

The Crusades



The Crusades

- Main Idea (Objective):



- European Crusaders captured Jerusalem but were later driven out by Muslims.

The Crusades

- Lecture Focus (Essential Question):



- Have you ever put all your energy into making something important happen?? We will learn why Europeans thought capturing the city of Jerusalem was important.

The Crusades

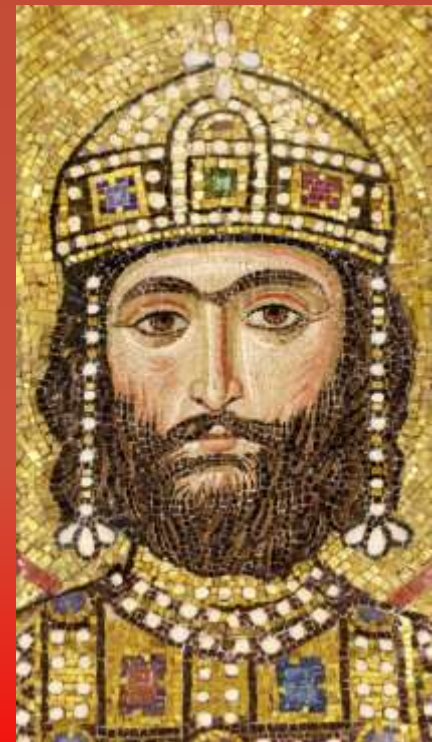
- During the Middle Ages, the Byzantine Empire in the east came under attack.



- In 1071 an army of Muslim Turks defeated the Byzantines and seized control of most of the Byzantine lands in **Asia Minor**.

The Crusades

- The Byzantine emperor, **Alexios I Komnenos**, did not have enough money or troops to drive out the Turks.



- In desperation, Alexios asked **Pope Urban II** to help him defend his Christian Empire against the Muslim invaders.

The Crusades



- In 1095 Pope Urban II spoke before a large crowd in Eastern France and asked the Lords of Europe to launch a **Crusade**, against the Muslim Turks.

- **Crusade** – Holy War.

The Crusades



- Pope Urban II urged the crowd to capture **Jerusalem** and free the **Holy Land** where Jesus lived, from these Muslim Turks.

The Crusades

- **Jerusalem** is one of the oldest cities in the world, dating back to ancient Mesopotamia, 2400 B.C.E. and is considered a holy city in the three major Abrahamic religions of **Judaism**, **Christianity** and **Islam**.



- Jerusalem means “**City of Peace**” and to this day remains an important part of these three religions.

The Crusades



The Crusades

- Urban II explained why the Crusades were needed:



- *“Jerusalem is the navel (center) of the world...This is the land which the Redeemer (Jesus) of mankind illuminated by his coming...This royal city, situated in the middle of the world, is now held captive by its enemies...It looks and hopes for freedom; it begs unceasingly that you will come to its aid.”*

The Crusades

- As the pope spoke, the excited cried out, “*It is the will of God, it is the will of God.*”



- The Crusades had begun...(Crusader Graffiti in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem)

The Crusades

- **Questions:**

- **1)** Who attacked the Byzantine Empire in 1071 C.E.?
- **2)** What pope urged the start of the Crusades?
- **3)** What does the term Crusades mean?
- **4)** Why is the city of Jerusalem so important?

The Crusades

- **Questions:**

- **1) Who attacked the Byzantine Empire in 1071?**

- **Muslim Turks**

- **2) What pope urged the start of the Crusades?**

- **Pope Urban II**

- **3) What does the term Crusades mean?**

- **Holy War**

- **4) Why is the city of Jerusalem so important and what does it mean?**

- **It's a holy city for Christians, Muslims and Jews, it means city of peace**

Early Victories

- Several thousand soldiers on horseback and as many as ten thousand on foot headed east.



- Many of them wore a red cross as a crest on their clothes as a sign of their obedience to the pope's call.

Early Victories



- In 1098 the First Crusade captured the city of **Antioch** in Syria.

Early Victories

- The Siege of Antioch took place during the First Crusade in 1097 and 1098.



- This was the first siege by the Crusaders against the Muslim held city and lasted from October 21st 1097 to June 2nd 1098.

Early Victories

- Antioch lay on the Crusaders' route to Palestine, and anticipating that it would be attacked the Muslim governor of the city, **Yaghi-Siyan**, began stockpiling food and sending requests for help.
- The Byzantine walls surrounding the city presented a formidable obstacle to its capture, so the leaders of the crusade decided to **Besiege** Antioch.



Early Victories

- **Besiege** - Surround a place with armed forces in order to capture it or force its surrender...lay siege to.



- A totally new form of warfare and weapons were introduced during the Middle Ages and the First Crusade called **Siege Warfare**.

Early Victories

- Siege warfare tactics and weapons varied according to the role of Defender or Attacker.



