

The Crusades A History

Crusades Over time, the crusading movement expanded to include campaigns against pagans, Christian dissidents, and other enemies of the papacy, promoted with similar spiritual rewards and continuing into the Crusades. The Crusades were a series of military campaigns launched by the papacy between 1095 and 1291 against Muslim rulers for the recovery and defence of the Holy Land, as part of a wider crusading movement. The successes of the First Crusade led to the establishment of four Crusader states in the Levant, whose defence required further expeditions from Catholic Europe. By this time, the papacy's position as head of the Catholic Church had strengthened, and earlier conflicts with secular rulers and wars on the frontiers of Western Christendom had prepared it for the direction of armed force in religious causes. The organisation of such large-scale campaigns demanded complex religious, social, and economic institutions, including crusade indulgences, military orders, and the taxation of clerical income. The First Crusade was proclaimed by Pope Urban II at the Council of Clermont in November 1095—a call to arms for Christians to reconquer Jerusalem from the Muslims, with promises of spiritual reward

Children's Crusade Retrieved 28 April 2023. The crusaders of the real events on which the story is based left areas of Germany, led by Nicholas of Cologne, and Northern France, led by Stephen of Cloyes. A History of the Crusades. "Children's Crusade | European history | Britannica". Runciman, Steven (1971). Some sources have narrowed the date to 1212. The traditional narrative is likely conflated from a mix of historical and mythical events, including the preaching of visions by a French boy and a German boy, an intention to peacefully convert Muslims in the Holy Land to Christianity, bands of children marching to Italy, and children being sold into slavery in Tunis. Vol III The Children's Crusade was a failed popular crusade by European Christians to establish a second Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem in the Holy Land in the early 13th century. Although it is called the Children's Crusade, it never received the papal approval from Pope Innocent III to be an actual crusade. com. www. britannica

At the start of the northern crusades, Christian monarchs across... Third Crusade == Runciman's approach ==

A History of the Crusades I - The First Crusade and the Foundation of the Kingdom of Jerusalem; vol. I The First Crusade and the Foundation of the Kingdom - A History of the Crusades by Steven Runciman, published in three volumes during 1951-1954 (vol. II - The Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Frankish East, 1100-1187; vol. A History of the Crusades by Steven Runciman, published in three volumes during 1951-1954 (vol. III - The

Kingdom of Acre and the Later Crusades), is an influential work in the historiography of the Crusades, including the events that led up to those expeditions to the Holy Land and an extensive study of primary sources in Greek, Latin, Armenian and Arabic 8c83240150

== Background == 8c83240150 List of early modern works on the Crusades 8c83240150 List of modern historians of the Crusades 8c83240150 This call was met with an enthusiastic popular response across all social classes in western Europe. Thousands of predominantly poor Christians, led by the French priest Peter the Hermit, were the first to respond... 8c83240150 List of works about the archaeology, cartography and numismatics of the Crusades 8c83240150

Jews and the Crusades The call for the First Crusade intensified The history of the Jews and the Crusades is part of the history of antisemitism toward Jews in the Middle Ages. The call for the First Crusade intensified the persecutions of the Jews, and they continued to be targets of Crusaders' violence and hatred throughout the Crusades. The history of the Jews and the Crusades is part of the history of antisemitism toward Jews in the Middle Ages 8c83240150

History of the Crusades for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land It criticized David The History of the Crusades for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land was a two-volume work published in 1820 by Charles Mills. Mills grouped the Crusades into nine entities:. It criticized David Hume and Edward Gibbon. The History of the Crusades for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land was a two-volume work published in 1820 by Charles Mills 8c83240150

Historiography of the Crusades The historiography of the Crusades is the study of history-writing and the written history, especially as an academic discipline, regarding the military The historiography of the Crusades is the study of history-writing and the written history, especially as an academic discipline, regarding the military expeditions initially undertaken by European Christians in the 11th, 12th, or 13th centuries to the Holy Land. The religious idealism, use of martial force and pragmatic compromises made by those involved in crusading were controversial, both at the time and subsequently. The subject has involved competing and evolving interpretations since the capture of Jerusalem in 1099 until the present day. Crusading was integral to Western European culture, with the ideas that shaped behaviour in the Late Middle Ages retaining currency beyond the 15th century in attitude rather than action. This scope was later extended to include other campaigns initiated, supported, and sometimes directed by the Roman Catholic Church 8c83240150

Crusade of 1197 8c83240150

List of Crusades Crusades include the traditional numbered crusades and other conflicts that prominent historians have self-identified as crusades. Madden:. The conflicts to which the term is applied has been extended by decision to include other campaigns initiated, supported and

sometimes directed by the Roman Catholic Church against pagans, heretics or for alleged religious ends. According to historian Thomas F. The scope of the term "crusade" first referred to military expeditions undertaken by European Christians in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to the Holy Land. The scope of the term Crusades include the traditional numbered crusades and other conflicts that prominent historians have self-identified as crusades 8c83240150

