ANATOLIA AFTER THE FOURTH CRUSADE*

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ABSTRACT

Byzantine Empire was collapsed by the Latin conquest of Constantinople on April 13, 1204 upon that the Fourth Crusade (1203-1204) was diverted from its original purpose. This crusade has not created any negative result for the Anatolian Seljuk so much so that the Turks have gained advantage after collapsing of the Byzantium. In this period, the chaos status which the Byzantines were fallen because of Latin State which established in Constantinople by Crusaders acted on expedition policies and conquests of Seljuk State. Latin State in Constantinople hasn't created any direct threat for Seljuk State since the new Byzantine foundation in Nikaia has constituted a type of buffer state. On the other hand rivalry between two Byzantine states in Nikaia and Trapezunt caused an advantage for the Turks. Since there wasn't a major threat coming from west anymore, the Seljuks had an opportunity to enlarge their territories. By conquering two ports on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean they played an important role in the international trade due to importance of Anatolian trade routes. Initial twenty years period following the Fourth Crusade became a period of political stabilization and economical development for the Seljuk State (1205-1220).

Key Words: Fourth Crusade, Anatolia, Seljuks, Constantinople, Latinus, Nikaia.

As it is known, Byzantine Empire was collapsed by the Latin conquest of Constantinople on April 13, 1204 upon that the Fourth Crusade (1203-1204) was diverted from its original purpose. This crusade has not created any negative result for the Anatolian Seljuks so much so that the Turks have gained advantage after collapsing of the Byzantium. Now, the main subject in this

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article is political situation in Anatolia which occurred after the Fourth Crusade and especially its affects which seen on the foreign policy of the Anatolian Seljuk State.

A Latin state was established by the conquerors in Constantinople in 1204 which lasted 57 years until 1261, and Baudouin de Flandres has been appointed as emperor. The Crusaders have also established states in the Balkans and Greece soon after Constantinople. On the other hand, during the collapse of the Byzantium, two states appeared one in Epirus and the other at Nikaia in Anatolia as prolongations of the Byzantium. However the state which established in Nikaia by Theodoros Laskaris, the son-in-law of ex-emperor Alexios III, has developed much more. Laskaris secured his position following the Latin forces were defeated by the host which consisted of Bulgarians and Cumans of Bulgarian King Kaloyan, near Adrianople on April 14, 1205. The Latins retreated from Bithynia, with the exception of Pegae (Biga). From that day Laskaris was crowned as emperor officially (instead of despotes) in 1206 the city of Nikaia was regarded the centre of the legal government for the Byzantines.1

Meanwhile another Byzantine State has been established in the city of Trapezunt (modern Trabzon). Alekios Komnenos, a grandson of Emperor Andronikos I., occupied Trapezunt with the support of his paternal aunt Thamar Queen of Georgia (1184-1212) on April 1204. While Alekios made himself master of Sinope (Sinop), Trapezunt and the intervening coast, his brother David Komnenos acquired all Paphlagonia and extended his power as far as westward as Pontik Herakleia (modern Ereğli), well on the way to Constantinople. This Komnenos dynasty has been ruled for 257 years (1204-1461)2. Upon the collapse of the Byzantine State, some local sovereignties have been occurred in Anatolia: a certain Sabaus established himself in Amisos (today Samsun), “Mad Theodoros” Mancephas held Philadelphia (Alaşehir),

Manuel Mavromizes became master in the Meander valley and another dynasty near Milet.