- Siege weapons were far too cumbersome to move from one place to another so the commander would assess the situation and the siege weapons would be designed on the spot.

Early Victories

- Medieval Siege Weapons used during the Crusades were the **Ballista**, **Mangonel**, **Battering Ram**, **Siege Tower** and the awesome **Trebuchet**.



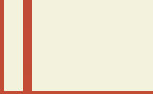
- The Battering Ram** - The Battering Ram were used to literally 'batter' down, pound, punch and drill into castle gates, doors and walls.

Early Victories



- **The Ballista** - the Ballista was similar to a Giant Crossbow and worked by using tension.

Early Victories



- **The Mangonel** - Missiles were launched from a bowl shaped bucket at the end of the one giant arm of the Mangonel

Early Victories



- **The Trebuchet** - the massive Trebuchet consisted of a lever and a sling and was capable of hurling stones weighing 200 pounds with a range of up to about 300 yards

Early Victories



Early Victories

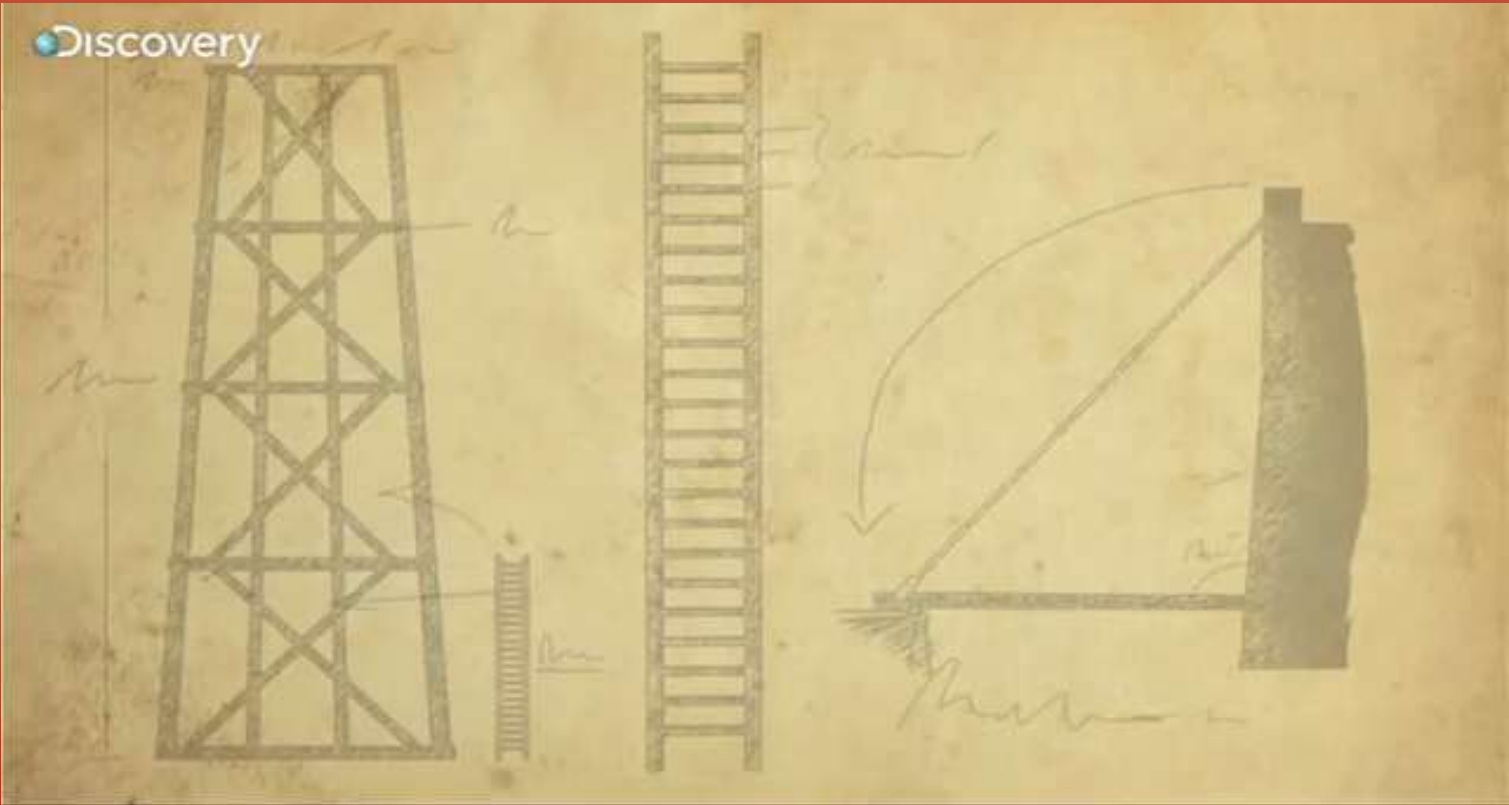
- **The Siege Tower** - A siege weapon designed to protect attackers and their ladders while storming a weak area of the castle wall.
- The tower was usually rectangular with four wheels and a height equal to that of the wall, or sometimes even higher



Early Victories



Early Victories



Early Victories

- Antioch was captured on June 3rd ...although the **Citadel (Main Command Center)** remained in the hands of the Muslim defenders.



