

Explaining the Crusades

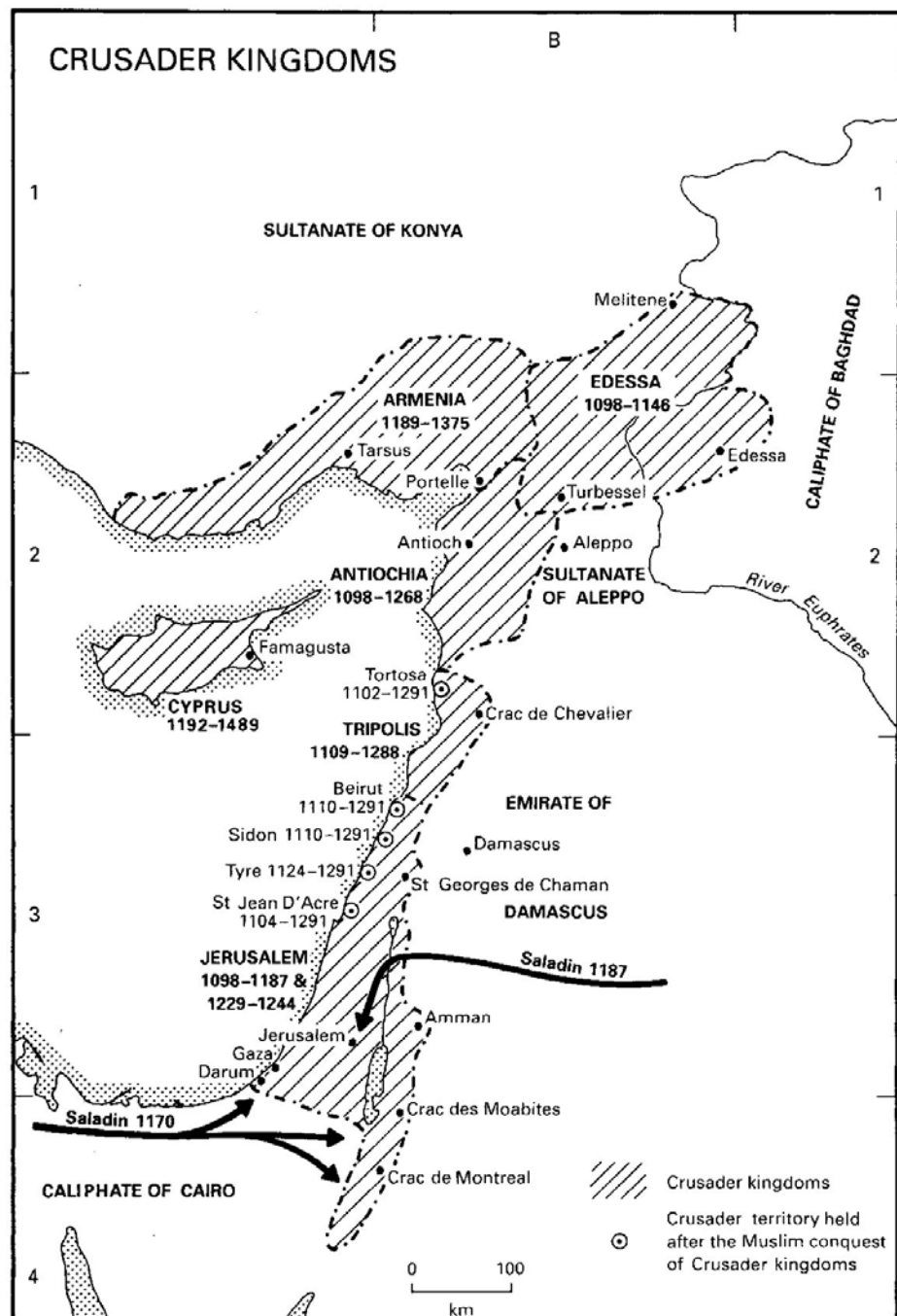
- European overpopulation
- Holy War
- Pilgrimage – The Lure of Jerusalem
- Papal Authority



Jerusalem c. 1200

Psalter-fragment (The Hague, KB, 76 F 5),
Courtesy of the © National Library of the
Netherlands.

