

zon'daki Bizans Devleti, Kilikya Ermenileri, Doğu Anadolu'da bazı Eyyûbî ve Artuklu hâkimleri Selçuklu Devleti'ne tâbi duruma geldiler. Böylece Dördüncü Haçlı Seferinden sonraki ilk on beş yıl Selçuklular için siyasî istikrar ve ekonomik gelişim devri oldu (1205-1220). Alâaddin Keykubad (1220-1237) döneminde ise Selçuklu Devleti kudretinin zirvesine ulaşacaktır³². Ancak, Lâtin Devleti İstanbul'daki hâkimiyetine 1261'e kadar devam etmek imkânını bulurken Türkiye Selçuklu Devleti, Sultan Alâaddin'in ölümünden sonra başlayan iç karışıklıklar ve arkasından uğradığı Moğol istilası yüzünden büyük darbe alacak ve bir süre sonra dağılacaktır.

ANATOLIA AFTER THE FOURTH CRUSADE*

Ebru ALTAN**

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 Seljuks 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 Byzantium 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, Latins, 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

³² Bu dönem hakkında geniş bilgi için bk. E. Uyumaz, *Sultan I. Alâeddin Keykubad Devri Türkiye Selçuklu Devleti Siyasi Tarihi (1220-1237)*, TTK-Ankara 2003.

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** Yrd.Doç.Dr., Istanbul University Faculty of Letters Department of History.

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 Aleksios III, has developed much more. Laskaris secured his

Position following the Latin forces were defeated by the host which consisted of Bulgarians and Coumans 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). Aleksios Komnenos, a grandson of Emperor Andronikos I., occupied Trapezunt with the support of his paternal aunt Tamar Queen of Georgia (1184-1212) on April 1204. While Aleksios 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 Sabbas established himself in Amisos (today Samsun), "Mad Theodoros" Mancaphas held Philadelphia (Alaşehir),

¹ Niketas Khoniates, trans. I. Demirkent, *Niketas Khoniates'in Historia'sı (1195-1206)*. İstanbul'un Haçlılar Tarafından Zaptı ve Yağmalanması, İstanbul 2004, pp. 197-199, 209 f; Cf. A. Gardner, *The Lascarids of Nikaia*, Amsterdam 1964², pp. 52-71; G. Ostrogorsky, trans. F. Işıltan, *Bizans Devleti Tarihi*, Turkish Historical Society-Ankara, 1991³, pp. 390 ff.; St. Runciman, trans. F. Işıltan, *Haçlı Seferleri Tarihi*, III, THS-Ankara 1992², pp. 110 ff.; I. Demirkent, *Haçlı Seferleri*, İstanbul 1997, pp. 179 f.

² W. Miller, *Trebizond, the last Greek Empire*, Amsterdam 1968², pp. 14 f.; A.A. Vasiliev, "The Foundation of the Empire of Trapezunt", *Speculum*, 11 (1936), pp. 3 ff.; Ostrogorsky, p. 393.

Manuel Mavrozomes 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 Rükneddin Süleymanşah II. (1196-1204) on July 6, 1204. Kılıç 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 Mavrozomes in Constantinople³.

Upon invitation from Ikonion, Keyhüsrev has reacted immediately. However Theodoros Laskaris had made an agreement with Kılıç Arslan III. Therefore Keyhüsrev had to promise to return Laodikeia (Lâdik- Denizli) and Khonai (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

³ See İbn Bîbî, *el Evamirü'l -Alai'ye fi'l-Umuri'l-Alai'ye (Selçuk- nâme)*, I, trans. M. Öztürk, Ministry of Culture-Ankara 1996, pp. 51-76; Aksarayî, *Müsâmeretü'l-ahbâr ve Müsâyeretü'l-ahyâr*, trans. M. Öztürk, THS-Ankara 2000, p. 24; İbnü'l-Esir, *el-Kâmil fi't- Tarihi*, XII, trans. A. Özeydin, İstanbul 1987, p. 165; Ebu'l-Ferec, trans. Ö.R. Doğrul, *Abû'l-Farac Tarihi*, II, Ankara 1987², p. 474.

⁴ İbn Bîbî, I, p. 101.

⁵ For detailed information related to the occupation of the Seljuk thorn by Keyhüsrev see İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 104 ff.; İbnü'l-Esir, XII, pp. 165 f.; Cf. S. Kaya, *I.Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev ve II. Süleymanşah Dönemi Selçuklu Tarihi (1192-1211)*, İstanbul 2001 (Unpublished Doctoral Thesis), pp. 120 vdd. In this period borders of the state have been enlarged to Georgia in the east, Black Sea costs and city of Bolu in the north. Mengüçüks are continued to dependent to the Seljuk State as during the reign of Süleymanşah II.; Artuqid Nizameddin Ebu Bekr Emir of Harput and Melik Efdal leader of Sümeysât (Samsat) were dependent to Sultan Keyhüsrev. Additionally Mugiseddin Tuğrulşah brother of Sultan was controlled the lands of Saltuqids 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, *Selçuklular Zamanında Türkiye*, İstanbul 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 for 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 Aleksios Trapizantine emperor, was trying to extent 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 Nikomedeia (İzmit), recently evacuated by the Latins⁶.