- Kerbogha**, a noble born Muslim soldier, began the second siege, against the crusaders who had occupied Antioch, which lasted from June 7th to June 28th.

Early Victories

- The second siege ended when the crusaders exited the city to engage Kerbogha's army in battle and succeeded in defeating them.



- On seeing the Muslim army running scared, the defenders remained in the citadel surrendered. (Above: Citadel today)

Early Victories



- Citadel ruin with Antioch below

Early Victories



- The Crusaders of the First Crusade reached the walls of Jerusalem in June 1099 by traveling through Palestine.

Early Victories

- The Crusaders were unable to conduct a proper siege of Jerusalem due to their depleted numbers.



- Additionally, the Crusader army was short on food, water and the supplies needed to take care of their military

Early Victories

- Instead of waiting for the surrender of the residents of Jerusalem, the Crusaders were forced to attack the city.



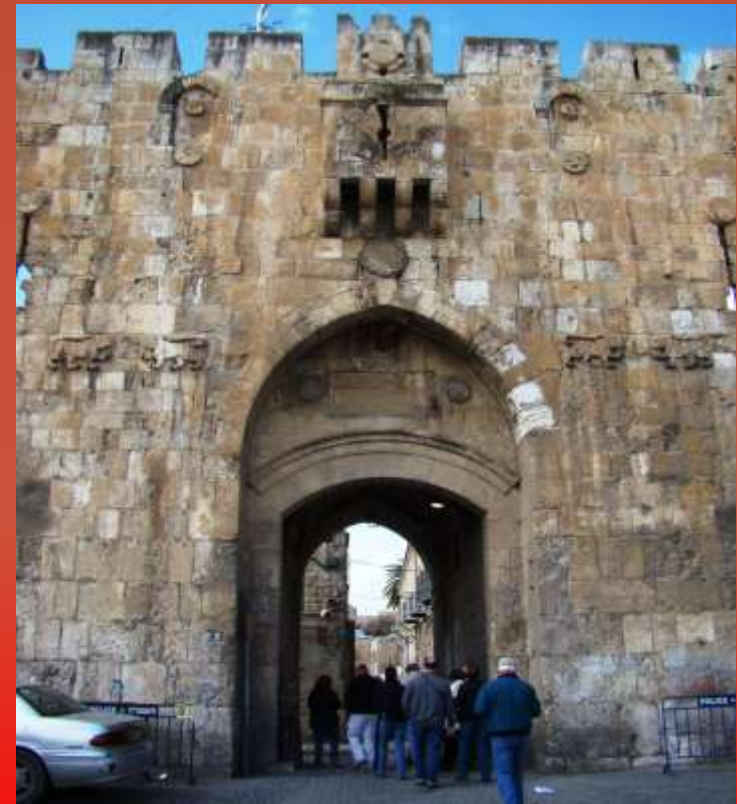
- They attacked from St. Stephen's Gate and Jaffa Gate and were easily successful.

Early Victories



▪ Jaffa Gate

Early Victories



▪ St. Stephen's Gate

Early Victories

- The Siege is notable for the massacre that followed, during which much of Jerusalem's population was slaughtered.



- The Crusaders actually slaughtered both **Jews** and **Muslims**, killing anyone who was within the cities walls.

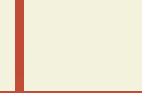
Early Victories

- The Crusaders attacked the defenders as they fled along the walls and through the city.



- They pursued them, killing and cutting them down as far as **Solomon's Temple**, where there was such a massacre that the Crusaders were walking ankle deep in blood.

Early Victories



- Following the massacre crusaders rushed around the entire city, seizing gold, silver, horses, mules, and looting the rich areas of Jerusalem that were full of lavish items.

Early Victories

- **Questions:**
- **1)** What did many of the crusaders wear as a crest and what did it stand for?
- **2)** What does the term **Besiege** mean?
- **3)** What were the five new weapons designed for siege warfare during the Crusades?
- **4)** What city did the Crusaders siege in order to win the First Crusade?
- **5)** Who won the first Crusades and who lost?