CRUSADER KINGDOMS



The Key Players



Salah ad-Din
ibn Ayyub
(aka Saladin)



Manuel
Comnenus



Richard I – “the
Lion Heart”

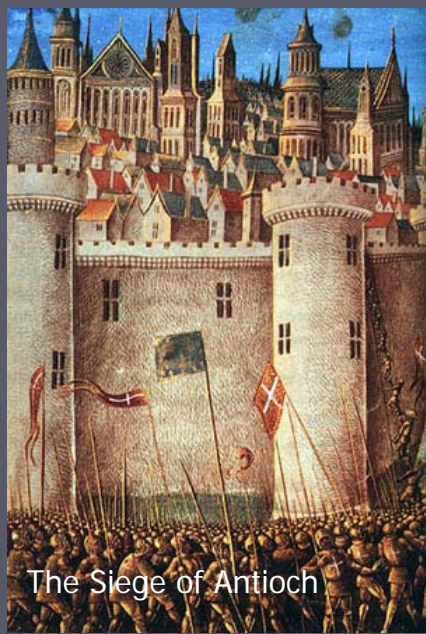
A Crusades Timeline

- ▶ **Nov, 1095: Pope Urban II called the First Crusade into being**
- ▶ **Jul 15, 1099: Godfrey breached the walls of Jerusalem Aug 12,**
- ▶ **1100-18: Baldwin I, King of Jerusalem**
- ▶ **1113: Papacy recognizes Hospitallers**
- ▶ **1144: Zengi took Edessa, sparked the Second Crusade**
- ▶ **Apr, 1154: Nur ad-Din took Damascus, united Muslim Syria**
- ▶ **Jul 4, 1187: Saladin won the Battle of Hattin, reclaims most of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**
- ▶ **1190-1193 Third Crusade ensues under Richard I (England) and Philip (France)**
- ▶ **Mar 4, 1193: Saladin died**
- ▶ **1229: Al-Kamil surrenders Jerusalem to Frederick II**
- ▶ **1291: The Fall of Acre to Mamluk Sultan**
- ▶ **1426: Egyptians gained control over Cyprus**
- ▶ **1492: Fall of Granada**

A Segregated or Integrated Society?

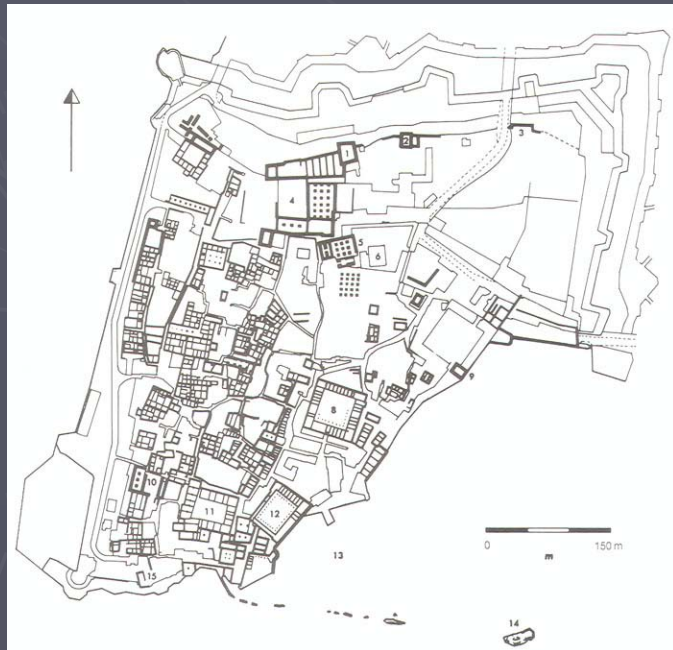
- ▶ Demographics
- ▶ Allies and Enemies
- ▶ Intermarriage
- ▶ Material culture and the practices of every day
- ▶ Settlement patterns





An Urban Society?

- ▶ The existing urban landscape
- ▶ External threats and collaboration
- ▶ An emphasis on defense
- ▶ Were Crusaders farmers?

