

## A Table of the Crusades

Name	Date	Instigator	Purpose	Outcome
<a href="#">First Crusade</a>	1095-99	<a href="#">Pope Urban II</a>	The pope called for the 1 <sup>st</sup> crusade in a sermon at the Council of Clermont in 1095. He encouraged military support for the Byzantine Empire and its Emperor, Alexios I. He granted a plenary indulgence to all participants. He traveled from city to city preaching the Crusade. Urban ostensibly wanted to guarantee pilgrims access to the holy land holy sites under Muslim control. But perhaps a deeper motive may have been to unite the Eastern and Western branches of Christendom, separated by the Great Schism of 1054, and to establish himself as the head of the unified Church.	Initially established the first four Crusader States in the Middle East: the County of Edessa, the Principality of Antioch; the Kingdom of Jerusalem; and the County of Tripoli. Participants received a plenary indulgence from the Pope. In the course of the Crusade many Jews as well as Muslims were killed
<a href="#">Second Crusade</a>	1147-49	<a href="#">Pope Eugene III</a>	Begun in response to the fall of the County of Edessa in 1144 to the forces of Zengi. This was the first crusade to be led by European kings, Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany. Pope Eugene III <a href="#">commissioned Bernard of Clairvaux</a> to preach on behalf of the Crusade. The Pope <a href="#">granted the same indulgences</a> Pope Urban II had granted in the First Crusade.	After crossing Byzantine territory into Anatolia (Asia Minor), both European armies were defeated by the Seljuk Turks. In the course of the Crusade, many Jewish people were killed. The Crusade was ultimately a <a href="#">“wretched failure.”</a> One smaller success was that European forces, en route to the Holy Land, helped the Portuguese army expel the Moors from Lisbon. <a href="#">Bernard was saddened by the failure of the Crusade</a> he had preached.
<a href="#">Third Crusade (The Kings' Crusade)</a>	1189-92	<a href="#">Gregory VIII</a>	Pope Gregory declared the fall of Jerusalem to Saladin in 1187 was punishment for the sins of Christians across Europe. King Richard the Lionheart of England and King Philip II of France led troops to regain Jerusalem. German troops also joined the Crusade.	German Emperor Frederick Barbarossa led a massive army (125,000) across Anatolia. He drowned crossing a river in Asia Minor, and most of his troops, grief-stricken, returned home. The Crusaders drove the Muslims from Acre, but were unable to retake Jerusalem. Their failure led to the Fourth Crusade.
<a href="#">Crusade of 1197 (German Crusade)</a>	1197	<a href="#">Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor</a>	In March of 1195 Henry called for a Crusade. A number of nobles responded, including the Archbishops of Mainz and Bremen, along with nine Bishops. In March of 1197 Henry traveled to Sicily, while others set sail for Eastern Mediterranean. They captured Sidon and entered Beirut to expel Muslims. Meanwhile Henry had died, poisoned, in Sicily. The Crusade fell short of its objectives.	Emperor Henry died in Sicily, reportedly of malaria, but more likely, <a href="#">of poison</a> , preventing his arrival in the Holy Land. His vassal, King Almaric of Cyprus, married Queen Isabella of Jerusalem, and was crowned King of Jerusalem as Almaric II in 1198. The intended reconquest of Jerusalem was abandoned, and the armistice with the Ayyubid dynasty was renewed for another six years. This failure led to the Fourth Crusade.

