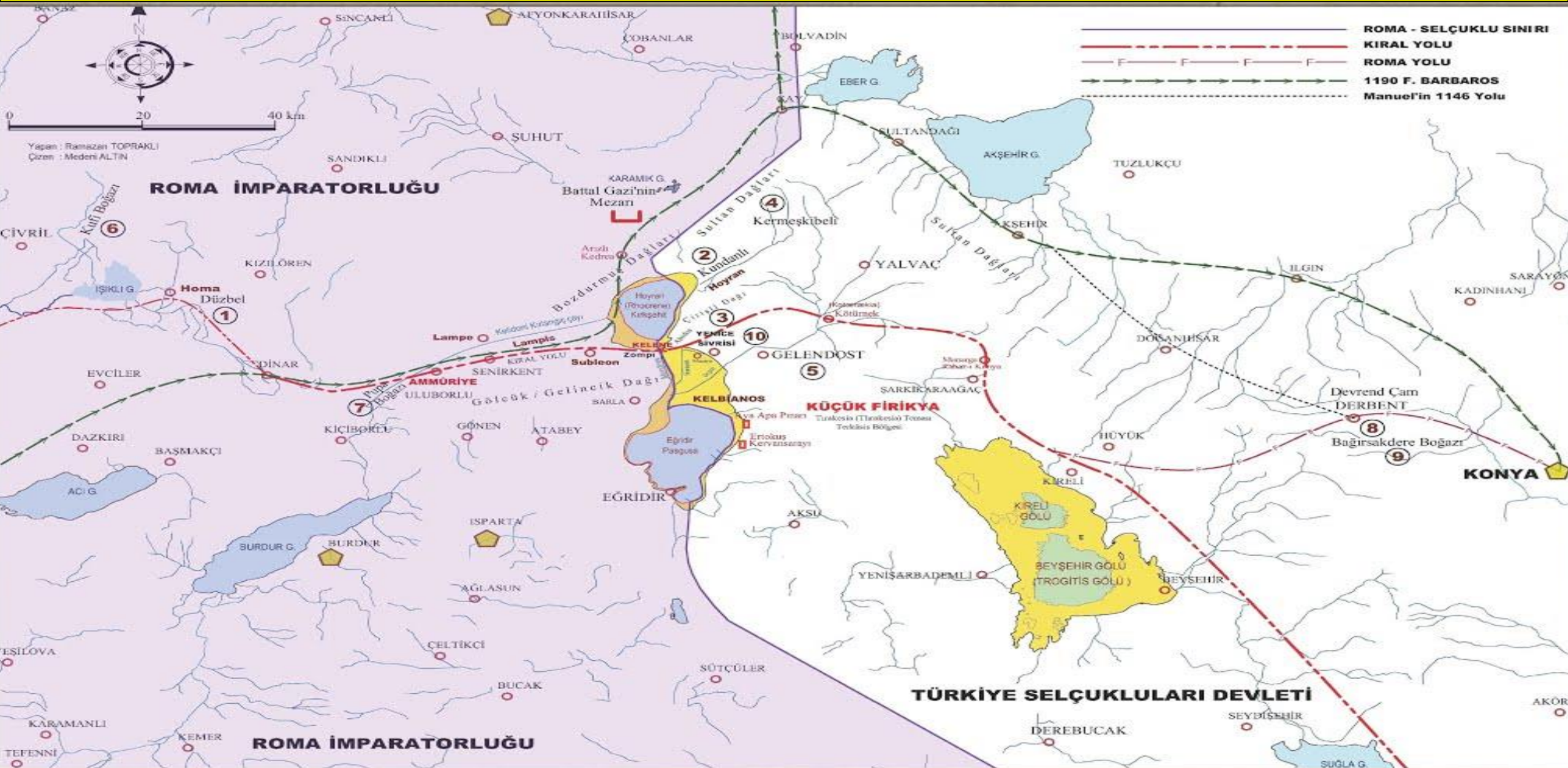
The Battle of Myriokephalon, also known as Myriocephalum, was a battle between the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos and the Seljuk Turks, Sultan Kiliç Arslan II, in near Denizli Çivril - Gümüşsu town on September 17, 1176.

