Smyrna 1922: The Destruction Of A City

Explores the many different ways in which Herodotus' Histories were read and understood during a momentous period of world history. 

Smyrna 1922 

an understanding of historical genocide, but also provides us with crucial information for the anticipation and possible prevention of future genocides. Studying the factors that went into the Armenian Genocide not only gives us 

scheme geared to the destruction of an identifiable group of its own citizens. Official German diplomatic documents are of great importance in understanding the genocide, as only Germany had the right to report day-by-day in secret code 

In 1915, the Armenians were exiled from their land, and in the process of deportation 1.5 million of them were killed. The 1915-1916 annihilation of the Armenians was the archetype of modern genocide, in which a state adopts a specific 

The Whispering Voice of Smyrna

Big Chief Elizabeth

played a pivotal role in establishing the first English settlement in America, he had also unwittingly contributed to one of the earliest chapters in the decimation of the Native American population. The mystery of what happened to the Roanoke 

When a new wave of settlers sailed to America to found Jamestown, their efforts to locate the lost colony of Roanoke were frustrated by the mighty chieftain, Powhatan, father of Pocahontas, who vowed to drive the English out of America. Only 

women, and children, to establish the settlement of Roanoke, Virginia. But in 1590, a supply ship arrived at the colony to discover that the settlers had vanished. For almost twenty years the fate of Ralegh's colonists was to remain a mystery. 

Ralegh. His first American expedition had brought back a captive, Manteo, who caused a sensation in Elizabethan London. In 1587, Manteo was returned to his homeland as Lord and Governor, with more than one hundred English men, 

In April 1586, Queen Elizabeth I acquired a new and exotic title. A tribe of Native Americans had made her their weroanza a word that meant "big chief". The news was received with great joy, both by the Queen and her favorite, Sir Walter 

Paradise Lost

world. For more than a decade the English, helped by Adams, were to attempt trade with the shogun, but confounded by a culture so different from their own, and hounded by scheming Jesuit monks and fearsome Dutch assassins, they found 

previously by a marooned English mariner named William Adams. Foreigners had been denied access to Japan for centuries, yet Adams had been living in this unknown land for years. He had risen to the highest levels in the ruling shogun's 

Heirs of the Greek Catastrophe

The Scandal of Empire

admitted regarding the butchery of entire peoples on the fringes of Europe in the opening decades of the 20th century, then political expediency has corrupted the very meaning of justice in the world. What obligation do we citizens of the world 

Does injustice have an expiration date? Is it possible to wipe the slate clean of crimes of such magnitude, simply because the victims who suffered them are long dead? What stance is civilized humanity obliged to take towards Turkey, who 

The Destruction of Memory

The Western Question in Greece and Turkey

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The Armenian Genocide

Not so long ago, in certain cities on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean, Muslims, Christians, and Jews lived and flourished side by side. What can the histories of these cities tell us? Levant is a book of cities. It describes three former centers of great wealth, pleasure, and freedom Smyrna, Alexandria, and Beirut cities of the Levant region along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. In these key ports at the crossroads of East and West, against all expectations, cosmopolitanism and nationalism flourished simultaneously. People freely switched identities and languages, released from the prisons of religion and nationality. Muslims, Christians, and Jews lived and worshipped as neighbors.

Distinguished historian Philip Mansel is the first to recount the colorful, contradictory histories of Smyrna, Alexandria, and Beirut in the modern age. He begins in the early days of the French alliance with the Ottoman Empire in the sixteenth century and continues through the cities' mid-twentieth-century fates: Smyrna burned; Alexandria Egyptianized; Beirut lacerated by civil war.

Mansel looks back to discern what these remarkable Levantine cities were like, how they differed from other cities, why they shone forth as cultural beacons. He also embarks on a quest: to discover whether, as often claimed, these cities were truly cosmopolitan, possessing the elixir of coexistence between Muslims, Christians, and Jews for which the world yearns. Or, below the glittering surface, were they volcanoes waiting to erupt, as the catastrophes of the twentieth century suggest? In the pages of the past, Mansel finds important messages for the fractured world of today.

Smyrna, September 1922

The Scandal of Empire reveals that the conquests and exploitations of the East India Company were critical to England's development in the eighteenth century and beyond. In this powerfully written critique, Nicholas Dirks shows how the empire projected its own scandalous behavior onto India itself. By returning to the moment when the scandal of empire became acceptable, we gain a new understanding of the modern culture of the colonizer and the colonized and the manifold implications for Britain, India, and the world.

The Greeks and the Making of Modern Egypt

Early in his career, Hitler took inspiration from Mussolini this fact is widely known. But an equally important role model for Hitler has been neglected: Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey, who inspired Hitler to remake Germany along nationalist, secular, totalitarian, and ethnically exclusive lines. Stefan Ihrig tells this compelling story.

