



The Crusades

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Crusade history

- ▶ I can't think of another period in which historians have done such a poor job.
 - ▶ Crusade historians are getting it right.
 - ▶ Other's not so much
 - ▶ Pretty much most of what you have learned about the Crusades is most likely not true
 - ▶ Especially if you have watched documentaries on the History Channel, BBC, PBS etc.
 - ▶ Your view of the Crusades is probably more influenced by popular culture than you realize.
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Crusades history

- ▶ I can also probably tell your political position based upon your view of the Crusades
 - ▶ Negative view is generally a left leaning position
 - ▶ Positive view generally means conservative
 - ▶ In a world where all sides use history for political purposes this is one in which the left is clearly the guilty party
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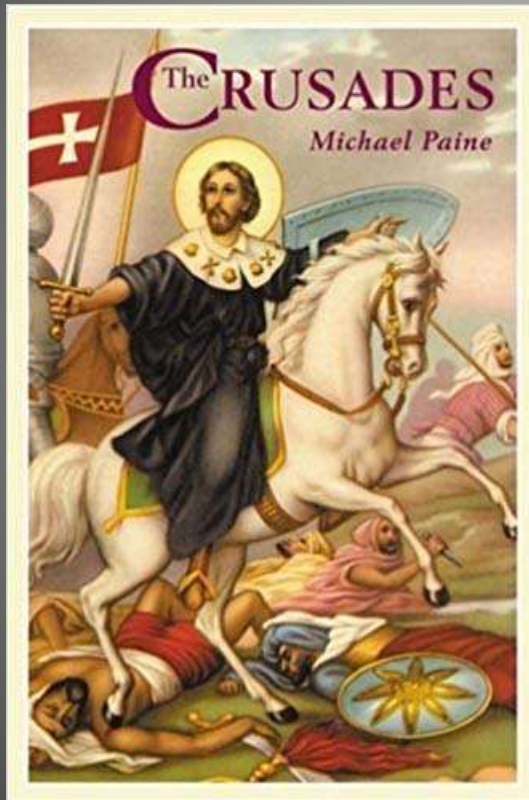
Dirty little secrets of history

- ▶ Presentism—uncritical adherence to present-day attitudes, especially the tendency to interpret past events in terms of modern values and concepts.
 - ▶ The left embraces Islam because most leftist historians view Islam as a victim of Christianity—their distortion and outright lies about the Crusades is one proof.
 - ▶ Leftism is inherently, and historically anti-clerical
 - ▶ Moral relativism that allows them dismiss Islamic atrocities and yet hold Christian Crusaders to a higher standard—Saladin.
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Bill Clinton

- ▶ Approximately a month after the September 11, 2001 attacks on New York and Washington DC, former President Bill Clinton offered the following statement. “Those of us from various European lineages are not blameless. Indeed in the First Crusade, when the Christian soldiers took Jerusalem, they first burned a synagogue with three hundred Jews in it and proceeded to kill every woman and child who was Muslim on the Temple Mount a holy place to Christians with blood running up to their knees. I can tell you that the story is still being told today in the Middle East and we are still paying for it.”

Propaganda as history




- ▶ “In comparison [to the Islamic Caliphate and the Byzantine Empire], the societies of Western Europe at this time were indeed those of barbarians, living in colder climates at the edge of the world.”
- ▶ Paine makes a strange comment that the 717 AD Islamic attack on Constantinople represented the pinnacle of Islamic ambitions on the Eastern Roman capital, 1453 notwithstanding
- ▶ Paine also stated that Islam was more developed than Christianity
- ▶ Lastly compared the actions in Iraq to the Crusades.

How many times has this group been portrayed as the bad guys?




- ▶ Movies
- ▶ TV
- ▶ Popular games.


The Myths

- ▶ The Crusaders were a fanatical bunch of religious zealots invading a peaceful, tolerant Islamic society. Unprovoked attack
 - ▶ The Crusaders were out for loot, and/or conquest as the primary motivation. Proto-Colonialist/imperialists
 - ▶ The Crusaders were religious fanatics.
 - ▶ Islamic hostility to the West were caused by the Crusades.
 - ▶ The Crusaders were anti-Semites.
 - ▶ Europe was backward while Islam was advanced.
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Why the Controversy?

- ▶ 4 Schools of historical thought, and a great myth.
 - ▶ Traditionalists/Minimalists– View the Crusades as taking place in 1 region, the Outremer and view them lasting from 1196–1271. Started during the English Enlightenment. Many subscribe to the Great Myth. Examples Runciman– Walter Scott
- 

Why the Controversy?

- ▶ Pluralists– The most popular of the schools today. They take a broader view of the Crusades and will include events like the Reconquista or the attacks on the Pagan Baltic Slavs as Crusades.
 - ▶ Popularists– Crusades as mass enthusiastic movement driven by apocalyptic hopes and fears. The 1st Crusade was the only “pure” Crusade the others tainted by the Church and secular authorities.
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Why the Controversy?

- ▶ Generalists– The most expansive of the schools. View any war in which combatants view they are fighting under the divine sanction of God. Therefore Crusades existed on practically every continent, and continue to this day.
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Why the Controversy?

- ▶ Materialism– While not a school, there are a large number that believe the primary motivation of the Crusades was for profit.

Why the Controversy?

- ▶ The Great Myth–The Crusaders were a fanatical bunch of religious zealots invading a peaceful, tolerant Islamic society. Runciman, Scott, Voltaire, Gibbon, etc
- ▶ Runciman– “There was never a greater crime against humanity than the Fourth Crusade. Not only did it cause the destruction or dispersal of all the treasures of the past that Byzantium had devotedly stored, and the mortal wounding of a civilization that was still active and great; but it was also an act of gigantic political folly.”

The Great Myth

- ▶ Continued in the Monty Python's Terry Jones The Crusades History Channel show. Also on the documentary The Cross and the Crescent.
- ▶ The dominant view in Islamic Studies.
- ▶ The Muslim nation has never attacked a neighboring nation. 1 —Abd al-Sabour Shahin, professor of Arabic, faculty of Dar al-Ulum at Al-Azhar University

The Great Myth

- ▶ It was not by force of arms that Islam established itself over more than half of our hemisphere. It was by enthusiasm and persuasion. 2 —Voltaire
- ▶ [The First Crusade was the] starting point of a millennial hostility between Islam and the West. 3 —Amin Maalouf, Lebanese writer and journalist

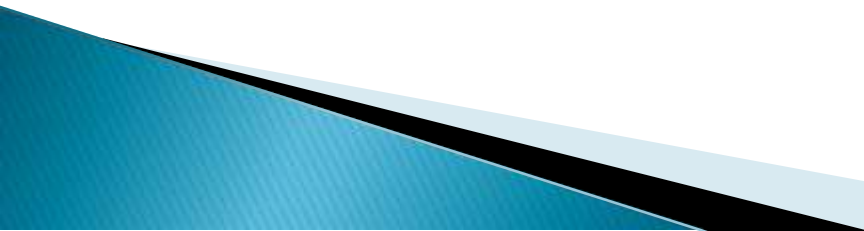
The Great Myth

- ▶ Five centuries of peaceful coexistence elapsed before political events and an imperial–papal power play led to [a] centuries–long series of so–called holy wars that pitted Christendom against Islam and left an enduring legacy of misunderstanding and distrust. 4 —John Esposito, professor of religion, international affairs, and Islamic studies at Georgetown University

The Great Myth

- ▶ Most of the academic experts on the Crusades, Medieval Studies, Military Historians view the Great Myth as untenable and demonstrably false.


According to Popular view of the Crusades

- ▶ We have to believe, in spite of modern evidence, that the Crusaders were backwards heathens while the world of Islam was enlightened, egalitarian and modern.
 - ▶ What is conveniently forgotten was that the Moslems violently conquered much of the West.
 - ▶ ISIS and Al Qaeda have more in common with the early Islamic states than the secularized world of Islam that many in the West see today.
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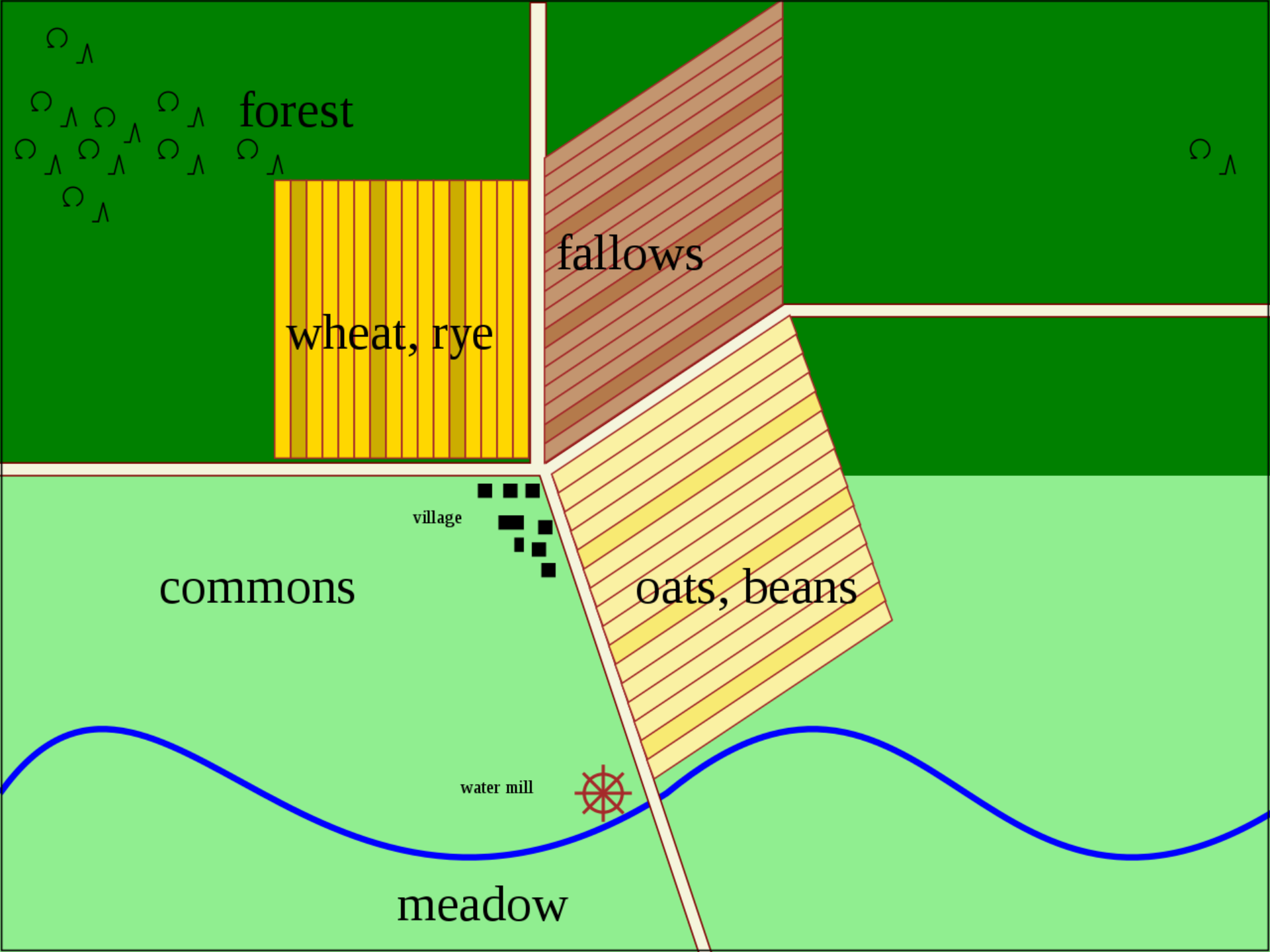
Popular history

- ▶ See's Europe as dark, while the Middle East is one of enlightenment.
- ▶ Hollywood reinforces this belief, for example Ridley Scott's Kingdom of Heaven.

Reality

- ▶ Europe and the Islamic world were roughly equal political and militarily.
 - ▶ Europe was much more advanced in military architecture, siege warfare, arms and armor, shipbuilding
 - ▶ Dark Ages were not so Dark
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forest

wheat, rye

fallows

commons

village

water mill

oats, beans

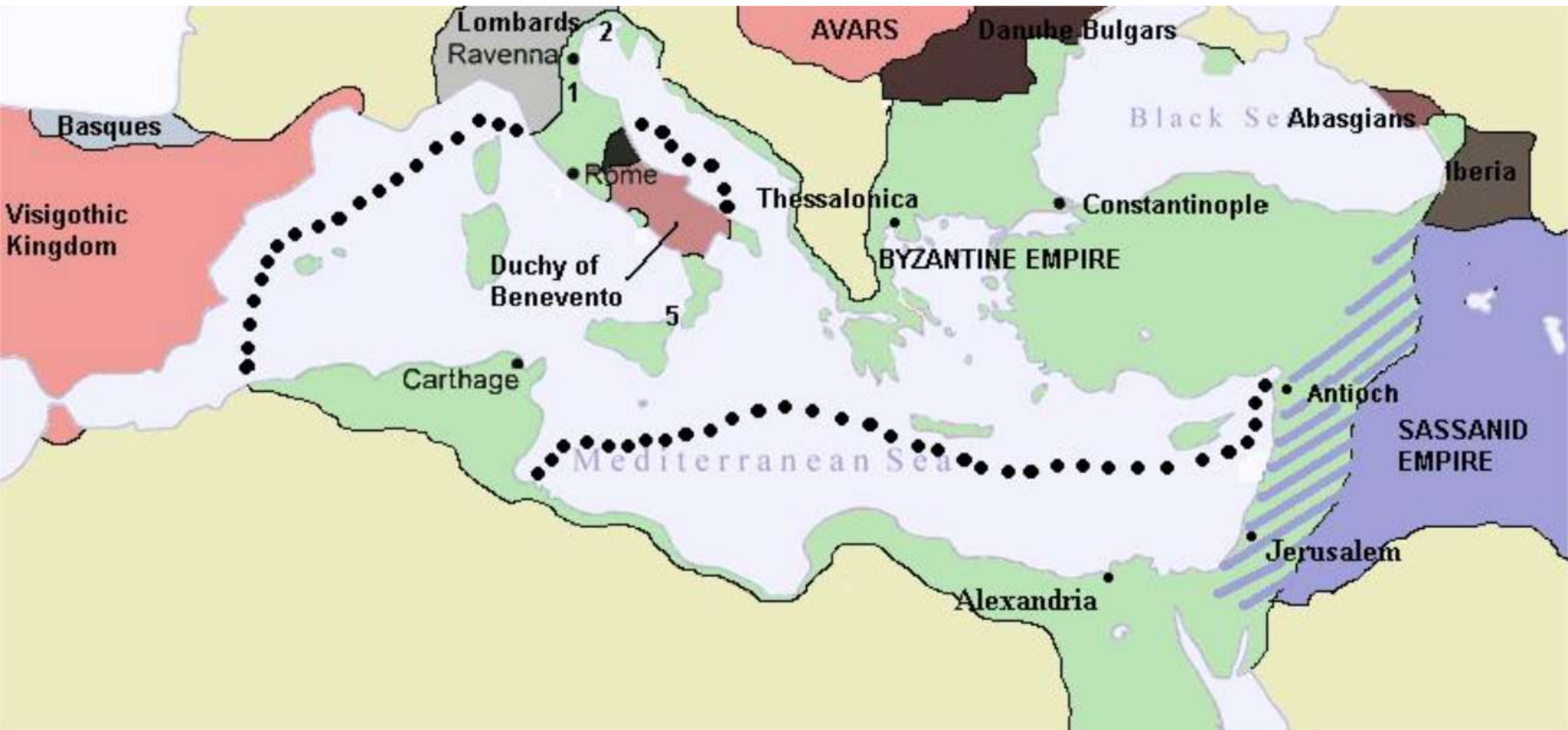
meadow

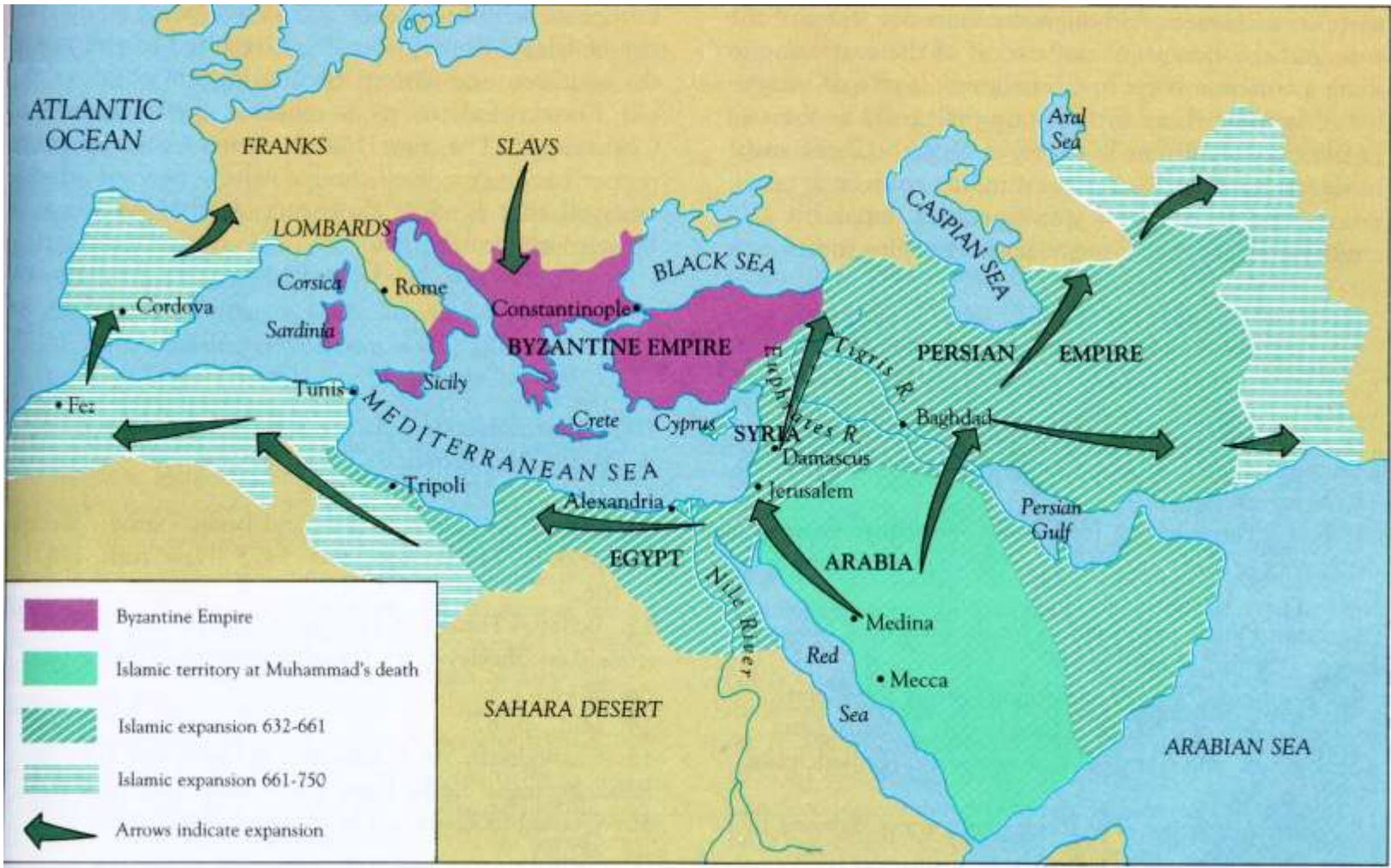
Islamic Golden Age?!

- ▶ Most of the scientific advances of the Islamic Golden Age were the work of its dhimmis (Jews, Syrian, Spanish and Egyptian Christians, or Persians) or by recent converts.
- ▶ Averroes came from a former dhimmi family and were recent converts to Islam.
- ▶ The historian Marshall Hodgson noted that many those scientists that made up the Islamic Golden Age were dhimmis that retained the religious allegiances, but were given Arabic names in accordance with Islamic custom.
- ▶ The Nestorians provided the bulk of the physicians and kept the heritage of Hippocrates and Galen, according to Arab chroniclers.
- ▶ The architects of the Dome of the Rock were Byzantines.
- ▶ Even the great Islamic metropolis of Baghdad was designed by a Zoroastrian Persian and a Jew.
- ▶ Avicenna, Razi, Omar Khayyam, al-Kwarizmi were all dhimmis and they represent the epitome of Arab science.
- ▶ The Arabic numerical system was a Hindu invention.
- ▶ Arab astronomy was dominated by dhimmis who were pagan, Sabians who worshipped the stars.
- ▶ The Golden Age ended when most of the conquered had fully accepted Islam.

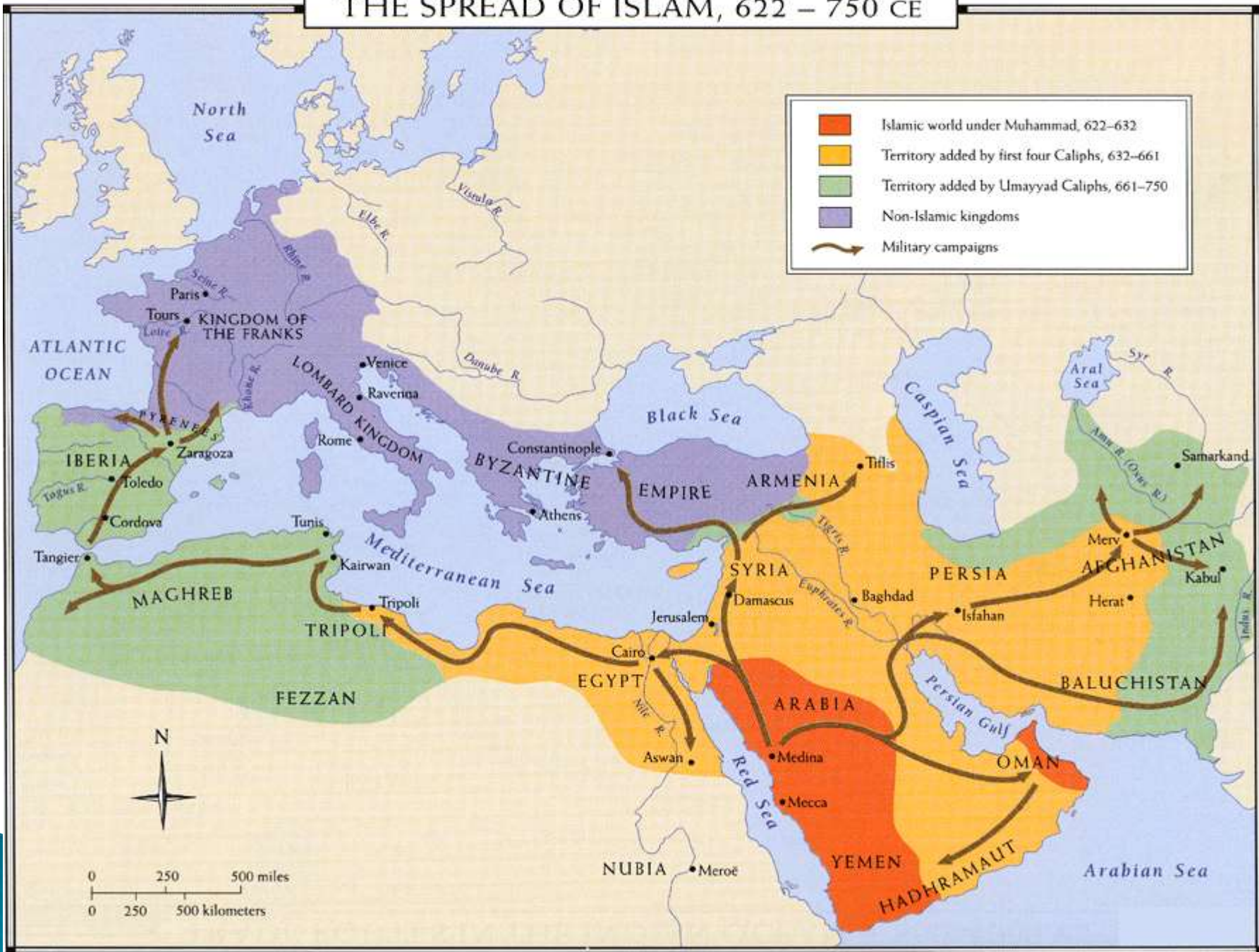
Byzantine Empire








THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE



Islam on the Military Offensive

- ▶ Byzantium and Western Europe were in an almost continuous state of warfare with Islam from about 649 AD to 1096 AD.
 - ▶ Muslims attack Rome for the 1st Time 846 AD leading to the construction of the Leonine Walls
 - ▶ Attacks as far north as Lyon, and all along the Italian, French, Illyrian coasts well into the 11th Century.
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New
 Past

MUSLIM CONQUEST BATTLES



New Battle
 Past Battle

CRUSADE BATTLES

Islam

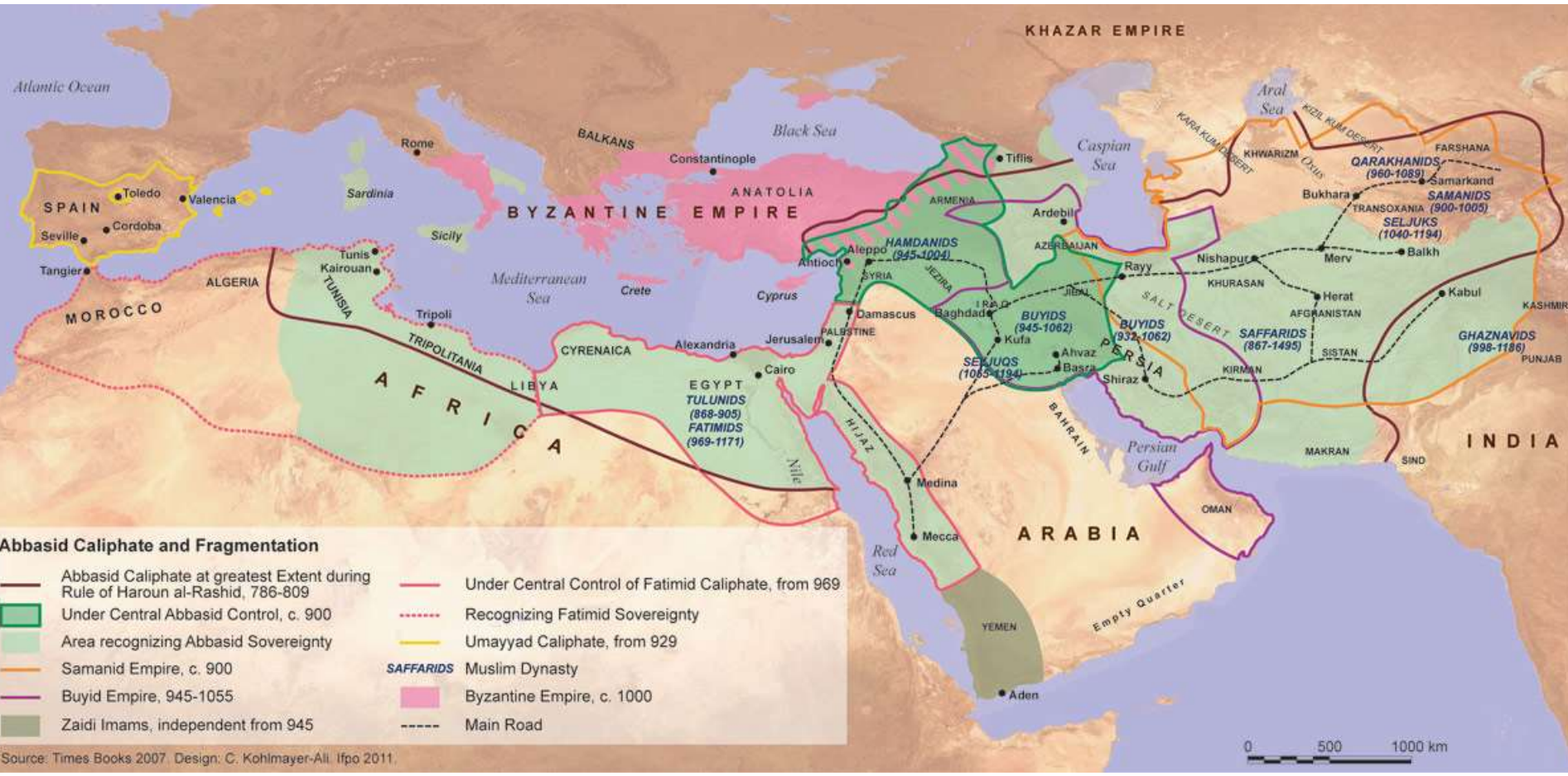
- ▶ In simple terms divided between the Shia and Sunni.
- ▶ Argument over the successor to Mohammed.
- ▶ Sunni– the majority follow the elected Abu Bakr as Caliph.
- ▶ Shia believe that Ali, Mohammed’s cousin and son in law was the true Caliph.
- ▶ Islamic law divided the world in Dar al-Islam (House of Peace) and Dar al-harb (House of War) meaning those areas outside of Islamic control. We are, therefore, looking at a religion that holds a primary doctrine of true peace existing only after the conquest of the non-Islamic world.