At the same time, on the contrary to agreement concluded in Denizli, Kırkağaç, Bergama and Edremit the Turkmen raiders had started again to organise raids against the Byzantine. Manuel I Komnenos, the Byzantine Emperor, had been at peace with Kiliç Arslan II, the Seljuk Turkish Sultan. Kiliç Arslan II recommended to renewal that peace and then he send a peace treaty. Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos started military preparations for expedition against most of Turkmens who were lived Byzantium borders especially district of Eskişehir, they assaulted to direction of Denizli, Kırkağaç, Bergama and Edremit. He only aimed avert these assaults. When the Sultan Kiliç Arslan II heard these military preparations and then he send an embassy to the emperor to ask for a peace treaty. Emperor Manuel received the embassy with some circumstances which were stopped the Turkmens assaults, left Zünun emir of Danishmend and Şahinşah son of sultan who were took refuge in the Byzantine and the countries under controlled left the Byzantine. The Sultan rejected all the proposal that aimed and destroyed the Byzantine lands up to Denizli with great cavalry force. His main target was to capture the capital city Iconium (Konya). After politic and diplomatic onsets emperor beared to Iconium (Konya) with a great army consist of Pecheneg, Hungarian and Serbian forces in 1176 summer. Turkmen forces showed little but abrasive thrusts against the Byzantine army way. The Byzantine army had lost force because of the land destroyed by the Seljuks. The Byzantine marched with siege equipments, lots of supplies and heavy cars. The Seljuk army ruled by Kiliç Arslan had bad arming but higher movement ability then the Byzantine army. The Byzantine army was rushed and destruct at castle of Myriokephalon in Düzbel aile near Denizli. Most importantly Manuel's siege equipment had been captured and destroyed. Also the Seljuk Sultan was keen for peace to be restored as soon as possible; he sent an envoy, on condition that Manuel destroy his forts and evacuate the garrisons at Eskişehir (Dorylaeum) and Gümüşsu (Sublaeum). Manuel excited from the aile with his army and returned the Byzantine. Manuel promised to remove his forts and armies on the frontier at Dorylaeum and Sibilis, then had paid 100,000 gold.