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 Aleksios, 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 Aleksios 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 Kıpçak 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 (Suğdak) and Constantinople were continued in regularly.

⁶ See Niketas, pp. 210 f., 226; cf. Gardner, p. 75; Miller, pp. 15-17.

⁷ Niketas (p. 81) indicates that Amisos and the other coast cities were under the control of Rükneddin Süleymanşah 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. P. Wittek, "Bizanslılardan Türklere geçen yer adları", trans. M. Eren, *Selçuklu Araştırmaları Dergisi*, I (1969), pp. 220 ff.

However, this arrangement was spoiled as a result of closing down of the trade roads by Aleksios and commercial activities have been stopped⁸.

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 Aleksios, 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, Ödemiş, 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 region⁹. However, this new Byzantine establishment under the management of Mavrozomes and dependent to Keyhüsrev could not be survived. Honas and Lâdik were occupied by Seljuk Army in 1206 and Mavrozomes had to return to Ikonion, to his son-in-law¹⁰. 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 to 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 coast 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

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

⁹ Niketas, pp. 210, 226; İbn Bîbî, I, p. 110. Cf. Miller, p. 16.

¹⁰ Aksaraylı, p. 25; *Anonim Selçuknâme*, trans. F.N. Uzluç, *Anadolu Selçukluları Devleti Tarihi III*, Ankara 1952, p.27; Ebu'l-Ferec, II, p. 488. Cf. F. Dölger, *Regesten der Kaiserurkunden des Oströmischen Reiches von 565-1453*, III, München 1932, No:1670; Turan, *Selçuklular*, p. 281.

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 Ikonion capital of Seljuk State¹¹.

When the Seljuk Army surrounded Attalia in the ends of 1206, a force which was under the command of Gautier de Montbeliard¹² 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 Byzantines¹³.

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 Crusaders¹⁴. He also made another commercial agreement with Venetians for the same purposes¹⁵.

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

State in Constantinople and Seljuks¹⁶. On the other hand, point of view his sovereignty Sultan Keyhüsrev was found dangerous gaining more power of Laskaris. At that instant ex-emperor Aleksios (1195-1203) who had escaped from Constantinople in 1204, has taken refuge to Seljuk State and he has asked for assistance from Sultan to re-capture his throne as the legal emperor. This event was taken into consideration as a legal base by Keyhüsrev against Byzantine State in Nikaia.

The Sultan, carrying with him ex-emperor III. Aleksios, surrounded the city of Antiokhia in Phrygia with a large army and Byzantines under the command of Laskaris, marched out to meet them, suffered heavy losses during the fight took place. However upon decease of the Sultan during this fight Seljuk Army was break-down and the Seljuks, losing their advantages, were defeated (June 5, 1211). Aleksios III, who was became a prisoner of Laskaris, spent the rest of his life in a monastery in Nikaia¹⁷.

After the death of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev I., his son İzzeddin Keykavus (1211-1220), Emir of Malatya, has been announced as a new Sultan (July 21, 1211). His brother Alâaddin Keykubad, Emir of Tokat, had tried to capture the throne but this attempt was not successful and he had to take refuge to Ankara¹⁸.

Nicene Emperor Laskaris, whose army had been ruined in despite of winning the battle due to death of the Seljuk Sultan, asked for peace treaty to new Sultan. Laskaris thought that he has to fight against the Latin State in Constantinople at first stage, now his aim was Constantinople¹⁹. Sultan

¹¹ İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 115 f.

¹² Following the death of II. Amaury 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 sent into exile to Akka in the year 1210. See *Estoire de Eracles empereur et la conquete de la Terre d'outremer, RHC occ.*, II, p. 305, 15 f.; cf. Runciman, III, p. 119.

¹³ Niketas, p. 227; İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 117-119; İbnü'l-Esîr, XII, 205 f.; Ebu'l-Ferec, II, p. 488; cf. Turan, "Ortaçağlarda Türkiye Kıbrıs Münasebetleri", *Belleten*, CX (1964), pp. 214 f.; Kaya, pp. 131 ff.