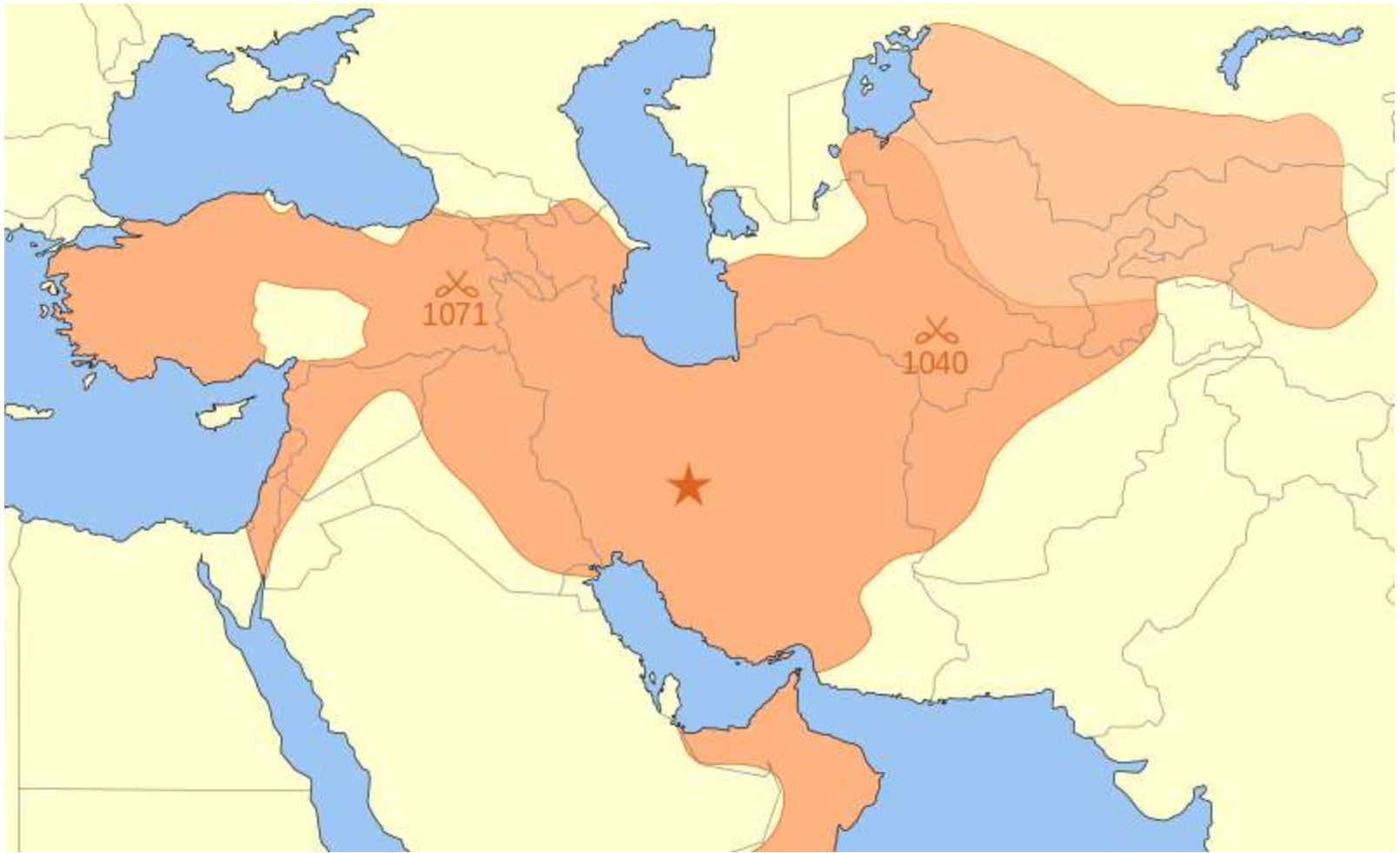
Caliphates

- ▶ Rashidun Caliphate (632–661)
- ▶ Umayyad Caliphate (661–750)

- ▶ Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258, 1261–1517)
 - ▶ Abbasid Caliphs at Baghdad
 - **Rum Seljuk Turk Dominance**
 - ▶ Under the Mamluk Sultanate of Cairo (1261–1517)

- ▶ Parallel caliphates to the Abbasids
 - ▶ Fatimid Caliphate (909–1171)
 - Umayyad Caliphate of Córdoba (929–1031)
 - Almoravid Caliphate (1040–1147)
 - Almohad Caliphate (1147–1269)
 - Marinid's (1269–1492)
 - ▶ Ottoman Caliphate (1517–1924)
 - ▶






Manzikert 1071



Thematic System

- ▶ Tagma– Permanent professional army
 - ▶ Thematic–Part time Army
 - ▶ Pronoiars–Semi–feudalistic. Soldiers kept part of tax money to support themselves.
- 

Themes






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Dhimmi Status

- ▶ Pay the Jizya tax
- ▶ Not subject to military service
- ▶ People of the Book– Jew's, Christians
- ▶ 2nd Class status
- ▶ Could not testify in court vs Muslim
- ▶ Could not marry a Muslim woman.
- ▶ Could not build new churches or synagogues.
- ▶ Could not proselytize

Dhimmi

- ▶ No difference in Islam between religious and secular.
 - ▶ They allowed the Christians and Jews their own courts on matters that affected only those religions. For example marriage.
 - ▶ Islamic courts for everything else.
 - ▶ Notable difference between treatment between Muslims and everyone else.
 - ▶ Christians and Jews forbidden to carry arms.
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Events Leading to Crusades

- ▶ 1009 Fatimiid Caliph Al-Hakim destroys the Church of the Holy Sepulchre– calls for armed intervention in Christendom.
 - ▶ Increasing attacks on unarmed pilgrims led to armed pilgrimages in 1064–1065, and 1087–1091.
 - ▶ Europeans start attacking into Arab North Africa– raids– preemptive attacks
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Alexios Komnenos

- ▶ 1095 Council of Piacenza requests military help from Latin West.
- ▶ Not the 1st time Byzantium has asked for Western help against Islam.
- ▶ Byzantine Army had many westerners in their Army– Varangian Guard, Frangikon tagmaton, etc.
- ▶ Alexios was probably expecting a few thousand soldiers mostly knights and their retainers.
- ▶ **Great Schism of 1054. Filioque Controversy**

Crusading Call


- ▶ Urban II– calls for Crusade at Piacenza and again at Council of Clermont –Nov 1095
 - ▶ Motivations
 - ▶ Stop the war between Christian states
 - ▶ Peace of God 989 first attempt to place limits on warfare
 - ▶ Possible reunification of East and West Churches.
 - ▶ Liberate the Holy Land
- 

How the Europeans and Byzantines viewed the Crusades.


- ▶ It is generally thought that Christians attacked Muslims without provocation to seize their lands and forcibly convert them. The Crusaders were Europe's lacklusters and ne'er-do-wells, who marched against the infidels out of blind zealotry and a desire for booty and land. As such, the Crusades betrayed Christianity itself. They transformed "turn the other cheek" into "kill them all; God will know his own."
- ▶ Every word of this is wrong. Historians of the Crusades have long known that it is wrong, but they find it extraordinarily difficult to be heard across a chasm of entrenched preconceptions. For on the other side is, as Riley-Smith puts it "nearly everyone else, from leading churchmen and scholars in other fields to the general public." There is the great Sir Steven Runciman, whose three-volume History of the Crusades is still a brisk seller for Cambridge University Press a half century after its release. It was Runciman who called the Crusades "a long act of intolerance in the name of God, which is a sin against the Holy Ghost." The pity of it is that Runciman and the other popular writers simply write better stories than the professional historians.
- ▶ Thomas F. Madden, "Inventing the Crusades." First Things 194 (2009): 42.

How the Europeans and Byzantines viewed the Crusades.


- ▶ Defensive war
 - ▶ War to help fellow Christian brothers
 - ▶ Viewed the Muslims as a group that you could not reason with

 - ▶ Society was much more violent then today.
 - ▶ Rape, pillage, loot were considered the spoils of war.
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The Idea of the Crusades

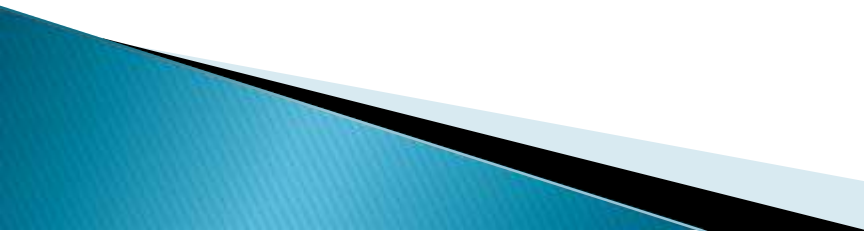
- ▶ Penitential War pilgrimages.
 - ▶ Overcome a certain amount of pacifism in Christianity
 - ▶ Just War Theory
 - ▶ Decentralized anarchy
 - ▶ Frequent warfare
 - ▶ Famine
 - ▶ Move the violence toward accomplishing a constructive end
- 

The Idea of the Crusades


- ▶ People believed in the predisposition to sin and were looking for a way of atonement.
 - ▶ Impossibility to live a Christian life especially for the knightly class.
- 

So you want to be a Crusader?


Peasant version

- ▶ Get permission from your lord, if a serf, and the local priest.
 - ▶ Not be infirm or deformed unless you were going to a healing shrine. (Means you were a pilgrim and not a crusader)
 - ▶ May find yourself going with some of the criminal element, though they were a minority.
 - ▶ If you are a woman, by the rules, only wives and those that had brothers could go on the Crusades. Prostitutes were forbidden, but this was probably the most frequently broken rule.
 - ▶ But you were expected to work for your keep, laundry, cooking, etc...
- 


So you want to be a Crusader? Knight and lower men at arms version

- ▶ Get permission from your Feudal lord, and local priest.
 - ▶ Sell much/ or all of your lands to pay for the Crusades.
 - ▶ Crusading was expensive and could equal many years of salary to support you and your retainers.
 - ▶ Settle your affairs.
- 


Benefits of being a Crusader

- ▶ You die you may go to Heaven and spend less time in Purgatory.
 - ▶ Postpone payment of debts.
 - ▶ Be viewed as a hero by local populace.
 - ▶ MOST KNEW THAT THEY WOULD NOT MAKE MONEY ON THE CRUSADES, AND THAT IT WOULD BE A FINANCIAL LOSS.
- 


The Cons of being a Crusader

- ▶ You will probably die, in fact most seemed to have expected this outcome.
 - ▶ Disease, starvation, death in battle, or raids, slavery.
 - ▶ Some estimates have between 25 to 40 percent survival/return rate. Higher for nobles, but not by much.
 - ▶ You will suffer great hardships.
 - ▶ You will most likely go bankrupt.
- 


The Myths of the Crusades

- ▶ It is untrue that the primary motives were plunder.
 - ▶ Many of the surviving records, letters, notes, etc suggest that most knew it would cost much, knew of hardships, and knew that they may not return.
 - ▶ A minority were in it for plunder and opportunity.
 - ▶ Plundering, pillaging and looting did happen, but that was kind of the norm.
- 


A few words about the Middle Ages. The Dark Ages were not so Dark.

- ▶ Life was not quite as bad as we think.
 - ▶ Even serfs had recreation time.
 - ▶ While most could not read, man could and there were royally chartered literacy campaigns in France, Germany and England.
 - ▶ Western Europe did NOT forget about Plato/Aristotle and the Greeks, nor did Islam provide the source.
 - ▶ The Byzantine Empire, and NOT the Islamic world, was the inspiration for the Renaissance.
 - ▶ West Europe was not culturally, technologically or otherwise backwards to the Islamic world.
 - ▶ In heavy armor, swords, and fortifications the West was arguably ahead of the East.
 - ▶ Many universities trace their beginnings to the Medieval Period.
 - ▶ Slavery was extremely rare in Europe, but widespread and brutal in the Islamic world.
- 

Review and moving forward

- ▶ The Crusaders saw themselves as waging a defensive war.
 - ▶ Penitential war
 - ▶ Debt for Crusaders
 - ▶ Will focus most heavily on 1–4 Crusades plus Outremer and Military Orders, but will cover all Crusades including those outside the Levant.
- 

The Art of War

- ▶ Cavalry– the dominant arm. Replaces Roman/Greek Heavy infantry.
 - ▶ Infantry–the secondary arm.
 - ▶ Warfare as the prerogative for the wealthiest classes and their retainers.
 - ▶ But all classes in war and infantry retains tremendous importance.
 - ▶ Sieges much more common than field battles.
 - ▶ Supply and logistics would determine the campaign season.
- 

The Art of War

Hät



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**LATE ROMAN
CATAPHRACTS**



The Art of War



- 1 Crusader 1st-3rd Crusades
- 2 Knight 3rd Crusade
- 3, 4 Crusaders 1st-3rd Crusades
- 5, 6, 7 Crusaders mid-12th century



- 1 Crossbowman :1180-1300
- 2 Sergeant :1220-1300
- 3, 4 Foot soldiers :1200-1300
- 5 Slinger 1100-1300

The Art of War



- 1 Knight :1225-60
- 2 Knight 1250-1300
- 3 Knight hospitalier 1248-59



- 1 Teutonic knight :1230-81
- 2 Hochmeister, Teutonic Order :1218
- 3 Schwerbrüder :1270

The Art of War



- 1 Seljuk mounted archer 12th century
- 2 Mamluk askari mid-13th century
- 3 Mamluk amir second half 13th century



- 1 Mamluk askari second half 13th century
- 2 Syrian amir 13th-13th centuries
- 3 Mamluk askari 13th century
- 4 Turkish archer 12th-13th centuries
- 5 Turcman auxiliary 12th-13th centuries

The Art of War



1, 2: Umayyad infantry guardsmen, mid-8th century
3: Umayyad cavalry guardsman, mid-8th century
4: Umayyad infantry archer, mid-8th century



1: Riverland heavy cavalryman, mid-7th century
2: Transoxanian Turk, early 8th century
3: Arab infantryman, late 7th century
4: Persian horse-archer, late 7th century

The Art of War



The Art of War



1: Byzantine soldier, c. 1295.

2: Epirote Byzantine soldier, 14th century

3: Byzantine or Bulgarian infantryman, c. 1350

The Art of War



The Art of War



The Art of War



The Art of War



The Art of War



The Art of War





1: Marine crossbowman, 11th century

2: Palestinian infantry archer of the local Aḥdāth, 11th century

3: Fāṭimid infantry guardsman, 11th century

1: Ghaznawid bodyguard, late 10th and 11th centuries

2: Qurakhānid cavalryman in ceremonial costume, late 10th and 11th centuries

3: Indian mercenary cavalryman, late 10th and 11th centuries

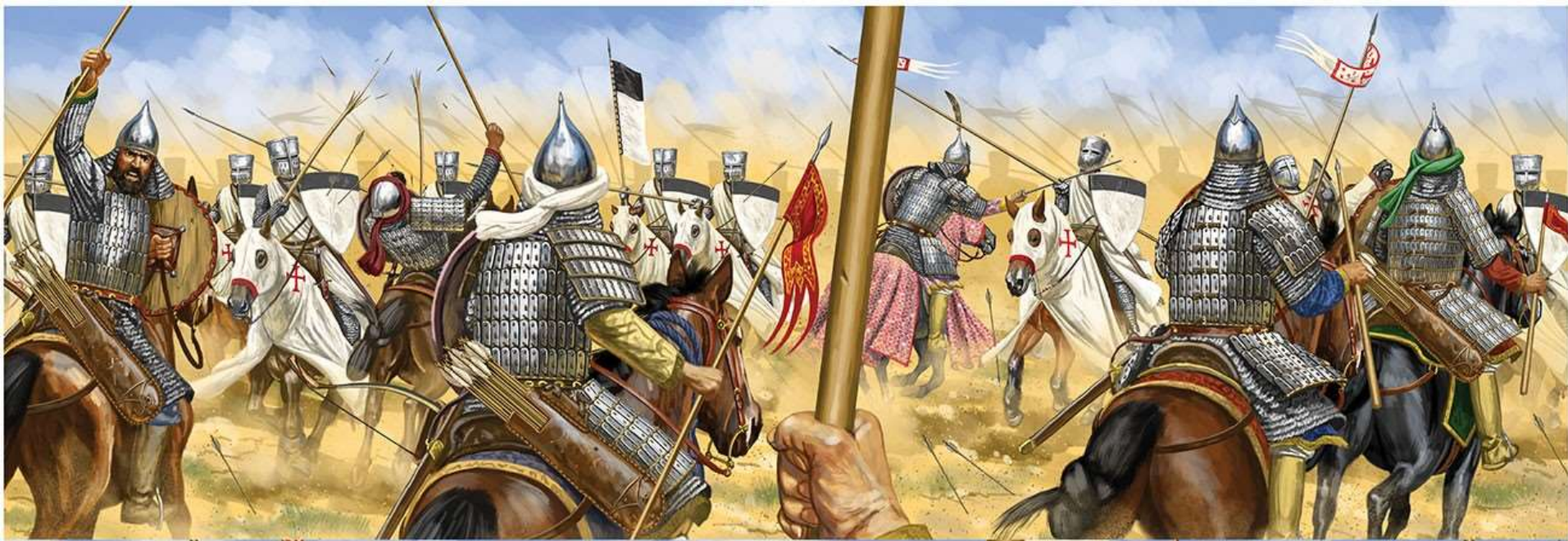




- 1 Mamluk askari second half 13th century
- 2 Syrian amir 12th-13th centuries
- 3 Mamluk askari 13th century
- 4 Turkish archer 12th-13th centuries
- 5 Turcoman auxiliary 12th-13th centuries



The Great Saljuqs (late 11th-early 12th C):
1: Drummer
2: Turcman leader
3: West Iranian Ghulam



Crusaders vs Saracens

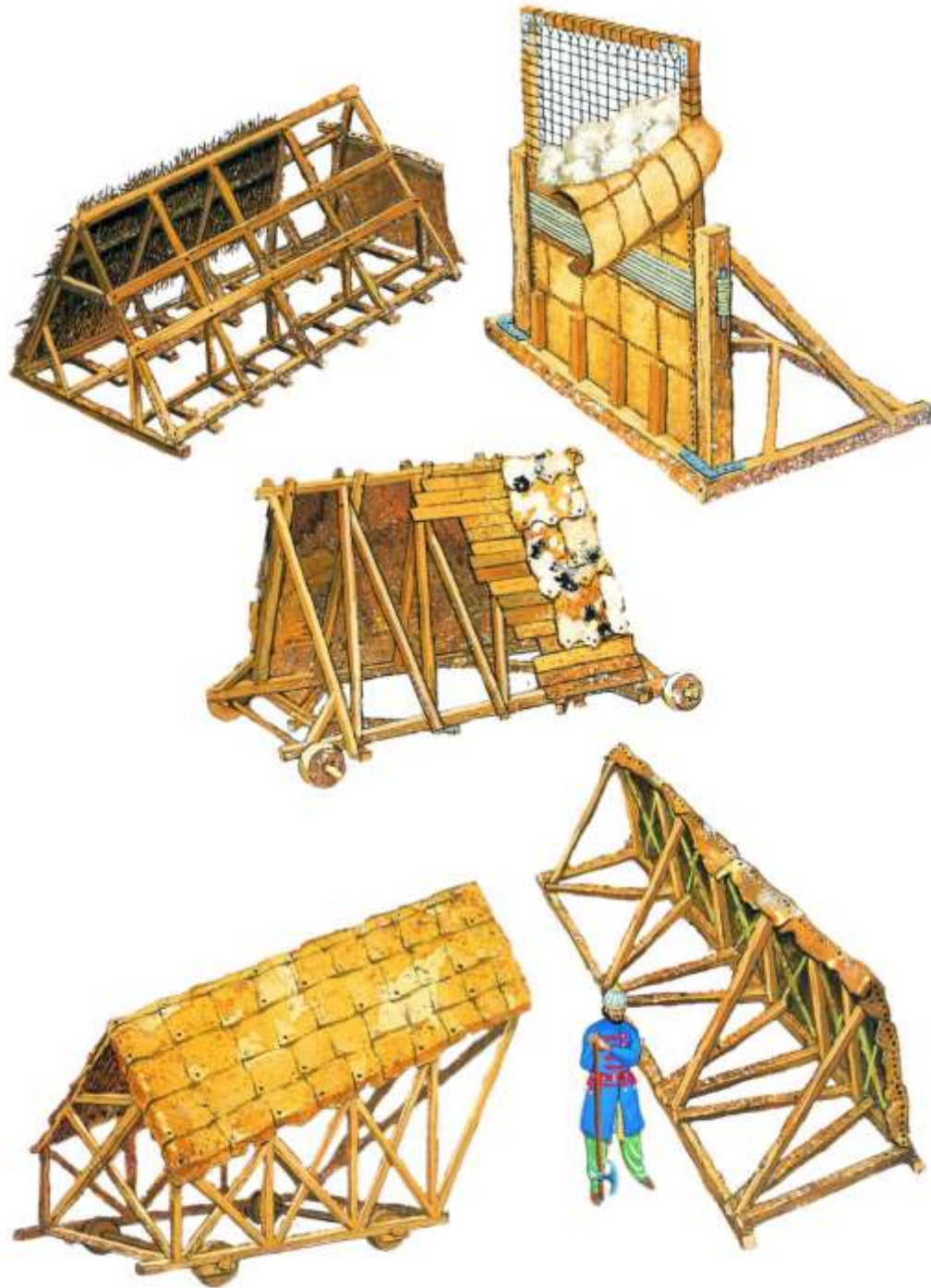
- ▶ Muslim infantry was simply no match for the crusader infantry or dismounted heavy cavalry.
- ▶ Crusader armor was considered the most advanced and a Muslim warrior (Ibn Alaq) boasted how he had acquired a set of Frankish armor and it was his most prized possession.
- ▶ The Muslim armies, both the Egyptian and Turkish forces, copied the crusader's heavy knight with the later Mamelukes adopting the Western panoply and the later Kapi Kulu fighting in the Western style.
- ▶ Nor were the Muslims above hiring Frankish mercenaries to act as their shock troops when fighting non-Christian forces. Baibars is said to have had a contingent of Frankish knights from Islamic sources.
 - According to some Islamic sources, Saladin requested the use of Frankish knights and infantry to fight the Zengids in Mosul.
 - The Seljuk Turkish Sultan Kai Kobad had a force of several hundred "Firenk" (Frankish) knights in service under a Kondistabl (constable) whom was always a Western Christian.