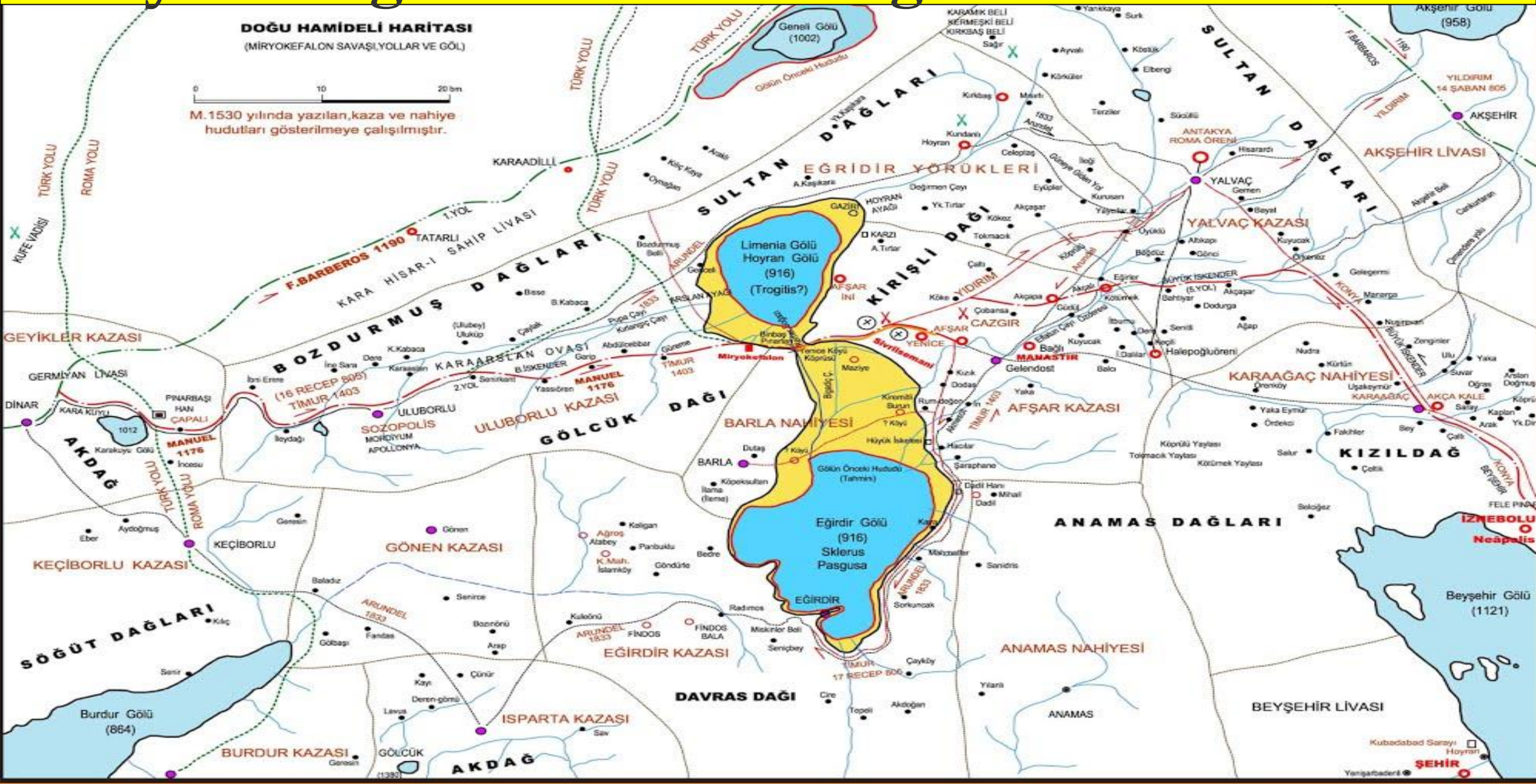
Myriokephalon had more of a psychological impact than a military impact, as it proved that the Empire could not destroy Seljuk power in central Anatolia despite the advances made during Manuel's reign. These failings caused the Byzantine to lead his forces. The empire drifted into anarchy, and it was never again in a position to mount a major offensive in the Anatolia.



Life and Death battle for the Turkic tribes in Anatolia



Very strategic battle affecting Eurasian affairs...



...even for Turkey today...



SON ASRIN İÇ SULARDAKİ EN BÜYÜK, EN ANLAMLI SUALTI ÇALIŞMASI EĞİRDİR GÖLÜNDE YAPILIYOR!!!

Zeki TARHAN ANKARA'DAN BİLDİRİYOR

- JEORADAR SİSTEMİ, EĞİRDİR GÖLÜNDE!!!
 - KARADA BULUNAN DOĞU – BATI YÖNÜNDEKİ KRAL YOLU, KEMER BOĞAZI SUALTINDA ARAŞTIRILIYOR!!!
 - GÜNEY – KUZAY YÖNÜNDE, SUALTINDA BULUNAN YAPILARLA, YOLUN OLDUĞU DÜŞÜNÜLEN HATTAN, “AIRLİFT” YARDIMIYLA “MUAYENE ÇUKURU” AÇARAK, KRAL YOLU SAPTANARAK İSTİKAMETİ BELİRLENECEK!!!
- ...VE 17 EYLÜLE DOĞRU MİRYOKEFALON