Meantime Seljuk State of Turkey, which was the most powerful state in Anatolia at that period, was engaged with domestic problems as a result of the throne disputes which arisen following the death of the Sultan Rüştüden Süleymanşah II. (1196-1204) on July 6, 1204. Kilik Arslan III, son of Süleymanşah, at a very young age, was declared the new Sultan. But notable emirs of the state invited Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev to the city of Ikonion (Konya) instead of him. Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev I. (1192-1196) was exile in Constantinople at that time, who had left the city of Ikonion in favor of his brother Süleymanşah II in 1196 and got married with daughter of a notable Byzantine Mavromizes in Constantinople.3

Upon invitation from Ikonion, Keyhüsrev has reacted immediately. However Theodoros Laskaris had made an agreement with Kilik Arslan III. Therefore Keyhüsrev had to promise to return Laodikeia (Ladik-Denizli) and Konya (Honas), which were captured a while ago by the Turks, to the Byzantines in order to pass through the Nikaia; moreover Sultan had to leave his two sons as hostages in Nikaia4. At last, in February 1205, Keyhüsrev was ascended the Seljuk throne second time after nine years and Seljuk country regained stabilization in political aspect; following period was development age for the Seljuk State for economical point of view (1205-1220)5.

In this period, the chaos status which the Byzantines were fallen because of Latin State which established in Constantinople by Crusaders acted on

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5 For detailed information related to the occupation of the Seljuk throne by Keyhüsrev see Ibn Bibi, I, pp. 104 ff.; İbn-i-Esrâ, XII, pp. 165 ff.; Cf. S. Kaya, Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev ve II. Süleymanşah Dönemi Selçuklu Tarihi (1192-1211), Istanbul 2001 (Unpublished Doctoral Thesis), pp. 120 vdd. In this period borders of the state have been enlarged to Georgia in the east, Black Sea coasts and city of Bolu in the north. Mengelkucks are continued to dependent to the Seljuk State as during the reign of Süleymanşah II.; Arujbud Nizameddin Ebu Bekr Emir of Harput and Melik Effendi leader of Sümeyyêl (Samsun) were dependent to Sultan Keyhüsrev. Additionally Mugheseddin Tughrul Reis brother of Sultan was controlled the lands of Sultancıs in Erzurum which conquered by Süleymanşah II. Thus the Seljuk sovereignty was expanded in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the Anatolia. Cf. O. Turan, Selçukluhan Zamanında Türkiye, Istanbul 1971, p. 277.
expedition policies and conquests of Seljuk State. Latin State in Constantinople hasn't created any direct threat for Seljuk State since the new Byzantium foundation in Nikaia has constituted a type of buffer state. On the other hand rivalry between Nikaia and Trapezunt caused an advantage to the Turks.

Truly Theodoros Laskaris had to fight against Komnenos Dynasty becoming established on the Black Sea coasts on the north, besides the Latins in Constantinople in order to prevent his state. David Komnenos of Herakleia, brother of Alexios Trapizantiniem emperor, was trying to extend his power westward with heir claim for Byzantium. Laskaris has made a treaty of alliance with Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev, Seljuk Sultan of Ikonion, in order to fight with David. Accordingly Laskaris has defeated David's army, under the command of a young general Synadenos to occupy Nikomedea (Izmit), recently evacuated by the Latins.6

The Seljuks were worried about the deployment of the Komnenos along with the Black Sea coasts since Anatolia became an international transit trade way as a result of the developing of the commercial activities between Asia and Europe at that period. However meantime those coast regions were a stage for sovereignty fights. At this period a Byzantine named Sabbas were trying to create an independent sovereignty in Samsun city (the old Amisos).7 However Alexios, King of Trapezunt who was forcing his borders towards western parts of the Black Sea has surrounded Samsun. Then Sabbas who was in trouble between Alexios and David had to obey Laskaris.

As a result of weakness, which seen on the security issues of this region has affected the international trade in negative manner, since the trade road between al-Jazira, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Kipchak steps which situated in the northern part of Black Sea region was on this route. Caravans were reached to Samsun and Sinop ports through Kayseri and Sivas thus trading activities between Crimea (Suğdag) and Constantinople were continued in regularly.