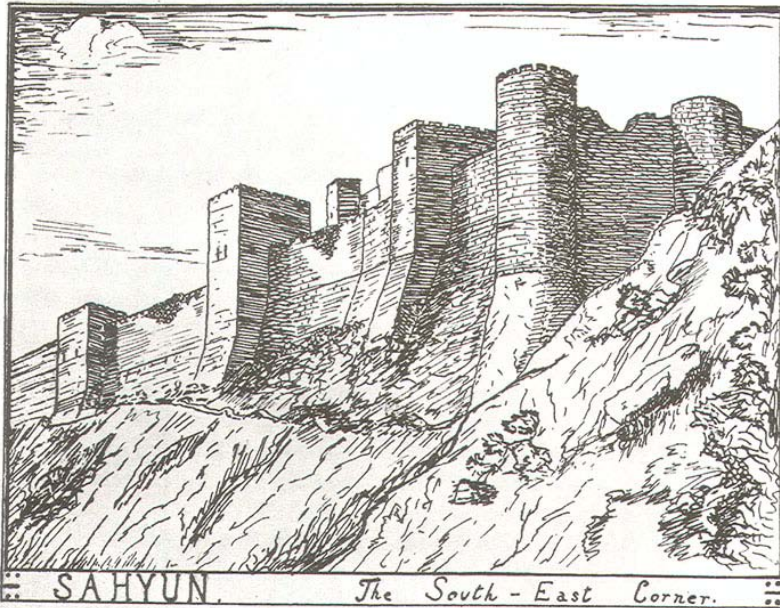


Cities:

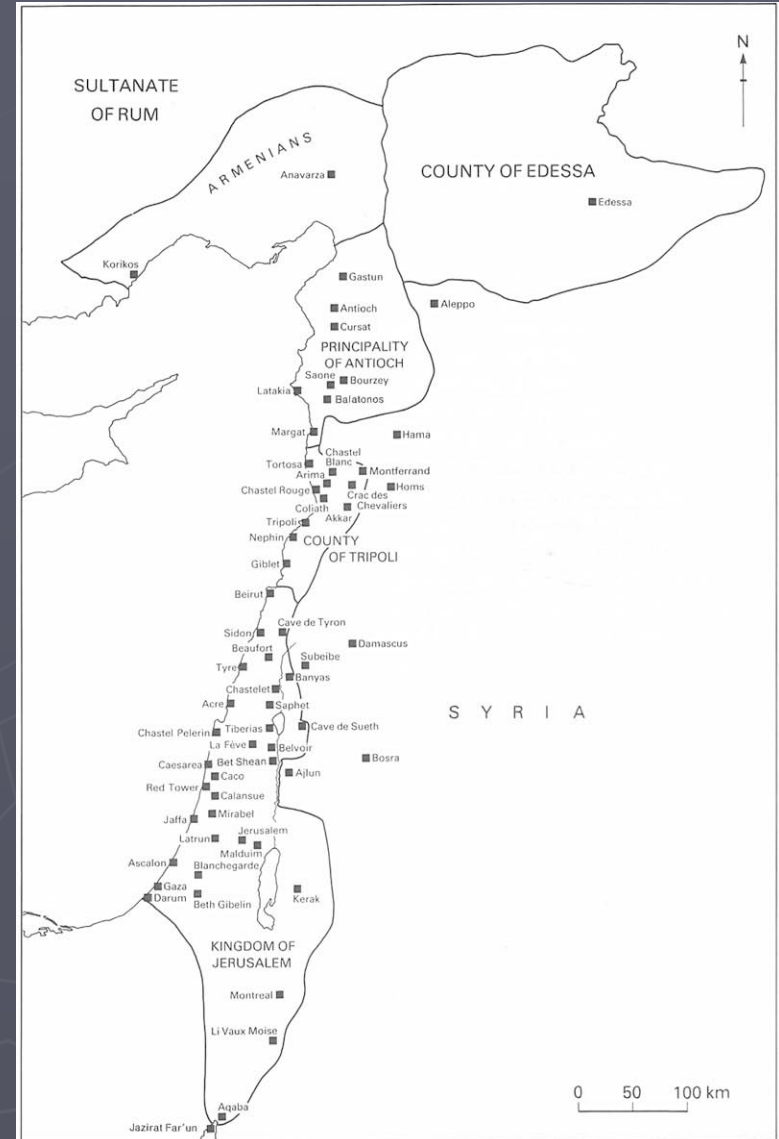
- Jerusalem
- Acre
- Antioch
- Tripoli

I. Defending the Realm

The Lure of the Castle



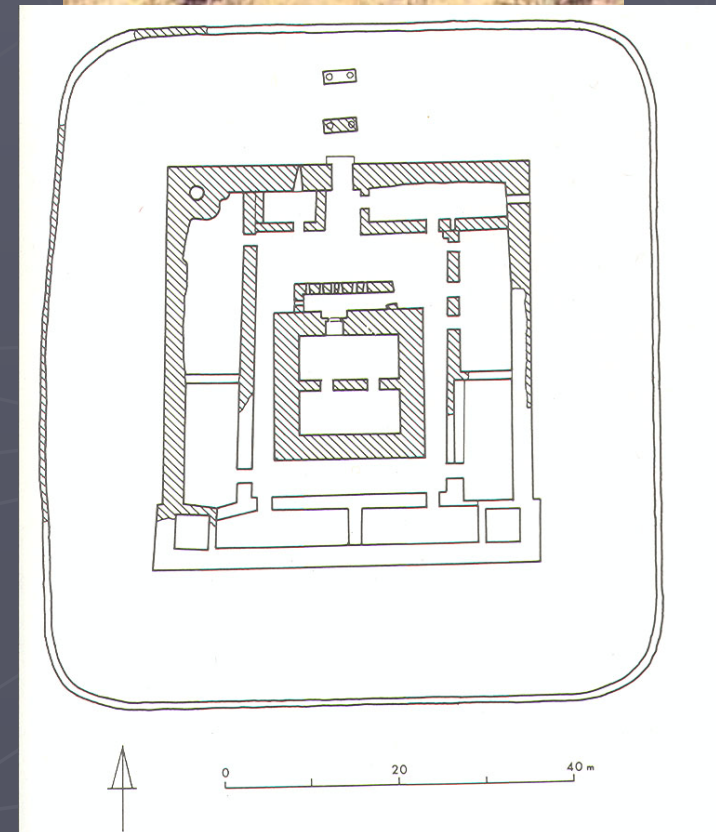
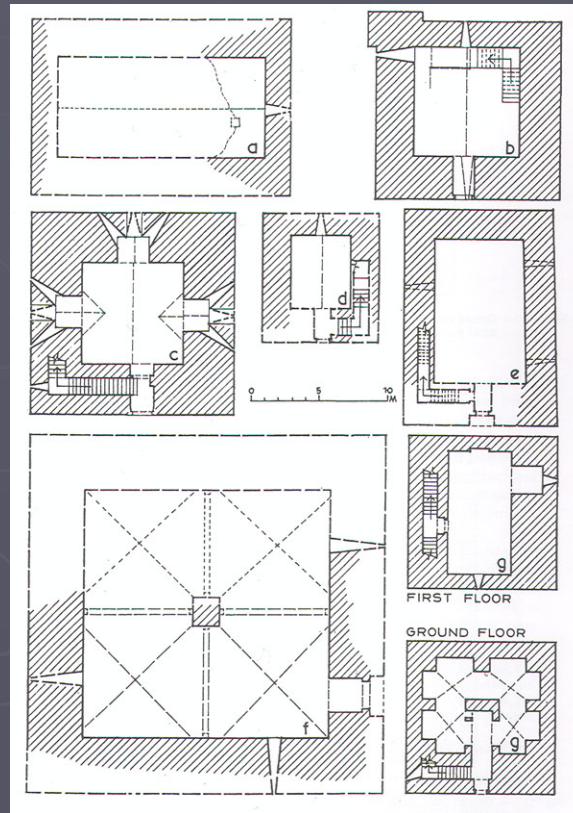
The tower of entrance is the furthest to the left. The great moat runs along before. The round tower on the right.