Son yüzyılın, Ülkemiz iç sularındaki en büyük, en anlamlı ve de en iddialı Sualtı çalışması, EĞİRDİR GÖLÜNDE yapılıyor!!! Türk Tarih Kurumu ve Kültür Bakanlığı'nın eşgüdümünde, Bakanlığın Arkeologları ile Bodrum Sualtı Hizmetlerinin Ahmet ÇOBANOĞLU başkanlığındaki uzman ekip-lerce, Eğirdir Gölü ile Hoyran Gölü'nün en dar yeri olan KEMER BOĞAZI civarında, (20) gün sürecek "SUALTİ"

çalışmasıyla, MİRYOKEFALON SAVAŞI VE ZAFERİ'nin yeri konusundaki ortaya atılan kimi tezlerin de, söz konusu çalışmayla çürütüleceği ve bu yöndeki tartışmalara bir "NOKTA" konulacağı umuluyor...

Eğirdir Gölünde yapılacak söz konusu çalışmada; Jeo radar sistemi ile airlift (= Havanın gücüyle, sualtından çamur kaldırma) sistemleri uygulanacak...



Karada bulunan Doğu – Batı yönündeki KRAL YOLU, Kemer Boğazı SUALTINDA araştırılacak... Güney – Kuzey yönünde ise; Sualtında bulunan yapılarla, yolun olduğu düşünülen hattan, "AIRLİFT" yardımıyla, "MUAYENE ÇUKURU" açarak, "KRAL YOLU" saptanacak ve istikameti belirlenecek...

Hamideli Coğrafyası ve bu coğrafyada yaşayan insanlar, yakında müjdeli haberlerle, ülkemizin eşsiz temiz içme suyu rezervuarı, yedi renkli Göl tanımlamalarıyla da Limnoloji literatürüne geçen EĞİRDİR GÖLÜ, kullerinden yeniden doğma sürecine girmiş bulunuyor...

Fistik biçimindeki EĞİRDİR GÖLÜ!!! Ve bu Fıstığı çevreleyen (81) Yerleşim Birimi, hadi iyisiniz iyi.

Sevinin ama... Ha, sakın unutma!!! Cumartesi akşamı "MAVİ GÖL"e gel!!!

Gelehdost Belediye Başkanı Mehmet Sezgin'den Destek Çağrısı



Konu ile ilgili olarak bir açıklama yapan Gelendost Belediye Başkanı Mehmet Sezgin "17 Eylül 2017 Pazar günü kutlayacak olduğumuz Mıryokefalon Zaferinin 841. yıldönümünü kutlamalarında siz değerli İspartalı hemşerilerimizi aramızda görmekten onur duyarız.

Mıryokefalon savaşının yapıldığı yer hakkında yapılan çalışmalarda en önemli bulgular Gelendost'tan çıkmış olmasına rağmen Konya vb. gibi farklı illerde olmayacak yerleri göstererek kanıt ararken biz Isparta olarak bir bütün oluşturamamanın acısını çekiyoruz. Birlik halinde bir bütün oluşturularak bütün Isparta il ve ilçelerini Gelendost'a bu konuda destek olamaya davet ediyoruz. Bir Malazgirt savaşının yerinin değişme şansı yoksa Çanakkale'yi Çanakkale yapan değerlerin değişme şansı yoksa Isparta'mıza mal olacak değerlerin de değişme şansı yoktur.

Bunun için siz değerli hemşerilerimize manevi olarak bizlere destek olmanızı ve sevdamız değil hakkımız olanın verilmesi için yanımızda görmek istiyoruz."

