

The Scandinavian Baltic Crusades

1100 1500 Men At Arms

Historically, the sword developed in the Bronze Age, evolving from the dagger; the earliest specimens date to about 1600 BC. The later Iron Age sword remained fairly short and without a crossguard. The spatha, as it developed in the Late Roman army, became the predecessor of the European sword of the Middle Ages, at first adopted as the Migration Period sword, and only in the High Middle Ages, developed into the classical arming sword with crossguard. The word sword continues the Old English, *sweord*. 2f649a69ce The league began as a collection of loosely associated groups of German traders and towns aiming to expand their commercial interests, including protection against robbery. Over time, these arrangements evolved into the league, offering traders toll privileges and protection on affiliated territory and trade routes. Economic interdependence and familial connections among merchant families led to deeper political integration and the reduction of trade barriers. This gradual process involved standardizing trade regulations among Hanseatic cities. 2f649a69ce The Middle Ages began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and transitioned into the Modern age during the Renaissance, the Reformation, the European wars of religion, and the Age of Discovery. Early Modernity is a single term adopted to describe this end-stage of the period, during which medieval Europe shades into the modern period. 2f649a69ce The first known lethings are found during the ninth and tenth centuries when Sea Kings could be elected. These rulers were given provisional authority over men who had to assemble for an allotted time to achieve certain limited and pre... 2f649a69ce

Hanseatic League "on the sea", are incorrect. Growing from Lübeck and a few other North German towns in the late 12th century, the league expanded between the 13th and 15th centuries, ultimately encompassing nearly 200 settlements across eight modern-day countries, from Estonia and Russia in the northeast to the Netherlands in the west, with its inland extent reaching as far south as Cologne. Exploratory trading ventures, raids, and piracy occurred throughout the Baltic Sea. The Scandinavians led the Baltic trade The Hanseatic League, commonly called The Hansa, was a medieval commercial and defensive network of merchant guilds and market towns in Central and Northern Europe 2f649a69ce

The age of the lething is disputed among scholars. The Icelandic sagas link the introduction of the lething to King Haakon I (The Good) of Norway in the tenth century. 2f649a69ce During its time, the Hanseatic League dominated maritime trade in the North and Baltic Seas. It established a network of trading posts... 2f649a69ce == Origins == 2f649a69ce

Finland under Swedish rule According to the legend of Eric the Holy, written in the

1270s, the King of Sweden Eric the Holy Finland was an integral part of Sweden from the Middle Ages until 1809. It is traditionally linked to the First Swedish Crusade in the mid-12th century. The starting point of Swedish rule is uncertain and controversial. Historical evidence of the establishment of Swedish rule in Finland exists from the middle of the 13th century onwards. the Eastern Baltic Sea region and to Northern Crusades 2f649a69ce

The first recorded instance of a Norse lething is disputed among scholars. There is considerable evidence that substantiates its existence in the late 12th century. However, there are also written sources and archeological evidence which indicate that the lething system was introduced as early as the tenth century, if not earlier. 2f649a69ce

Middle Ages The Spanish crusades became fused with the Reconquista of Spain from the Muslims In the history of Europe, the Middle Ages or medieval period lasted approximately from the 5th to late 15th centuries, comparable with the post-classical period of global history. besides the Holy Land: in Spain, southern France, and along the Baltic. The medieval period is itself subdivided into the Early, High, and Late Middle Ages. The medieval period is the middle epoch of the three traditional divisions of Western history: classical antiquity, the medieval period, and the modern period 2f649a69ce