Early Victories

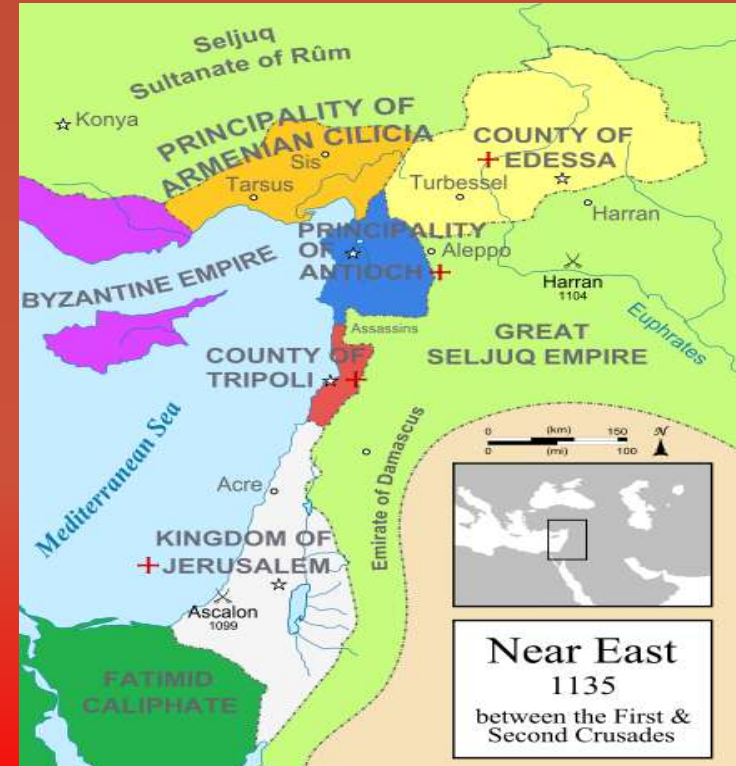
- **Questions:**
- **1) What did many of the crusaders wear as a crest and what did it stand for?**
 - **A red cross to show obedience to the Pope**
- **2) What does the term **Besiege** mean?**
 - **Surround a place with armed forces in order to capture it or force its surrender**
- **3) What were the five new weapons designed for siege warfare during the Crusades?**
 - **Ballista, Mangonel, Battering Ram, Siege Tower and Trebuchet**
- **4) What city did the Crusaders siege in order to win the First Crusade?**
 - **Jerusalem**
- **5) Who won the first Crusades and who lost?**
 - **The Christians had won and the Muslims had lost**



After the Victories



- Having driven the Muslims from the region, the Crusaders created four new states:



- The first was the **Kingdom of Jerusalem**, a Catholic kingdom established in in Palestine.



After the Victories



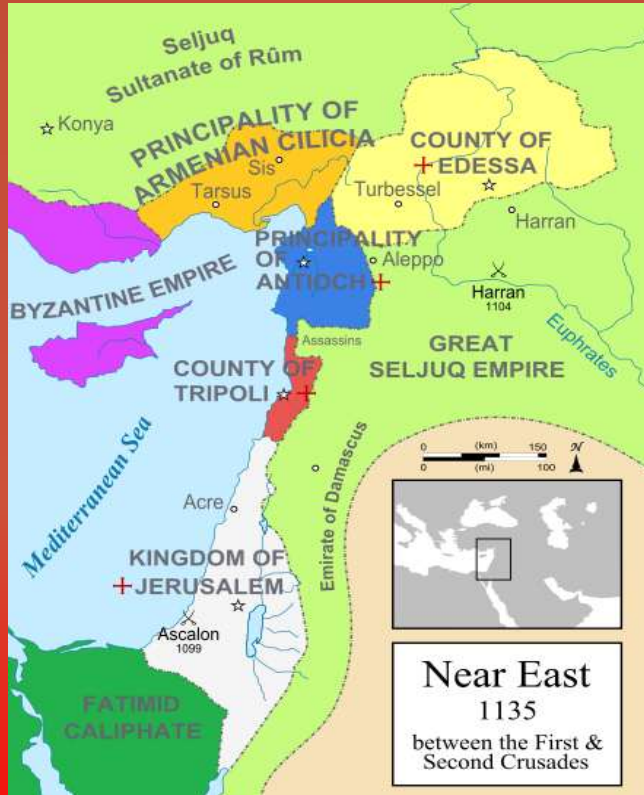
- The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, is a church within the Christian Quarter of the walled Old City of Jerusalem, which is why the Christians wanted to win the Crusades.



- The site is acclaimed as **Golgotha** (the Hill of Calvary), where Jesus was crucified, and is said also to contain the place where Jesus was buried.



After the Victories



- The second was the country of **Edessa**.



