

## CANAKKALE'NİN TARİHİ

Çanakkale, bulunduğu konum itibariyle stratejik bir bölgededir. Çanakkale Bölgesi'nin (Troas) tarihi yaklaşık M.O. 5000 yıllarına kadar uzanmaktadır. Çanakkale Bölgesi (Troas) sınırları içinde, Dünya arkeoloji literatürünün önemli mekanlarından olan **Troia, Neandria, Alexandria - Troas, Asos, Chryse, Dardanos ve Lampsakos**'ta bulunmaktadır.

Çanakkale'yi M.O. 5. yüzyılda Persler ve M.O. 334'te Çanakkale Boğazından geçen Makedonya Krabi Büyükk Iskender ele geçirmiştir. Iskender'in ölümüyle bölgeye Roma İmparatorluğu hakim olmuştur. M.O. 2. yüzyıldan M.S. 395 yılına kadar Roma İmparatorluğu, ilin yönetimini ellerinde bulundurmuştur. Roma egemenliğini takiben Bizans İmparatorluğunun hakimiyeti vaşanmıştır. Bizans İmparatorluğu'ndan sonraki yüzyıllarda bölgede Arap ve Hacı işçileri olmuş; 14. yüzyılda bir Türk Oymağı olan Karasiogulları yöreye gelmiş ve Bahçesir'i başkent yapmışlardır. Çanakkale şehrinin 15. yüzyılda Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun Padişahı Fatih Sultan Mehmet kurmuş ve geliştirmiştir. Fatih'ten sonra da coğrafi durumu itibariyle gelişmesine devam etmiştir.

Birinci Dünya Savaşında İngiliz, Fransız ve Rus donanmaları Çanakkale Boğazı'ını geçip, İstanbul'u ele geçirmek, Rusya'ya bogazlar yolu açmak için saldırılmışlar, Seddülbahir, Arıburnu, Morto Koyu, Alçıtepe, Kanlısırı, Conkbayırı, Kabatape, Kocacimen ve Anafartalar'da çok kanlı savaşlar olmuştur. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün önderliğinde Türk askeri, kahramanlık destanları yazarak "Çanakkale geçilmeyez!" fikrini kabullenmiş İttifak Devletleri'nin 1915'te bölgeden çekilmesini sağlamıştır.

## CANAKKALE İLÇELERİ

Ayvacık, Bayramiç, Biga, Bozcaada, Çan, Eceabat, Ezine, Gelibolu, Gökçeada, Lapseki, Yenice.

## BOĞAZDAKİ LİMAN VE KOYLAR

Gelibolu Yarımadası kıylarında Amt Limanı (Morto Koyu), Poyraz Koyu, Akbaş Limanı, Gelibolu Limanı ve Bahçe Limanı (Hamzakoy ve Çankaya Limanlarını kapsar), Anadolu kıyılarında ise Karanlık Liman, İntepe Limanı, İşkele Limanı, Kepez Koyu, Saltuk Limanı ve Lapseki Limanı vardır.

## BURUNLAR

Anadolu Yakasında Kumkale Burnu, Pirnal Burnu, Karakulak Burnu, Kumbağı Burnu, Abidos Burnu, Kaya Burnu, Saltuk Burnu, Kümen Burnu, Kunduz Kaya Burnu, Gocuk Burnu ve Çardak Ova Burunları bulunmaktadır.

## COĞRAFİ KONUM

Çanakkale Türkiye'nin kuzeybatısında Gelibolu Yarımadası ile Anadolu'nun uzantısı olan Biga Yarımadası üzerinde hem Asya'da hem de Avrupa'da toprakları olan ikinci ilimidir.

## İKLİM

Çanakkale ilinde Akdeniz ve Karadeniz iklimlerinin geçiş iklimi hükümdarlığı sürmektedir. Kişiye yumuşak, rüzgarlı ve yağmurlu, yazlar ise sıcak ve rüzgarlı geçer. Günlük hava sıcaklıklarının yazın maksimum 35°C ve minimum 25°C olmaktadır. Deniz suyu sıcaklığı Temmuz ve Ağustos aylarında maksimum seviyeye çıkmaktadır.

## HISTORY OF ÇANAKKALE

Because of its strategic geographical location, Çanakkale region (Troas) has seen many invasions throughout its history which goes back to about 5000 BC. The region includes important archaeological sites such as **Troy, Neandria, Alexandria-Troas, Asos, Chryse, Dardanos and Lampsakos**.

It was conquered by the Persians in the 5th century BC and by Alexander the Great in 334 BC. Subsequent to the death of Alexander the Great, the region came under the sovereignty of the Romans in the second century BC until 395 AD, after which the Byzantine Period began. Arab and Crusader invasions followed the Byzantine Period. In the 14th century, the Karasioğulları, a Turkish tribe, came into the region and made Balikesir their capital.

Ottoman Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror founded and developed the city of Çanakkale in the 15th century. In the following periods, the city continued to grow thanks to its geographical position.

During the First World War, British, French and Russian navies attacked the Turkish forts in the Çanakkale Strait in order to take control of the Straits and Istanbul and to open a passage for aid to Russia. Bloody battles were fought in Seddülbahir, Arıburnu, Morto Bay, Alçıtepe, Kanlısırı, Conkbayırı, Kabatape, Kocacimen and Anafartalar. In 1915 Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, commander of the Turkish army, led a successful campaign to drive out the Allied Powers from the area.

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## SEAPORTS AND BAYS ON THE STRAIT

On the shores of Gelibolu Peninsula are Amt Seaport (Morto Bay), Poyraz Bay, Akbaş Seaport, Gelibolu Seaport and Bahçe Seaport (including Hamzakoy and Çankaya Seaports). Karanlık Seaport, İntepe Seaport, İşkele Seaport, Keppez Bay, Saltuk Seaport and Lapseki Seaport are on the Anatolian shores.

## CAPES

Kumkale, Pirnal, Karakulak, Kumbağı, Abidos, Kaya, Saltuk, Kümen, Kunduz Kaya, Gocuk and Çardak Ova.

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Located on the north-western coast of Turkey, Çanakkale, like İstanbul, embraces two continents with one arm reaching out to Asia, Biga Peninsula, and the other Europe, Gelibolu Peninsula.

## CLIMATE

The transition climate between Black Sea and Mediterranean climates is dominating the city. Winters are mild, windy and rainy, and summers are windy and hot. Daily temperatures in summer range between 25 °C and 35 °C. The temperature of the sea is the highest in July and August.

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