¹⁴ O. Turan, *Türkiye Selçukluları Hakkında Resmî Vesikalar*, TTK-Ankara 1988², pp. 109-111, 139; M. Delilbaşı, "Ortaçağ'da Türk Hükümdarları Tarafından Batılılara verilen İmtiyazlara Genel Bir Bakış", *Belleten*, XLVII, 185 (1984), p. 96; G. Öğün Bezer, "Kıbrıs'ta İslam Hakimiyeti ve Selçuklular Zamanında Kıbrıs ile Ticaret İlişkileri", *Dünden Bugüne Kıbrıs Meselesi*, publ. A. Ahmetbeyoğlu-E. Afyoncu, İstanbul 2001, pp. 5 ff.

¹⁵ In the imperial edict which given by Alâaddin 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 her successor Keykavus renewed this agreement, see F. Tafel-M. Thomas, *Urkunden zur Aleren Hendels und Staats geschichte der Republik Venedig*, I, CXVI, pp. 438 f., II, CCXXXI, pp. 143, 221 ff. See also Turan, *Vesikalar*, pp. 124, 143 ff.

¹⁶ An agreement was concluded between King Henri and Sultan Keyhüsrev through Venetians against the İznik State in 1209, see E. Gerland, *Geschichte des lateinischen Kaiserreiches von Konstantinopel*, I, Homburg, 1905, p. 210 ff. in Ostrogorsky, p. 397.

¹⁷ İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 122-131; *Anonim Selçukname*, pp. 27 f.; Akropolites, *Khronographia*, publ. A. Heisenberg, *Gregorii Acropolitae Opera* I, Leipzig 1903, pp. 15 ff.; trans. W. Blum, *Die Chronik*, Stuttgart 1989, pp. 72, 75 f.; Gregoras, *Historia Romae*, publ. I. Bekker, CSHB, Bonn 1855, pp. 16 ff.; trans. A. Van Dieten, *Rhömäische Geschichte*, Stuttgart 1973, p. 71 f. Cf. Gardner, pp. 82 f.; B. Lehmann, trans. M. Eren, "Theodor I. Laskaris (1204-22) ve I. Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev", *Selçuklu Araştırmaları Dergisi*, III, 1971, pp. 593 ff.; Kaya, pp. 143 ff. Byzantium sources indicates that the battle took place in Antiokhia on the Meander; however Seljuk sources indicated that the battle took place near Alaşehir. This battle has not caused for gaining any land for Byzantine State.

¹⁸ İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 133 ff.; Aksarayî, p. 25. Cf. S. Koca, *Sultan I. İzzeddin Keykavus (1211-1220)*, THS-Ankara 1997, pp. 21 ff. Alâaddin has been supported by his uncle Tuğrul Şah, Emir of Erzurum, Danişmendli Zahirreddin İli and Armenian leader Leo.

¹⁹ In reality, Latin Emperor Henri has stated in his letter dated January 13, 1212 from his headquarter 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. Cf. Gardner, 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 Armenians²⁰. So a peace, which lasted nearly fifty years, has been obtained with this treaty. From this time the Seljuks will fight only against Byzantines 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 Pergamo (Bergama) and Nymphaion (Nif) following a battle which he won near Rhyndakos (Kirmastı) (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 Nymphaion 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 Edremit (Adramyttion) and the lands up to the Seljuk border were maintained by İznik Byzantine State²¹.

Meanwhile, Sultan Keykavus marched against his brother Keykubad in Ankara and he solved this problem taking the city in 1213 after a long lasting siege²². 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 route²³.

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 (Amasra) ports; the lands which David had ruled over the western parts of Sinope became a part of Nicene Empire.

²⁰ İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 151 ff.; cf. Turan, *Selçuklular*, pp. 299 f.

²¹ Cf. Gardner, pp. 84 ff.; Dölger, *Regesten*, No:1684; Ostrogorsky, pp. 397 f.

²² Koca, pp.25 ff.

²³ Turan, *Vesikalar*, pp. 109 ff.

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 Aleksios 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 off²⁴.

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)²⁵. About the same time, upon an uprising of the Christian population of Attalia the city has been occupied by Crusaders from Cyprus²⁶. At last in 1216 first the cities of Karaman and Ereğli were retaken from the Armenians;²⁷ then the city of Attalia was captured second time by the Turks on January 22, 1216²⁸.

At the same year (1216) the Sultan going to another expedition against the Armenians, defeated the Armenian ruler Leo in heavily manner²⁹. Following the treaty which concluded in 1218, the Armenians became dependents of

²⁴ İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 168-175; *Anonim Selçuknâme*, p. 28. Cf. Miller, pp. 17 f.; Vasiliev, "Foundation", pp. 25 ff.; Cl. Cahen, trans. Y. Moran, *Osmanlılardan Önce Anadolu'da Türkler*, İstanbul 1979, p. 131; Ostrogorsky, p. 399; Turan, *Selçuklular*, pp. 303-305.