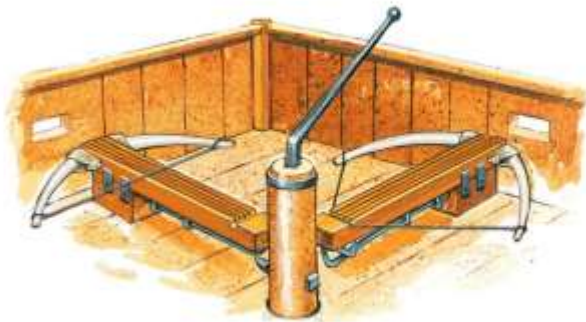
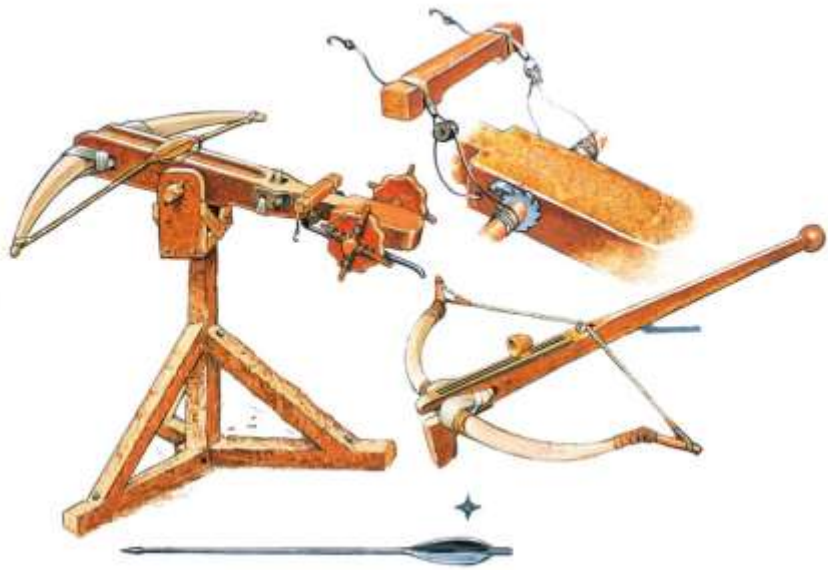
Crusaders vs Saracens

- ▶ Under battlefield conditions, the Turkish-Islamic arrows either did not penetrate the armor or it penetrated into the thick linen worn underneath, without causing injury or just giving a minor flesh wound.
- ▶ Muslim chronicler Beha ed-Din mentions Frankish knights and infantry walking around with ten or more arrows sticking out of them.
- ▶ Other eyewitnesses said these soldiers covered in many arrows looked like porcupines.
- ▶ Muslim tactics changed to go after the unarmored horses and camp followers.
- ▶ Whereas the crusader crossbows would penetrate thick armor under battlefield conditions over a longer range and proved to be a deadly weapon to Muslim cavalry that advanced too close to crusader formations.

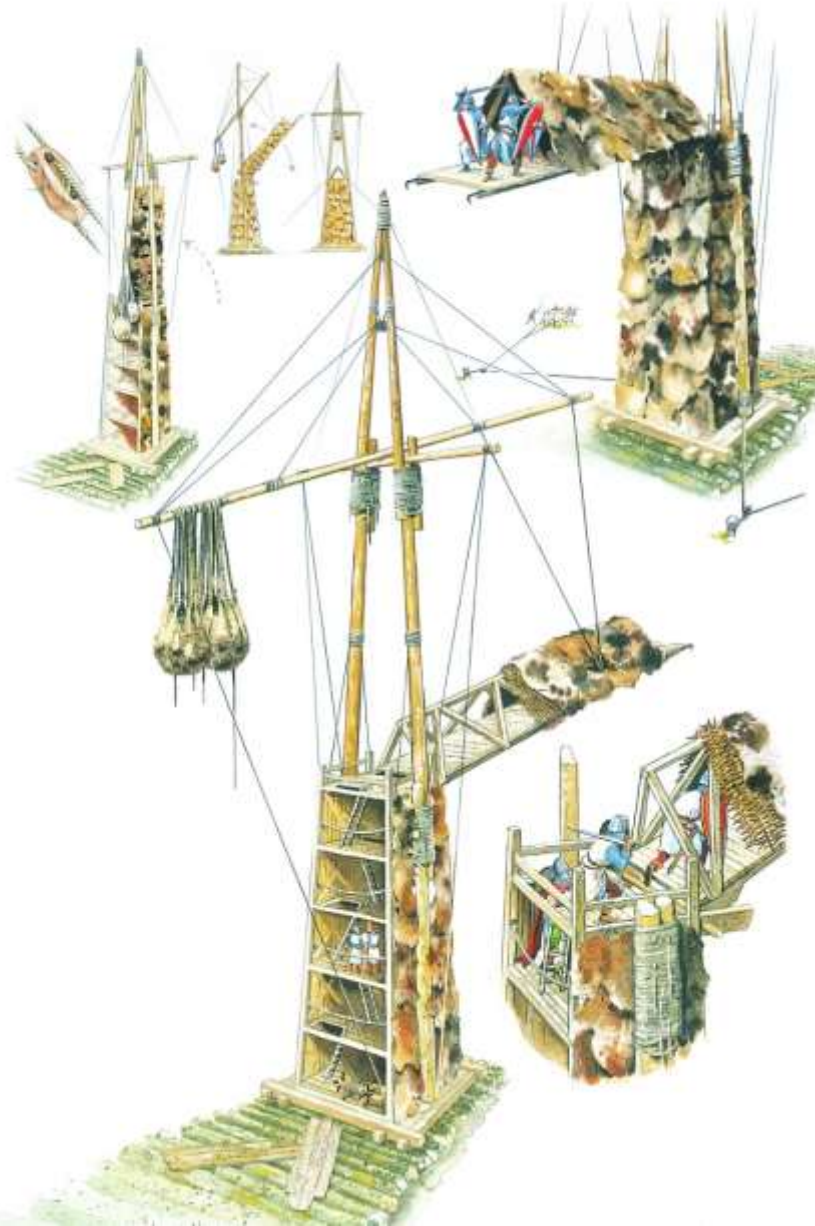
1. Ulrich von Lichenstein, died 1275
2. Bohemian knight, second half of 14th century
3. Count Frederick von Cilli, 1415














1st Crusade

- ▶ By Papal orders Crusade to begin on 15 Aug 1096 to take advantage of late summer/ Autumn harvest season
 - ▶ A few do not wait.
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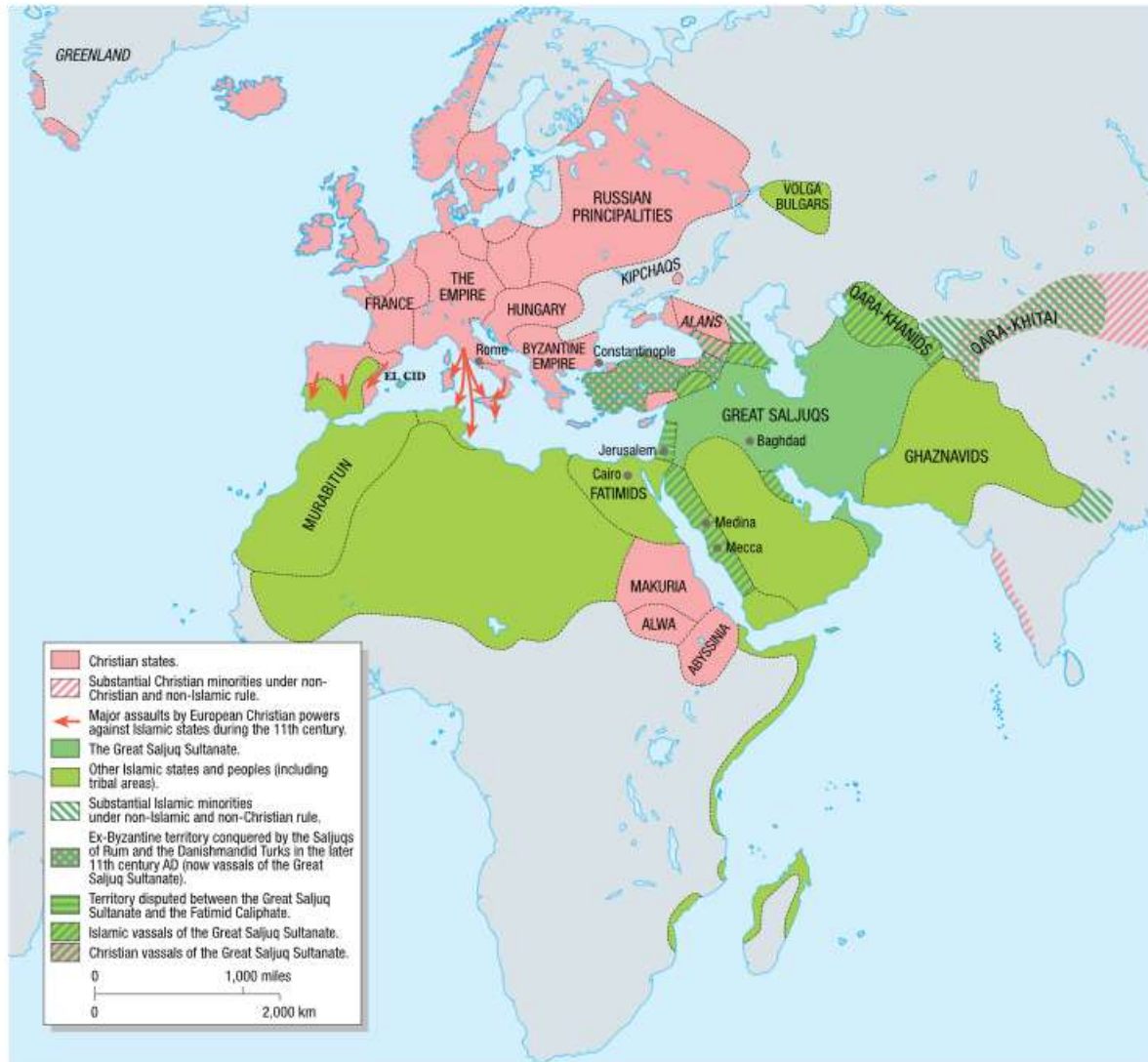
The People's Crusade

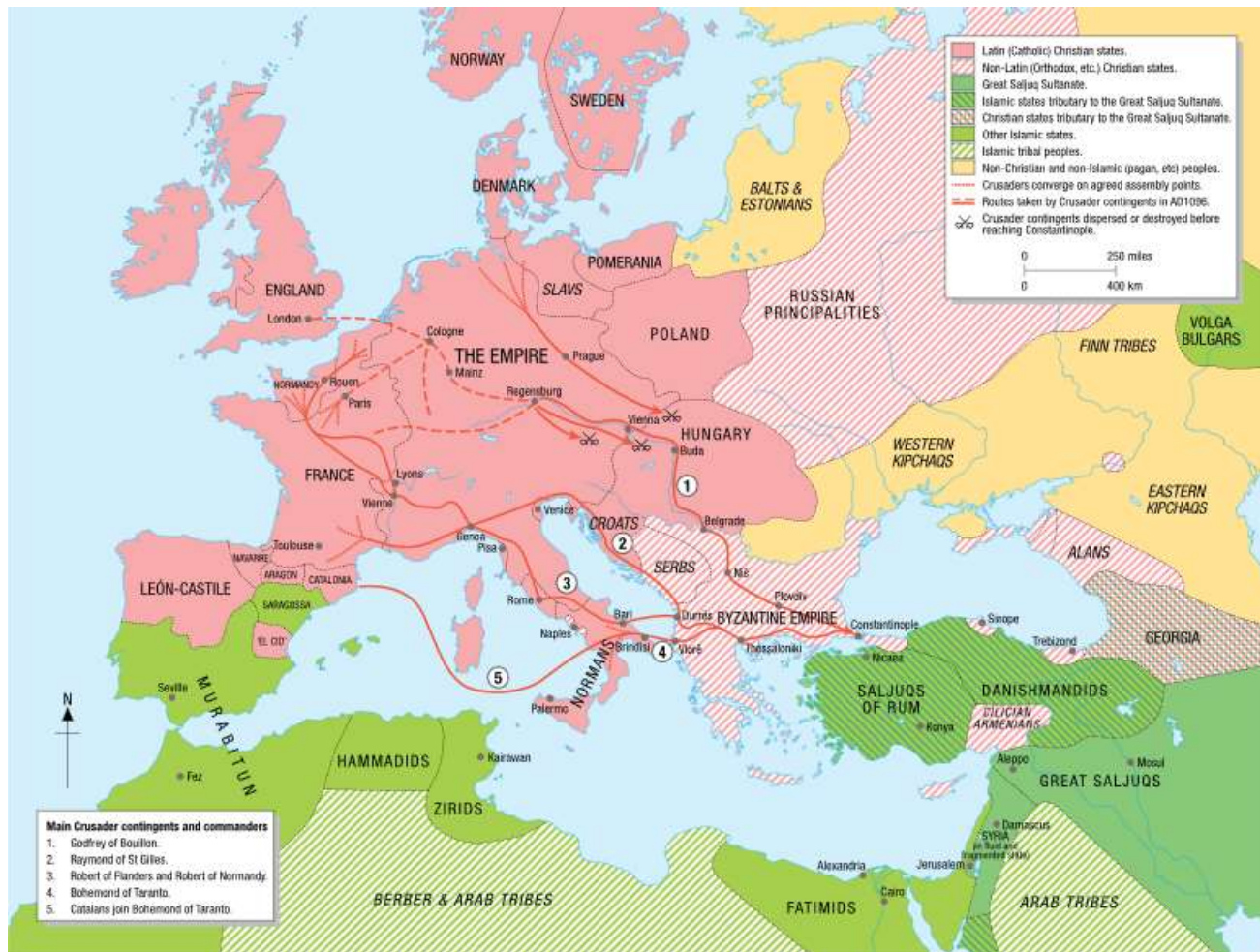
- ▶ April to October 1096.
 - ▶ Papal Authority ordered a delay in the commencement until Autumn so they could take advantage of the fall harvests.
 - ▶ Some where a little impatient.
 - ▶ Led by a Peter the Hermit
 - ▶ Mostly peasants, but a few knights joined in.
 - ▶ Woefully unprepared.
 - ▶ Many chose not to wait to fight the enemy so they murdered Jews in Germany.
- 

The People's Crusade


- ▶ The murder of the Jews was widely condemned.
 - ▶ The Church vowed to get better control over the Crusades
 - ▶ But, many Christians did not interpret the Crusades in the ways that the Church approved.
 - ▶ Leadership breakdown and slaughter in Asia Minor by the Turks.
 - ▶ Many that did not drop out were sold into slavery.
- 







First Crusade 1096–1101

- ▶ The Islamic world was divided between the warring Sunni–Seljuk Turks the defacto rulers of the Abbasid Caliph.
 - ▶ However the Turks were divided between the Seljuk Rum Sultanate and the Atabegs.
 - ▶ Kerbogha at Mosul
 - ▶ Artuqids in Northeastern Syria
 - ▶ Danishmandids in Anatolia
 - ▶ Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt.
- 

Turkish Territories



Godfrey de Bouillion



- ▶ Born in modern day Belgium
- ▶ Overly pious
- ▶ 1st “King” of Jerusalem
- ▶ 1060–1100

Raymond of Toulouse



- ▶ 1041–1105
- ▶ Noted for military skill and chivalry

Baldwin of Edessa



- ▶ Younger Brother of Godfrey
- ▶ Succeeds Godfrey
- ▶ Takes title of King
- ▶ 1058–1118

Robert of Flanders



- ▶ 1065–1111
- ▶ Honorable
- ▶ Became friends with Alexious the Byzantine Emperor

Robert II Duke of Normandy



- ▶ Eldest son of William the Conqueror
- ▶ Claimant to throne of England
- ▶ 1051–1134

Bohemond I of Taranto



- ▶ Son of Robert Guiscard
- ▶ Disputed leader of the Crusade forces until Antioch
- ▶ 1058–1111
- ▶ Object of Anna Comnena's crush
- ▶ Forms Principality of Antioch

Alexious Comnenus



- ▶ Byzantine Emperor
- ▶ Does much to restore Byzantium after Manzikert
- ▶ Was the subject of Anna Comnenus Alexiad
- ▶ 1048–1118

Minor players

- ▶ Stephen of Blois– de facto leader– richest, son in law of William the Conqueror
- ▶ Tancred– nephew of Bohemond of Taranto
- ▶ Eustace III Count of Boulogne, killed Harold Godwinson at Hastings, married Mary daughter of King Malcolm of Macbeth fame
- ▶ Kilij Arslan– leader of the Seljuk Turks
- ▶ Aldhemar of le Puy– religious leader of first Crusade, Papal Legate.
- ▶ Hugh of Vermandois– Younger brother of King Philip I of France

Arrival at Constantinople

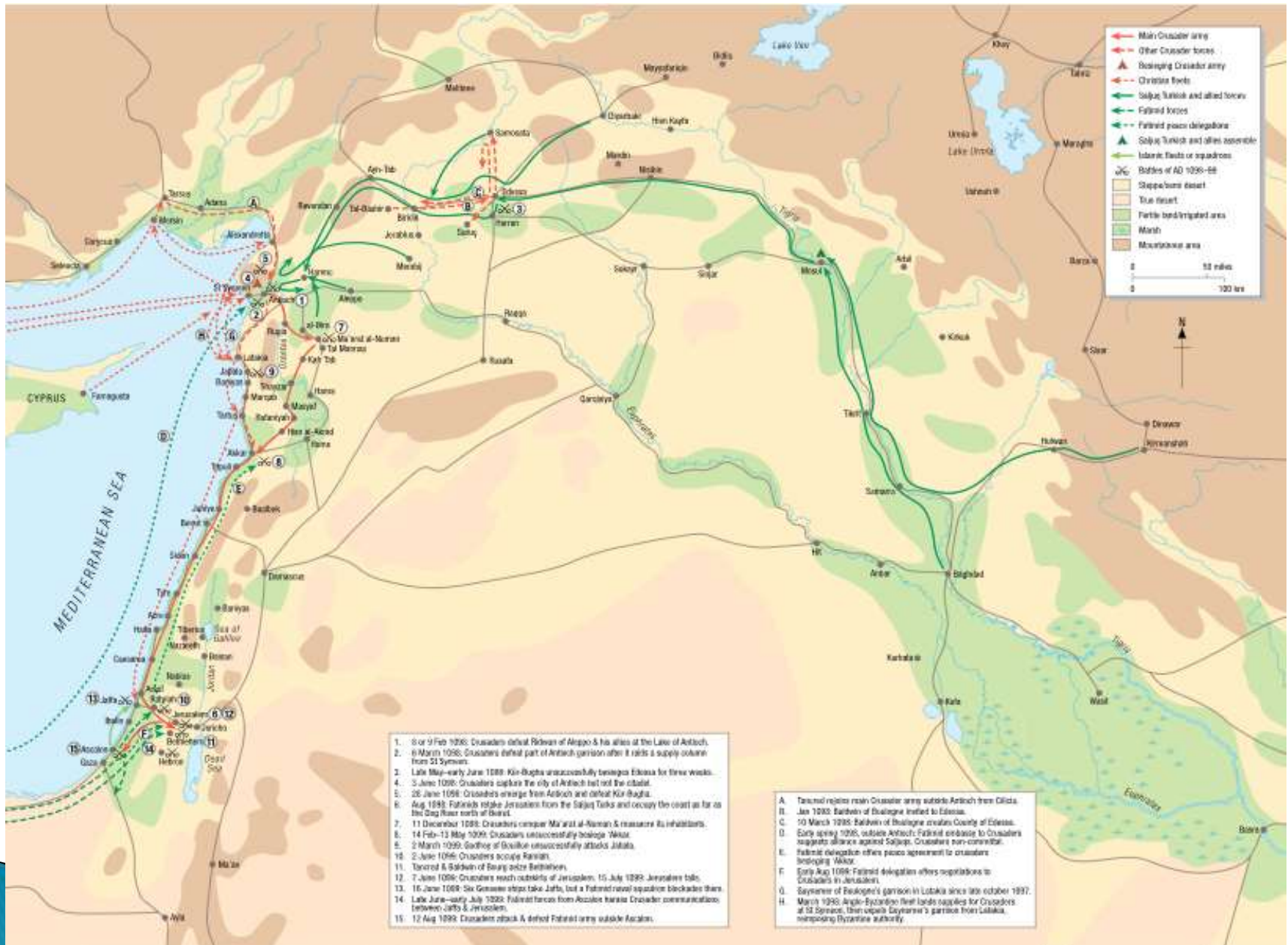
- ▶ Alexios is troubled by the size of the Crusading armies. 60 to 70k with about 45k combatants, including 6 to 7k knights.
- ▶ Some trouble between the Crusaders and Byzantines
- ▶ Crusaders ask Alexios to take command and bring a Byzantine Army.
- ▶ Alexios declines, but promises support.
- ▶ In exchange for supplies he gets the Crusaders to vow to return any land seized that was previously owned by the Empire. (Holy Land).
- ▶ Siege of Nicaea May 14 to June 19, 1097



Baldwin heads to Edessa

- ▶ Armenian leader Thoros and strange adoption ritual.
- ▶ County of Edessa becomes 1st Crusader state.





1. 8 or 9 Feb 1098: Crusaders defeat Ridwan of Aleppo & his allies at the Gate of Antioch.
2. 6 March 1098: Crusaders defeat part of Antioch garrison after it raids a supply column from St Symeon.
3. Late May-early June 1098: Kir-Bagha unsuccessfully besieges Edessa for three weeks.
4. 3 June 1098: Crusaders capture the city of Antioch but not the citadel.
5. 28 June 1098: Crusaders emerge from Antioch and defeat Kir-Bagha.
6. Aug 1098: Fatimids retake Jerusalem from the Saljuq Turks and occupy the coast as far as the Gop River north of Beirut.
7. 11 December 1098: Crusaders conquer Mar al-Nu'man & massacre its inhabitants.
8. 14 Feb-13 May 1099: Crusaders unsuccessfully besiege Jaffa.
9. 12 March 1099: Siege of Bejjubaq unsuccessfully attacks Jaffa.
10. 2 June 1099: Crusaders occupy Ramla.
11. Raymond & Baldwin of Bourg seize Bejjubaq.
12. 7 June 1099: Crusaders reach outskirts of Jerusalem. 15 July 1099: Jerusalem falls.
13. 16 June 1099: Six Genoese ships take Jaffa, but a Fatimid naval squadron blockades them.
14. Late June-early July 1099: Fatimid forces from Ascalon harass Crusader communications between Jaffa & Jerusalem.
15. 12 Aug 1099: Crusaders attack & defeat Fatimid army outside Ascalon.

- A. Raymond rejects main Crusader army outside Antioch from Cilicia.
- B. Jan 1098: Baldwin of Boulogne invited to Edessa.
- C. 10 March 1098: Baldwin of Boulogne creates County of Edessa.
- D. Early spring 1098: outside Antioch: Fatimid embassy to Crusaders suggests alliance against Saljuqs. Crusaders non-committal.
- E. Fatimid delegation offers peace agreement to crusaders besieging Antioch.
- F. Early Aug 1098: Fatimid delegation offers negotiations to Crusaders in Jerusalem.
- G. Surrender of Bejjubaq's garrison in Latakia since late October 1097.
- H. March 1098: Anglo-Byzantine fleet lands supplies for Crusaders at St Symeon, then repairs Byzantine's garrison from Latakia, rejoining Byzantine authority.



1
2
3
4

A B C D

Iconium (Konya)
 Taurus Mountains
 Haraclea
 Cilician Gates
 Tarsus
 Marash
 Baldwin
 Edessa
 Kerbogha 1098
 Aleppo
 Ma'airant-an-Numan
 Antioch 1097-98
 St. Simeon
 Chastel Rouge
 1097
 Albara
 Latakia
 Jabala
 Sngizer
 Hamah
 Tortosa
 Homs
 Aurgah
 Tripoli
 Jubail
 Beirut
 Sidon
 Tyre
 Acre
 Haifa
 Caesarea
 Galilee
 Lake Tiberias
 Samaria
 Nablus
 Arsuf
 Jaffa
 Lydda
 Ramla
 Emmaus
 Jerusalem 1099
 Bethlehem
 Hebron
 Ascalon 1099
 Ibelin
 Hebron
 Negev

Siege of Antioch 12 October 1097 to 2 June 1098.

- ▶ Winter starvation and cannibalism.
- ▶ Foraging force of 20,000 under Bohemund and Raymond of Flanders defeats relief army under Duqaq. 31 Dec 1097. However, they lost the food they had foraged.
- ▶ Spring food situation improves and brings supplies for siege engines.
- ▶ April an embassy from the Fatimid's arrives offering to allow them to keep Syria and offering safe passage to pilgrims to Jerusalem, then under Fatimid control, is refused.



To view animation on PC: hit F5

To view animation on Mac: hit ⌘ + enter



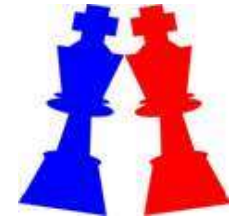
and further divide the Seljuk response.

+ A Seljuk victory would threaten to destroy the Crusader army in hostile territory and strengthen Seljuk cooperation.

