

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN-II  
MODULE II-MEDIEVAL SOCIAL FORMATIONS

TOPIC: CRUSADES

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# CRUSADES

- ❖ The crusading movement was a series of military campaigns against the Muslims in the Middle east.
- ❖ It rooted from the act of pilgrimage supported by the church's Gregorian reforms.
- ❖ Ecclesiastical reforms during the early medieval period caused drastic changes in the church governance and its relationship with the imperial sovereign

- ❖ They comprise a major chapter of medieval history .
- ❖ Extending over three centuries , they attracted every social class in central Europe ,
- ❖ Kings and commoners, barons and bishops, knights and knaves-
- ❖ All participated in these expeditions to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.
- ❖ The rise and fall of the crusading movement was closely related to the fortunes of the high – medieval papal monarchy.
- ❖ Thus ,the Crusades can be seen as part of a chapter in papal and religious history.

- ❖ In addition , the Crusades opened the first chapter in the history of western colonialism.
- ❖ A long war series of wars between Christians and Muslims.
- ❖ Christian knights wanted to take the holy land (Jerusalem) and give it back to Christians.

## *First Crusade (1095-1099)*

- ❖ The First Crusade was a military campaign by Western European forces to recapture Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Muslim control.
- ❖ After about 2 years of traveling, the crusaders arrived in Jerusalem.
- ❖ After 2month siege, the city fell and the crusaders won Jerusalem back.
- ❖ This victory was brief, the Muslims soon retook Jerusalem under their control.

## *Second crusades*

- ❖ Muslim began retaking lands lost in First Crusade.
- ❖ Took city of Edessa, capital of one Crusader state.
- ❖ European leaders called for Second crusade.
- ❖ Second Crusade a failure , took no lands from Muslims

# ❖ Third Crusades

- ❖ The Third Crusade is possibly the most important Crusades of all.
- ❖ It was organized by Europe's strongest monarchs and led by king Richard (the Lionhearted) of England.
- ❖ The Third Crusade lasted from 1189-1192.
- ❖ The Crusaders were defeated by a powerful Muslim ruler name Saladin.
- ❖ Despite the defeat, King Richard the lionhearted negotiated with Saladin to allow Christian pilgrims free access to Jerusalem.

- ❖ The Third Crusade otherwise known as The King's Crusade.
- ❖ New leader arose in Muslim world.
- ❖ Sala ad-Din known to Europeans as Saladin.
- ❖ He overthrew Fatimids (Muslims from North Africa) and took the title of Sultan.
- ❖ He set out to take back Crusader states, succeeded and drove European Christians out of Jerusalem.
- ❖ Third crusade to capture Jerusalem was led by Richard the Lion-Hearted king of England.

- ❖ Like Saladin he was a brilliant warrior
- ❖ After many battles both agreed to a truce .
- ❖ Jerusalem remained under Muslim control.
- ❖ Saladin promised that unarmed Christian pilgrims could freely visit the city's holy places.
- ❖ Europeans fail to reclaim Jerusalem.
- ❖ Pilgrims are allowed to visit



1189-1192

Third Crusade



Richard the Lionheart

Frederick Barbarossa

Nish

Constantinople

Adrianople

Acre 1191

Philip Augustus



# CRUSADERS FROM THIRD CRUSADE DESTROYED 11TH-CENTURY BYZANTINE EMPIRE'S FORTRESS IN SOUTHEAST BULGARIA DESTROYED, ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND



The ruins of the small Byzantine fortress near Voden in Southeast Bulgaria, which was destroyed by the Third Crusade led by King Richard I the Lionheart of England, King Philip II of France, and Holy Roman (German) Emperor Friedrich I Barbarossa at the end of the 12th century. Photo: Yambol Regional Museum of History

- ❖ The Third Crusade was launched to retake Jerusalem after its fall to the Muslim leader Saladin in 1187 CE.
- ❖ The Crusade was led by three European monarchs.
- ❖ The three leaders were: Richard I the Lion hearted of England, Frederic I Barbarossa, King of Germany and Holy Roman Emperor, Philip II of France .
- ❖ The Third Crusade was sparked by a few events.
- ❖ Firstly – the failure of the Second Crusade a lasting impression in Europe,
- ❖ And caused many to want to return to the Holy land and fight for control of the territory.