²⁵ Vahram d'Edessa, *RHC. Doc.arm.*, I, p. 511; Sempad, *RHC. Doc.arm.*, I, p. 644. Cf. Turan, *Selçuklular*, p. 307.

²⁶ İbn Bîbî, I, pp.162 f. *Les Gestes des Chiprois* has verified this occupation saying that Gautier de Monbeliard went to Anatolia and captured the city of Attalia, but he was killed there in 1212. Cf. Turan, "Türkiye-Kıbrıs Münasebetleri", p. 215. But Gautier wasn't the regent any more at this time.

²⁷ Vahram d'Edessa, p. 511; Sempad, p. 644. Cf. R. Grousset, *Histoire des Croisades*, Paris 1936, III, p. 195; Turan, *Selçuklular*, p. 308.

²⁸ İbn Bîbî, I, pp.163 ff. This date has been registered decisively in Attalia inscriptions, see. Ahmed Tevhid, "Antalya Surları Kitâbeleri", *TTEM*, IX, (LXXXVI), pp. 166-169. For detailed information see Turan, *Selçuklular*, 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, *Vesikalar*, pp.139 ff.; same author, "Türkiye-Kıbrıs Münasebetleri", p. 216.

²⁹ İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 184 ff.; Hethoum l'Historien, *RHC. Doc.arm.*, I, p. 483; Vahram d'Edessa, p. 513; Sempad, pp. 644 vd. Cf. Turan, *Selçuklular*, 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 Yumurtalık (Ayas, Lajasso) Port to Cilicia have been following the route of Ceyhan valley and then they crossed the border from Keban for Kayseri or Sivas. see. *RHC. Doc.arm.*, 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 well³⁰. 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 Sumeysat belonged to Eyyubi family. However this attempt lasted without any result³¹. 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 Alâaddin Keykubad (1120-1237) was the richest and the most prosperous period for the Seljuk State³². However, the Latin State of Constantinople 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.

³⁰ İbn Bîbî, I, pp. 189-191.

³¹ Cf. Krş. F. Sümer, "Keykâvus I", *DİA*, 25, p. 353; Koca, pp. 47 ff.

³² For detailed information see, E. Uyumaz, *Sultan I. Alâeddin Keykubad Devri Türkiye Selçuklu Devleti Siyasî Tarihi (1220-1237)*, THS-Ankara 2003.

SÜRGÜNDE BİR SEYYAH : BRONİSLAV ZALESSKİY VE ESERİ "KAZAK BOZKIRLARINDA HAYAT"

Mualla UYDU YÜCEL*

ÖZET

Bronislav Zaleskiy siyasi düşüncesinden dolayı hapse atılmış ve daha sonra mahkum edilerek 1848 yılında Orenburg'a sürgüne gönderilmiştir. Sürgünde Ukrayna milli mücadelesinin önderlerinden T.Şevçenko ile tanışmış ve onun sayesinde afort resim sanatını öğrenmiştir. Sürgünde bulunduğu yıllarda Kazak bozkırlarında yaşadığı gördüğü her şeyi not etmiş ve Paris'e döndükten sonra "Kazak Bozkırlarında Hayat" adlı eserini çıkarmıştır. Eserinde Kazak Türklerinin kültür hayatları (aile hayatı, evlenme, çadırın nasıl olduğu) detaylı bir şekilde anlatılmıştır.

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

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

Bronislav Zaleskiy 1820-1880 yılları arasında yaşamış Polonya asıllı bir seyyahtır¹. Aslında zorunlu bir seyahat dönemi geçirmiştir demek daha doğru olur. Ancak bu dönem ona kendisinden yıllar sonra bile bahsettirecek bir eser yazmasına da vesile olmuştur. Bronislav Zaleskiy'in çocukluk dönemi sıkıntılarla geçmiş ve bu geçiş onda rejime karşı gelişen bir muhalefetin içerisinde yer alma isteği uyandırmıştır. Bu istekle üniversite yıllarında Polonya'da Çarlık Rusya'sına ve rejimine karşı gelişen mücadelenin içerisinde yer almıştır. Nitekim daha 1838 yılında Derpt üniversitesinde öğrenci iken Çarlık Rusya'sına karşı mücadele etmek üzere kurulan gizli bir derneğe üye olmuş, ancak kısa bir süre sonra yakalanarak, Çar'ın emriyle gözetim altında

* Doç. Dr., İ.Ü. Ed. Fak. Tarih Bölümü.

¹ Bronislav Zaleskiy'in biyografisi hakkında çok fazla bir bilgiye sahip değiliz. İnternet sitesinde onun Raczkiewicz (Polonya)'de 1819'de doğduğu, 20.01.1880'de Menton (Fransa)'da öldüğü şeklinde bir bilgi vardır. <http://cybermuseum.gallery.ca>.