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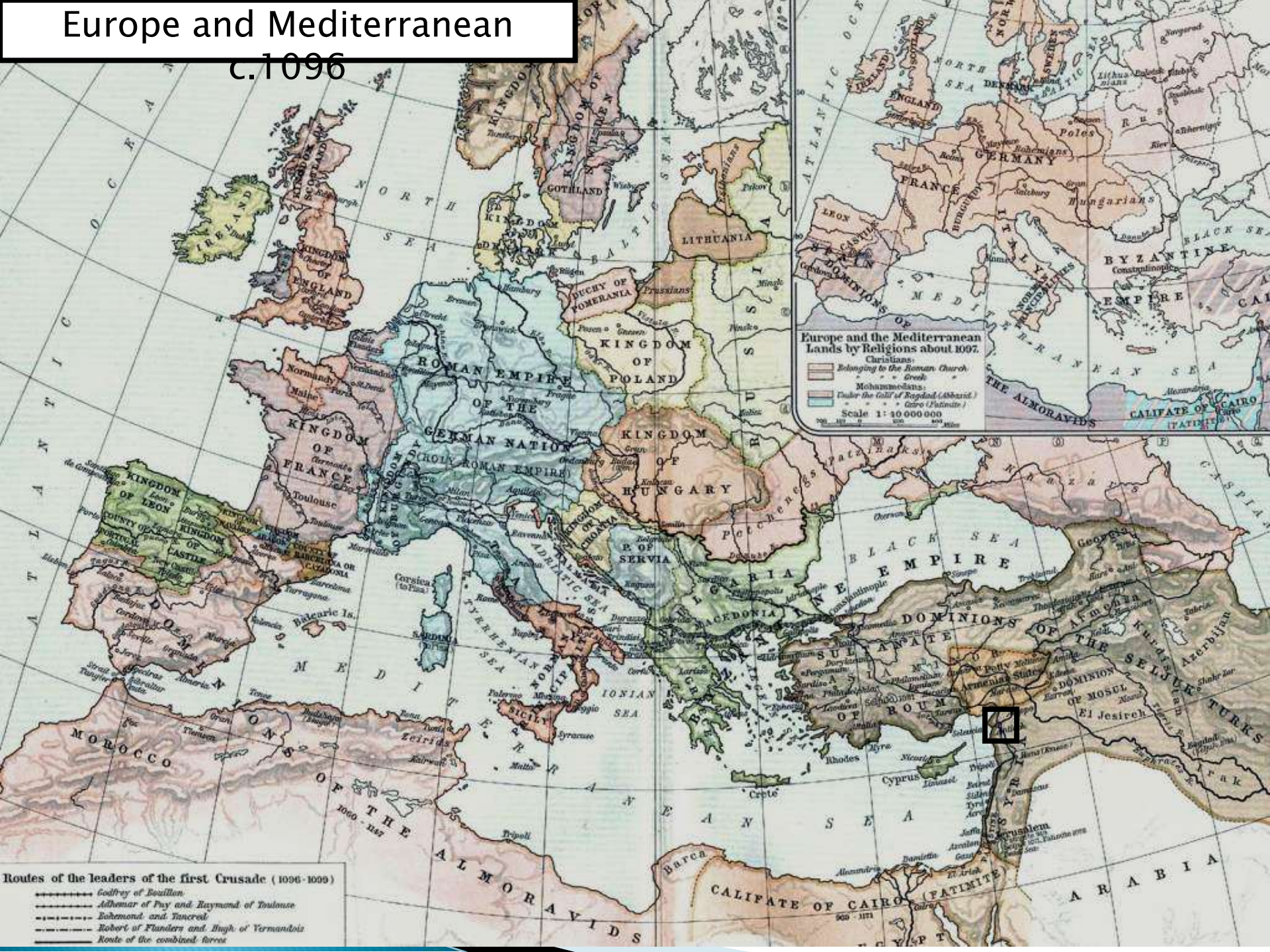
Arch, 1097-1098

Strah



Europe and Mediterranean

c.1096

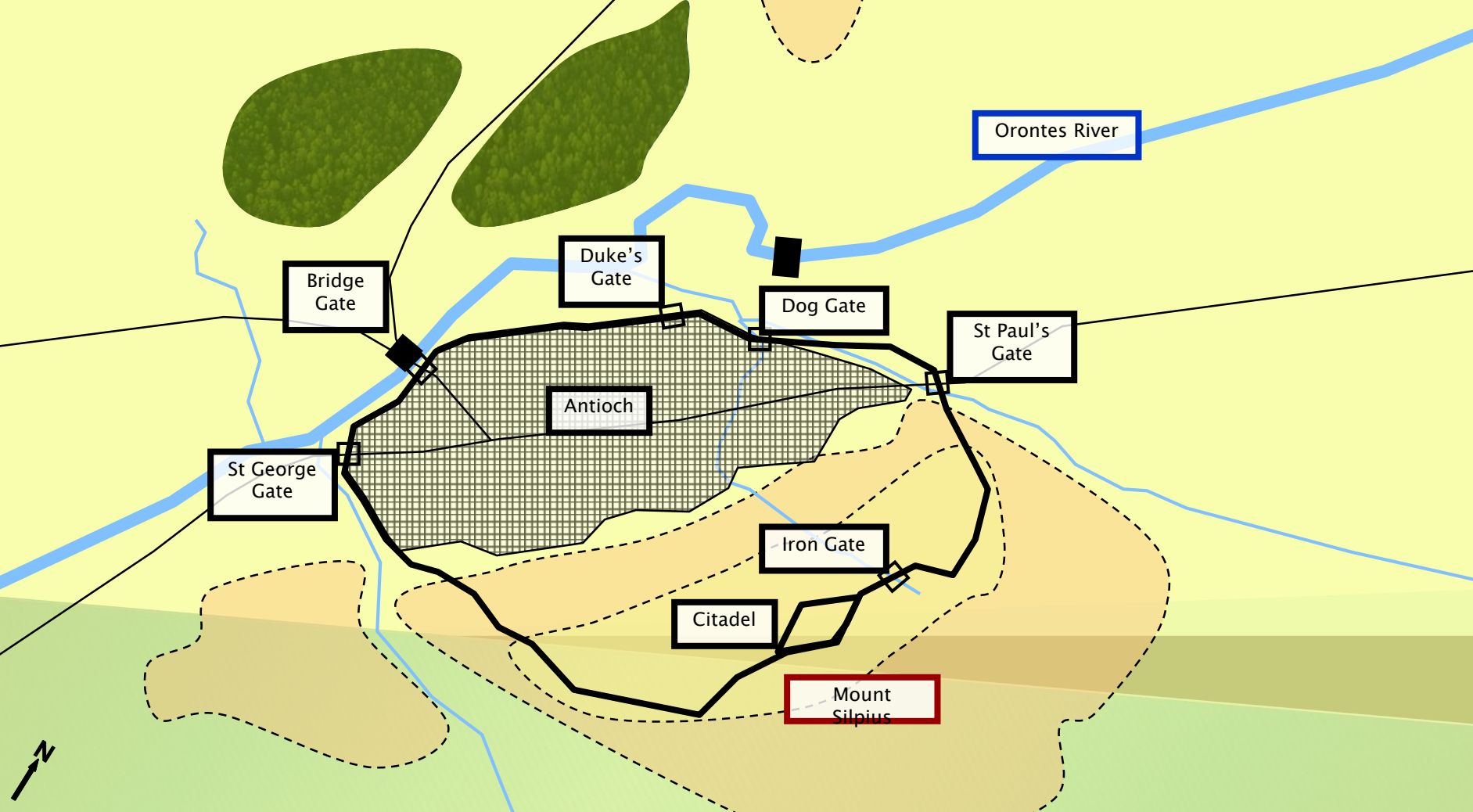


Routes of the leaders of the first Crusade (1096-1099)

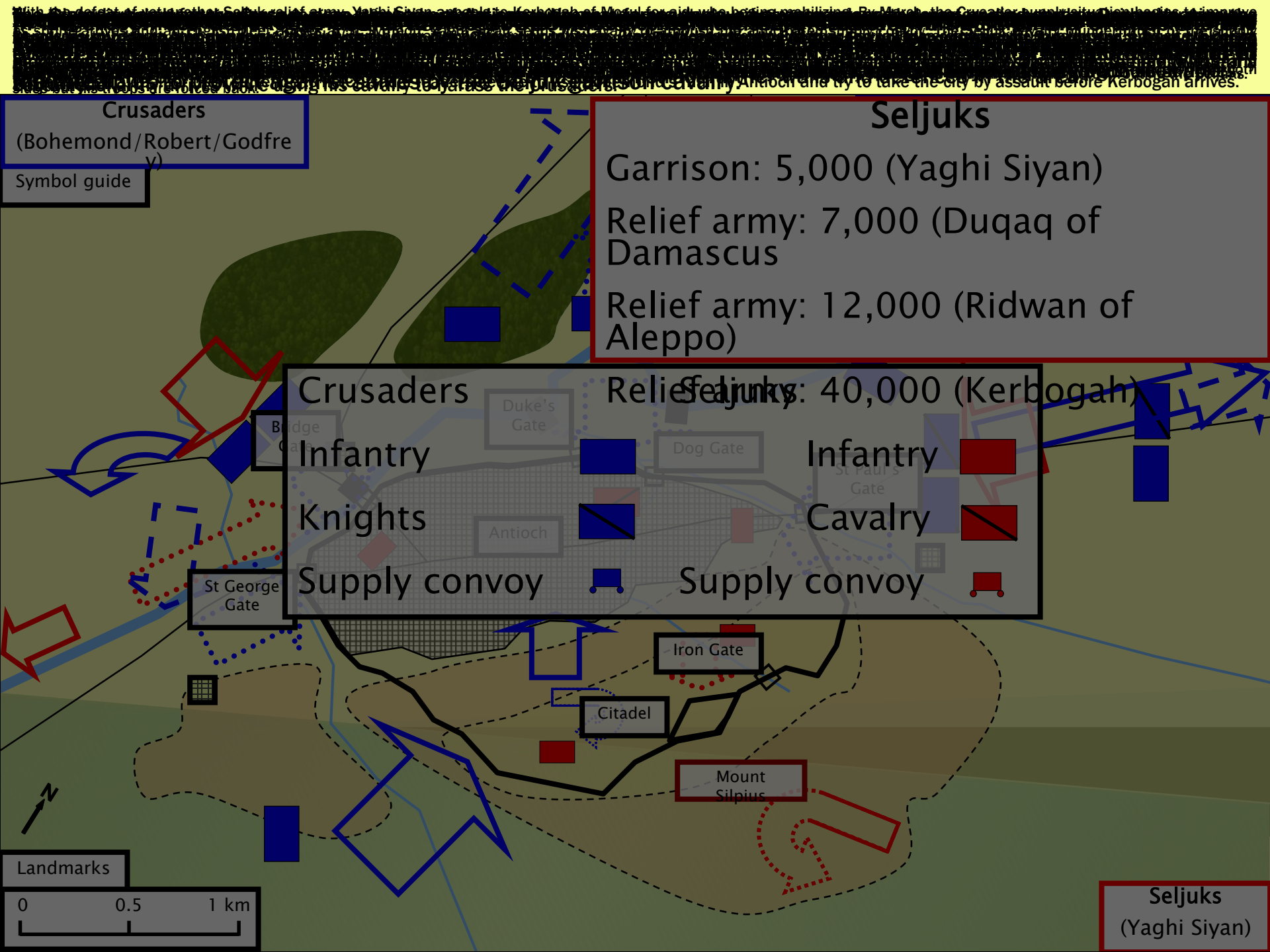
- Godfrey of Bouillon
- Adhemar of Puy and Raymond of Toulouse
- Bohemond and Tancred
- Robert of Flanders and Hugh of Vermandois
- Route of the combined forces

The terrain around the fortress of Antioch makes any approach difficult. The Orontes River runs along its western side with only two bridges across; the Orontes is not very deep but its banks are steep. West of the river is marshy brush and a hill. The main elevated area is Mount Silpius, which much of Antioch is based on, with the citadel occupying the highest point. The fortress features high walls, 400 towers, and significant urban area inside. There are six gates into Antioch and three major roads. The Crusaders rely on the southwestern road for supply from port St Symeon while the Seljuk Turks rely on the southern road for supply.

Crusaders
(Bohemond/Robert/Godfrey)



Seljuks
(Yaghi Siyan)



Crusaders
 (Bohemond/Robert/Godfrey)

Symbol guide

Seljuks

Garrison: 5,000 (Yaghi Siyan)

Relief army: 7,000 (Duqaq of Damascus)

Relief army: 12,000 (Ridwan of Aleppo)

Crusaders

Infantry

Knights

Supply convoy

Seljuks

Relief army: 40,000 (Kerbogah)

Infantry

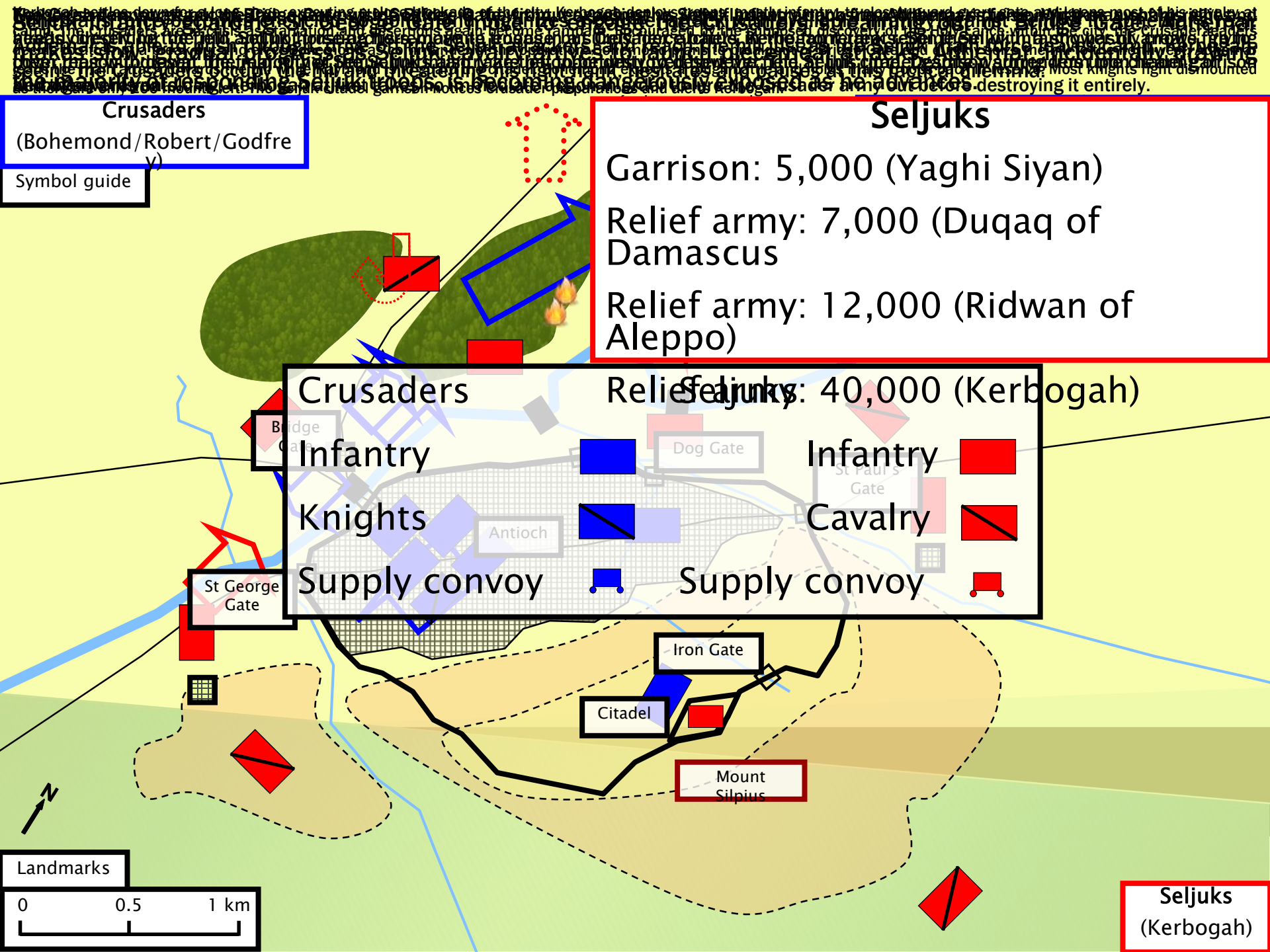
Cavalry

Supply convoy

Landmarks

0 0.5 1 km

Seljuks
 (Yaghi Siyan)



Crusaders
(Bohemond/Robert/Godfrey)

Symbol guide

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Relief Seljuks: 40,000 (Kerbogah)

Infantry

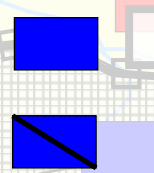
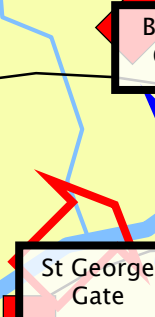
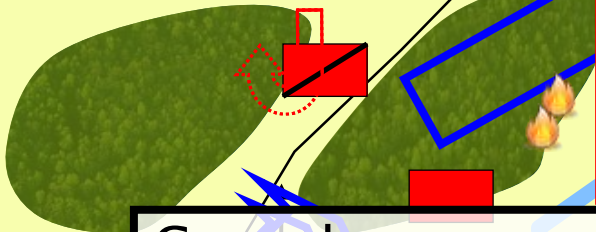
Cavalry

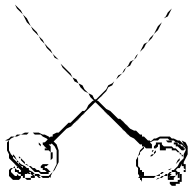
Supply convoy

Landmarks

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Seljuks
(Kerbogah)

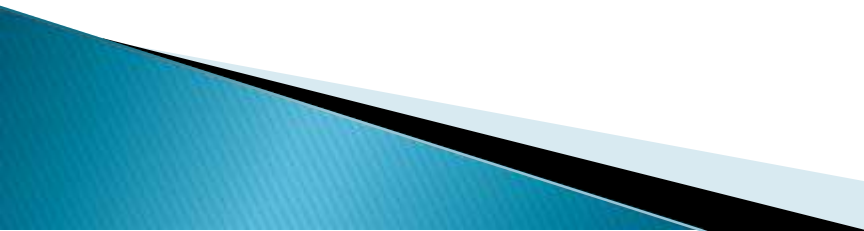




when they marched on Jerusalem in 1099, while the Seljuks returned to quarrelling amongst themselves. The Crusaders stormed and captured the city in July and then consolidated their prize by defeating the Fatimids at the Battle of Ascalon in August. Christian Crusaders occupied Jerusalem for nearly a century until an Ayyubid army led by Saladin captured it in 1187, provoking further Crusades.



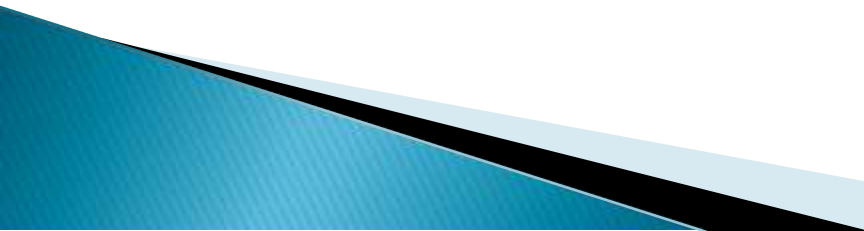
Aftermath

- ▶ Bohemund claims city for his own. He had received some approval before the city fell because it was his initiative, through Firuz, that led to the cities capture. Raymond and Adhemar disagree.
 - ▶ Bohemund claims that since they were abandoned by the Byzantines their oath to Alexios was invalid.
 - ▶ 2nd Crusader State Principality of Antioch formed.
 - ▶ Minor mutiny of lower classes force the nobles to march on to Jerusalem.
 - ▶ Stephen of Blois and Hugh of Vermandois fled to France. Both were force to return in 1101 when both were killed.
- 

Siege of Jerusalem June 7 to July 15, 1099



Aftermath


- ▶ Somewhere between 3000 (Islamic source) to well over 20k people were killed. Most historians are going with the lower estimates.
 - ▶ Not unusual behavior for a siege. Islamic and Jewish communities that surrendered were spared, those that forced a siege were killed.
 - ▶ Godfrey, leader of the forces besieging Jerusalem, becomes Defender of the Holy Sepulchre. King in everything but name.
 - ▶ Kingdom of Jerusalem and County of Tripoli established. The latter in 1104.
 - ▶ Crusaders defeat Fatimid forces at Ascalon Aug 12, 1099.
- 




Crusade of 1101 AD




Establishing the Crusader States

- ▶ Restoration and embellishment of the Holy Sites
 - ▶ Establishment of the Latin Church.
 - ▶ Co-existence of the Greek Church.
 - ▶ Relations with the Byzantine Church will decline over time.
 - ▶ Latin Church– never exceeding 150,000, was top heavy in leadership
 - ▶ Partial toleration of other religions
- 

Ruling the Crusading States

- ▶ According to Muslim scribes. Their religion was tolerated and they were fairly treated by Christian courts
 - ▶ Holy sites common to all were shared.
 - ▶ Peasants tied to the lands would be assigned to a village in which the harvests would be pooled. The lord(s) taking up to 1 / 3rd of the proceeds.
 - ▶ Muslims and Jews paid a poll tax, in cash or in kind.
- 


Ruling the Crusader States

- ▶ Western Europeans– small migrations on the Outremer.
 - ▶ Lived in new, planned, settlements near indigenous Christians.
 - ▶ Very little demesne land.
 - ▶ Demesne land on the coasts in the sugar cane fields.
 - ▶ Most Europeans settled in the cities such as Jerusalem, Antioch.
- 

Ruling the Crusader States

- ▶ Only Catholics had full rights under the law.
- ▶ The Crusaders adopted by Dhimmi law, but turned it upside down. However, it was much milder in practice under the Crusader States.
- ▶ Preferences in the law.
 - ▶ Catholics
 - ▶ Greek Orthodox
 - ▶ Local Christians
 - ▶ Muslims and Jews
- ▶ This is NOT an a modern enlightened Western society.

Ruling the Crusader States

- ▶ Cours des Bourgeois– Latin Christians
 - ▶ Cours des Syriens/Cours de la Fonde
 - ▶ Scriba– Dragomon– Islamic fiefs.
 - ▶ In the Kingdom of Jerusalem power was decentralized.
 - ▶ Fiefs held much of the power.
 - ▶ Principality of Antioch– same feudalistic form of government existed, but the Prince held the most important fiefs for himself.
- 

The Main Military Orders

- ▶ Knights Templar's
 - ▶ Knights Hospitaller's
 - ▶ Teutonic Knights
 - ▶ Knights of Montjoie
 - ▶ Knights of the Holy Sepulchre
 - ▶ Knights of Santiago– Reconquista only
 - ▶ Order of St. Lazarus
- 

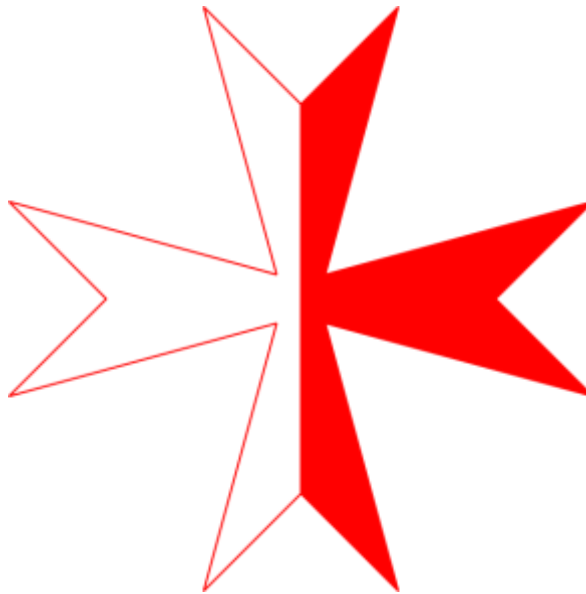
Order of St Lazarus 1118

- ▶ No more than a handful of armed knights.
- ▶ Templars that became ill with leprosy were to quit that order and become a Lazar.
- ▶ Minor order



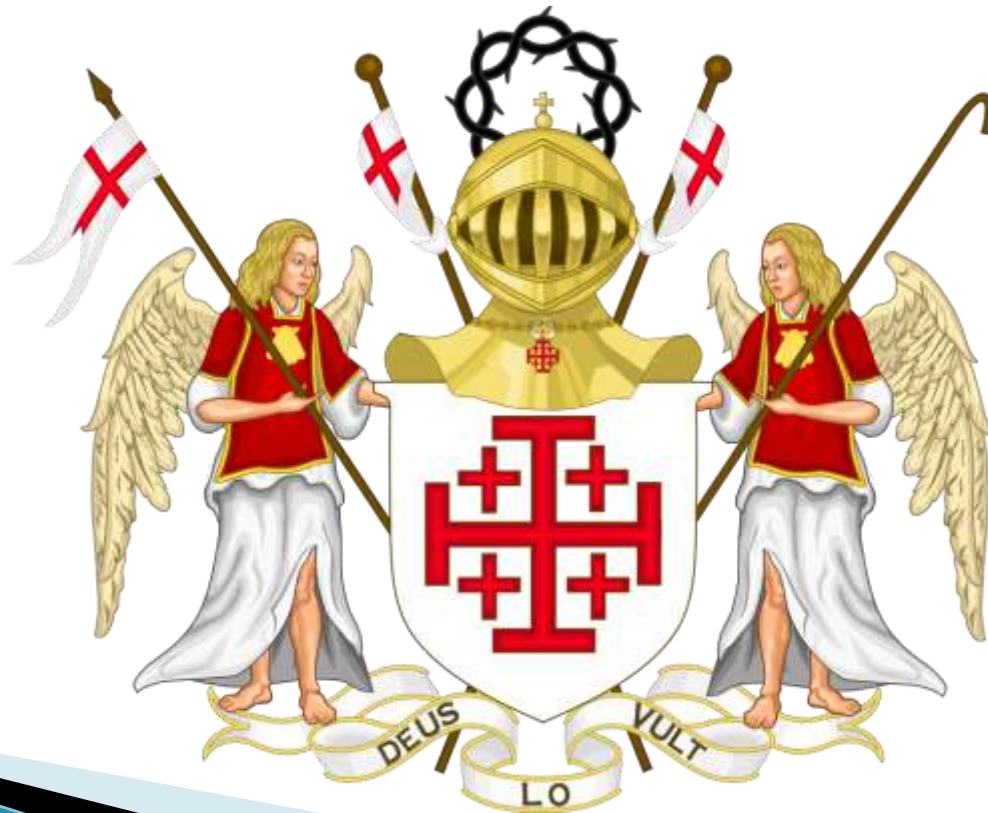
Order of Montjoie 1180

- ▶ Small Spanish order under the Cistercian Rule
- ▶ Merged with the Order of Calatrava



Order of the Holy Sepulchre 1099

- ▶ Augustinian Rules– though there are doubts as to whether this was a full time order. Pilgrims.



Teutonic Knights 1190

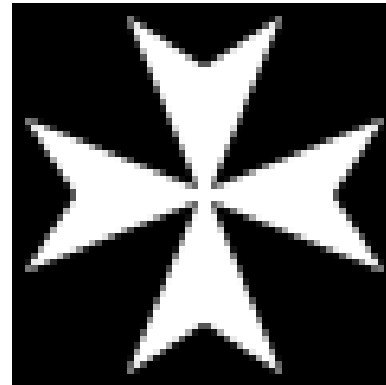
- ▶ Germanic order– Started as a hospice became fully militarized under Grand Master Hermann von Salza 1209
- ▶ Fortress of Montfort–Starkenber
- ▶ Shifted focus to Baltics.