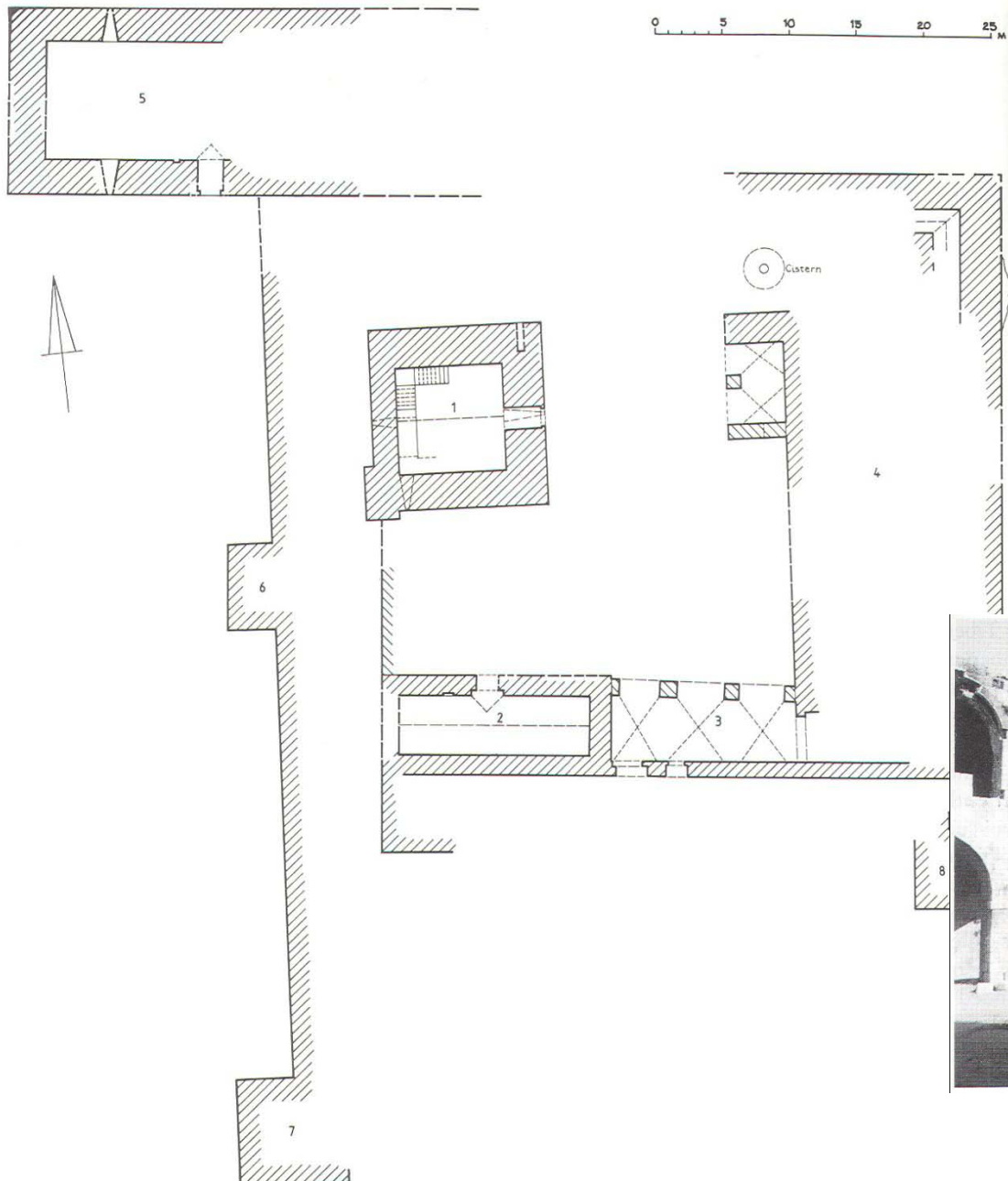
Castle Typology:

The tower and its elaboration

- Defense
- Administration
- Refuge
- Settlement



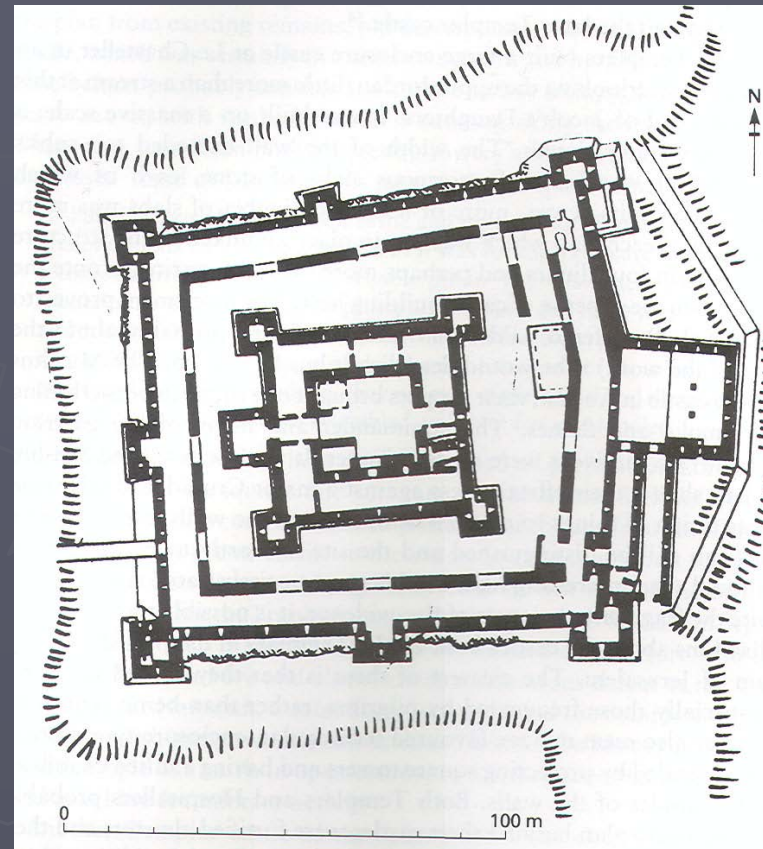
A Baronial Courtyard Castle



Mirabel/Majdal Yaba

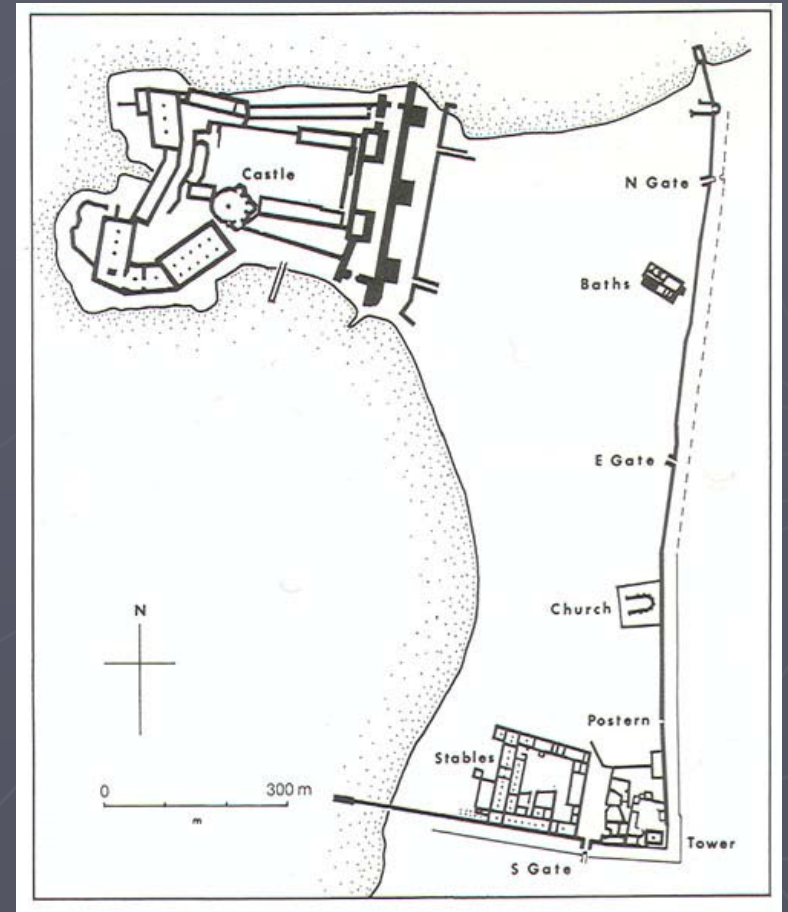
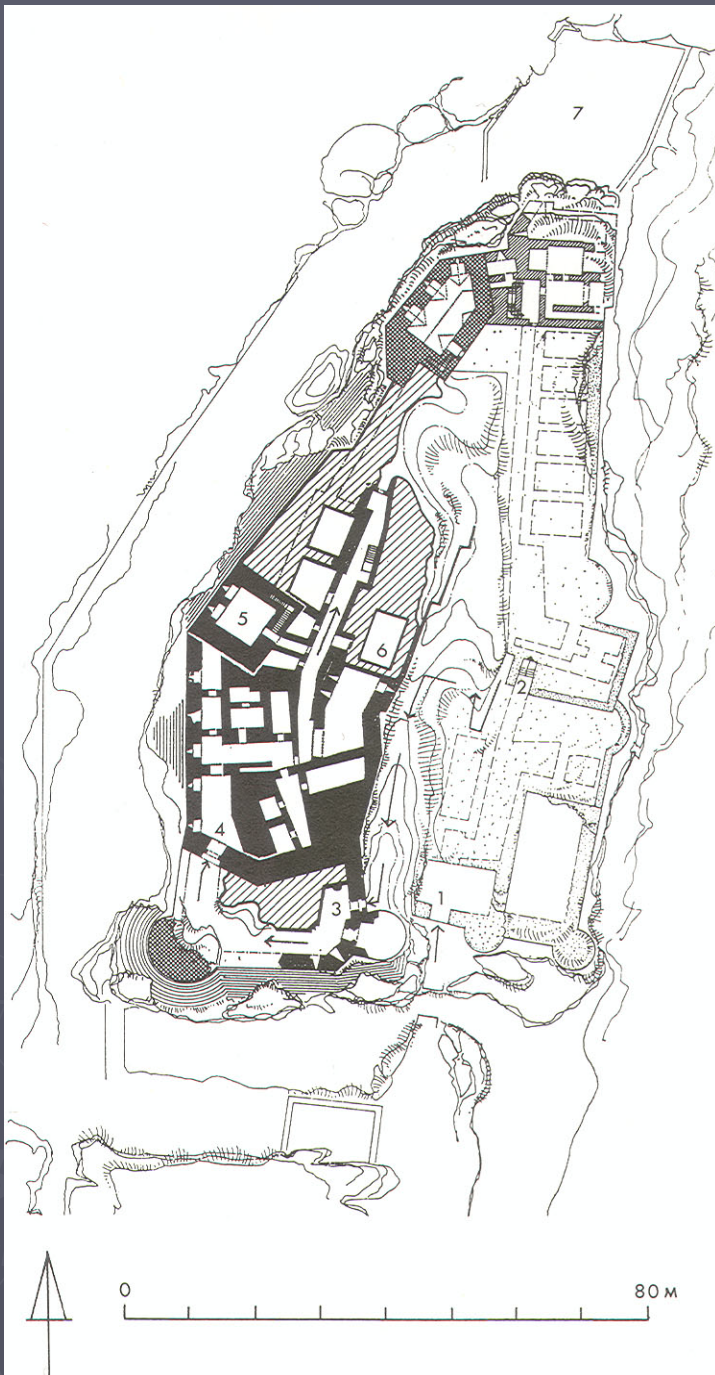