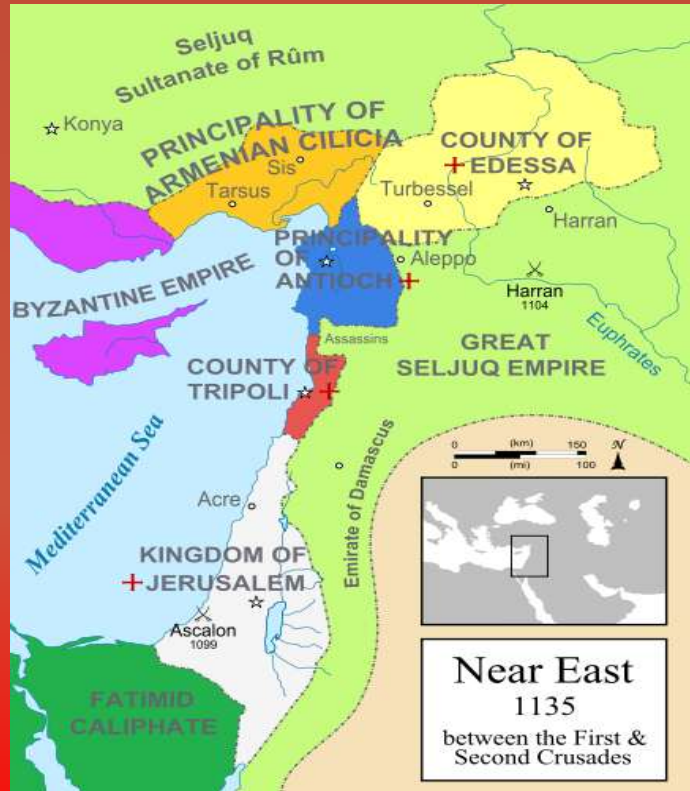
After the Victories



- The County of Edessa was based around **Edessa**, a city with an ancient history and an early tradition of Christianity.



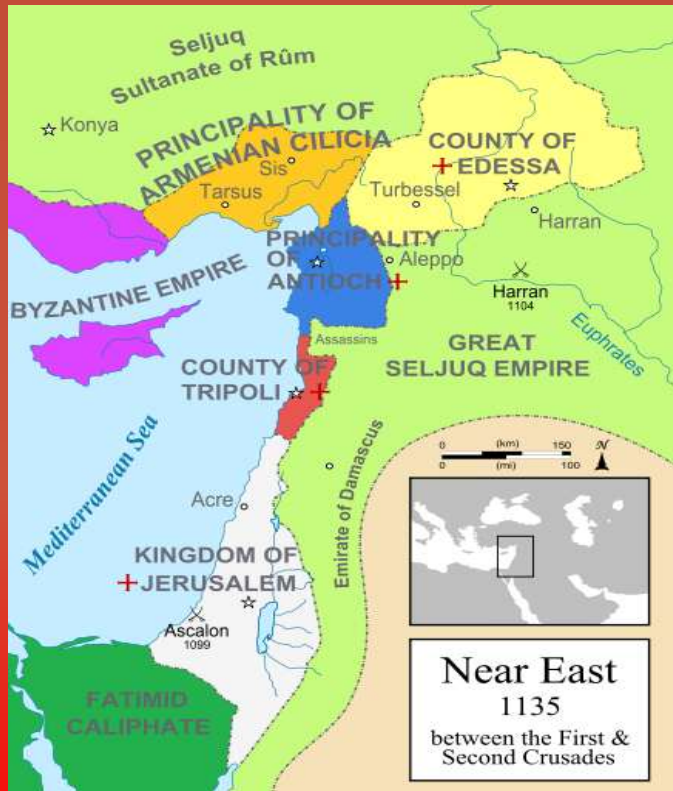
After the Victories



- The third was the **Principality of Antioch** in Asia Minor.