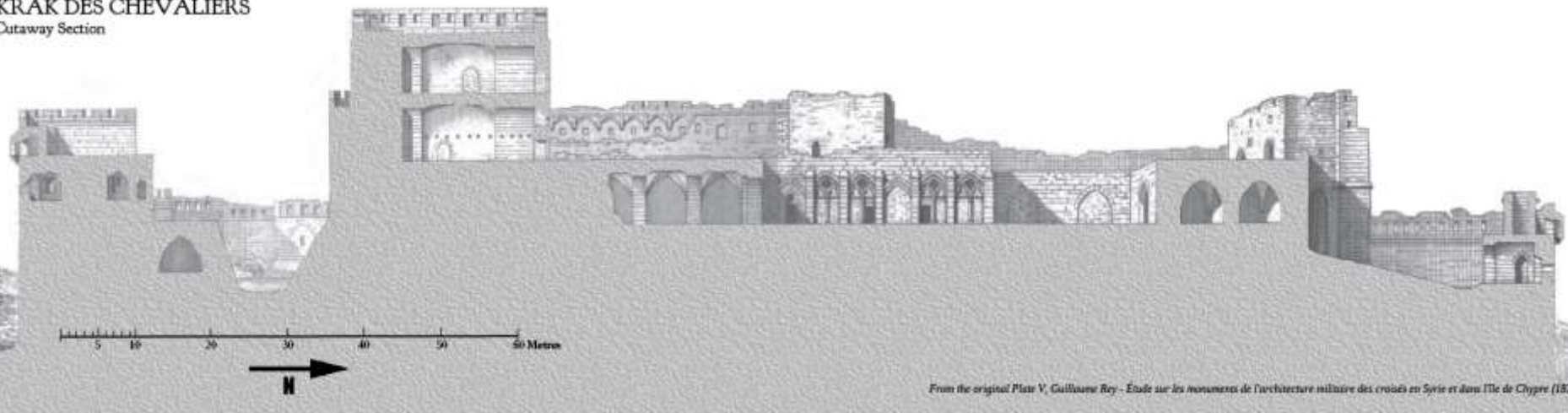
Knights Hospitallers 1099

- ▶ Started as a hospital, and continued as such throughout its Medieval history.
- ▶ Only order to allow women as Sister nurses.
- ▶ Became militarized sometime by the mid-12th Century.
- ▶ Krak des Chevaliers





KRAK DES CHEVALIERS
Cutaway Section



From the original Plate V, Guillaume Rey - Étude sur les monuments de l'architecture militaire des croisés en Syrie et dans l'Ile de Chypre (1871)











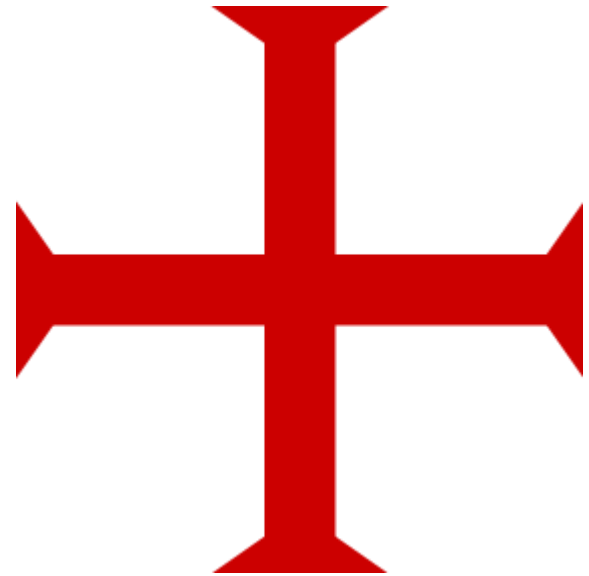
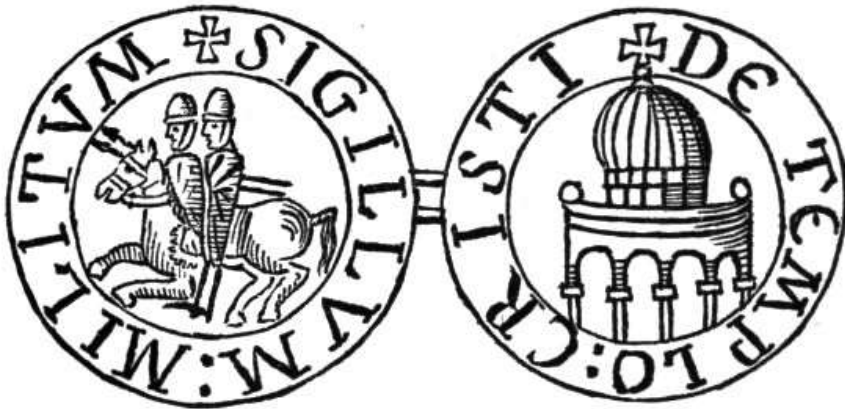


Margat Castle- Hospitaller

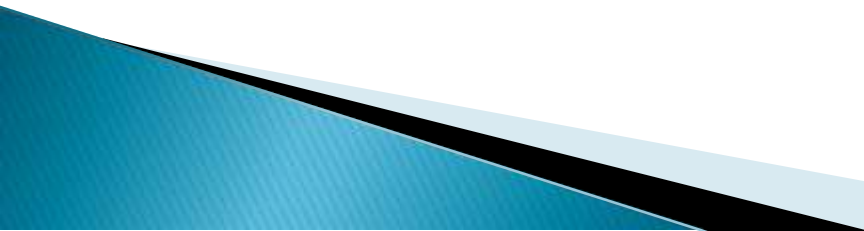


Knight's Templars-1118

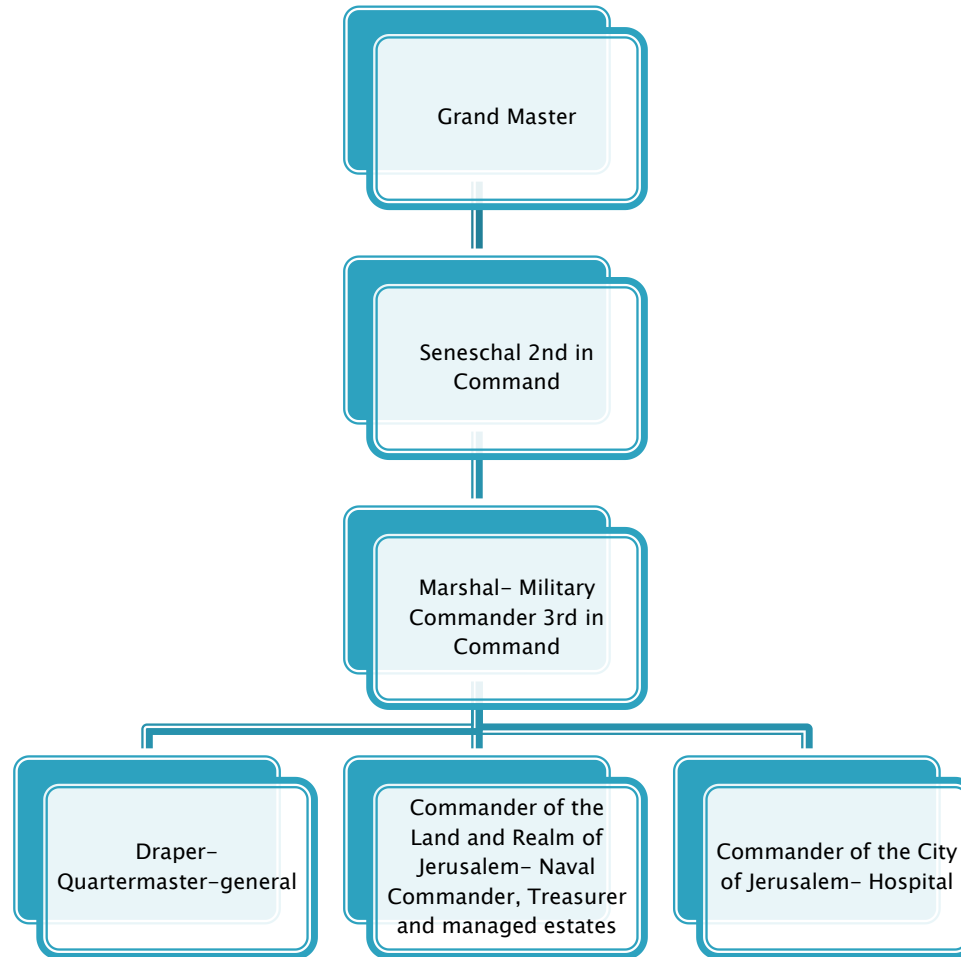
- ▶ Founded by Hugh de Payens started with 9 knights protecting caravans.
- ▶ Eventually became the largest and most powerful of the Military Orders.
- ▶ Cistercian Rite
- ▶ Bernard of Clairvaux



Basic Rank Structure (military)

- ▶ Knight– None of the Orders knighted anyone. You already had to be a knight to join this class– Wore white with red cross
 - ▶ Sergeant– non–noble men at arms. Wore brown or black with red cross.
 - ▶ Chaplain–priests
 - ▶ Confrere–Individual Confrator–Knightly Class who rode with the Orders temporarily. Did not take Order's vows.
- 

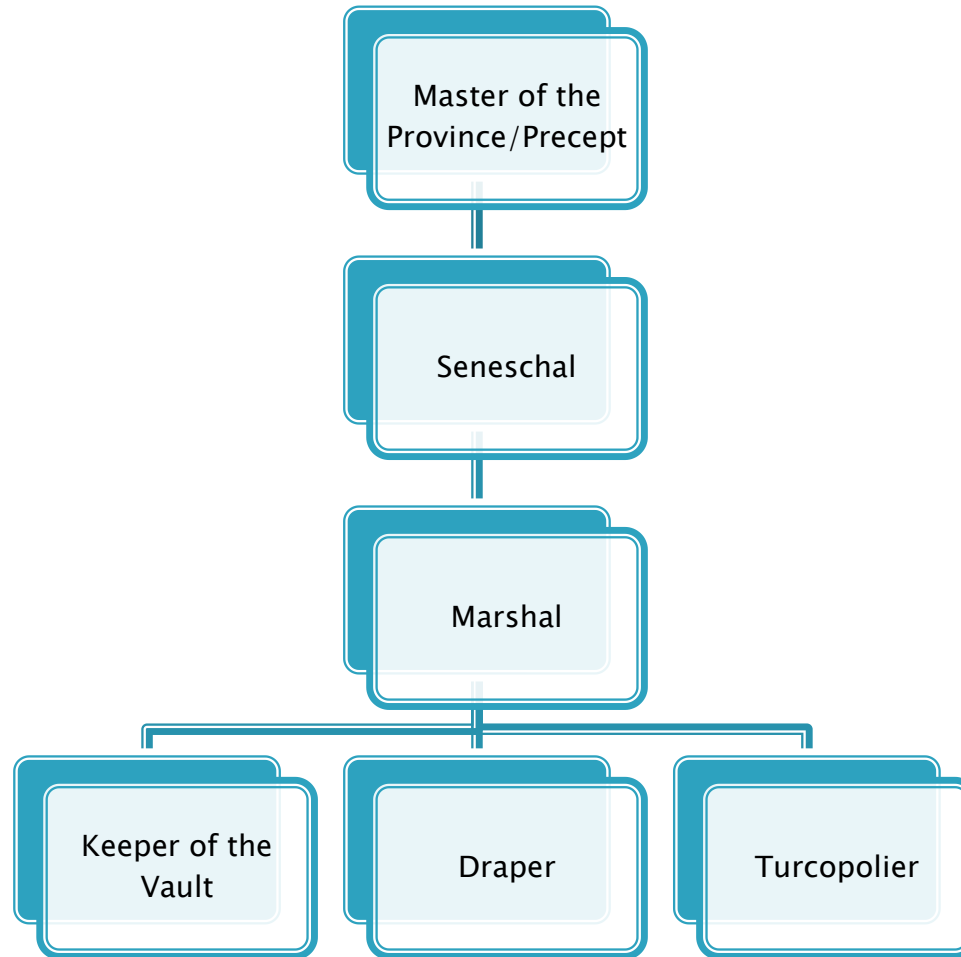
Organization



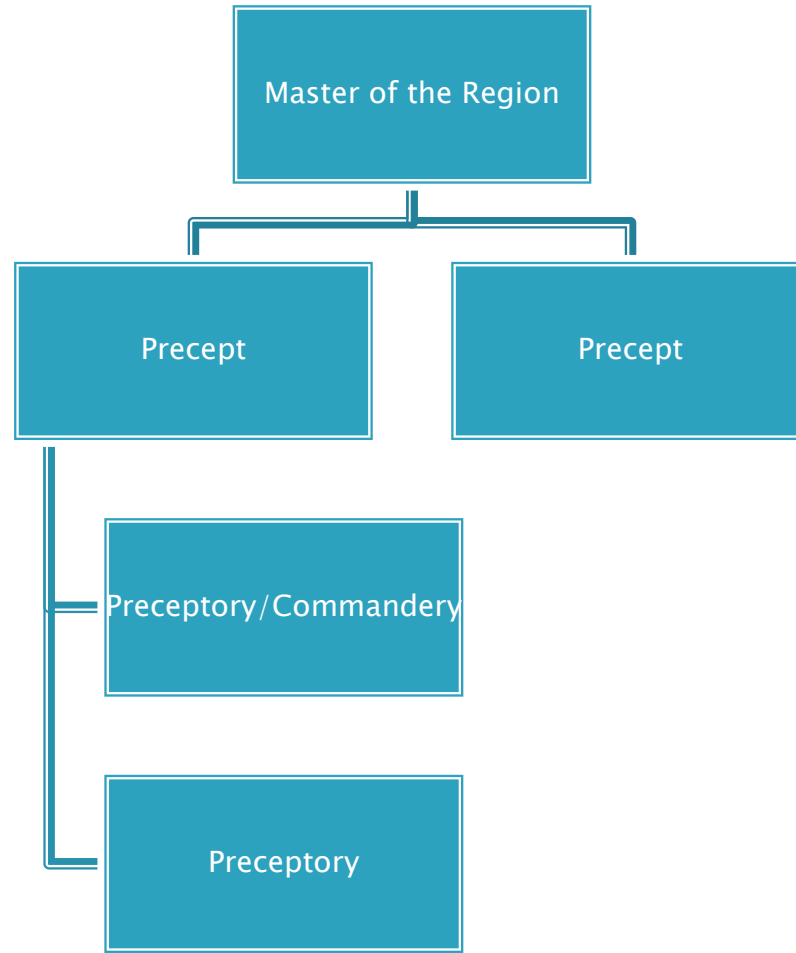
Provincial Organization

- ▶ Each country that had the orders presence had its own Master of that Region, such as England, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Anjou, Poitou, Jerusalem, Aragon, Tripoli, Antioch, Hungary, Norway, Denmark, Poland and Croatia.

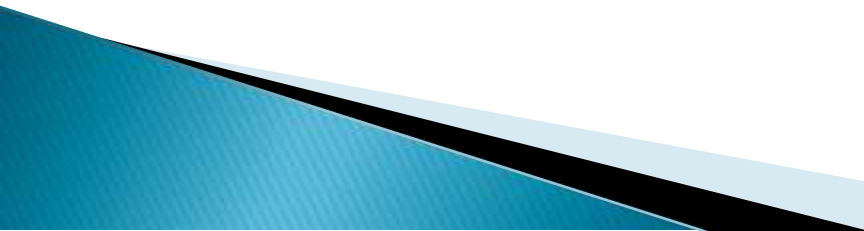
Provincial Organization




Provincial Organization



Entry into the Order (Knights)

- ▶ Vows of poverty, chastity, obedience.
 - ▶ Templar's hair cropped short, but long beards became the rule.
 - ▶ Not allowed to kiss female relatives.
 - ▶ 2 hearty meals a day in contemplative silence
 - ▶ Only monastic orders where fasts were forbidden.
 - ▶ No quarter given/none expected
 - ▶ No Templar could be ransomed.
- 

Templar and Finances

- ▶ Individual was poor, Order was rich
 - ▶ Only answerable to the Pope.
 - ▶ Constant squabbles with local clergy.
 - ▶ 1154 fight between Patriarch of Jerusalem vs Templars and Hospitallers. The Hospitallers shot arrows at Patriarch and congregation, the Templars merely shot arrows at his door.
 - ▶ German Templar offer of trial by combat.
- 

A: Knight Templar of around 1170



C. The equipment carried by Templars, according to the Order's statutes recorded in 1165



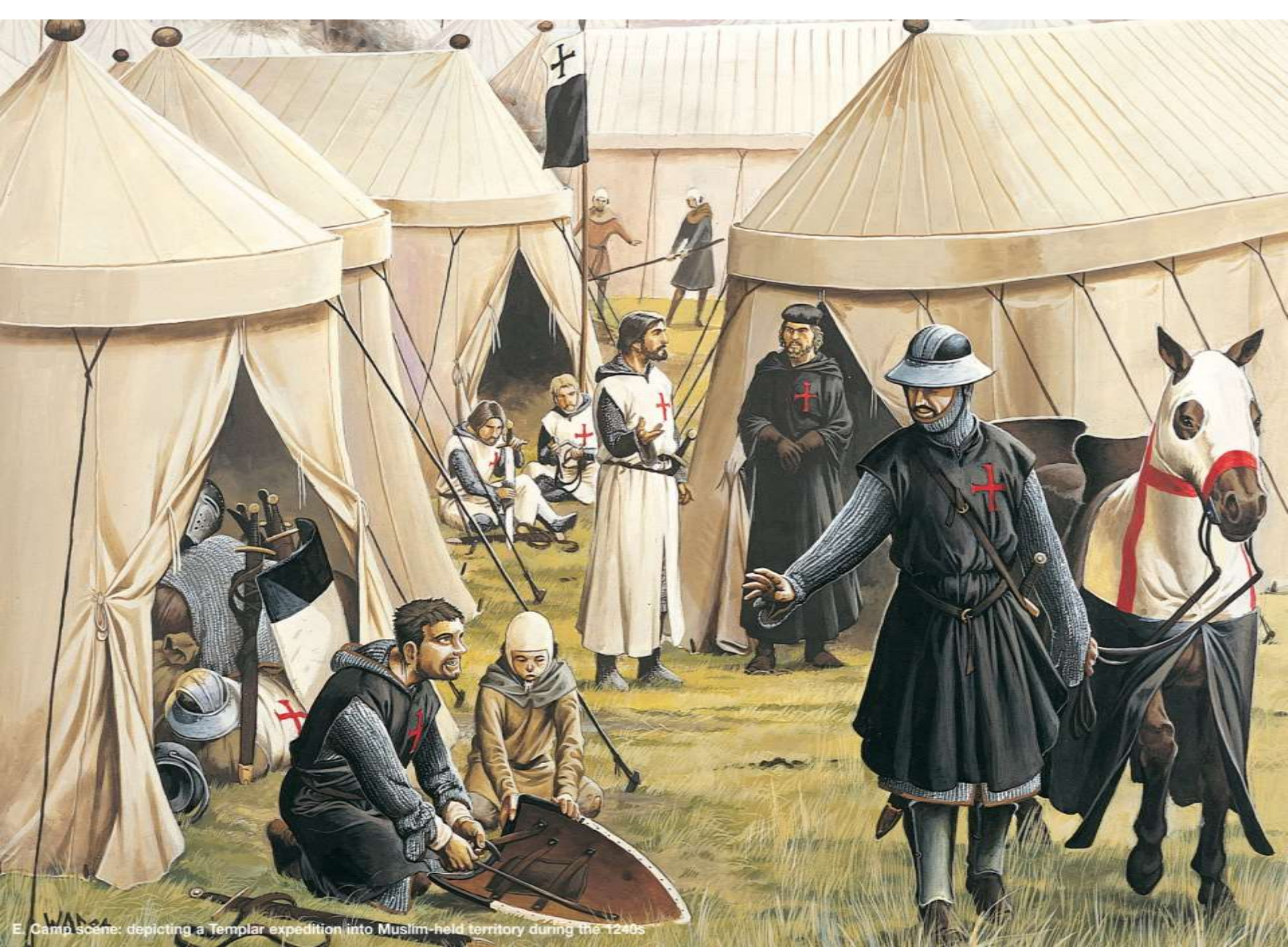
Caravan raid c.1250







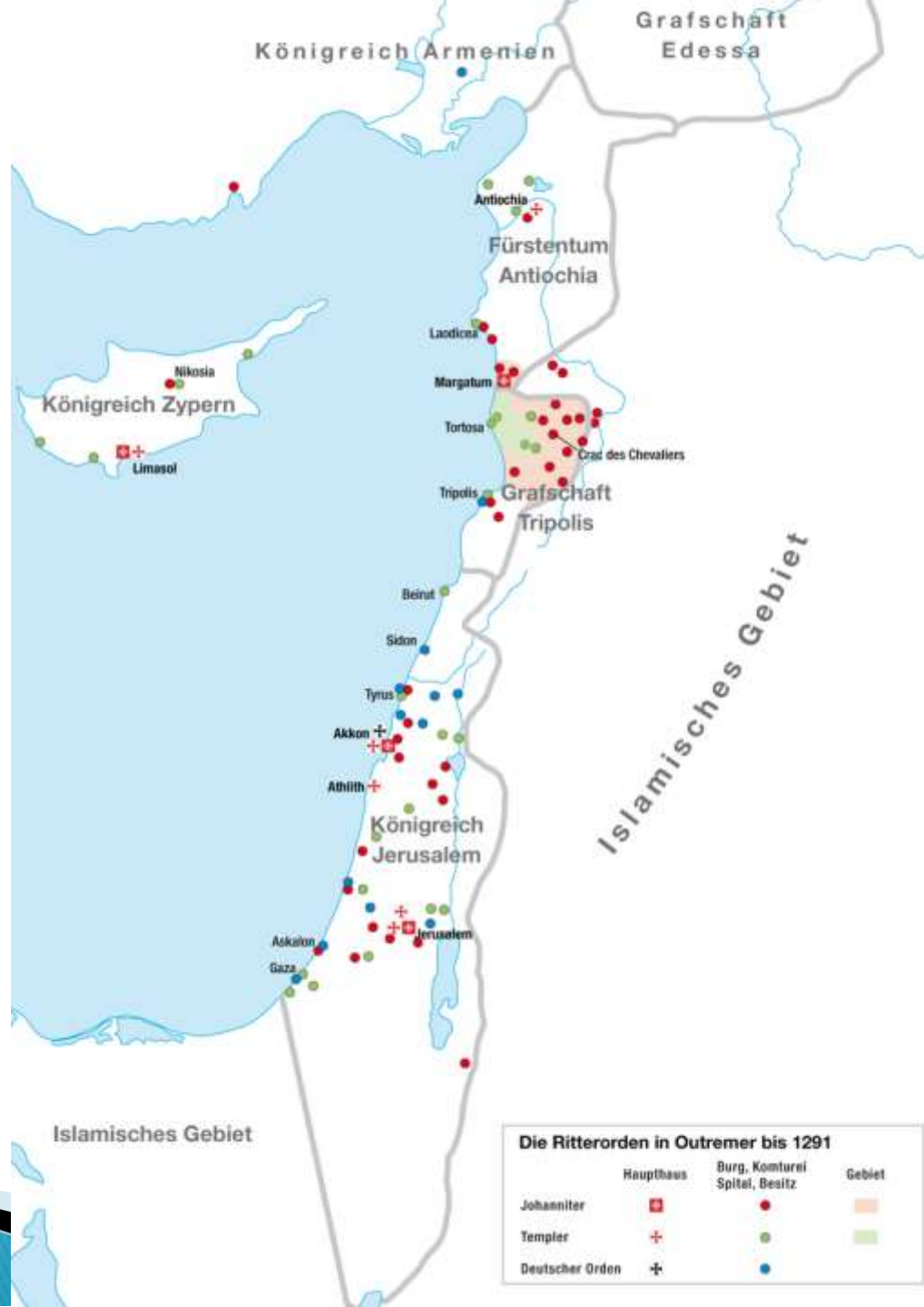
B. An admission ceremony in the 1280s



E. Camp scene: depicting a Templar expedition into Muslim-held territory during the 1240s

G. After the battle at the Spring of Cresson, 1 May 1187





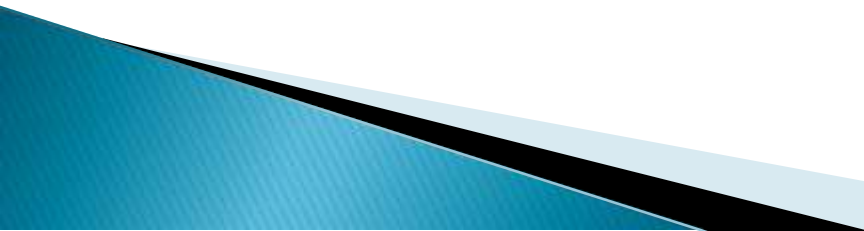
Die Ritterorden in Outremer bis 1291

| | Haupthaus | Burg, Komturei Spital, Besitz | Gebiet |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Johanniter | ☐ | ● | ☐ |
| Templer | ⊕ | ● | ☐ |
| Deutscher Orden | ⊕ | ● | |


Strife among the Latins

- ▶ Baldwin II marries Morphia Armenian Princess of Meitilene– Daughter Melisende 1105–1161.
- ▶ Melisende marries Fulk V Count of Anjou and Main. Baldwin III
- ▶ Baldwin II dies 1131 making Melisende, Baldwin III and Fulk as co–rulers. Melisende as only protector and regent for Baldwin III.
- ▶ War of Hugh II Count of Jaffa (accused of an affair with Melisende) and Fulk. Jaffa and the Islamic rulers of Ascalon ally against Fulk and the Islamic rulers of Damascus.
- ▶ Fulk wins the war, Hugh exiled for 3 years.

