Smyrna_1922_the_destruction_of_a_city

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1922 The Destruction of a City

By Marjorie Housepian Dobkin

In September 1922, Mustapha Kemal {Ataturk}, the victorious revolutionary leader of Turkey, led his troops into Smyrna, the richest and most cosmopolitan city in the Ottoman Empire. The city was occupied by Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews. Together, they had created a major Christian city and the largest port on the Aegean coast.

On September 9, 1922, the victorious Turkish cavalry rode into Smyrna. As a flotilla of 27 Allied warships looked on, the victorious Turkish cavalry rode into Smyrna. As a flotilla of 27 Allied warships looked on, Mustapha Kemal {Ataturk}, the victorious revolutionary leader of Turkey, led his troops into Smyrna, the richest and most cosmopolitan city in the Ottoman Empire. The city was occupied by Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews. Together, they had created a major Christian city and the largest port on the Aegean coast.

The Destruction of Smyrna

The Greek population of Smyrna was 250,000 at the beginning of World War I. During the war, the city was occupied by Greek forces. After the war, the Greek government declared Smyrna a Greek city. In September 1922, Mustapha Kemal {Ataturk}, the victorious revolutionary leader of Turkey, led his troops into Smyrna. The Greeks were forced to leave the city.

The Greek Genocide

The Greek Genocide, also known as the Smyrna Massacre, was a genocide that took place in the city of Smyrna, Turkey, in 1922. It was carried out by the Turkish military and other agents of the Ottoman Empire. The Greek population of Smyrna was estimated to be around 70,000 people, and over 80% of them were killed or expelled.

After the Turkish victory in 1922, Smyrna was taken over by the Turkish government, and the Greek population was forced to leave the city. The Greeks were subjected to systematic violence, including mass killings, forced deportations, and the burning of their homes.

The destruction of Smyrna

The destruction of Smyrna was a tragic event that occurred in September 1922. The city was occupied by the victorious Turkish cavalry, and the Greek population was forced to leave. The situation was complicated by the presence of Allied warships, which prevented the Greeks from being rescued.

The Greeks were subjected to violence and torture, and thousands of them died as a result of the occupation. The Greeks were also forced to leave their homes and possessions, and many of them were killed in the process.

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