The Fall of Cities in the Mediterranean

Ionian Vision

Fiction. Middle Eastern Studies. THE GHOSTS OF SMYRNA is a historical novel which tells the story of the events leading to the great fire of Smyrna (modern day Izmir) in 1922, through the trials and tribulations of a Levantine family caught up in the turmoil. The fire, which destroyed not only a beautiful and ancient city but also a multicultural way of life that had blossomed there over centuries, occurred at the end of the war of independence led by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk against the occupying European countries. The story takes place in the period between World War I and the great fire.

The Blight of Asia

Ships of Mercy

The book is a detailed historical survey of Greek cinema from its very beginning (1905) until today (2010).

Genocide in the Ottoman Empire

History of Greek Cinema

This book is a gripping collection of American naval war diaries recently found in the National Archives about what was happening on the northern coast of Turkey in 1921-1922. At the time, a series of American destroyers were continuously stationed at the port of Samsun, and the destroyer captains describe here many of the atrocities then being perpetrated upon the Asia Minor Greek minority by the ruling Nationalist Turks, along with local Greek reactions.

The Morphology of Asia Minor Greek

The daughter of a woman who survived the Turkish genocide of Armenians and Pontic Greeks during World War I recalls her mother's extraordinary story of survival. 18,000 first printing.

Armenian Smyrna/Izmir

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.
Today the West tends to understand the Middle East primarily in terms of geopolitics: Islam, oil, and nuclear weapons. But in the nineteenth century it was imagined differently. The interplay of geography and politics found definition in a broader set of concerns that understood the region in terms of the moral, humanitarian, and religious commitments of the British empire. Smyrna’s Ashes reevaluates how this story of the Eastern Question shaped the cultural politics of geography, war, and genocide in the mapping of a larger Middle East after World War I.

The Ghosts of Smyrna
A fascinating account of the exchange of nearly 2 million citizens between Turkey and Greece in 1923.

Samurai William
Offers a chilling account of the 1922 destruction of the city of Smyrna, a wealthy, cosmopolitan, and primarily Christian city in the Ottoman Empire, by Turkish troops, a devastating attack that left the city in ruins and more than 100,000 people dead, and the lack of intervention on the part of allied warships in the nearby harbor.

The Thirty-Year Genocide
This volume provides an unprecedented collection of data from the Asia Minor Greek dialects, affected by Turkish and Romance. It investigates issues regarding inflection, derivation and compounding, and aims to increase our understanding of morphology, dialectology and language change.

Atatürk in the Nazi Imagination

Birds Without Wings
“Kostas Faltaits, a war correspondent during the Holocaust of the Greek and other Christian populations of Asia Minor (Anatolia) in 1920-1922, records eyewitness testimonies of survivors describing the horror of the massacres and the destruction of entire cities and villages”--Provided by publisher.

The Greek Genocide in American Naval War Diaries

A decimated Shiite shrine in Iraq. The smoking World Trade Center site. The scorched cityscape of 1945 Dresden. Among the most indelible scars left by war is the destroyed landscapes, and such architectural devastation damages far more than mere buildings. Robert Bevan argues here that shattered buildings are not merely collateral damage, but rather calculated acts of cultural annihilation. From Hitler’s Kristallnacht to the toppling of Saddam Hussein’s statue in the Iraq War, Bevan deftly sifts through military campaigns and their tactics throughout history, and analyzes the cultural impact and catastrophic consequences of architectural destruction. For Bevan, these actions are nothing less than cultural genocide.

Ultimately, Bevan forcefully argues for the prosecution of nations that purposely flout established international treaties against destroyed architecture. A passionate and thought-provoking cri de coeur, The Destruction of Memory raises questions about the costs of war that run deeper than blood and money. The idea of a global inheritance seems to have fallen by the wayside and lessons that should have long ago been learned are still being recklessly disregarded. This is what makes Bevan’s book relevant, even urgent: much of the destruction of which it speaks is still under way. Financial Times Magazine

The message of Robert Bevan’s devastating book is that war is about killing cultures, identities and memories as much as it is about killing people and occupying territory. Sunday Times

As Bevan’s fascinating, melancholy book shows, symbolic buildings have long been targeted in and out of war as a particular kind of mnemonic violence against those to whom they are special. The Guardian

Herodotus in the Long Nineteenth Century

“This book presents a series of studies by distinguished specialists related to the “Great Catastrophe,” or the “Asia Minor Catastrophe,” experienced by the Greeks of Asia Minor, Pontos, and Eastern Thrace during the turbulent years leading to the end of the Ottoman Empire, 1912-1923. The term is used to describe the persecution of the Greek minority in the Ottoman Empire, their expulsion, the death of hundreds of thousands of civilians and the destruction of the 3,000-year-long Greek presence in those lands.”--Introd.
The destruction of Smyrna, considered an infidel city by the Turks because of its predominantly Greek character and population, was a significant event that was almost expunged from the memory of modern day man. The harrowing story of a Methodist minister and a principled American naval officer who helped rescue more than 250,000 refugees during the genocide of Armenian and Greek Christians is a tale of bravery, morality, and politics. Published to narrate the events extraordinary for their brutality as well as their heroism, this book brings this episode to life.

