|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crusade | Dates/  Places | People | Facts |
| 1 | 1095-1099  Constantinople  Jerusalem | Pope Urban  Byzantine Emperor:  Alexis I Kommnenos  Seljuk Turks  Knights/Peasants/Serfs  Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse | At the urging of **Pope Urban II** in **1095**, the First Crusade succeeded in taking Jerusalem -- most successful from the European point of view. When Jerusalem fell in 1099, crusaders massacred Jews, Christians and Muslims alike. Then the leaders divided up the land into territories, each governed by a European feudal lord. |
| 2 | 1147-1149 | King Conrad III  King Louis II  Pope Eugene III  Eleanor of Aquitaine | The Second Crusade started when Europeans lost control of **Edessa**, territory that they had previously controlled, to the Muslims. Led by **King Louis VII** of France and **King Conrad III** of Germany, the Europeans ailed to regain any land and the crusade was a failure from a European point of view. |
| 3 | 1189-1192 | Saladin (Salah ad-Din)  King Henry II England  King Philip II France  Frederick Barbarossa  Richard the Lion-hearted | The Third Crusade was a response to Jerusalem’s fall in 1187 to **Salah al-Din** (Saladin). Three great armies from Europe were led by **Richard the Lion-hearted** of England, **Philip II** of France, and the Holy Roman emperor **Frederick Barbarossa**, Europe’s greatest warrior. However, Frederick accidentally drowned,  the other two kings quarrelled – failed crusade from a European point of view. (**Kings Crusade**)  Crusader States *Kingdom Of Jerusalem County of Tripoli*  *Principality of Antioch County of Edessa* |
| 4 | 1201-1204 |  | Instead of going to Jerusalem, the Fourth Crusade  went to the **Byzantine Empire’s capital, Constantinople**,  for various reasons. The European armies looted (robbed)  the city and overthrew the Byzantine emperor. The main  outcomes deepened the division between Greek and Latin Christianity and to hasten the Byzantine Empire’s decline. |
| 5-7  People’s  Children’s | Apr-Oct  1096  1212 | Walter the Penniless (Sans Avoir)  Peter the Hermit | Wlater The  PrWelude to e 1st Crusade – destroyed by the Seljuk forces  Fact or Fiction – Nicholas – Germany /Stephen of France |

**Raymond IV** (c. 1041[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raymond_IV,_Count_of_Toulouse#cite_note-FOOTNOTEDuncalf1969272-1) – 28 February 1105), sometimes called **Raymond of Saint-Gilles** or **Raymond I of Tripoli**, was a powerful noble in southern [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_France) and one of the leaders of the [First Crusade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Crusade) (1096–99). Raymond was offered the crown of the new [Kingdom of Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Jerusalem), but refused, as he was reluctant to rule in the city in which [Jesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus) had. been crucified. He said that he shuddered to think of being called "King of Jerusalem". He was also reluctant to give up the [Tower of David](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_of_David) in Jerusalem, which he had taken after the fall of the city, and it was only with difficulty that [Godfrey of Bouillon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey_of_Bouillon) was able to take it from him.

**Godfrey of Bouillon** (18 September 1060 – 18 July 1100) was a [Frankish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franks) knight, and one of the leaders of the [First Crusade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Crusade) from 1096 until his death. He was the [Lord of Bouillon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_of_Bouillon). After the successful [siege of Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Jerusalem_(1099)) in 1099, Godfrey became the first ruler of the [Kingdom of Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Jerusalem). He refused the title of King, however, as he believed that the true King of Jerusalem was [Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus), preferring the title of Advocate (i.e. protector or defender) of the [Holy Sepulchre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_the_Holy_Sepulchre) He is also known as the "Baron of the Holy Sepulchre" and the "Crusader King".

As these enemies outside the family tried to take away portions of his land, Godfrey's brothers, [Eustace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eustace_III) and [Baldwin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baldwin_I_of_Jerusalem), both came to his aid. Following these long struggles and proving that he was a loyal subject to Henry IV, Godfrey finally won back his duchy of Lower Lorraine in 1087. Still, Godfrey's influence in the German kingdom would have been minimal if it had not been for his major role in the First Crusade.

**Baldwin of Boulogne** (French: Baudouin de Boulogne), 1058?[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baldwin_I_of_Jerusalem" \l "cite_note-1) – 2 April 1118, was one of the leaders of the [First Crusade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Crusade), who became the first [Count of Edessa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_of_Edessa) and then the second ruler and first titled [King of Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Jerusalem).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baldwin_I_of_Jerusalem#cite_note-koj-2)He was the brother of [Godfrey of Bouillon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey_of_Bouillon), who was the first ruler of the crusader state of Jerusalem, although Godfrey refused the title of 'king' -- Baldwin accepted.

**Eleanor of Aquitaine** was a member of the [Ramnulfid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramnulfid) dynasty of rulers in southwestern France, and one of the wealthiest and most powerful women in western Europe during the [High Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Middle_Ages). By successive marriages she became queen of [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_France) (1137–1152) and then [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_England) (1154–1189). She was the patron of literary figures and led armies several times in her life, and was a leader of the [Second Crusade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Crusade).

As Duchess of Aquitaine, Eleanor was the most eligible bride in Europe. She married King [Louis VII of France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_VII_of_France), son of her guardian, [King Louis VI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_VI_of_France). As [Queen of France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_French_consorts), she participated in the unsuccessful Second Crusade. Soon afterwards, Eleanor sought an [annulment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annulment) of her marriage but her request was rejected by [Pope Eugene III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Eugene_III).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleanor_of_Aquitaine#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMeade1977122-2) However, after the birth of her second daughter [Alix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alix_of_France,_Countess_of_Blois), Louis agreed to an annulment, as fifteen years of marriage had not produced a son.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleanor_of_Aquitaine#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMeade1977-3) The marriage was annulled on 11 March 1152 on the grounds of [consanguinity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consanguinity) within the fourth degree. Their daughters were declared legitimate and custody was awarded to Louis, while Eleanor's lands were restored to her.

As soon as the annulment was granted, Eleanor became engaged to Henry, [Duke of Normandy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_of_Normandy) and [Count of Anjou](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counts_and_dukes_of_Anjou), who became King [Henry II of England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_II_of_England) in 1154. Henry was her third cousin and eleven years younger. The couple married on 18 May 1152 ([Whit Sunday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whit_Sunday)), eight weeks after the annulment of Eleanor's first marriage, in a cathedral in [Poitiers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poitiers), France. Over the next thirteen years, she bore Henry eight children: five sons, three of whom would become kings; and three daughters. However, Henry and Eleanor eventually became estranged. Henry imprisoned her in 1173 for supporting her son [Henry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_the_Young_King)'s revolt against her husband. She was not released until 6 July 1189, when Henry died and their son ascended the English throne as [Richard I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_I_of_England).

Now [queen dowager](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_dowager), Eleanor acted as [regent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regent) while Richard went on the [Third Crusade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Crusade); on his return Richard was captured and held prisoner. Eleanor lived well into the reign of her youngest son, [John](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John,_King_of_England). She outlived all her children except for John and [Eleanor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleanor_of_England,_Queen_of_Castile).