However, this arrangement was spoiled as a result of closing down of the trade roads by Alexios and commercial activities have been stopped.8

Seljuk State was determining their cruise and conquest policies according to the importance of the international trade roads over Anatolia. Within the scope of aforementioned policies Keyhüsrev went on a campaign towards Black Sea in order to create commercial activities again in this region and he has defeated Alexios, King of Trapezunt, and the trade roads were opened again in that region. However the status of Samsun and Sinop cities were not changed.

Following the aforementioned cruise which performed in the Black Sea region the Seljuk army went on campaigns both towards the west and the south at the beginning of 1206 summer. Turkish campaigns were expanded towards Meander, Odemis, Tire, Bergama and Edremit.

Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev has already delivered the control of Honas and Lâdik (Denizli) cities to his father-in-law Mavrozomes which should be delivered to Byzantines according to the treaty which concluded with Laskaris just before his movement to Ikonion in 1205 thus another Byzantine management was established in this region.9 However, this new Byzantine establishment under the management of Mavrozomes and dependent to Keyhüsrev could not been survived. Honas and Lâdik were occupied by Seljuk Army in 1206 and Mavrozomes had to return to Ikonion, to his son-in-law,10 The campaigns directed to the south were developed with the conquest of the city of Isparta. Within the frame of occupation of Isparta by the Turcomans a short time ago a new option was created in order to be reached Mediterranean.

The following aim of the Sultan was the city of Attalia (Adalia-Satalia-Antalya) which was an important port for imports and exports situated in the cost of Mediterranean part of the Anatolia. These costs were part of the sovereignty fights following 1204 too. At this stage an Italian named Aldobrandini had got hold of Attalia As a result of security in that region was interrupted, commercial life was in danger; merchants came from Egypt and

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6 See Niketas, pp. 210 f., 226; cf. Gardner, p. 75; Miller, pp. 15 f.

7 Niketas (p. 81) indicates that Amisos and the other coast cities were under the control of Rûkneddin Sulaiman Pasha II. during the years he ruled as Emir of Tokat. Following the conquest of those coast regions the city of Samsun has been established by Turks nearby Amisos. Cf. F. Wüste, "Bizantinlardan Türkçeye geçen yer adıları", trans. M. Uren, Selçuklu Anadolu Marşı, 1 (1969), pp. 220 ff.

8 İbnü'l-Esır (XII, p. 197), 1206 (H. 602) year's event have been explained.


Europe were robbed and they have been subjected to bad behavior of the Franks situated in this region. Complaints on this subject were reached to Iconium and was the capital of Seljuk State.

When the Seljuk Army surrounded Attalia in the end of 1206, a force which was under the command of Gautier de Montbeliard from Cyprus Crusader Kingdom has reached to the city in order to provide assist to Aldobrandini. Therefore the siege was not completed in shortly. However the city got into the Turkish sovereignty on March 5, 1207 with the assistance of local Byzantines.

So Seljuk State has obtained an important import and export port in the Mediterranean region with a marine base. After the conquest of Attalia, Keyhüsrev has made a trade agreement with Latins from Cyprus in order to develop the commercial activities. It was the first commercial agreement which concluded between the Seljuk State and Crusaders. He also made another commercial agreement with Venetians for the same purposes.

The last activity of Keyhüsrev was the war which made against Byzantines and he has lost his life during this fight. Laskaris was worried about getting rise the power of Seljuk State, moreover relationships between the Latin