After the Victories



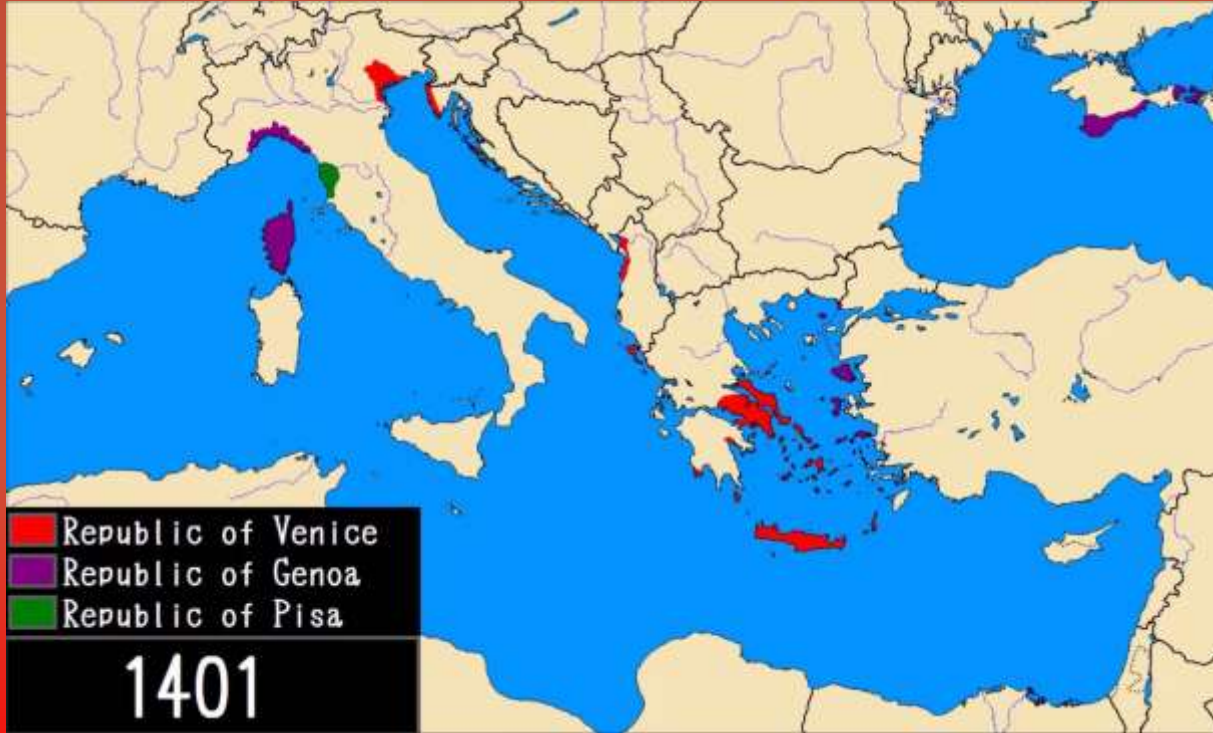
- The last was the **Country of Tripoli**, where Lebanon is located today.



After the Victories



- These four states were surrounded by Muslims and depended on the Italian cities of **Genoa**, **Pisa** and **Venice** for supplies



- The Crusaders and their new states were surrounded by Muslim enemies.

After the Victories



- **Questions:**
- **1)** How many countries were created after the First Crusade?
- **2)** What Italian cities were responsible for supplying these Crusader states that were surrounded by Muslim enemies?

Early Victories



- **Questions:**
- **1) How many countries were created after the First Crusade?**
 - **The Kingdom of Jerusalem, Principality of Antioch, Country of Tripoli and the County of Edessa**
- **2) What Italian cities were responsible for supplying these Crusader states that were surrounded by Muslim enemies?**
 - **The Italian cities of Genoa, Pisa and Venice**

The Second Crusade

- The Muslims fought back, however, and in 1144 they captured Edessa.



- In response, European rulers sent another Crusade to regain the lost lands...**The Second Crusade** had begun.



The Second Crusade



- The Second Crusade, however, was an absolute and total failure and was only called for in response to the fall of the County of Edessa in 1144 C.E.



- **Pope Eugenius III** called for a second crusade that was only answered by two kings...**Louis VII of France** and **Conrad III of Germany**.

The Second Crusade

Conrad arrived first in the Holy Land, but rather stupidly decided to split his army into two divisions, and proceed separately...this is poor military judgment.



The first Division was destroyed by the **Seljuk Turks** on October 25, 1147 at the battle of **Dorylaeum** and the second division was equally massacred early in 1148.

The Second Crusade

The French finally arrived, found the remains of the Germans and proceeded into the Holy Lands.



The French, however, suffered a heavy defeat in 1148 that forced the whole army to be evacuated by sea to Syria.

The Second Crusade

Once the crusaders arrived in **Jerusalem**, rather than attempting to recapture **Edessa**, they stupidly decided to attack **Damascus**, which was neutral.



After a short 1 week siege with no chance of success they gave up and went back to Europe...this attack encourage Damascus to join with the Seljuk Turks, and become enemies of the Crusaders!

The Second Crusade

- What happened to the Crusaders???



- How did everything go so wrong for them during the **Second Crusade**?

The Second Crusade

- In 1174 a Muslim named **Saladin** became the ruler of Egypt.



- He united the Muslims of the Middle East and declared war against the Christian state that the Crusaders had built.

The Second Crusade

- **Saladin** proved to be a brilliant commander.



- He defeated the Christians and captured Jerusalem in 1187.

The Second Crusade



- One of the main reasons that the **First Crusades** had been successful for the Christians was that local Muslim rulers fought each other as much as the Crusaders, they needed a leader like Saladin.

The Second Crusade

- Muslim and Byzantine writers at the time of the Second Crusade all agreed that in battle nothing could withstand the charge of armored Christian knights,



- Saladin devised tactics and strategies that either lessened the effects of these charges or enabled his soldiers to avoid them altogether.

The Second Crusade

- Saladin planned his campaigns precisely in advance.