**MALAZGİRT'TEN
GELENDOST'A**

ANATOLYA'YI ANADOLU, DİYAR-I RÜM'Ü TÜRKİYE YAPAN SAVAŞ

MİRYOKEFALON
11-12 REBİULEVVEL 572 (17 Eylül 1176)

GELENDOST YENİCE SİVRİSİ ZAFERİ'NİN
841. SENE-İ DEVRİYESİ





17 Eylül 1176 MİRYOKEFALON ZAFERİ



ANADOLU'NUN TAPUSUNUN ALINDIĞI TOPRAKLARDASINIZ

DEĞERLENDİRME OTURUMU

(Saat 16.00- 17.00)

Moderatör: Prof. Dr. Abdülhaluk ÇAY
Prof. Dr. Bayram KODAMAN
Prof. Dr. Kazım Yaşar KOPRAMAN
Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZSAİT
Prof. Dr. Kernal GÖDE
Prof. Dr. Bayram ÜREKLİ
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali ÜNAL
Prof. Dr. Haç Ahmet ÖZDEMİR
Prof. Dr. Refik TURAN
Prof. Dr. Altan ÇETİN

Prof. Dr. İlhan ERDEM
Prof. Dr. Mustafa DAŞ
Prof. Dr. Levent KAYAPINAR
Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZHANLI
Doç. Dr. Yusuf AYÖNÜ
Doç. Dr. Zafer GÖLEN
Doç. Dr. M. Ali HACIGÖKMEN
Doç. Dr. Abdullah Şevki DUYMAZ
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Mustafa AKKUŞ

ISPARTA BÖLGESİNİN TARİHİ COĞRAFYASI VE Miryokefalon (Myriocephalon)

SAVAŞI SEMPOZYUMU 19-20 HAZİRAN 2014



YER: SDÜ Prof. Dr. M. Lütfü Çakmakçı
Kültür Merkezi Saat: 09.30

Manuel realized the battle's unintended consequences and died shortly...

- The Byzantine army was not defeated at the ambush at Myriokefalon, but lost its heavy armor and the psychological consequences were very adverse and detrimental for the Greek empire.
- The Seljuks managed to leave the mountainous areas of central Anatolia and invade and expand to territories westwards and gain fertile lands of Asia Minor.



More battles after Mantzikert for Anatolia...

A map of Anatolia illustrating territorial changes and battles following the Battle of Mantzikert. The map is color-coded to show different regions and their status over time. Key features include:

- Regions and Territories:**
 - Byzantine Empire:** Shaded in light pink, covering the western and northern parts of Anatolia.
 - ICOM (Imperial Commonwealth of the Orient):** Shaded in light blue, covering the central and eastern parts of Anatolia.
 - Ugbes:** Shaded in light green, covering the southern and eastern parts of Anatolia.
 - Cyprus (Independent):** Shaded in light pink, located in the south.
 - Principality of Antioch:** Shaded in light green, located in the south.
- Battles and Key Events:**
 - Demetritsa, 1185:** Marked with a red 'X' in the northwest.
 - Myrioccephalum, 1176:** Marked with a red 'X' in the central region.
 - 1116, 1176:** Dates indicating territorial changes in the central region.
 - 1118, 1147:** Dates indicating territorial changes in the central region.
 - 1129:** A date indicating a territorial change in the south.
 - 1175:** A date indicating a territorial change in the south.
 - 1188:** A date indicating a territorial change in the south.
 - 1189:** A date indicating a territorial change in the east.
- Geographical Features:**
 - Aegean Sea:** Located to the west of the peninsula.
 - Black Sea:** Located to the north of the peninsula.
 - Constantinople:** The capital of the Byzantine Empire, located in the northwest.
 - Antioch:** A major city in the south.
 - Cyprus:** An island in the south.



After Myriokefalon more challenges at the western frontiers...