Early reportorial accounts of events and subjects that figure in Hemingway's later fiction are also fascinating to discover. Dateline: Toronto collects all 172 pieces that Hemingway published in the Star, including those under pseudonyms. Hemingway readers will discern his unique voice already present in many of these pieces, particularly his knack for dialogue. It is also entertaining to read for pleasure, as excellent journalism, and is also fascinating to discover early reportorial accounts of events and subjects that figure in his later fiction. As Hemingway states in his introduction to this work, "Much of it, over sixty years later, can still be read both as a record of the times and as a record of what a great newspaper reporter can do."

In 1923, after war between Greece and Turkey, 350,000 Muslims were expelled from Greece and over a million Orthodox Christians entered the country. This ethnography of Kokkinia, an urban quarter in Piraeus, reveals that its inhabitants, 50--years after settlement, had a marked sense of identity separate from that of other Greeks.

A body of theory has developed about the role and function of memory in creating and maintaining cultural identity. Yet there has been no consideration of the rich Mediterranean and Near Eastern traditions of laments for fallen cities in texts or ways of commemorating fallen cities in the extant texts, and with greater emphasis than usual on the point of view of the victors. A body of theory has developed about the role and function of memory in creating and maintaining cultural identity. Yet there has been no consideration of the rich Mediterranean and Near Eastern traditions of laments for fallen cities in texts or ways of commemorating fallen cities in the extant texts, and with greater emphasis than usual on the point of view of the victors.

Birds Without Wings traces the fortunes of one small community in southwest Turkey (Anatolia) in the early part of the last century--a quirky community in which Christian and Muslim lives and traditions have coexisted peacefully over the centuries and where friendship, even love, has transcended religious differences. But with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and the onset of the Great War, the sweep of history has a cataclysmic effect on this peaceful place: the great massacres of 1915.

Love of Philothei, a Christian girl of legendary beauty, and Ibrahim, a Muslim shepherd who courts her from near infancy, culminates in tragedy and madness; two inseparable childhood friends who grow up playing in the hills above the town centuries and where friendship, even love, has transcended religious differences.

American Accounts Documenting the Destruction of Smyrna by the Kemalist Turkish Forces

The harrowing story of a Methodist minister and a principled American naval officer who helped rescue more than 250,000 refugees during the genocide of Armenian and Greek Christians is a tale of bravery, morality, and politics. Published to narrate the events extraordinary for their brutality as well as their heroism, this book brings this episode to life.
The final years of the Ottoman Empire were catastrophic ones for its non-Turkish, non-Muslim minorities. From 1913 to 1923, its rulers deported, killed, or otherwise persecuted staggering numbers of citizens in an attempt to preserve Turkey for the Turks, setting a modern precedent for how a regime can commit genocide in pursuit of political ends while largely escaping accountability. While this brutal history is most widely known in the case of the Armenian genocide, few appreciate the extent to which the Empire’s Assyrian and Greek subjects suffered and died under similar policies. This comprehensive volume is the first to broadly examine the genocides of the Armenians, Assyrians, and Greeks in comparative fashion, analyzing the similarities and differences among them and giving crucial context to present-day calls for recognition.

The Smyrna Affair

On Saturday 9th September, 1922, the victorious Turkish cavalry rode into Smyrna, the richest and most cosmopolitan city in the Ottoman Empire. What happened over the next two weeks must rank as one of the most compelling human dramas of the twentieth century. Almost two million people were caught up in a disaster of truly epic proportions. **PARADISE LOST** is told with the narrative verve that has made Giles Milton a bestselling historian. It unfolds through the memories of the survivors, many of them interviewed for the first time, and the eyewitness accounts of those who found themselves caught up in one of the greatest catastrophes of the modern age.

The Genocide of the Greeks in Turkey

From 1894 to 1924 three waves of violence swept across Anatolia, targeting the region’s Christian minorities. Benny Morris and Dror Ze’evi’s impeccably researched account is the first to show that the three were actually part of a single, continuing, and intentional effort to wipe out Anatolia’s Christian population and create a pure Muslim nation.