- He always had a long term strategic goal, and predetermined steps along the way to achieve this goal.

The Second Crusade



▪ Questions:

- 1) What country did the Muslims attack to start the Second Crusade?
- 2) What two leaders and their countries responded to the call for a Second Crusade?
- 3) What was the name of the Muslim leader during the Second Crusade?
- 4) What was the main reason the Christians were so successful during the first Crusade?

The Second Crusade

- **Questions:**
- 1) What country did the Muslims attack to start the Second Crusade?
 - **Edessa**
- 2) What two leaders and their countries responded to the call for a Second Crusade?
 - **Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany**
- 3) What was the name of the Muslim Military leader during the Second Crusade?
 - **Saladin**
- 4) What was the main reason the Christians were so successful during the first Crusade?
 - **The Muslims were busy fighting among themselves**



The Third Crusade



- The fall of Jerusalem led to the **Third Crusade**.



- **Emperor Frederick** of the Holy Roman Empire, **King Richard I** of England “**The Lionheart**” and **Phillip II** of **France** gathered their armies and headed east to fight Saladin.

The Third Crusade

- The Third Crusade had many problems...firstly **Emperor Frederick** drowned crossing a river.
- While the English and French kings traveled by sea to the Holy Land with their forces, Frederick's army was too large and was forced to march overland.
- Moving through Hungary, Serbia, and the Byzantine Empire, they crossed the Bosphorus into Anatolia.
- After fighting two battles, they arrived at the **Saleph River** in southeast Anatolia.
- While stories vary, it is known that Frederick died on June 10, 1190, while jumping into or crossing the river.
- His death led to chaos within the army and only a small fraction of the original force reached **Acre** to fight.



The Third Crusade

- The English and the French arrived by sea and captured the coastal city of **Acre** but were unable to push inland.



- The siege and capture of Acre during the Third Crusade was the most epic event.

The Third Crusade



- Acre was the chief town of the kingdom of Jerusalem and the siege commenced in 1189.
- **Richard I** joined the besiegers in June 1191 but despite efforts by Saladin to relieve the city, it surrendered in July.
- It was due to Richard the Lionheart that the Crusaders won this key victory.



The Third Crusade

- Philip was outplayed by Richards cunning and wealth during the siege of **Acre** making him feel less important and compelling him to leave the Crusades.



- This act caused him a lot of grief as people saw him as a coward for abandoning the Crusade.

The Third Crusade

- The final conflict of the Third Crusades was a series of lethal exchanges between **King Richard I of England** and **Saladin**, in a series of minor victories for each side, resulting in thousands of deaths.



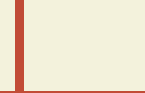
- The oddest part of this exchange was the mutual respect that each of these leaders had for one another.

The Third Crusade



- Both donated to each other personally during the battles, with Saladin even supplying food for Richard as well as a couple of steeds for King Richard's personal use when the battle went poorly for the Crusaders.

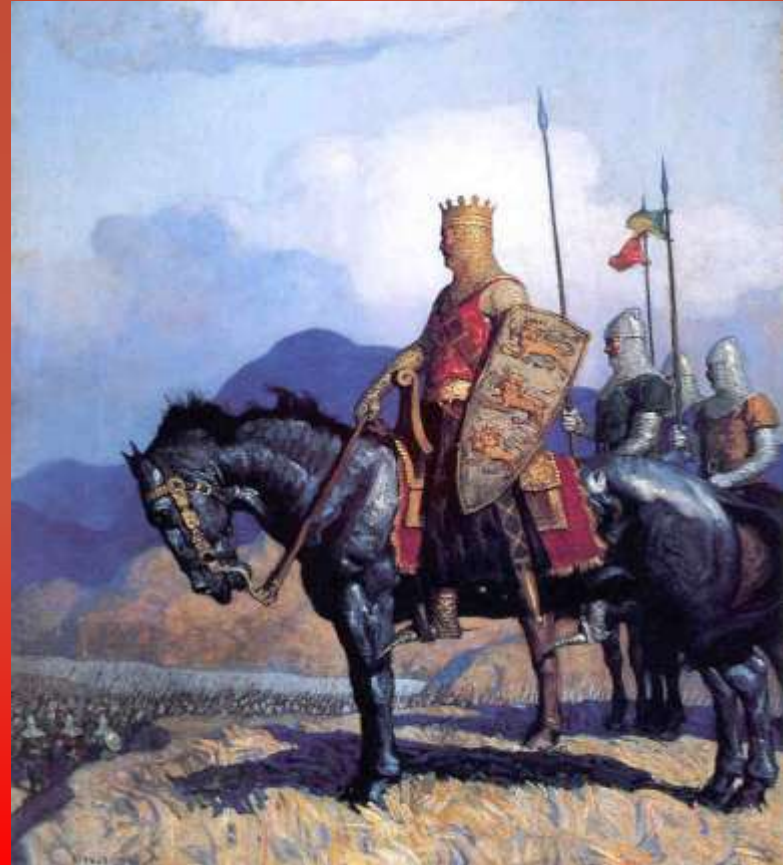
The Third Crusade



- Their mutual respect won out in the end, and the two men came to an agreement in the **Treaty of Ramla** in 1192, where Jerusalem would remain in Muslim hands yet be open to the free passage of Christian pilgrimages to the Holy City.

