THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI: A TURNING POINT FOR FUTURE CENTURIES
Presentation Topics

- Redeployment of The Ottoman Army Prior to the Battle of Gallipoli

- The Beginning of the Battle of Gallipoli

- The Global Political Effects and Results of the Battle of Gallipoli

- The Greatest Prize on the Political Stage of the Victory at Gallipoli: Mustafa Kemal ATATURK and Leadership Qualities
REDEPLOYMENT OF THE OTTOMAN ARMY PRIOR TO THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI
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Turkish territorial losses, 1911-1913
REDEPLOYMENT OF THE OTTOMAN ARMY PRIOR TO THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI
THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI

German Emperor
II. Wilhelm

Austria-Hungary Emperor
Franz Joseph

Ottoman Emperor
V. Mehmet Reşat

Bulgarian King
I. Ferdinand
THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI
THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI
Nusrat Mine Layer Ship and 26 Mines

18 March 1915

THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI
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18 March 1915
Main Attack Regions

Main Attack Region
After August 1915

Main Attack Region
Until July 1915
Landings

- 25,000 soldiers arriving at Arıburnu on April 25th
- 50,000 soldiers arriving at Helles between April 45th and July 30th
- 4,000 soldiers arriving at Kumkale on April 30th

Locations:
- Deception
- Saros
- Arıburnu
- Helles
- Kumkale
- Beşige
Trench Warfare
The Gallipoli front changed the course of history.

- The first highest incidence to date of land-based artillery hitting floating targets.
- The amphibious landing employed by the Allied Nations during the Battle of Gallipoli was the first time that such craft have been used in the history of modern warfare.
- The first successful example of the modern defense of a shore.
- Anti-personnel snipers to target high-ranking enemy commanders were first used as a tactic by the Turks at the Battle of Gallipoli.
THE GLOBAL POLITICAL EFFECTS AND RESULTS OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI

- In the Battle of Gallipoli, never before in history had such extensive sea and landing units been deployed that comprised of such a range of soldiers fighting on the same front, but being from different nations.
- It was a pitched battle, involving land, sea, air units and submarines.
- There were also underground units tunneling under enemy trenches to create mine warfare by planting explosive charges that would blow trenches into the air.
- In terms of trench warfare, never before had opposing trenches been so close together: at times just 8-10 meters apart.
- Gallipoli showed that nations who had founded a global colonial empire, which had the latest weapon technology and a massive fleet, could be defeated.

- The battle was also one of the reasons that extended the war for another two years, caused the collapse of the Czarist regime in Russia and the rise of the Bolsheviks, and was one of the causes of opening the path to social-economic collapse for both victorious and defeated nations and the following great upset that created Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.
THE GLOBAL POLITICAL EFFECTS AND RESULTS OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI

- Britain, who had lost her past mastery of the seas, had to concede power to the USA.

- Relations between the Turkish and the Australian and New Zealand soldiers was cordial, warm and even one of close friendship. In the history of the World War, it is known as the “Gentlemen’s Battle”.

- After living through so many days full of so much violence, blood and agony, the hatred and animosity between two sides is replaced with positive impressions of admiration and respect.
THE GLOBAL POLITICAL EFFECTS AND RESULTS OF THE BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI

- The greatest gift of the spirit of 1915 Gallipoli was the hero of Anafartalar, Mustafa Kemal, described by Churchill, the father of the idea for the Gallipoli campaign, as “a man of destiny”, by the official British author of the history of the war, Aspinall Oglander, as “an extraordinary military genius” and by the official Australian author of the history of the war, C.E.W. Bean, as “the greatest leader on the eastern front”.

- The British Prime Minister, Lloyd George admitted, upon his forced resignation, “Centuries rarely produce a genius. What bad luck of ours that the great genius of our era was granted to the Turkish nation! What could we do against Mustafa Kemal?”
THE GREATEST PRIZE ON THE POLITICAL STAGE OF
THE VICTORY AT GALLIPOLI:
MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATURK AND LEADERSHIP QUALITIES
THE GREATEST PRIZE ON THE POLITICAL STAGE OF THE VICTORY AT GALLIPOLI: MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK AND LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

I’m not ordering you to fight, I’m ordering you to die. In the time that it takes us to die, other forces and commanders can come and take our place!
The Commandments of Mustafa Kemal

At the age of 34, 7 divisions/100,000 soldiers at war
THE GREATEST PRIZE ON THE POLITICAL STAGE OF THE VICTORY AT GALLIPOLI: MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK AND LEADERSHIP QUALITIES
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Total Casualties : Apx. 500.000
“Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives ... You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours ... You, the mothers who sent their sons from faraway countries, wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well.”
The Forces on Each Side

6 Divisions, 1 Brigade = 50,000 soldiers

1 Division = 6-7,000 soldiers

1 Division = 14,000 soldiers

5 Divisions, 1 Brigade = 75,000 soldiers
3rd Brigade = 4,000
Anzak Corps = 25,000