- ❖ Secondly – the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187 was the immediate cause of the Third Crusade.
- ❖ Jerusalem had been controlled by the Crusaders and was the Kingdom of Jerusalem.
- ❖ Saladin defeated Crusader armies at the Battle of Hattin and captured many provinces.
- ❖ Saladin seized Jerusalem.
- ❖ In 2 years , Saladin took 50 Crusader Castles.
- ❖ The Christian world alarmed. They wanted to retaliate the attacks of Saladin re capture Jerusalem.

- ❖ Pope Gregory VII and archbishop of Tyre issued appeals for help against Saladin.
- ❖ This Crusade had an unfortunate start to the westerners.
- ❖ Frederic Barbarossa drowned in a river on his way to the Holy Lands.
- ❖ Richard and Philip captured Acre ( *Acre is a city in Israel* ).
- ❖ After a long siege.
- ❖ As part of the negotiated settlement the Muslims were forced to give back the relic of the '*True Cross*'.
- ❖ Seized by Saladin's troops in 1187. as well as some Christian prisoners.

- ❖ In the meantime Philip II returned back to France due to some problems with Richard.
- ❖ Now Richard became the sole representative of Christian world and fought bravely.
- ❖ Richard quickly went on the capture of Arsuf.
- ❖ Where he gained the sobriquet the Lion Heart.
- ❖ Richard moved to Jerusalem.
- ❖ But there he received the news that his brother John was plotting with King Philip II OF France against him.
- ❖ Immediately Richard signed a three-year truce with Saladin.

- ❖ The truce with Saladin resulted in great achievement for Christian world.
- ❖ Though Jerusalem kept under Muslim control, the treaty allowed Christians permission for trading and pilgrimage.
- ❖ After the treaty, Richard started to back for England.
- ❖ On the way, he was captured by Leopold, Duke of Austria, and handed over to Holy Roman emperor Henry VI.



- ❑ Richard was kept in captivity until 1194, when he was released for ransom, and returned to England.
- ❑ He died in a battle in France at the age of 41.
- ❑ The Third Crusade, while not as effective as the First Crusade,
- ❑ Was the first significant gain of territory by the Christian Crusaders after 1000 years.
- ❑ Richard I cemented his place in history as the greatest of the Crusader Kings.

- ❖ Siege of Acre.
- ❖ Battle of Arsuf.
- ❖ Advance on Jerusalem and Negotiations.
- ❖ Neither side was entirely satisfied with the results of the war.
- ❖ Though Richard's victories had deprived the Muslims of important coastal territories and re-established a viable Frankish state in Palestine, many Christians in the Latin west felt disappointed that Richard had elected not to pursue the recapture of Jerusalem.

- ❖ The motivations and results of the Third Crusade differed from those of the First in several ways.
- ❖ Many historians contend that the motivations for the Third Crusade were more political than religious.
- ❖ There by giving rise to the disagreements between the German, French, and English armies throughout the Crusade.
- ❖ By the end, only Richard of England was left ,
- ❖ And his small force was unable to finally overtake Saladin. Despite successes at Acre and Jaffa.

- ❖ This infighting severely weakened the power of the European forces.
- ❖ In addition , unlike the First Crusade, in the Second and Third Crusades Kings led Crusaders into battle.
- ❖ Third Crusade both the German and French armies were forced to return home to settle succession disputes and stabilize their kingdoms.

# Results of the Crusades :

- ❖ In addition , unlike the First Crusade, in the Second and Third Crusades Kings led Crusaders into battle.
- ❖ During third Crusade , both the German and French armies were forced to return home to settle succession disputes and stabilize their kingdoms.
- ❖ Furthermore both the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Crusaders were in response to European losses
- ❖ First the fall of kingdom of Edessa and then the fall of Jerusalem to Saladin.

- ❖ These defensive expeditions could be seen as lacking the religious fervor and initiative of the 1<sup>st</sup> Crusade
- ❖ Which was entirely on the terms of the Christian armies.
- ❖ Finally the 3<sup>rd</sup> Crusade resulted in a treaty that left Jerusalem under Muslim dominion but allowed Christians access for trading and pilgrimage.
- ❖ In the past 2 Crusades, the result had been to conquer and massacre or retreat , with no compromise or middle ground achieved .
- ❖ Despite the agreement in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Crusade the failure to overtake Jerusalem led to still another Crusade soon after.