The Third Crusade

- Saladin died not long after Richard's departure from the Middle East in 1193 from a feverish sickness.
- King Richard fared no better, for on his return to the West, Richard was arrested and imprisoned by **Duke Leopold** who had earlier suffered an embarrassing offense Richard.
- Imprisoned for two years, Richard finally returned to England only to die from a crossbow wound five years later at the age of just 41.



The Third Crusades



- Ruins of **Dürnstein Castle**, where Richard was kept captive

The Third Crusade



- Tomb containing the heart of King Richard at Rouen Cathedral

The Third Crusade

- **Questions:**
- **1)** What three Kings joined the third Crusade?
- **2)** What happened to Fredrick I?
- **3)** Why did Phillip II leave during the Third Crusade and who helped win the Battle of Acre?
- **4)** Explain the interesting relationship Saladin and Richard had with one another?

The Third Crusade

- **Questions:**

- **1) What three Kings joined the third Crusade?**

- Emperor Frederick of the Holy Roman Empire, King Richard I of England “The Lion Hearted” and Phillip II of France

- **2) What happened to Fredrick I?**

- Drowned in the Saleph River

- **3) Why did Phillip II leave during the Third Crusade and who helped win the Battle of Acre?**

- Philip II was outplayed by Richard and left the fight leaving the Lionheart King to win.

- **4) Explain the interesting relationship Saladin and Richard had with one another?**

- They had mutual respect for each other

More Crusades?

- Around 1200, **Pope Innocent III** called for a **Fourth Crusade**.



- Merchants from **Venice** used the Fourth Crusade to weaken their trading rival, the **Byzantine Empire**.

More Crusades?

- These **Venetian traders** convinced the Crusaders to attack **Constantinople**, the Byzantine capital city.



- For three days, the Crusaders sacked, burned and looted the city...which actually caused so much damage and destruction that the Byzantine Empire was weakened.

More Crusades?

- Six more Crusades were launched over the next sixty years, however, they achieved very little.



- Gradually, the Muslims conquered all of the territory that they had lost during the First Crusade.

More Crusades?

- Between 1291 and 1303, more than 200 years after the First Crusade the last Christian Cities fell to Muslim forces.



- The **Fall of Acre** took place in 1291 and resulted in the loss of the Crusader controlled city of Acre to the Muslims...when Acre fell, the Crusaders lost their last major stronghold of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem.

More Crusades?

- They still maintained a fortress at the northern city of **Tartus** and engaged in some coastal raids, and attempted an invasion from the tiny island of **Ruad**.



- When they lost Ruad in 1303 during the **Siege of Ruad**, the Crusaders no longer controlled any of the **Holy Land**.

More Crusades?

- The Crusades affected Europe in two very important ways.



- They increased trade between Europe and the Middle East and they helped to break down **Feudalism**.

More Crusades?

- Nobles who joined the Crusades sold all of their lands to pay for all of the various equipment needed to join the fight.



- Serfs were also freed when Nobles sold their lands, which reduced their power and helped Kings build strong central governments.

More Crusades?

- Kings also saw a great way to make extra income and began heavily taxing trade with the Middle East.



- This extra tax money helped build stronger kingdoms in Western Europe.

More Crusades?

- **Questions:**

- **1)** Why would merchants for Venice support the Fourth Crusade against the Byzantine Empire?
- **2)** What city did the Crusaders invade?
- **3)** Name two different ways the Crusades affected Europe?
- **4)** What were Kings taxing to pay for building their new Kingdoms?

More Crusades?

- **Questions:**
- **1) Why would merchants for Venice support the Fourth Crusade against the Byzantine Empire?**
 - **Byzantine was their trading rival**
- **2) What city did the Crusaders invade?**
 - **Constantinople**
- **3) Name two different ways the Crusades affected Europe?**
 - **Helped to break down Feudalism and Increased trade in the Middle East**
- **4) What were Kings taxing to pay for building their new Kingdoms?**
 - **Trade to the Middle East**

More Crusades?



- **Compare and Contrast:**
- Answer the following questions with a well crafted one paragraph response.
- **What did the First Crusades Accomplish compared the Second and even third Crusade?**

More Crusades?



- **Expository Writing:**
- Answer the following questions with a well crafted one paragraph response.
 - **Describe how the Crusades directly affected Feudalism in Europe.**