Strife among the Latins

- ▶ Melisende and her supporters push out Fulk's supporters 1135 and the 2 are officially reconciled 1136. Amalric 2nd son is born.
 - ▶ Fulk dies 1143 His horse stumbled, fell, and Fulk's skull was crushed by the saddle, "and his brains gushed forth from both ears and nostrils", as William of Tyre describes.
 - ▶ Melisende is regent to Baldwin III
 - ▶ Baldwin III reached the age of majority in 1145. Melisende and Baldwin joint rulers.
- 

Strife among the Latins

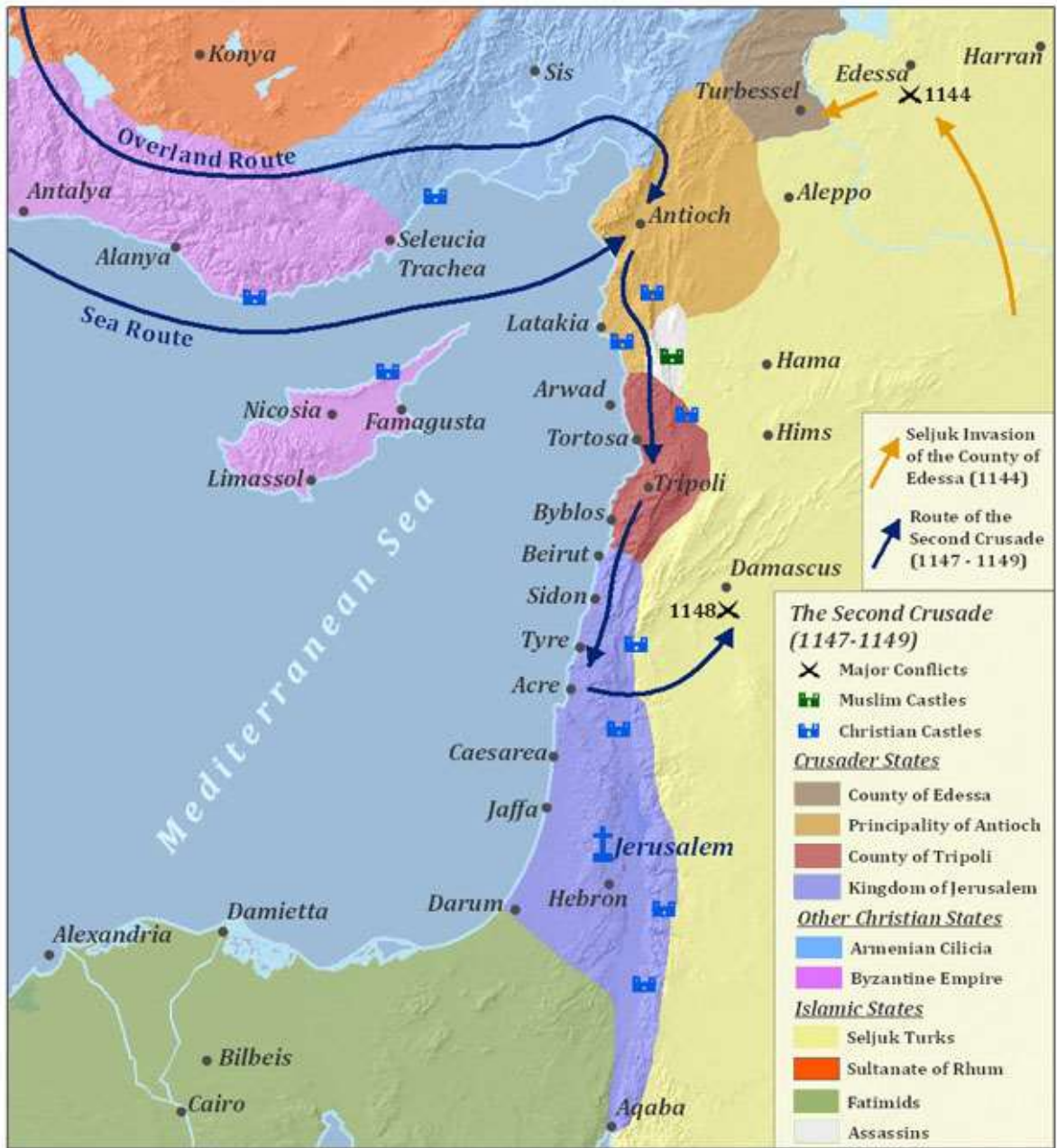
- ▶ 1150–1152 Civil War between Melisende and Baldwin III. They originally agree to joint rule splitting the Kingdom of Jerusalem in 2.
 - ▶ 1152 Baldwin defeats Melisende re-uniting the Kingdom under his rule.
 - ▶ 2 reconcile and she becomes an advisor to her son.
- 

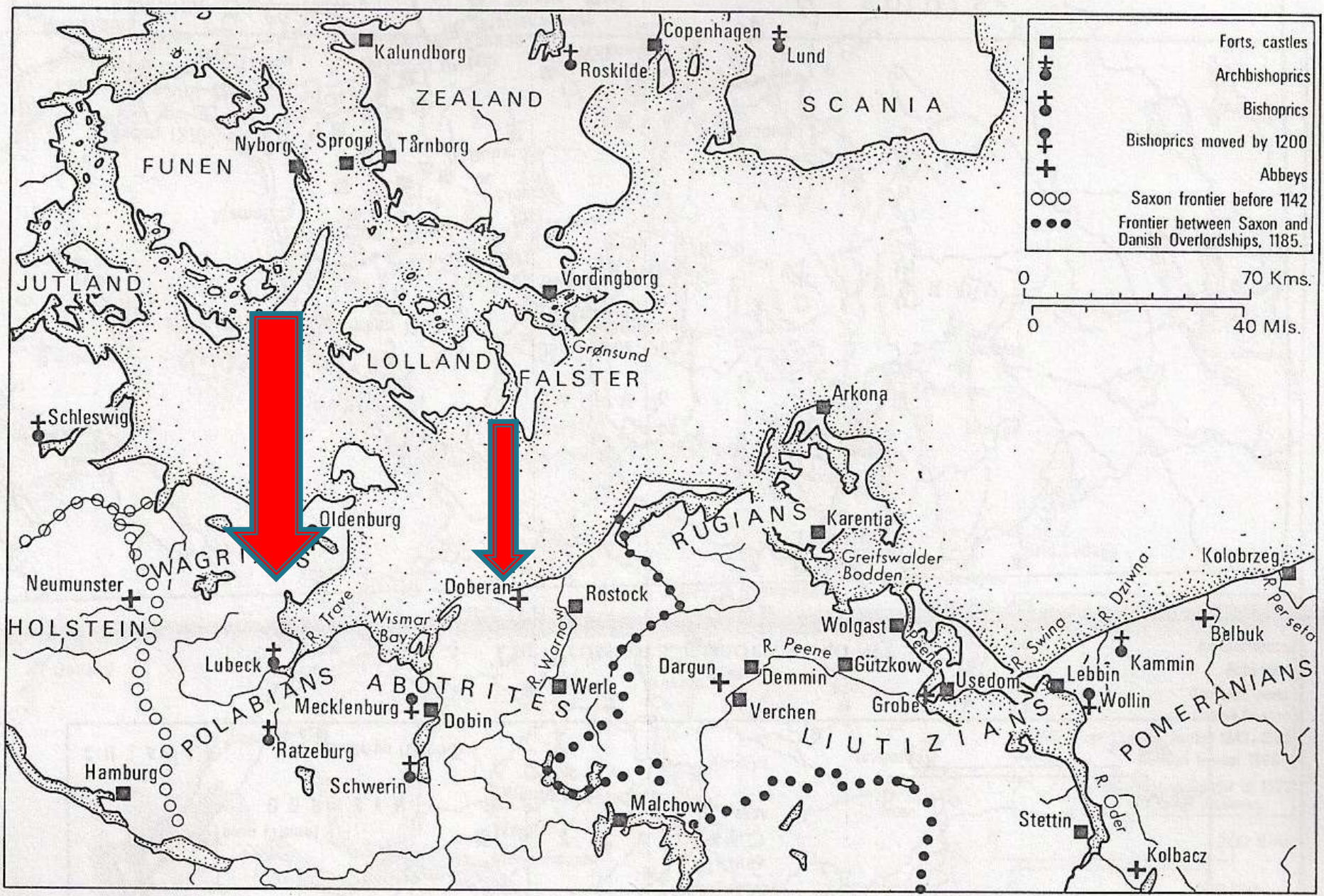
Islamic World

- ▶ Zengi creates Zengiid Dynasty– Emirate of Zengi
- ▶ Damascus, Aleppo and Mosul united under Nur ad Din (1146–1174), son of Zengi. 1156.
- ▶ Baldwin III defeats Nur ad Din near Antioch
- ▶ Baldwin III dies of dysentery and tuberculosis??, contemporaries mention that he was poisoned, 1163 and is succeeded by his brother Amalric.

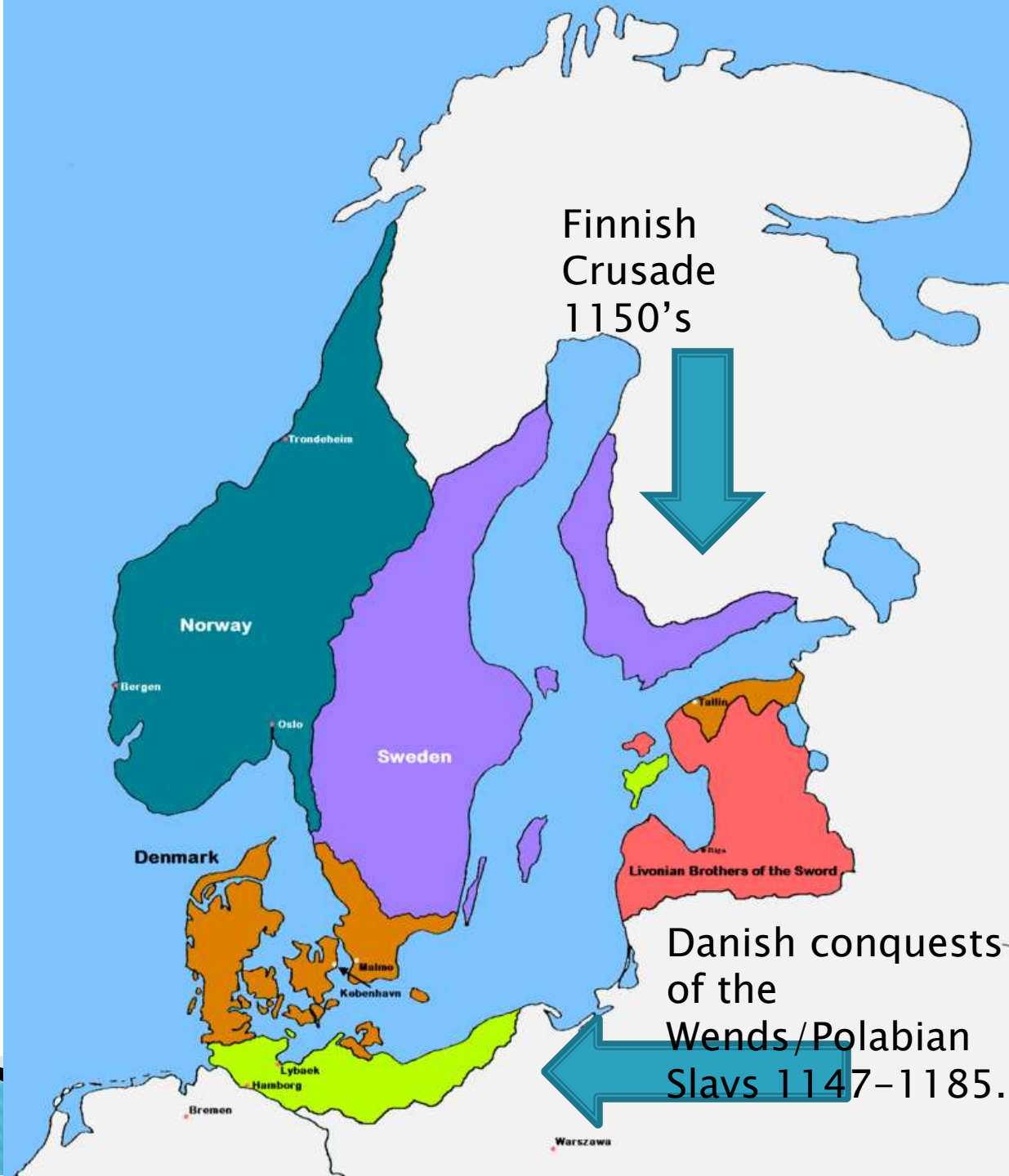
2nd Crusade 1147–1149

- ▶ 1st Crusade to be commanded by Kings Louis VII of France and Conrad III Holy Roman Emperor.
- ▶ Caused by the fall of Edessa
- ▶ Turkish Atabeg Zengi of Mosul and Aleppo captures Edessa—captures Christmas Eve 1144.
- ▶ Crusaders foolishly attempt to attack Damascus the one Atabeg Mu'in ad-Din Unur al-Atabeki that would have allied with the Franks against Zengi. (Runciman)
- ▶ In reality Damascus had already broken the peace treaty with the Christian states. Unur was in a precarious position.
- ▶ *Quantum praedecessores*
- ▶ Wend Crusade
- ▶ Recapture of Lisbon
- ▶ Nur ad Din exterminates Armenian Christian male population of Edessa, over 20,000, and sells women and children into slavery.









Finnish
Crusade
1150's



Danish conquests
of the
Wends/Polabian
Slavs 1147-1185.



Crusaders and the infatuation with Egypt

- ▶ 1163 Vizier Shawar of Fatimid Egypt under Caliph Al-adid deposed. Shawar appeals to Nur ad Din for support. Nur ad Din places his general Shirkuh as regent of Fatimid Caliphate.
- ▶ 1164 Shawar allies with King Amalric and they agree along with the Byzantine Empire to invade Egypt.
- ▶ Shawar and Amalric depose Shirkuh, but Nur ad Din invades and captures Tripoli and Antioch forcing Amalric to race north.
- ▶ 1166–1167– Shirkuh returns with an army and captures Egypt, but Shawar and Amalric quickly recapture Egypt and force Shirkuh to sign a treaty banning Shirkuh for life from Egypt. Fatimid Egypt is tributary to the Kingdom of Jerusalem.
- ▶ 1168– the Hospitallers convince Amalric and Manuel of Byzantium to attack their erstwhile ally Shawar. In exchange, the Hospitallers will receive Damietta. Amalric sacks Bilbeis.
- ▶ Shawar appeals to Nur ad Din, Shirkuh arrives with an army. Kills Shawar and defeats Amalric. Shirkuh dies and is succeeded by his nephew Saladin.
- ▶ 1174– Saladin establishes the Ayyubid Dynasty on deaths of al-Adid and Nur ad Din. Acted as regent for as-Salih in Syria until the latter's death in 1181.

Kingdom of Jerusalem

1174– King Amalric dies of dysentery.

His son Baldwin IV takes throne. Baldwin suffers from Leprosy.

Line to go through Baldwin's sister Sibylla.

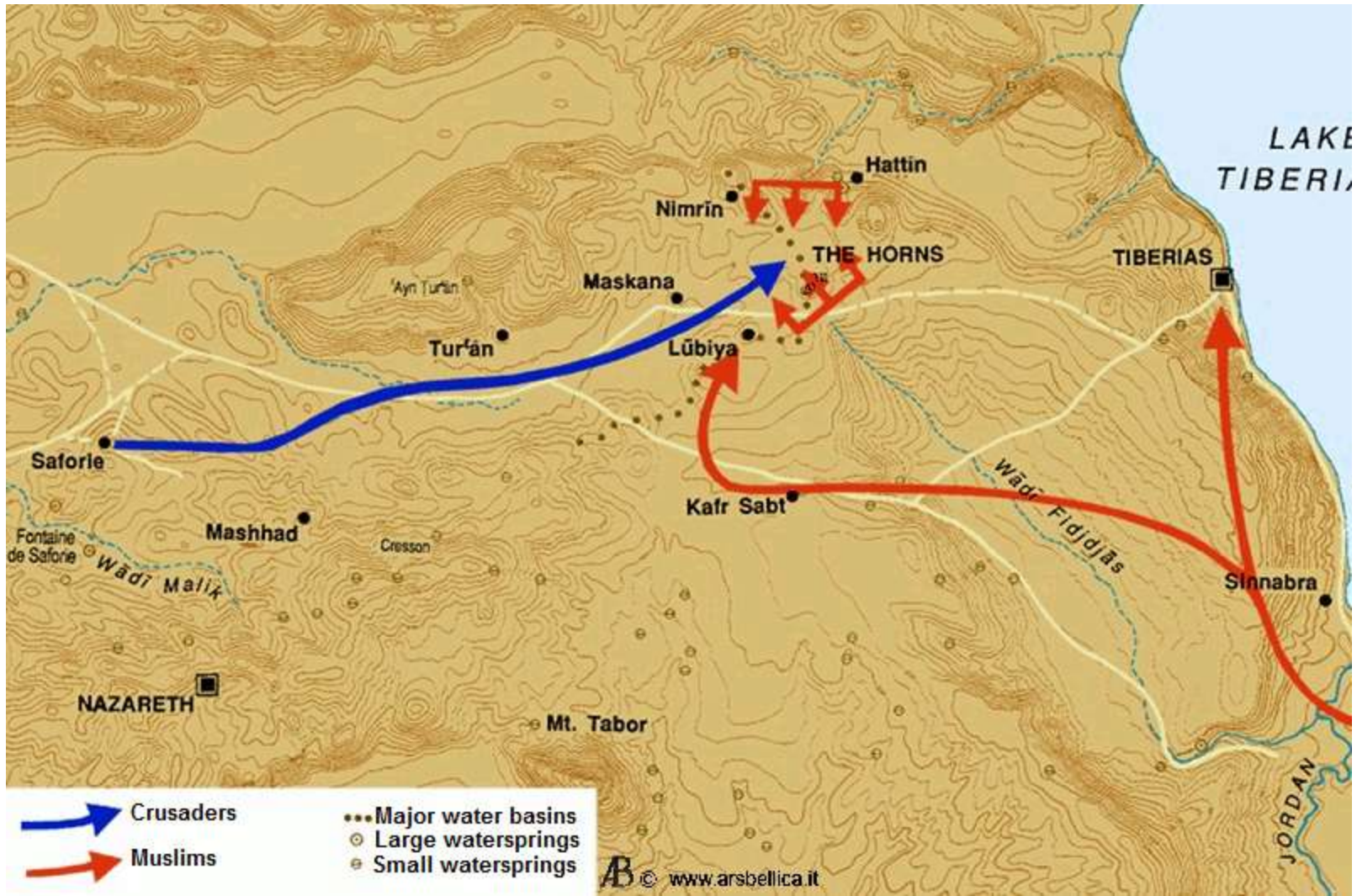
Sibylla marries William Longsword of Montferrat. Son Baldwin. Later Baldwin V

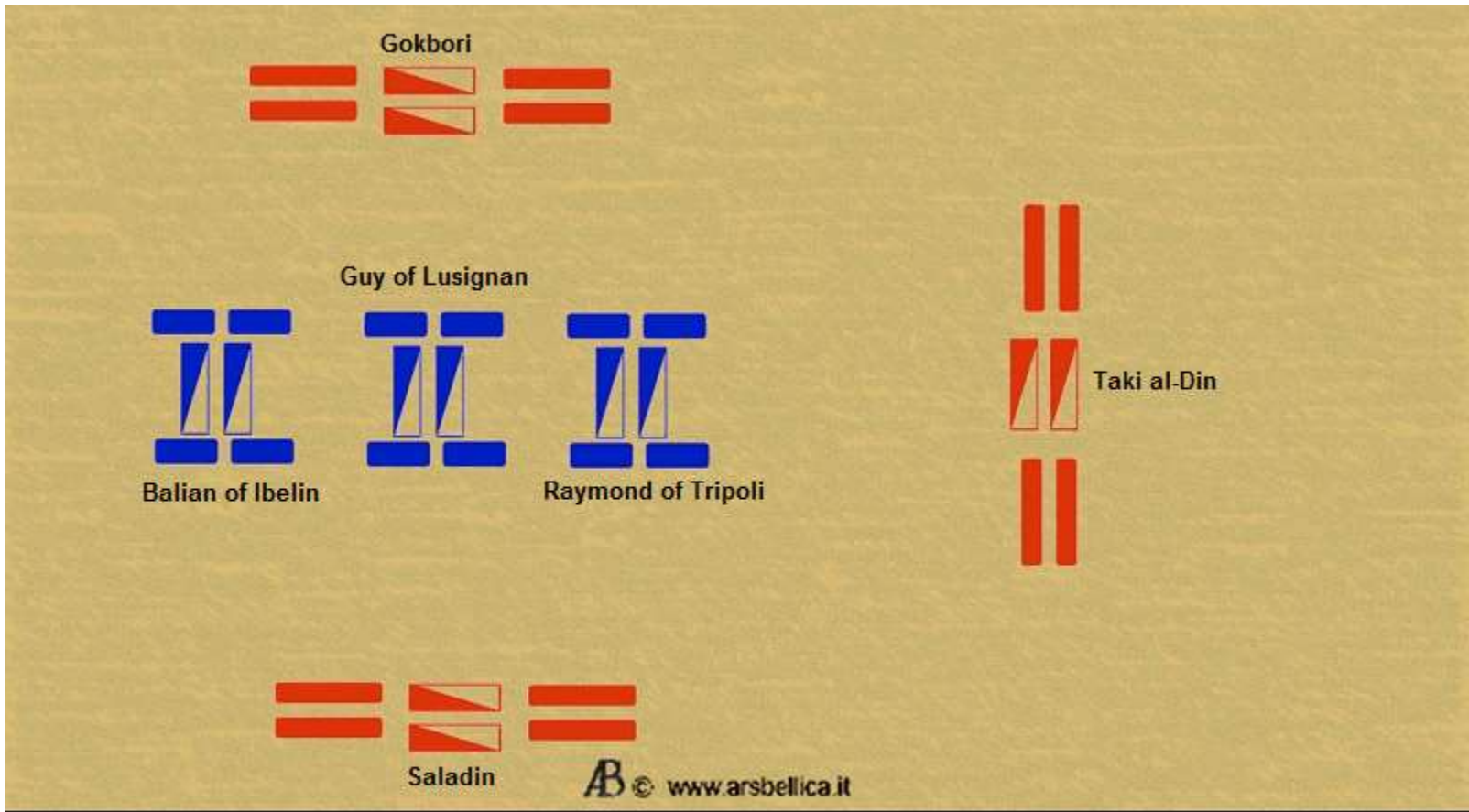
Sibylla marries Guy of Lusignan

After Baldwin V's death in 1186, Guy reigns as crown matrimonial King.