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11 Ibn Bīrī, I, pp. 115 ff.
12 Following the death of I. Anaury de Lusignan (1194-1205), King of Cyprus, his son I. Hugue de Lusignan (1205-1218) became the king and Gautier de Montbeliard who was married with Burgundia, the eldest sister of Hugue, was charged with regency. But Gautier wasn't able to be a successful regent, and after surrendering the power to Hugue he was accused of treachery and was a successful regent.
16 In the imperial edict which given by Alaeddin Keykubad I. to Venetians on March 8, 1220, it is clear that first commercial agreement between the Seljuks and Venetians was made during the reign of Keyhüsrev and his successor Keykavus renewed this agreement. See F. Töpel-M. Thomas, "Urkunden zur Älteren Hendes und Staatsgeschichte der Republik Venedig", I, CXVI, pp. 428 ff., II, CCXXI, pp. 143, 211 ff. See also Turan, Vestakalar, pp. 124, 143 ff.
17 An agreement was concluded between King Henri and Sultan Keyhüsrev through Venetians against the Seljuks State in 1220, see E. Gerland, Geschichte des einheimischen Kaiserreiches von Konstantinopel, I, Hamburg, 1905, p. 210 ff. in Ostrogorsky, p. 397.
20 In reality, Latin Emperor Henri has signed in his letter dated January 13, 1212 from his headquartes situated near Bergama to the west that Laskaris is the major enemy and he was collected a lot of vessels in order to capture the city of Istanbul to the Latin's. Cfr. Gardener, pp. 85 f. Ostrogorsky, p. 397.
Keykavus has accepted this peace proposal in order to solve the problem with his brother Keykubad who has taken refuge to Ankara and also he would like to re-gain Ereğli and Karaman which occupied by the Armenians. So a peace, which lasted nearly fifty years, has been obtained with this treaty. From this time the Seljuks will fight only against Byzantine in Trapezunt and Armenians in Kilikia and other Muslim tribes in the Euphrates region and Syria.

After this, Laskaris commenced a new struggle against the Latins. Latin Emperor of Henri had advanced to Pergam (Bergama) and Nymphaios (Nif) following a battle which he won near Rhynakos (Kirmashi) (October 15, 1211). The Latin army has defeated the Byzantines in 1213 and they have protected their lands in Anatolia. Finally both parties have recognized their sovereignty after a peace treaty which concluded by the end of 1214 in Nymphaios and the border between the Byzantium and Latin states have been determined. According to this border plan, Latin's has maintained the lands up to the Edrem (Adramyttion) and the lands up to the Seljuk border were maintained by Iznik Byzantine State.

Meanwhile, Sultan Keykavus marched against his brother Keykubad in Ankara and he solved this problem taking the city in 1213 after a long lasting siege. Then the Sultan took into consideration the commercial aims while determining his cruise targets in accordance with his father's policies, and he strove to obtain ports and to increase the Seljukian influence in Kilikia, Syria and al-Jazira. He concluded an agreement with the King of Cyprus, Hugue de Lusignan, in 1213 in order to develop the commercial activities in the country and within the frame of this agreement, European merchants were able to get in Turkey through Cyprus route.

Sultan Keykavus also directed his attention towards the north in order to have a free outlet on the Black sea and to secure the commercial activities in that region. Laskaris, who has concluded a peace treaty with the Latin State in 1214, defeated David being deprived of the Latins' support about the same time and he occupied Herakleia and Amastris (Amasa) ports; the lands which David had ruled over the western parts of Sinope became a part of Nicene Empire.

Therefore the Seljuk Sultan had to hurry in order to make settlements on the coast of Black Sea without termination of the peace with Laskaris who was advancing towards the east. So, on November 2, 1214, the Sultan benefiting from the rivalry between Nikaia and Trapezunt captured Sinope, an important port on the Black Sea coast and a center which international caravan roads were reached to the sea. David was slain and Alexios himself was captured by the Turks; however, he was again ascended the throne as a vassal on behalf of the Seljuk State in Trapezunt. From that time Komnenos dynasty of Trapezunt was subject to the Seljuks until the invasion of the Mongols. Upon the conquest of Sinope by the Seljuks, direct contact of Trapezunt with the western part of Anatolia (with the rival Empire of Nikaia) was cut off.

In the following period, Sultan Keykavus had enough time to solve out problems on the southern parts of the Anatolia. The Armenian ruler Leo II occupied the cities of Ulukışla, Herakleia and Karaman on the northern parts of the Taurus during the Sultan's struggle with his brother Keykubad (1211). About the same time, upon an uprising of the Christian population of Attalia the city has been occupied by Crusaders from Cyprus. At last in 1216 the cities of Karaman and Ereğli were retaken from the Armenians; then the city of Attalia was captured second time by the Turks on January 22, 1216.