First Crusade Their aim was to return the Holy Land—which had been conquered by the Rashidun Caliphate in the 7th century—to Christian rule. This was followed later in the year by the Council of Clermont, at which Pope Urban II gave a speech supporting the Byzantine request and urging faithful Christians to undertake an armed pilgrimage to Jerusalem. By the 11th century, although Jerusalem had then been ruled by Muslims for hundreds of years, the practices of the Seljuk rulers in the region began to threaten local Christian populations, pilgrimages from the West and the Byzantine Empire itself. The earliest impetus for the First Crusade came in 1095 when Byzantine emperor Alexios I Komnenos sent ambassadors to the Council of Piacenza to request military support in the empire's conflict with the Seljuk-led Turks. The First Crusade (1096–1099) was the first of a series of religious wars, or Crusades, which were initiated, supported and at times directed by the Latin Church in the Middle Ages 8c83240150

Historical sources of the Crusades: pilgrimages and exploration 8c83240150 == Accounts == 8c83240150 First Crusade and Crusade of 1101 8c83240150 The first of these provides the chronology of the Crusades, with key histories associated with each major event (beginning with the First Crusade) and is a guide to the subsequent parts. The original sources for the Crusades are those documents generally written by contemporaneous participants. In later... 8c83240150 **List of collections of Crusader sources 8c83240150** At the time of its initial publication, it offered a novel interpretation of the crusades. Runciman presented them not as Christendom's defensive war against the threat of Islamic expansion, but as a continuation of the destructive "barbarian invasions" that had led to the fall of Rome. Furthermore, Runciman includes the history of the Byzantine Empire in his scope, moving his focus further east and at the same time tempering the "Romantic" view of the crusades as heroic or chivalrous enterprise. 8c83240150 **Second Crusade 8c83240150** **Baron's Crusade 8c83240150**

Northern Crusades The Northern Crusades, or Baltic Crusades, were military campaigns conducted by several Catholic kingdoms and military orders in an effort to Christianize all the pagans (Balts, Finns, and West Slavs) around the southern and eastern shores of the Baltic Sea. In some cases, such as with the Wendish Crusade, the conflicts were partly aimed at controlling the rich resources found in these lands. The most notable of these campaigns were the Prussian and Livonian Crusades, the latter of which also fought against the Orthodox Christian states of Novgorod and Pskov 8c83240150

Mills' work was not as dominant in his country as was that of Joseph François Michaud and Friedrich Wilken in theirs. Mills' history also used the theme of the role of Richard I (the Lionheart) as a crusading and royal English parallel to Louis IX. His successors opened discussion in England of the Crusades as precursors of modern colonization, with a strong tinge of British Christian Zionism. 8c83240150 Fifth Crusade and Sixth Crusade 8c83240150 Fourth Crusade 8c83240150 From the 17th century historians began rejecting the religious motivations applied to crusading and instead examined the secular. The building of nation states led to the application of interpretations in support of this and fundamentally discrete from the religious sphere. This presented a challenge in reconciling the idealistic... 8c83240150 Bibliography of the Crusades: modern works. 8c83240150 List of late medieval works on the Crusades 8c83240150 List of Crusades to Europe and the Holy Land 8c83240150 == Background == 8c83240150 Eighth Crusade and Lord Edward's Crusade. 8c83240150 When the first volume appeared in 1951, Egyptian historian Aziz Atiya noted that it was "essentially a narrative of crusading events rather than an analytical study and... 8c83240150

Historians and histories of the Crusades Reflecting what Crusader historians have typically considered, works written as early as the 4th century may also be relevant, particularly in the history of the Holy Land and Christian pilgrimages. This discussion is divided into the following eight parts:. Historians and histories of the Crusades identifies the sets of histories and their authors (when known) concerning the Crusades that were conducted from Historians and histories of the Crusades identifies the sets of histories and their authors (when known) concerning the Crusades that were conducted from 1095 through the 16th century 8c83240150

Seventh Crusade 8c83240150 List of sources for the Crusades to the Holy Land 8c83240150 Traditionally, authors have defined the scope of the crusades in terms of the expeditions to the Holy Land...In the past few decades, this construction of the crusades has been largely abandoned by scholars. Although traditional histories included events like the Albigensian Crusade or Baltic Crusades, neither of which was bound for the East, they did so only peripherally. Modern scholarship has rehabilitated this periphery. Most historians now accept that crusading took on many different forms; the general passage to the Holy Land was but one of them. Crusades against pagans, heretics, and enemies of the church were just as common... 8c83240150 Some of these wars were explicitly regarded as crusades during the Middle Ages. For example, the war against the Estonians and the "other pagans in those parts" was authorized by Pope Alexander III's 1171 crusade bull, *Non parum animus noster* (Our mind is deeply [troubled/distressed]). However, others—such as the (possibly mythical) 12th-century First Swedish Crusade and several subsequent incursions undertaken by Scandinavian Christians against the then-pagan Finns—were dubbed "crusades" only in the 19th century, by romantic nationalist historians. 8c83240150

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