War between the Ayyubid's and the Crusaders

- ▶ 1177–Crusader victory over Saladin at Battle of Montgisard.
- ▶ 1178– Saladin victory at Homs
- ▶ 1179 Battle of Jacob's Ford– Muslim victory
- ▶ 1180–1182 Peace treaty between Baldwin IV and Saladin.
- ▶ 1181–1186 Raynald of Chatilion raids into Muslim territories.
- ▶ 1185 Saladin besieges Kerak, Raynald's fort, Baldwin leads an army and Saladin agrees to a truce.
- ▶ Baldwin IV dies.
- ▶ 1187– Saladin invades the Crusader states.
- ▶ May 1 Muslim force defeats Bailien of Ibelin at Cresson



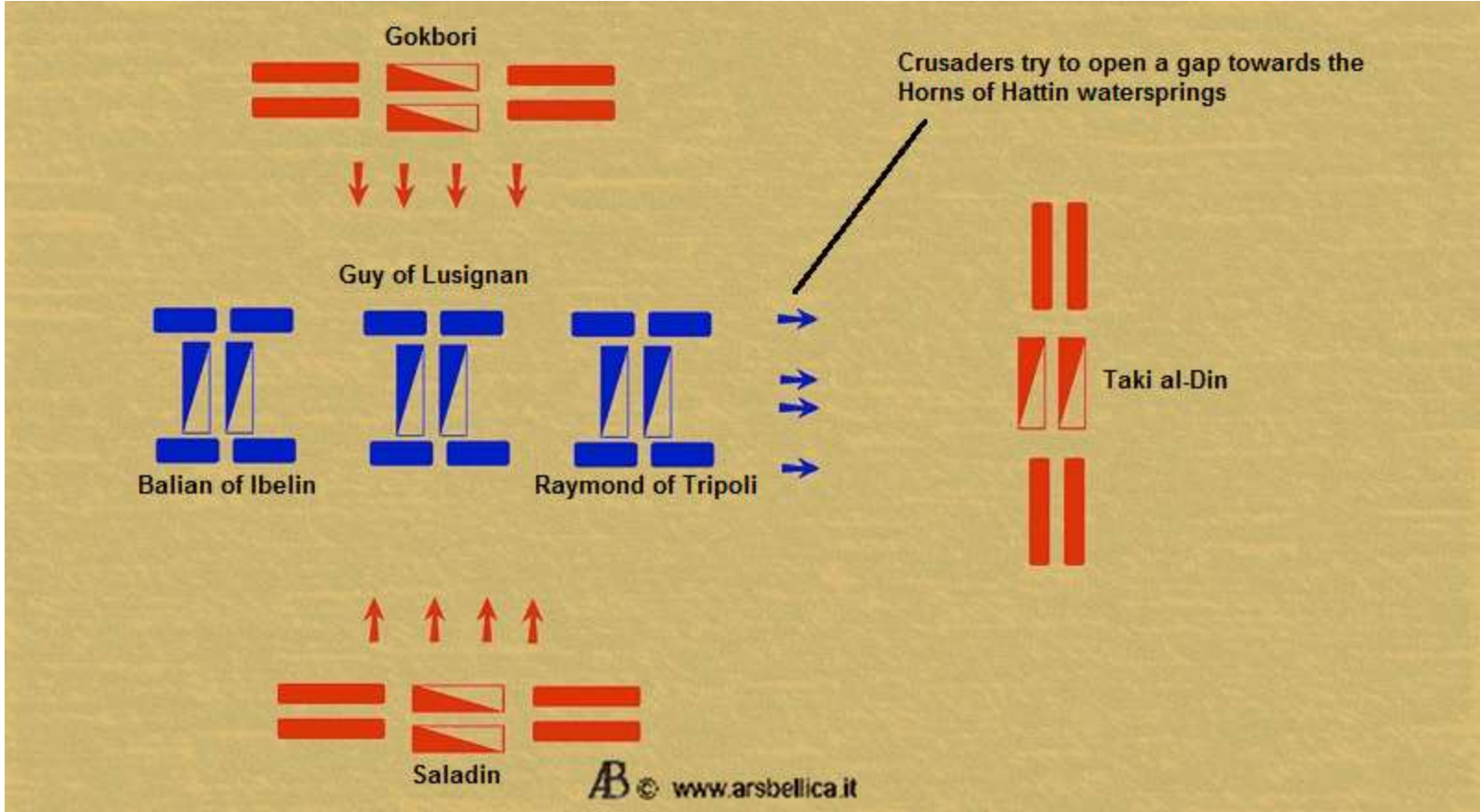


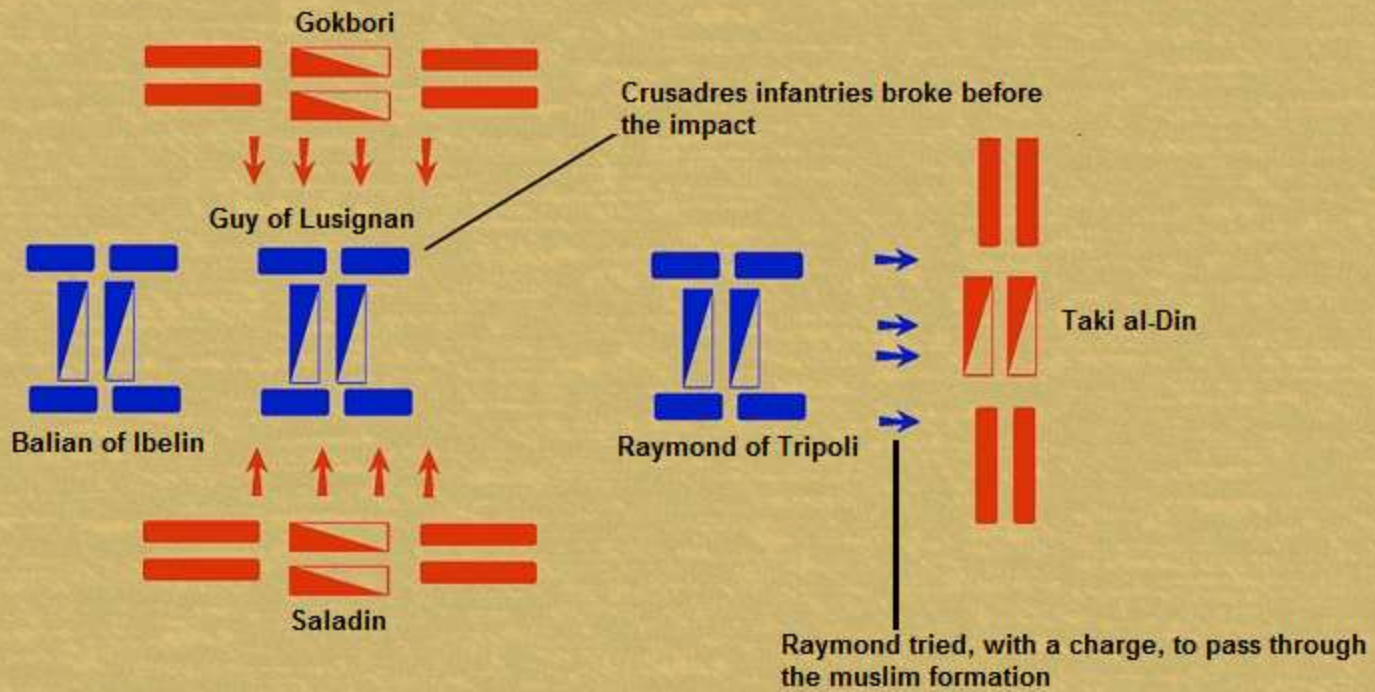
■ Crusaders light infantries and crossbowmen

▤ Crusaders knights (Hospitallers and Templars)

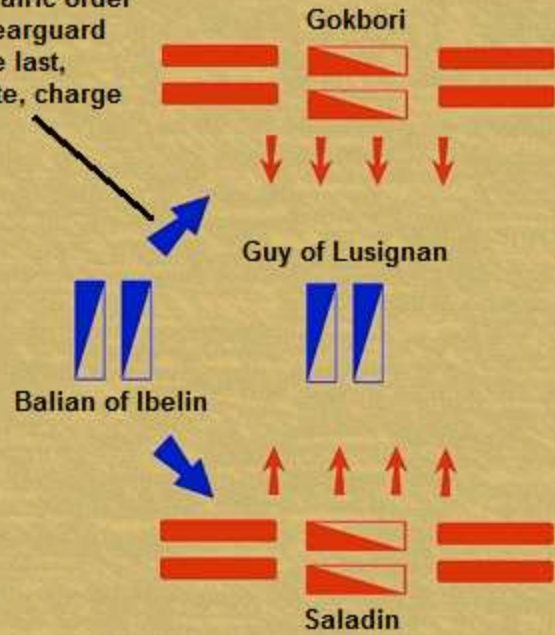
■ Turks infantrymen, Kurds, Turkomans, Muttawiah, Egyptians and Sudanese archers

▤ Heavy arab cavalry and turks archers-knights

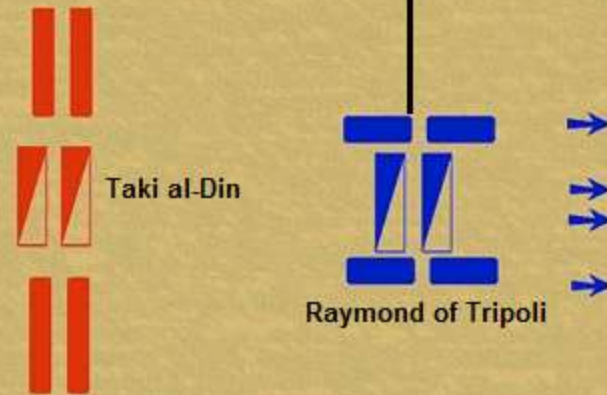


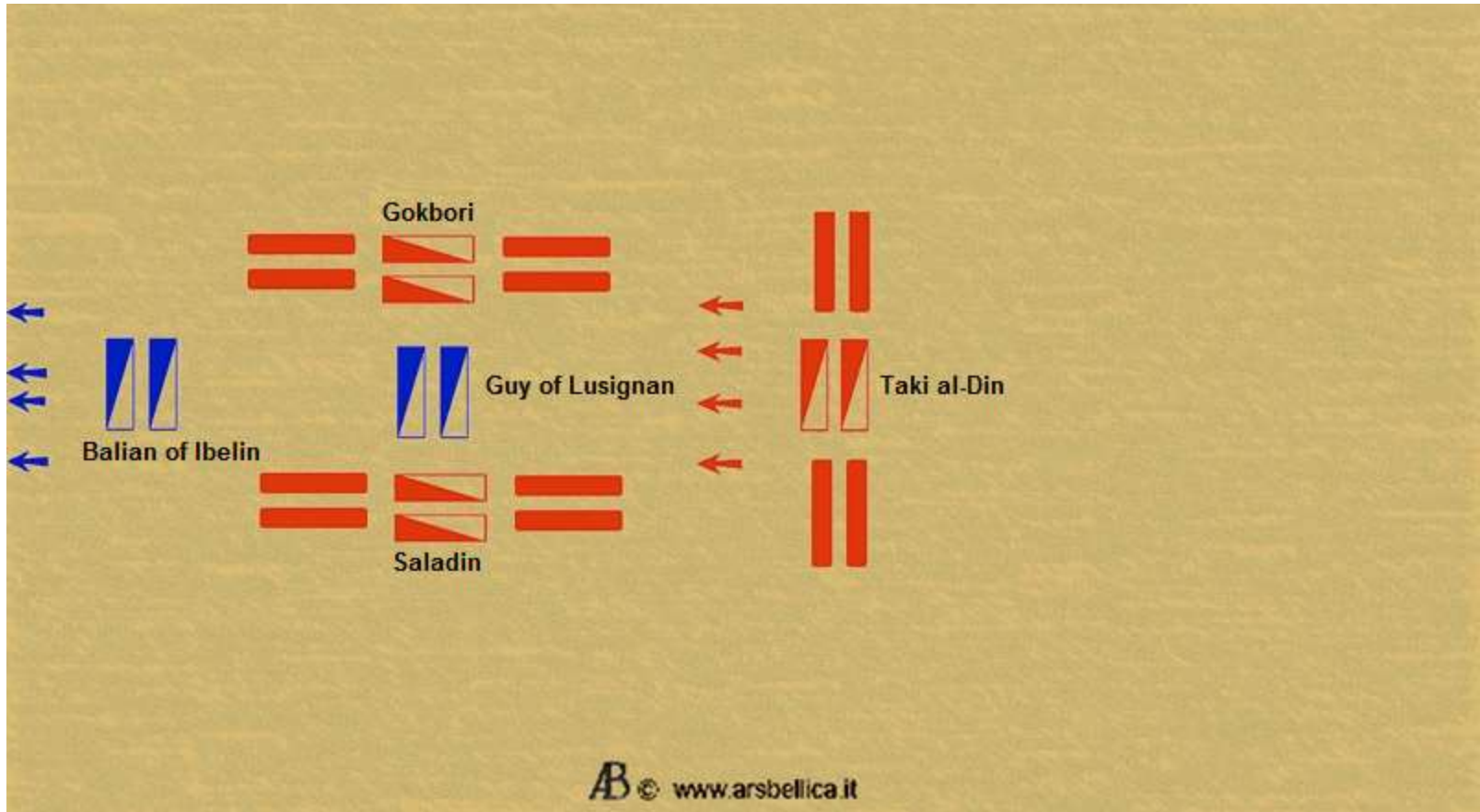


The chivalric order
on the rearguard
tried one last,
desperate, charge



Raymond breakthrough the enemy
formation and flee towards Tyre







Gokbori



Guy of Lusignan



Taki al-Din




Saladin



SHAHINE
1914 DAMASCUS

سنة ١٣٣٤

Aftermath

- ▶ The Crusaders had stripped their garrisons to field an army of 20,000 at Hattin.
 - ▶ Saladin's Army takes heavy casualties even in victory.
 - ▶ Guy is taken as a prisoner to Damascus.
 - ▶ Raymond of Tripoli dies later that year
 - ▶ Saladin retakes Jerusalem for Islam after siege 20 Sept to 20 Oct 1187.
 - ▶ Capture of Jerusalem precipitates 3rd Crusade.
- 



Kilometers 100
Miles 100

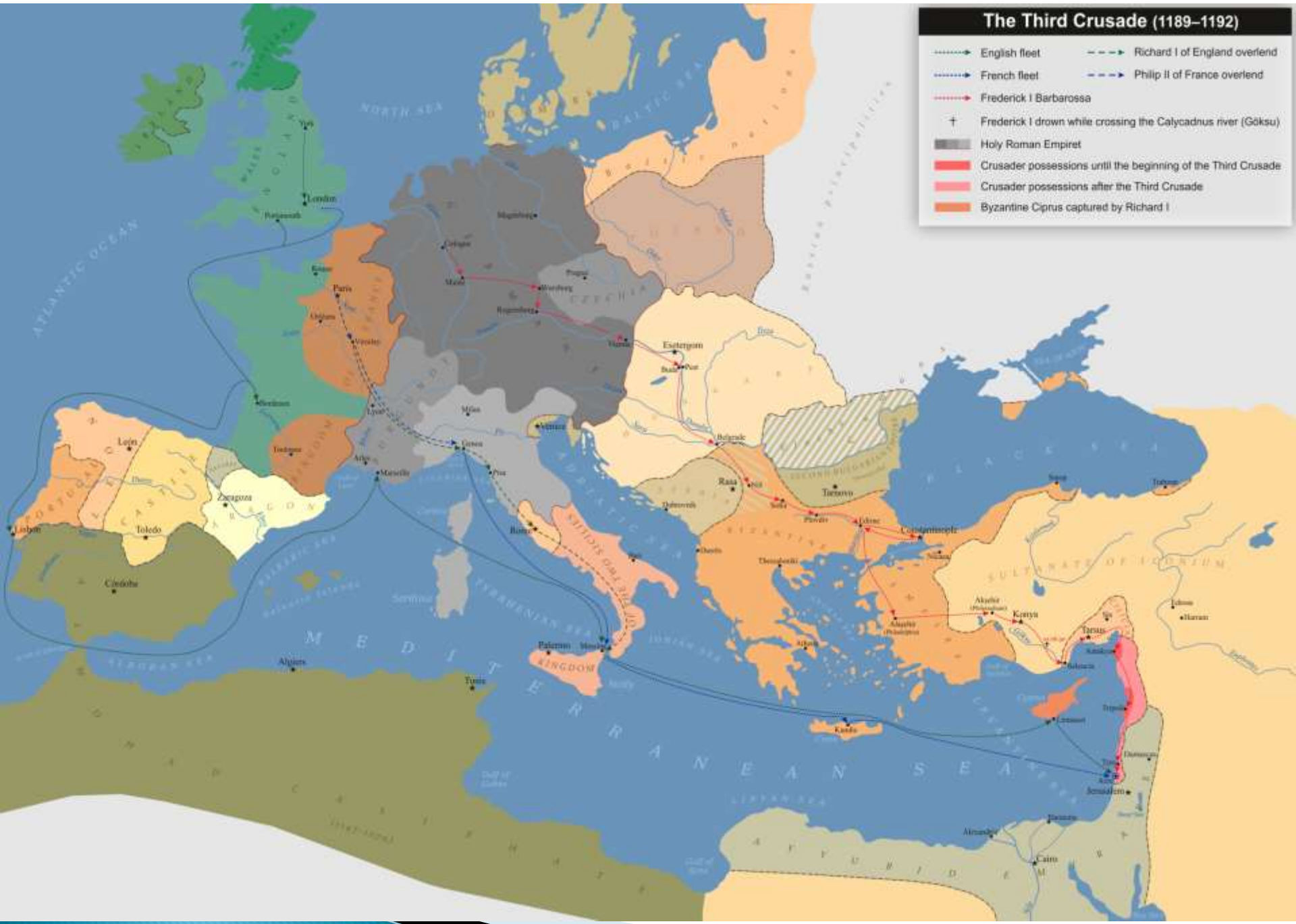
Near East
1190
at the time of the
Third Crusade

3rd Crusade 1189–1192


- ▶ Richard the Lion Heart
- ▶ Phillip II of France
- ▶ Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa
- ▶ Barbarossa's Army 100,000 including 20,000 knights.
- ▶ Byzantine's enter into alliance with Saladin.
- ▶ Crusaders enter into alliance with the Sultanate of Rum, but the local lords continue to raid the army. Sack of Iconium.
- ▶ 10 June 1090 Barbarossa falls from horse on the Selaph River and drowns. Most of the army returns to Germany.
- ▶ Frederick of Swabia, Barbarossa's son, continues with 5000 men.

The Third Crusade (1189–1192)

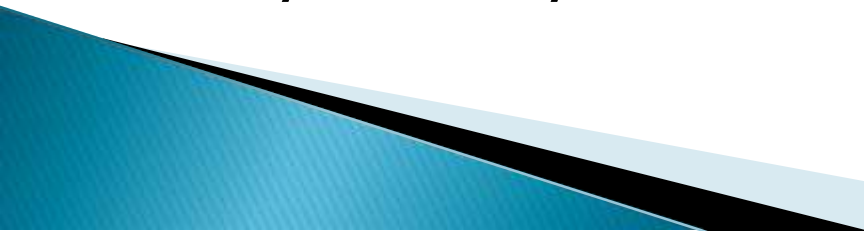
- > English fleet
- > Richard I of England overland
- > French fleet
- > Philip II of France overland
- > Frederick I Barbarossa
- + Frederick I drown while crossing the Calycadnus river (Göksu)
- Holy Roman Empire
- Crusader possessions until the beginning of the Third Crusade
- Crusader possessions after the Third Crusade
- Byzantine Cyprus captured by Richard I



Kingdom of Jerusalem

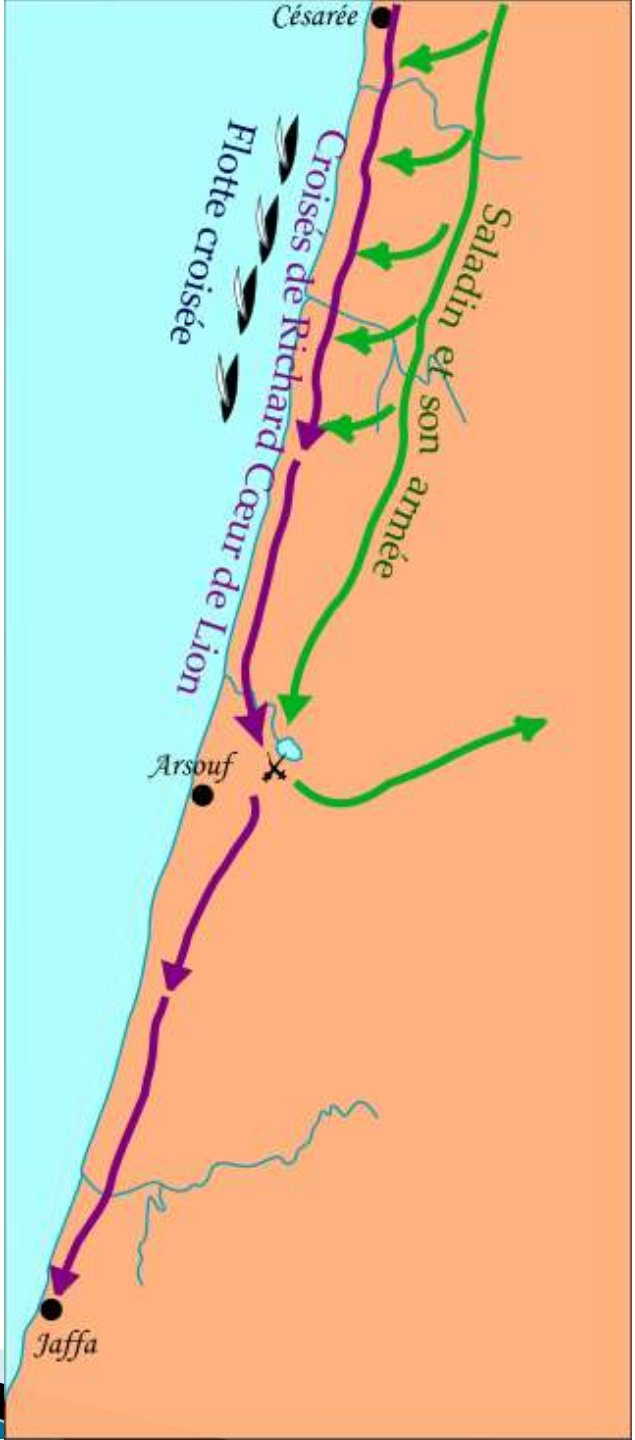
- ▶ 1189– Guy released from prison.
 - ▶ 1190– Guy, with Sibylla, tries to besiege Conrad of Montferrat at Tyre. Sibylla dies of disease.
 - ▶ According to the High Court of Jerusalem, Guy lost any claim to the throne with the death of Sibylla. Court supports Sibylla's half sister Isabel.
 - ▶ Phillip II and Frederick of Swabia support Conrad of Montferrat/Isabel. Isabel's hastily divorced Humphry to marry her cousin Conrad.
 - ▶ Guy seeks and secures support of Richard in Cyprus.
- 

Siege of Acre 1189–1191


- ▶ Christians circumvallation and contravallation to counter Saladin's Army.
 - ▶ February 13, Saladin succeeds in breaking into the city.
 - ▶ By late spring early summer the armies of the Holy Roman Empire, France and England had arrived.
 - ▶ July 3 large breach made in the walls. City offers terms to the Christians refused By Richard.
 - ▶ July 7– Acre begs Saladin for help
 - ▶ July 11– Christians make considerable gains in the city.
 - ▶ July 12–City surrenders to the Crusaders.
- 

Aftermath of Acre

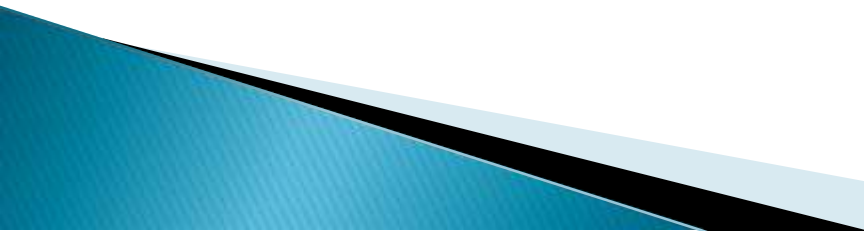
- ▶ Most of the German's return home
- ▶ Phillip II returns home.
- ▶ Saladin and Richard engage in prisoner exchange, (favorable to the Christians as well as a fragment of the True Cross) which breaks down because of the formers equivocation. There is NO evidence that Saladin had difficulty obtaining the ransom, it ignores contemporary Islamic commentary.
- ▶ Richard kills 2700 Muslim captives. Saladin kills the Christians in his hands. This was a normal practice of Medieval warfare.
- ▶ Richard marches army down the coast.

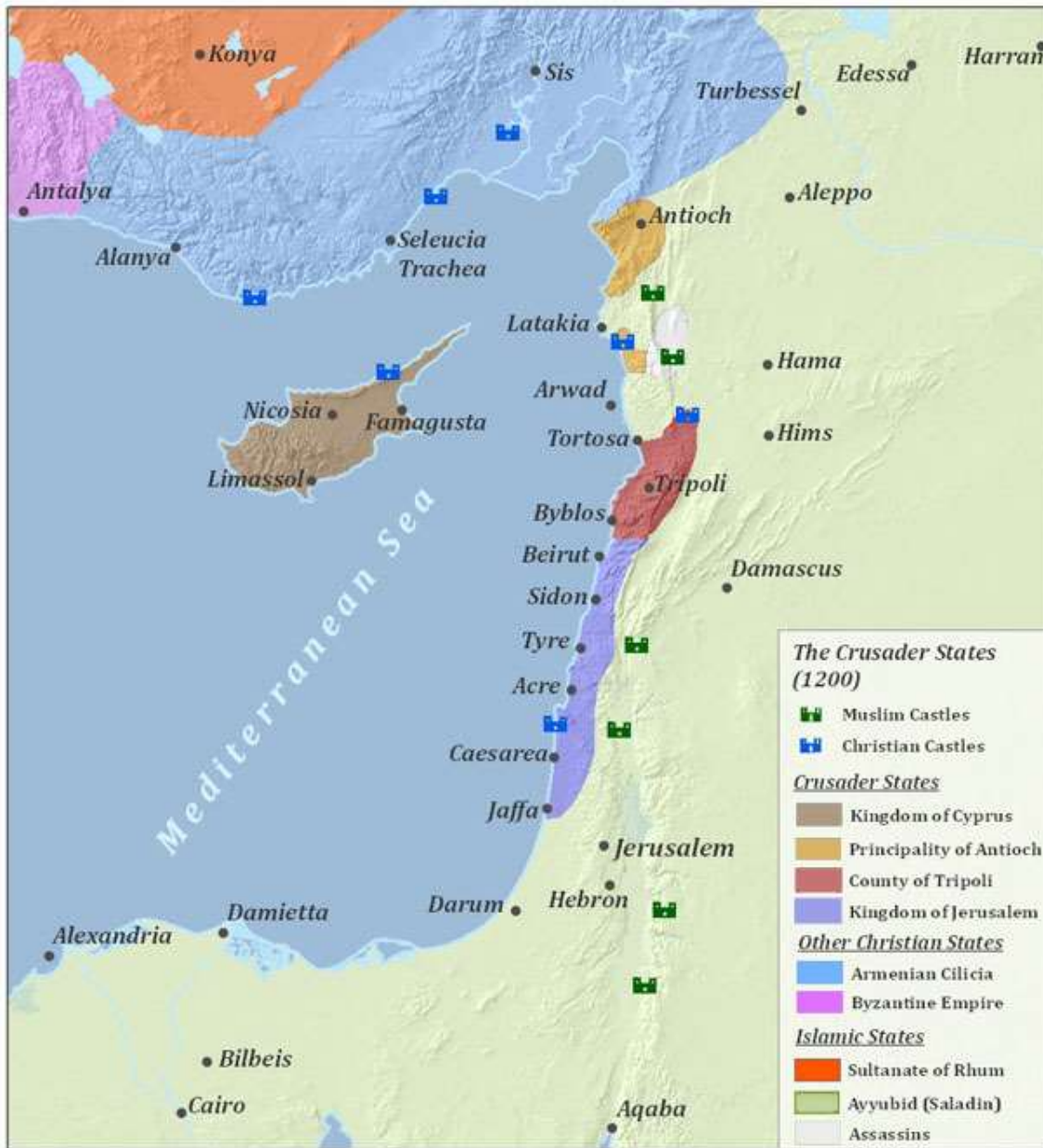


Richard takes Jaffa

- ▶ 27 July to 8 Aug 1192
 - ▶ Treaty of Jaffa, the result of Crusader military victories and successful sieges.
 - ▶ A truce of three years.
 - ▶ Jerusalem remains under Muslim control.
 - ▶ Levantine Crusader States restored and recognized by both sides.
 - ▶ The safety of both Christian and Muslim unarmed pilgrims guaranteed throughout the Levant.
- 

Kingdom of Jerusalem

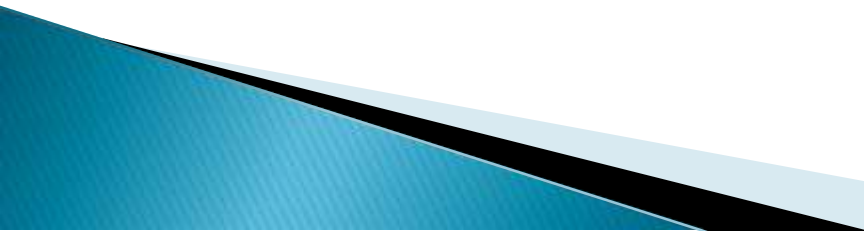
- ▶ Saladin dies 1193
 - ▶ Richard's support for Guy brings a treaty that calls for Guy to rule as King while alive, and for Conrad's and Isabel's heirs to rule afterwards.
 - ▶ Richard calls for a vote of the Baron's of the Kingdom, they support Conrad.
 - ▶ Guy given Cyprus as compensation.
 - ▶ Conrad dies, murdered by the Assassins, Isabel marries Henry of Champagne, who dies in 1197.
 - ▶ Isabel then marries Guy's brother Amalric.
- 





España, entre 1157 y 1212

4th Crusade 1202–1204


- ▶ Crusade to retake Jerusalem by way of Egypt.
 - ▶ Byzantine Alexios Angelos to restore his father Isaac Angelos, maternally an Comnenus to the throne.
 - ▶ Byzantium had become openly hostile to the Latin West after the death of Manuel in 1180.
 - ▶ Massacre of the Latins 1182.
 - ▶ Most of the crusading army of 4500 knights, 9000 squires and 20,000 foot assembled at Venice, but were unable to pay the full amount for transport.
 - ▶ Venice, under Doge Enrico Dandolo, gets the Crusaders to recover the city of Zara as repayment for their trip.
 - ▶ Pope Innocent III excommunicates the leaders, but allows them a reprieve if they fulfill their original vow.
 - ▶ The excommunication is kept secret from the rank and file.
 - ▶ Crusade diverted to Constantinople.
- 

Siege of Constantinople

- ▶ July 18, 1203 Crusaders capture the city, Alexios III flees to Thrace.
- ▶ Alexios IV, Angelos proclaimed Emperor.
- ▶ Never accepted by the Greek people.
- ▶ Violence between the people and crusaders in December 1203.
- ▶ January 1204 Alexios Doukas, with the consent of the people, declares himself Alexios V. Alexios IV murdered.
- ▶ Latin's sack the city. Latin Empire established with Baldwin Count of Flanders as Emperor.
- ▶ Pope accepts fait accompli.