<a href="#">Fourth Crusade</a>	1202-04	<a href="#">Pope Innocent III</a>	The original purpose was to conquer Muslim-controlled Jerusalem. In 1203, en route to Jerusalem the Crusade leadership agreed to divert to Constantinople and restore to power the father of Byzantine Prince Alexios Angelos. With Crusader support Alexios was crowned co-Emperor. When he was murdered in 1204 the Crusaders conquered Constantinople and divided territory among themselves.	What Pope Innocent III had intended to be a reclaiming of Jerusalem for Christianity turned out to be, much to his chagrin, an attack against Byzantine Christians and Christianity. However, Innocent did accept plunder stolen from the Byzantines. Moreover, “... <a href="#">he did his utmost to destroy the Greek schism and latinize the Eastern Empire</a> ....” Any hopes of healing the Great Schism were now lost in a sea of bitterness and betrayal. The Eastern, Byzantine Church was now gravely weakened and unable to halt the advance of Islam. What is now Turkey eventually succumbed to Islam. And Jerusalem remained under Muslim control.
<a href="#">Albigensian Crusade</a> (a.k.a. Cathar Crusade)	1208-1229	<a href="#">Pope Innocent III</a>	The purpose was to quell the “heresy” of the Albigensians, also known as Cathars. These were a reform movement begun as a <a href="#">reaction against the scandalous lifestyles</a> of the Catholic clergy in southern France.	The Albigensian “heresy” was eradicated, but the <a href="#">Crusade degenerated into a war of conquest</a> . Simon of Montfort defeated the troops of Peter of Aragon at Muret (1213). Peter was killed in battle. But Simon continued his war of conquest. Pope Innocent III gave his tacit consent to the Council of Montpellier (1215), making Simon lord over all the acquired territory. The Albigensian Crusade <a href="#">led to the creation and institutionalization of the Medieval Inquisition</a> .
<a href="#">Crusade against the Moors of Spain</a>	1211-1212	<a href="#">Pope Innocent III</a>	In 1195 Alfonso VIII of Castile was defeated by the Almohads. Subsequently the Almohads captured several important Spanish cities. In 1211 Caliph Muhammad al-Nasir crossed the Strait of Gibraltar with a formidable army. The threat to the Roman Catholic kingdoms of Spain was so great <a href="#">Pope Innocent III called on European knights</a> to engage in a crusade against the Moors.	The Moors were defeated at the Battle of Navas de Tolosa in 1212. Caliph Muhammad al-Nasir died shortly after the battle. This crushing defeat hastened the <a href="#">decline of the Moors</a> in the Iberian Peninsula
<a href="#">Children’s Crusade</a>	1212	<a href="#">Nicholas of Cologne</a> in Germany; <a href="#">Stephen of Cloyes</a> in France	Never officially a Crusade from the viewpoint of the Roman Catholic Church, since no pope authorized it. Nicholas tried to lead a group of German youth across the Alps into Italy. He said the sea would dry up and allow the group to cross to the Holy Land. Muslim kingdoms would be defeated when their citizens converted to Christianity. Twelve-year-old Stephen traveled around France recruiting thousands to follow him to Jerusalem.	The <a href="#">French participants</a> assembled at Saint-Denis. King Phillip II of France ordered the youths to disperse. Nicholas led the <a href="#">German youth</a> across the Alps to the Italian cities of Piacenza and Genoa, but they found no ship to take them to the holy land. The Crusade was an <a href="#">utter disaster</a> . Few of the youth returned home. Most died of hunger or thirst or drowned at sea. Some were sold as slaves.

<a href="#">Fifth Crusade</a>	1217-21	<a href="#">Pope Innocent III</a> ; <a href="#">Pope Honorius III</a>	<p>“The Fifth Crusade ... was an attempt by Western Europeans to reacquire Jerusalem and the rest of the Holy Land by first conquering the powerful Ayyubid state in Egypt.” In 1213 <a href="#">Innocent III</a> issued a Papal Bull, <a href="#">Quia Major</a>, calling all of Christendom to join a new crusade. This was followed by another Papal Bull, Ad Liberandam in 1215. Plans were authorized at the <a href="#">Fourth Lateran Council</a>. <a href="#">Innocent died</a> before the Crusaders embarked. His successor, <a href="#">Honorius III oversaw the progress</a> of the Crusade. All participants, along with those who helped them in any way, were <a href="#">promised forgiveness of their sins</a>. Text of the Constitution, <a href="#">71. Crusade to recover the holy land</a>.</p>	<p>The Crusaders never succeeded in conquering Jerusalem. They landed in Acre, Israel in 1217, then set out for Egypt in 1218. They mired down in Egypt, besieging the port city of Damietta, and finally conquering it. But their attempts in 1221 to conquer Cairo met with disaster. The Nile was <a href="#">deliberately flooded ahead of them by the Egyptian / Syrian Sultan, Al-Malik al-Kamil</a>, and they became isolated by flood waters. The army, under the <a href="#">ignorant Cardinal-Legate Pelagius</a>, eventually was forced to surrender to Al-Kamil. Thus, the hope of reconquering Jerusalem was obliterated. Frederick II</p>
<a href="#">Sixth Crusade</a>	1228-29	<a href="#">Pope Honorius III</a>	<p>Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II had promised to lead German troops in the Fifth Crusade (1217), but <a href="#">renege</a>d. In 1225 he agreed with <a href="#">Pope Honorius III</a> to launch a <a href="#">crusade before 1228</a>. In 1227, en route to the Holy Land, he suffered an illness and returned home. <a href="#">Pope Gregory IX excommunicated</a> him.</p> <p>Still, Frederick II sailed to Acre and, in 1229 <a href="#">signed a 10-year treaty</a> with Ayyubid Sultan, <a href="#">Al-Kamil</a>. This restored Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem and a coastal strip to the “Christian” Kingdom of Jerusalem. Frederick was crowned King of Jerusalem in 1229.</p>	<p>Jerusalem remained in Christian hands until 1244. <a href="#">Muslim control of the Middle East was greatly advanced when a large Latin army was defeated in 1244</a>. This in turn led to the Seventh Crusade and the Eighth Crusade.</p>
<a href="#">Barons' Crusade (Crusade of 1239)</a>	1234-1241	<a href="#">Pope Gregory IX</a>	<p>In 1234 Pope Gregory IX <a href="#">called for a new crusade by 1239</a>. He obliged all Christians to attend Crusade sermons and donate money. He then attempted, with marginal success, to divert the Crusade from the Holy Land <a href="#">to fight against schismatics who were invading Constantinople</a>. The bulk of the knights traveled to the Holy Land. Badly disorganized, the main group of Christian soldiers were <a href="#">defeated at Gaza and lost Jerusalem</a>. Later, <a href="#">Theobald negotiated a truce</a> with the warring emirs of Damascus and Egypt.</p>	<p>For a few years this Crusade <a href="#">returned the Kingdom of Jerusalem to its largest size</a> since 1187 (see <a href="#">map of Middle East from 1229-1241</a>). In 1244 Muslims <a href="#">recaptured Jerusalem and massacred the Christians</a>. This <a href="#">permanently crippled</a> Christian military power in the Holy Land.</p>