Sweden until the early 18th century. Its capital and largest city is Stockholm. Sweden has a diverse climate owing to the length of the country, which ranges from 55°N to 69°N. Most of the conquered territories outside the Scandinavian Peninsula Sweden, formally the Kingdom of Sweden, is a Nordic country located on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. 6 million, Sweden is the largest and most populous Nordic country, and is the fifth-largest country in Europe. 5% of its land area. It borders Norway to the west and north, and Finland to the east, and shares a maritime border with Denmark to the south. 5 inhabitants per square kilometre (66/sq mi), and 88% of Swedes reside in urban areas, mostly in the southern and central portions of the country. During this era Sweden controlled much of the Baltic Sea. At 450,295 square kilometres (173,860 sq mi) and with a population of 10. Sweden's urban areas together cover 1. The population density is 25 2f649a69ce

== Organization == 2f649a69ce

Medieval warfare gradually transform the knight, at least in western Europe, into a distinct social class separate from other warriors. In terms of fortification, the Middle Ages saw the emergence of the castle in Europe, which then spread to the Holy Land (modern day Israel and Palestine). During the crusades, holy orders of Medieval warfare is the warfare of the Middle Ages. Technological, cultural, and social advancements had forced a severe transformation in the character of warfare from antiquity, changing military tactics and the role of cavalry and artillery (see military history) 2f649a69ce

Sweden has been inhabited since prehistoric times around 12,000 BC. The

inhabitants emerged as the Geats (Swedish: Götar) and Swedes (Svear), who formed part of the sea-faring peoples known as the Norsemen. A unified Swedish state was established during the late 10th century. In 1397, Sweden joined Norway and Denmark to form the Scandinavian Kalmar Union, which Sweden left in 1523. When Sweden became... 2f649a69ce Population decline, counterurbanisation, the collapse of centralised authority, invasions, and mass migrations of tribes had begun in late antiquity (c. ~3rd–8th centuries) and lasted into the Early Middle Ages (c. 5th–10th centuries). The large-scale movements of the Migration Period, including various Germanic peoples, formed new kingdoms in what remained of the Western Roman Empire. In the 7th century, North Africa and the Middle... 2f649a69ce Due to the Northern Crusades and Swedish colonisation of some Finnish coastal areas, most of the region became a part of the Kingdom of Sweden and the realm of the Catholic Church from the 13th century onwards. After the Finnish War in 1809, Finland was ceded to the Russian Empire, making this area the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland. The Lutheran religion dominated. Finnish nationalism emerged in the 19th century. It focused on Finnish cultural traditions, folklore, and mythology, including music and—especially—the highly distinctive language and lyrics associated with it. One product of this era was the Kalevala, one of the most significant... 2f649a69ce

Sword Many swords are designed for both thrusting and slashing. 178. The Scandinavian Baltic Crusades 1100–1500. Its blade, longer than that of a knife or dagger, is attached to a hilt and can be straight or curved. The Complete A sword is an edged, bladed weapon intended for manual cutting or thrusting. ISBN 978-1-84176-988-2. (2007). p. Osprey Publishing. Tarassuk, Leonid; Blair, Claude (1982). The precise definition of a sword varies by historical epoch and geographic region. A slashing sword is more likely to be curved and to have a sharpened cutting edge on one or both sides of the blade. A thrusting sword tends to have a straighter blade with a pointed tip 2f649a69ce

Swedish rule in the area of modern-day Finland started as a result of the Northern Crusades. The Finnish upper class lost its position and lands to new Swedish and German nobility and to the Catholic Church. The Swedish colonisation of some coastal areas of Finland with Christian population was a way to retain power in former pagan areas that had been conquered.... 2f649a69ce Swedish rule ended in 1721 in most of so-called Old Finland, the south-eastern part of the Finnish territories, as a result of the Great Northern War. Sweden ceded the remainder of Old Finland in 1743, following the Hats' War. Swedish rule over the rest of Finland ended on 17 September 1809, when the signing of the Treaty of Hamina ended the Finnish War. As a result, the eastern third of Sweden was ceded to the Russian Empire and became established as the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland. 2f649a69ce

Novgorod Republic "Consequences of the Baltic Crusades in Target Areas: The Case of Karelia". In Murray, Andy V. (ed. Taylor The Novgorod Republic (Russian: Новгородская республика, romanized: Novgorodskaya respublika), formally known as Lord Novgorod the Great, was a city-state that existed from the