Other Crusades

- ▶ Albigensian Crusade 1209–1229
 - ▶ Prussian Crusade 1217–1274–Teutonic Knights gain control of Prussia.
 - ▶ Livonian Crusade 1207–1290
- 



Baltic Sea

Curonian Lagoon

Sambia

Skalvia

Nadruvia

Labiau

Königsberg

Tapiau

Deime

Pregel

Brandenburg

Wehlau

Natangia

Balga

Braunsberg

Kreuzburg

Warmia

Alle

Aschwöne

Present-day Russia

Present-day Poland

Oliwa

Gdańsk

Elbing

Nogat

Vistula

Zantyr

Elbing

Pogesania

Passarge

Schippenbeil

Bartenstein

Heilsberg

Wistotempil

Bartia

Guber

Mauersee

Sudovia

Spirdingsee

Pomerania

Mewe

Pomesania

Marienwerder

Löbau

Lubavia

Sasna

Galindia

Sartowice

Schwetz

Kulm

Rehden

Kulmerland

Drewnz

Masovia

Schönsee / Briesen

Vistula

Thorn

Nakel

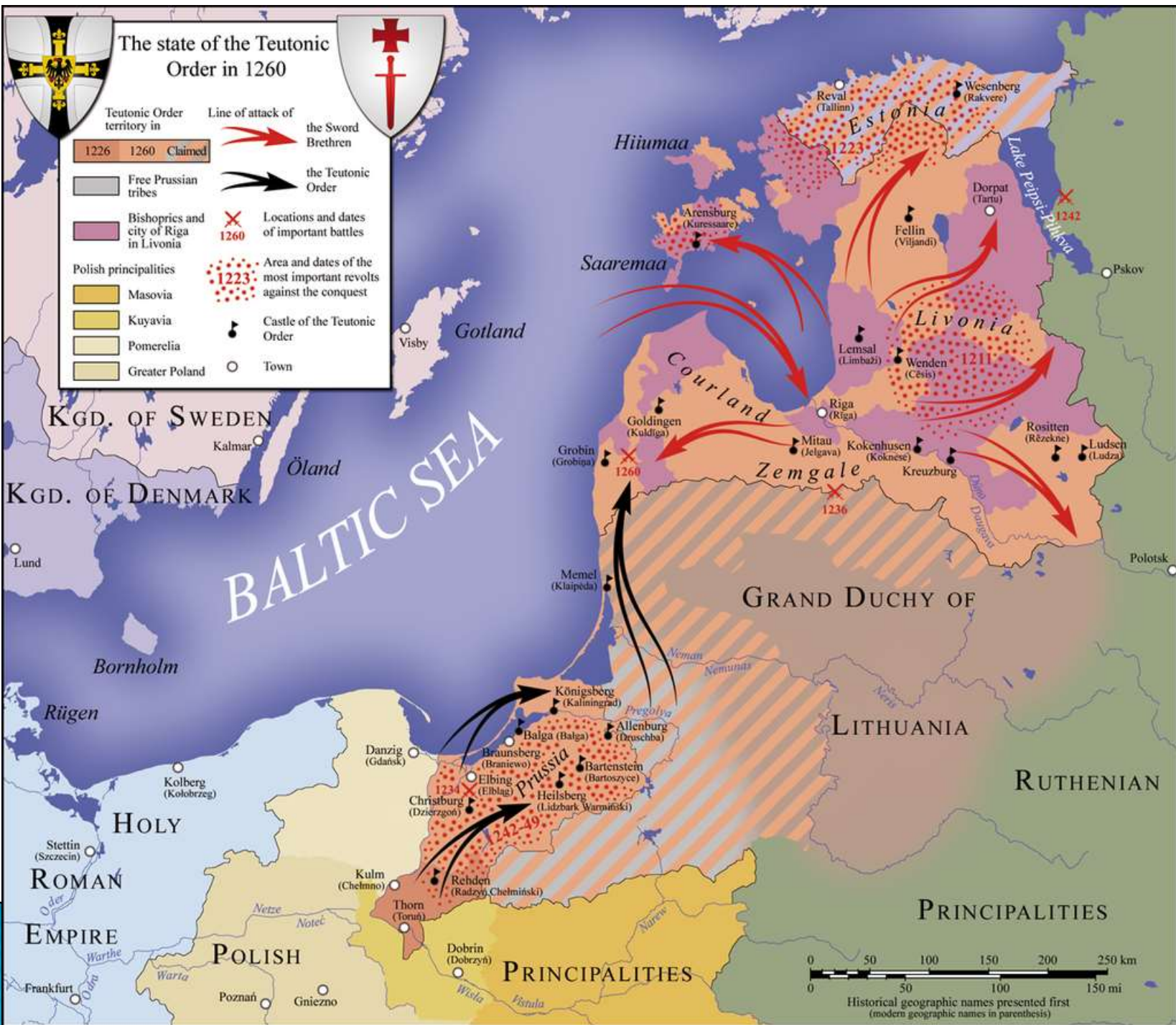


Baltic Tribes
c. 1200 C.E.




Terra Mariana
 Medieval Livonia
 1260

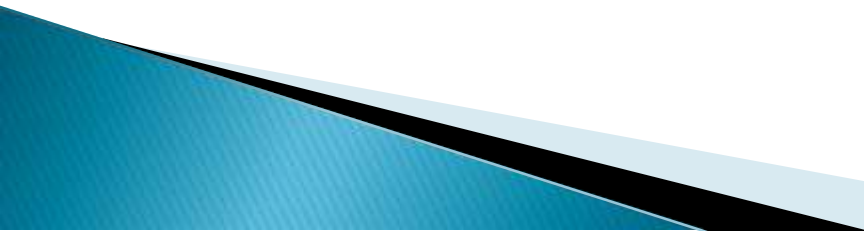
Grand Duchy of
 Lithuania




5th Crusade 1213–1221

- ▶ Latin attempt to retake Jerusalem by 1st conquering Egypt.
 - ▶ Christians take Damietta, but when they push inland are decisively defeated.
 - ▶ Ayyubid victory.
 - ▶ 8 year truce between the Muslims and Christians.
- 

6th Crusade 1228–1229


- ▶ “Diplomatic” Crusade
 - ▶ Frederick II had been excommunicated by the Pope for his reluctance to go on crusade stemming from the 5th Crusade.
 - ▶ In reality, it was a power play by the Popes and the Holy Roman Empire.
 - ▶ Frederick II succeed in negotiating return of Jerusalem (minus the Temple Mount), Nazareth, Jaffa, Bethlehem, and Sidon to Christian control.
- 

Baron's Crusade 1239–1241

- ▶ Led by Theobald of Champagne the King of Navarre.
 - ▶ Khwarazmians (Turkic– Mameluke) rulers of Persia attack and sack Jerusalem 1244.
- 




Seventh Crusade 1248–1254


- ▶ Louis IX attacks Egypt.
 - ▶ Takes Damietta
 - ▶ Attempts to take Cairo, but fails.
 - ▶ Captured in retreat from the interior.
- 



Eighth Crusade 1270

- ▶ Western Christian attack on Tunis.
 - ▶ Status quo antebellum
 - ▶ Opens trade with Tunis.
- 

War of Saint Sabas 1256–1270


- ▶ War between Genoa and Venice
 - ▶ Fight over control of Acre
 - ▶ Genoa allies with Muslim
 - ▶ Stops many pilgrims and crusaders to moving into the Holy Land.
 - ▶ Baibars takes advantage.
- 

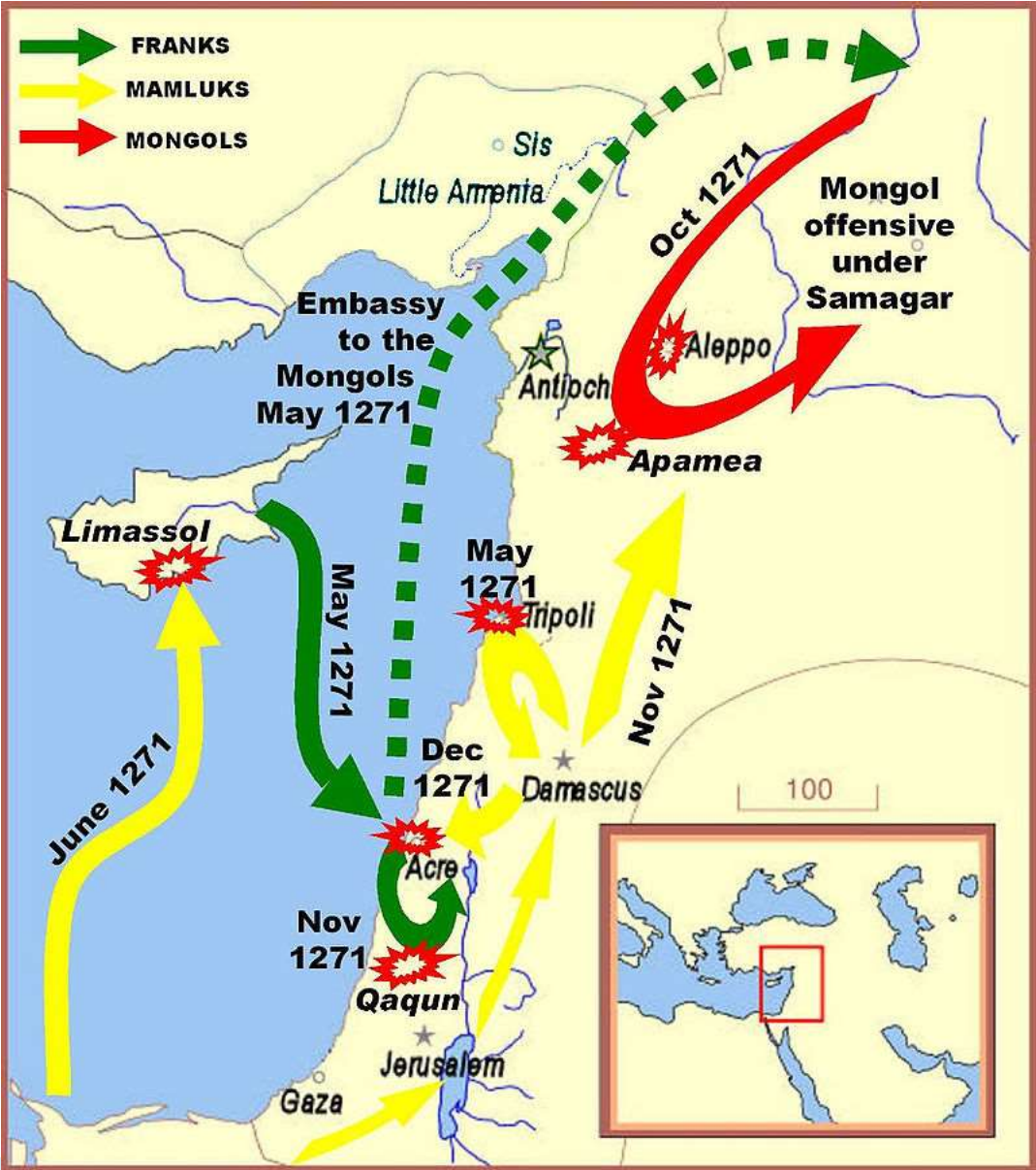


Baibars


- ▶ Mameluke general under Ayuyubids, victor of Ain Jalut and La Forbie.
- ▶ Becomes Sultan of Egypt– Mameluke Dynasty
- ▶ Conquers Arsuf, Athlith, Haifa, Safad, Jaffa, Ascalon, and Caesarea
- ▶ 1268. Sacks Antioch, emolliates many of the people.
- ▶ Death came among the besieged from all sides and by all roads: we killed all that thou hadst appointed to guard the city or defend its approaches. If thou hadst seen thy knights trampled under the feet of the horses, thy provinces given up to pillage, thy riches distributed by measures full, the wives of thy subjects put to public sale; if thou hadst seen the pulpits and crosses overturned, the leaves of the Gospel torn and cast to the winds, and the sepulchres of thy patriarchs profaned; if thou hadst seen thy enemies, the Mussulmans trampling upon the tabernacle, and immolating in the sanctuary, monk, priest and deacon; in short, if thou hadst seen thy palaces given up to the flames, the dead devoured by the fire of this world, the Church of St Paul and that of St Peter completely and entirely destroyed, certes, thou wouldst have cried out *"Would to Heaven that I were become dust!"*
- ▶ 'Baibars distributed the booty among his soldiers, the Mamelukes reserving as their portion the women girls and children [...] A little boy was worth twelve dirhems, a little girl five dirhems. In a single day the city of Antioch lost all its inhabitants and a conflagration lighted by order of Bsibars completed the work of the barbarians. Most historians agree in saying that fourteen thousand Christians were slaughtered and a hundred thousand dragged away into slavery.'

Ninth Crusade 1271–1272

- ▶ Led by Prince Edward the Longshanks, later King of England.
 - ▶ Internal bickering over the throne of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.
 - ▶ Mameluke Sultanate victory.
 - Treaty of Caesarea
 - Siege of Tripoli, Lebanon lifted.
 - Mameluke fleet destroyed.
 - Ten-year truce between Mamelukes and Crusaders.
- 

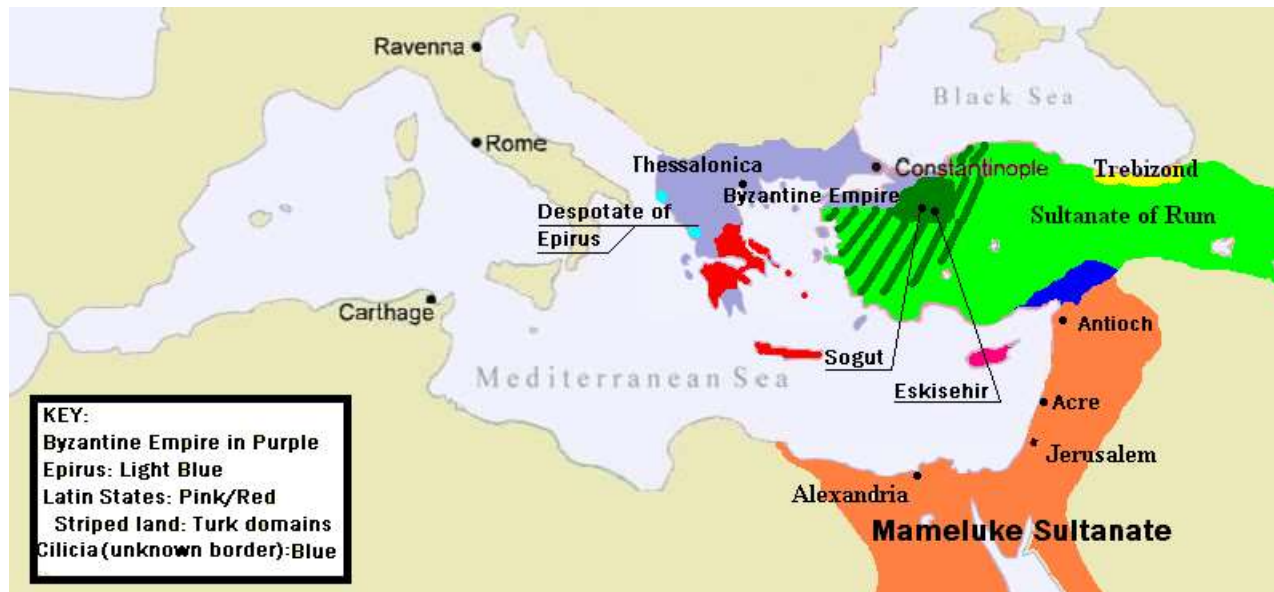


The End of the Outremer

- ▶ 1276 King of Jerusalem Henry flees to Cyprus
 - ▶ 1278 Lattakia falls
 - ▶ 1289 Tripoli falls.
 - ▶ 1291 Acre falls.
- 



Byzantine Empire 1328

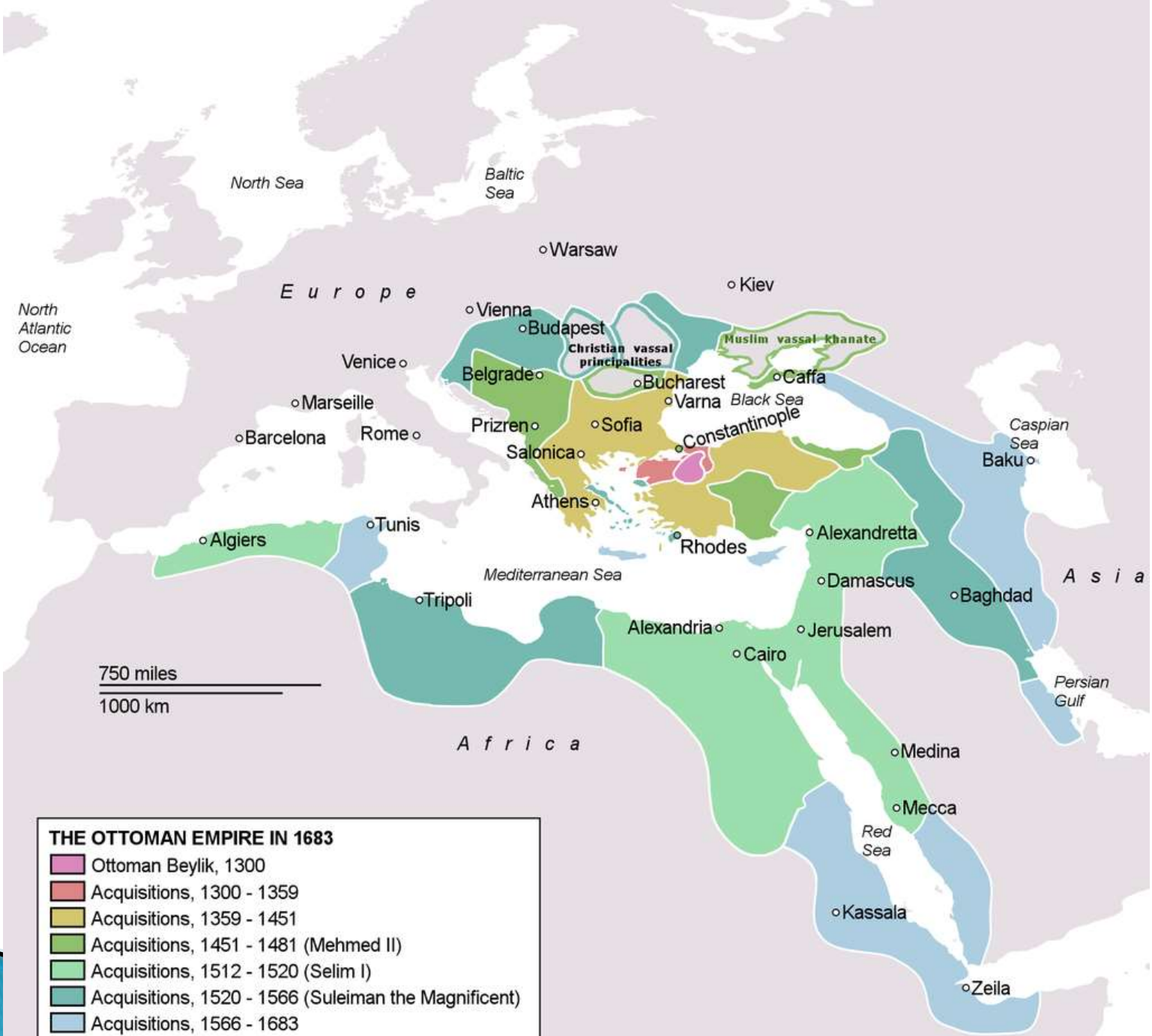


1389 AD



Eastern Mediterranean 1450 AD



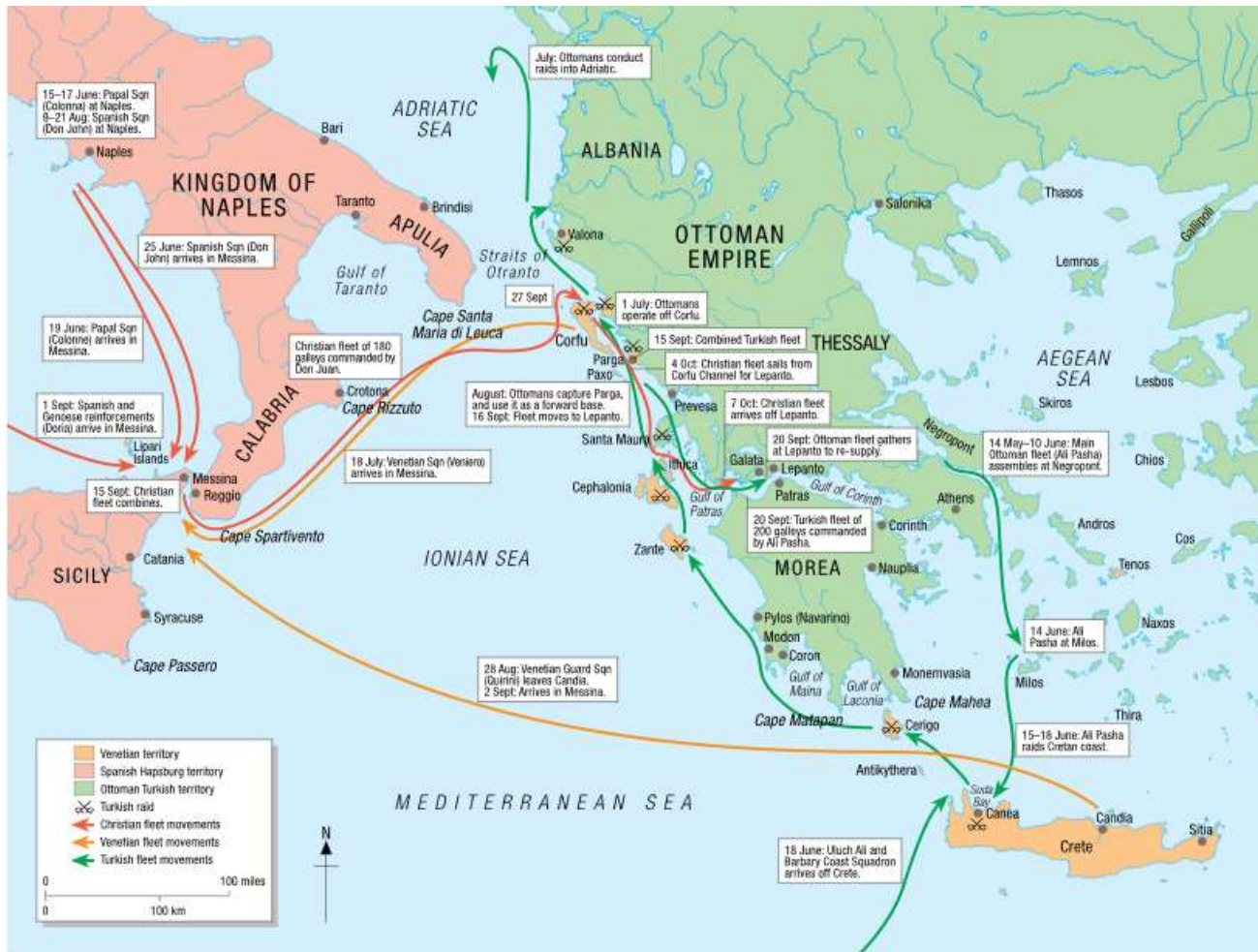


THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1683

- Ottoman Beylik, 1300
- Acquisitions, 1300 - 1359
- Acquisitions, 1359 - 1451
- Acquisitions, 1451 - 1481 (Mehmed II)
- Acquisitions, 1512 - 1520 (Selim I)
- Acquisitions, 1520 - 1566 (Suleiman the Magnificent)
- Acquisitions, 1566 - 1683

750 miles
1000 km





Great Turkish War 1683–1689