<a href="#">Seventh Crusade</a>	1248-54	<a href="#">Pope Innocent IV</a>	Though Pope Innocent IV called for a crusade to recapture Jerusalem, lost to Muslim Khwarezmians in 1244, there was little enthusiasm among the nobility of Christian Europe to heed his requests. Deeply religious <a href="#">Louis IX of France finally agreed to reconquer the holy land in 1245</a> . The strategy was to defeat Cairo first, and thus be able to reconquer Jerusalem.	Louis IX underestimated the military strength of the Muslims. His forces were <a href="#">annihilated in Egypt</a> and he was captured. A ransom was paid for his release. He limped with a few troops to Acre, the capital of the kingdom of Jerusalem. Eventually Louis IX headed back to France. <a href="#">His garrison remained in Acre until the city fell in 1291</a> . In short, the Seventh Crusade failed. Jerusalem had remained in Muslim hands.
<a href="#">Eighth Crusade</a>	1270	<a href="#">King Louis IX of France</a>	Louis IX attempted, once again, to capture Jerusalem. <a href="#">His strategy was to gain a foothold in Tunis</a> , Tunisia. He hoped to make converts of the Muslims and proceed across Egypt to Israel and reconquer Jerusalem.	Landing in Tunis on July, 1270, Louis IX quickly encountered adversity. The <a href="#">Muslims repelled invasion</a> . Louis and his troops became ill due to the lack of clean water. Louis died on August 25, 1270. His brother Charles brokered a treaty with the Muslims and left for Syria. A storm forced the French troops to retreat to France. Once again, reconquest of Jerusalem had failed.
<a href="#">Ninth Crusade</a>	1271-72	<a href="#">King Edward I of England</a>	After the failure of France's King Louis IX to capture Tunis, King Edward I of England <a href="#">sailed for Acre</a> on the Ninth Crusade. Meanwhile, Sultan Baibars of the Mamluks had <a href="#">attacked Christian crusaders</a> at Haifa, Jaffa, Ascalon, Caesarea, and Antioch. Having arrived at Acre, Edward made a series of <a href="#">small raids</a> , but without any significant success. His forces were simply too small in number.	Having failed his objective, Edward reached a <a href="#">truce with Sultan Baibars</a> . He then departed for England. In 1291 a group of pilgrims from Acre were attacked and retaliated by killing 19 Muslim merchants. Baibars used this as a pretext to attack Acre and wipe out the <a href="#">last Crusader State in the Holy Land</a> . For all practical purposes, this was the end of any attempt by Christian nations to wrest the Holy Land away from the Muslims.