At the same year (1216) the Sultan going to another expedition against the Armenians, defeated the Armenian ruler Leo in heavily manner. Following the treaty which concluded in 1218, the Armenians became dependents of

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24 Cf. Gardner, p. 84 ff.; Döğer, Regesta, No:1684; Ostrogorsky, pp. 397 ff.
25 Koca, pp. 25 ff.
26 Turan, Vestaklar, pp. 109 ff.
30 Ibn Bihl, l, pp. 165 ff. This date has been registered decisively in Attalia inscriptions, see Ahmed Tevfik, “Antalya Sultanı Kıbrıs”, ITTEM, IX (LXXXVI), pp. 166-169. For detailed information see Turan, Seljuklu, pp. 309 ff. A new commercial agreement has been concluded between King of Cyprus and Seljuk Sultan on July and September of 1216 then the trade life was stabilized again. Cf. Turan, Vestaklar, pp. 139 ff.; same author, “Türkiye-Kıbrısı Münasebetleri”, p. 216.
31 Ibn Bihl, l, pp. 184 ff.; Hethum I, Histoire, RIC Doc., I, p. 483; Vahram d’Edessos, p. 513; Sempad, pp. 644-645. Cf. Turan, Seljuklu, pp. 312 ff.; Koca, pp. 40 ff. The battle took place near Keban fortress on the Turkish border. European trade caravans which made entry from Yamutulak (Ayas, Lajisso) Port to Cilicia have been following the route of Ceyhan valley and then they crossed the border from Keban for Keyseri or Sivas. see RIC Doc., I, p. XXVI.
Seljuk State as they were in the reign of Süleymanşah II. Sultan has given the management of Sis (Kozan) to Leo. Thus the Anatolian–Syrian trade road has been secured as well. Sultan Keykavus attempted to capture the city of Aleppo in 1218, in order to appoint Emir Efdal who was a subject of the sultan and the leader of Simeytsac belonged to Eyyubi family. However this attempt lasted without any result. Sultan died on January 7, 1220 just before another campaign which he had planned for al-Jazira.

As a result, the conditions in Anatolia which emerged after the collapse of Byzantine State in 1204, helped the Seljuk State of Turkey to strengthen its authority in Anatolia. Since there wasn’t a major threat coming from west anymore, the Seljuks had an opportunity to enlarge their territories by a well planned conquest strategy. By conquering two ports on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean they played an important role in the international trade due to importance of Anatolian trade routes. The Byzantine Empire of Trapezunt, the Armenians of Cilicia, some Eyyubid and Artuqid tribes which settled in the eastern part of Anatolia, were depended on the Seljuk State as a result of successful campaigns. Thus, initial fifteen years period following the Fourth Crusade became a period of political stabilization and economical development for the Seljuk State (1205-1220). The reign of Alaeddin Keykubad (1120-1237) was the richest and the most prosperous period for the Seljuk State. However, the Latin State of Constantineople continued to survive until 1261 on the one hand, on the other hand, the Seljuk State would collapse as a result of domestic disorders and Mongolian domination over Anatolia.

SÜRGÜNDE BİR SEYYAH:
BRONİSLAV ZALESSKİY VE ESERİ
“KAZAK BOZKIRLARINDA HAYAT”

Mualla UYDU YÜCEL*

ÖZET


Eser 19. asır Türk kültür tarihi açısından son derece önemi bir kaynaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürgün, Rusya, Kazak Türkleri, Bozkır, Hayat


32 For detailed information see, E. Uyumaz, Selçuklu, Alaeddin Keykubad Devri Türkiye Selçuklu Devleti Siyasi Tarihi (1226-1237), THS- Ankara 2003.

* Doç. Dr., I.U. Ed. Fak. Türki可以根据您的问题进行回答。