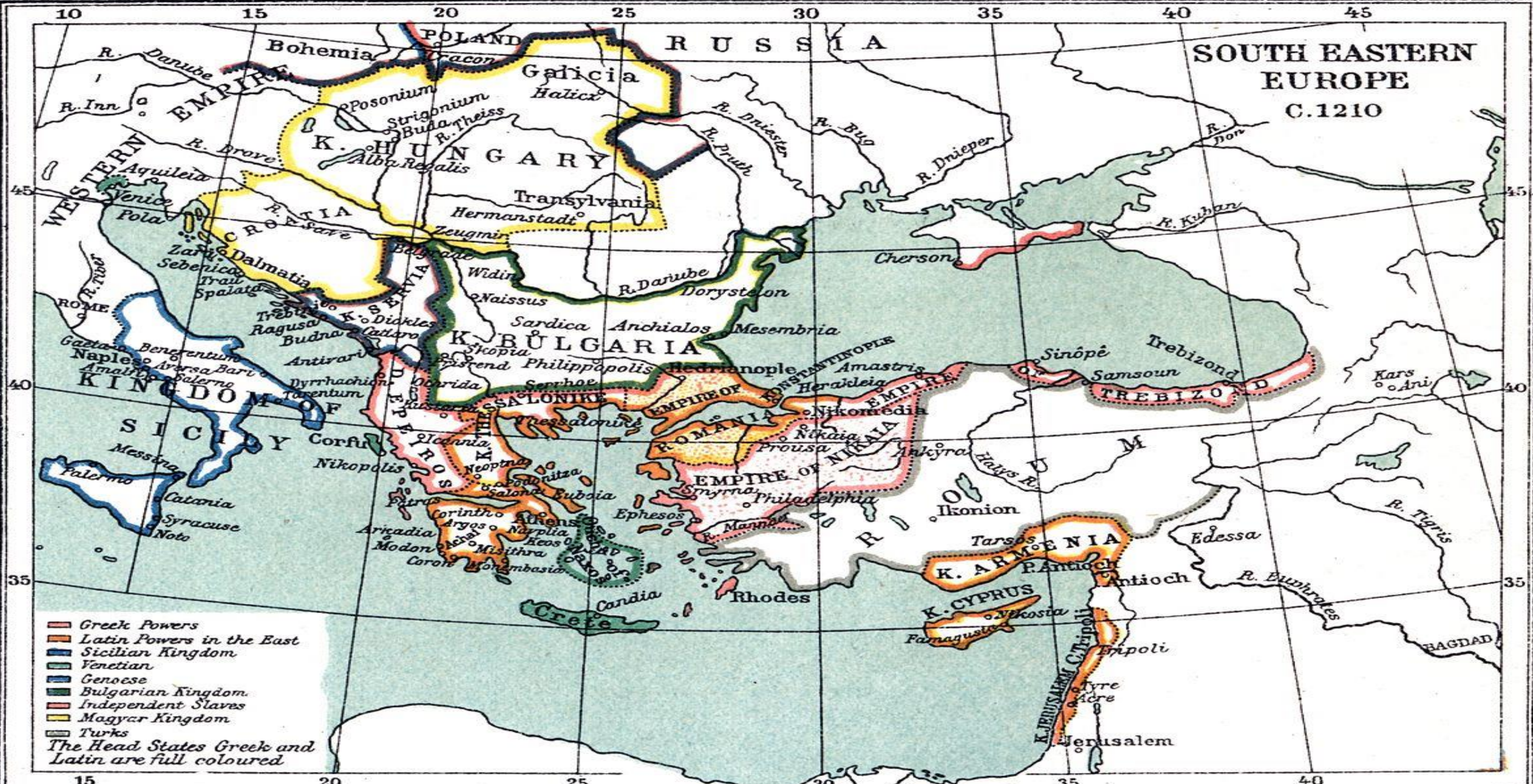


This presentation/document was prepared and synthesized by Nick Demos. The information contained herein derives from various sources, mostly online sources. Especially, some photos are from Byzantium1200.com to the best of our knowledge. This presentation has been supplied on condition that anyone who consults it is understood to recognise that the copyright rests with its author and that no quotation from this presentation and no information derived from it may be published and used without the prior written consent of the author. This document was prepared by Nick Demos.

Europe after Myriokefalon -1190



More European interference into Byzantium...



Geostrategic similarity (Myriokefalon 1176 & Afyonkarahisar 1921)



The Strategic Battle at Myriokefalon - 1176