12th to 15th centuries in northwestern Russia, stretching from the Gulf of Finland in the west to the Ural Mountains in the east. For much of its history, Novgorod was the center of Russian art and culture. The republic prospered as the easternmost trading post of the Hanseatic League, and its people were much influenced by the culture of the Byzantines, with the Novgorod school of icon painting producing many fine works. Crusade and Conversion on the Baltic Frontier 1150–1500. Its capital was the city of Novgorod.) 2f649a69ce

Leidang 189, ISBN 978-0-521-47299-9 Lindholm, David. Oxford: Osprey The institution known as leiðangr (Old Norse), leidang (Norwegian), leding (Danish), ledung (Swedish), expeditio (Latin) or sometimes lething (English), was a form of conscription (mass levy) to organize coastal fleets for seasonal excursions and in defense of the realm typical for medieval Scandinavians and, later, a public levy of free farmers. In Anglo-Saxon England, a different system was used to achieve similar ends, and was known as the fyrd. The Scandinavian Baltic crusades, 1100-1500. (2007). Nicolle, David, 1944-, McBride, Angus 2f649a69ce

History of Finland The earliest written sources mentioning Finland start to appear from the 12th century onwards when the Catholic Church started to gain a foothold in Southwest Finland. Stone Age cultures were Kunda, Comb Ceramic, Corded Ware, Kiukainen, and Pöljä cultures. The Finnish Bronze Age started in approximately 1500 BC and the Iron Age started in 500 BC and lasted until 1300 AD. The Popes and the Baltic Crusades: 1147-1254. Finnish Iron Age cultures can be separated into Finnish proper, Tavastian and Karelian cultures. BRILL. Fonnesberg-Schmidt, Iben (2007). universitatis Umensis, ISSN 1100-7028; nr 15, ISBN 951-8902-91-7. 25 The history of Finland began around 9000 BC during the end of the last glacial period. p 2f649a69ce

The concept of knighthood may have been inspired by the ancient Greek hippeis (ἵππεῖς) and Roman equites. In the Early Middle Ages in Western Christian Europe, knighthood was conferred upon mounted warriors. During the High Middle Ages, knighthood was considered a class of petty nobility. By the Late Middle Ages, the rank had become associated with the ideals of chivalry, a code of conduct for the perfect courtly Christian warrior. Often, a knight was a vassal who served as an elite fighter or a bodyguard for a lord, with payment in the form of land holdings. The lords trusted the knights, who were skilled in battle on horseback. In the Middle Ages, knighthood was closely linked with horsemanship (and especially the joust) from its origins in the 12th century until its final flowering as a fashion among the high nobility in the Duchy of Burgundy in the 15th century. This linkage is reflected in the etymology of chivalry, cavalier, and related terms such as the French title of... 2f649a69ce The use of a sword is known as swordsmanship or, in a modern context, as fencing. In the early modern period, western sword design diverged into two forms, the thrusting swords and the... 2f649a69ce Novgorod formally won its independence in 1136 after the Novgorodians deposed their prince and the Novgorod veche began to elect and dismiss princes at its own will. By the 13th century, the prince's power had greatly diminished. The veche also elected the posadnik, the chief executive of

the city, as well as the archbishop of Novgorod, subject to approval by the Russian metropolitan. In addition, the tysyatsky, originally the military commander, was elected by the veche to serve the interests of the common people, eventually taking on judicial and commercial... 2f649a69ce

Knight ISBN 978-1-84176-988-2. (2007). Mann, James G. Osprey Pub. (October 1936). "The Visor of A knight is a person granted an honorary title of a knighthood by a head of state (including the pope) or representative for service to the monarch, the church, or the country, especially in a military capacity. OCLC 137244800. The Scandinavian Baltic crusades, 1100-1500 2f649a69ce

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