Belmont Castle



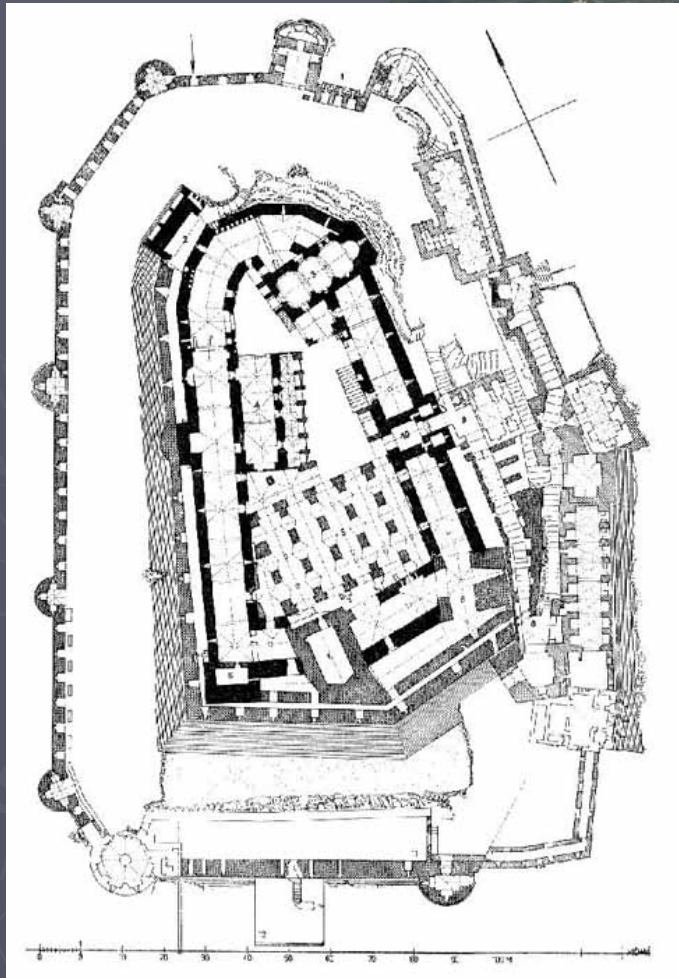
Belvoir Castle

Beaufort Castle



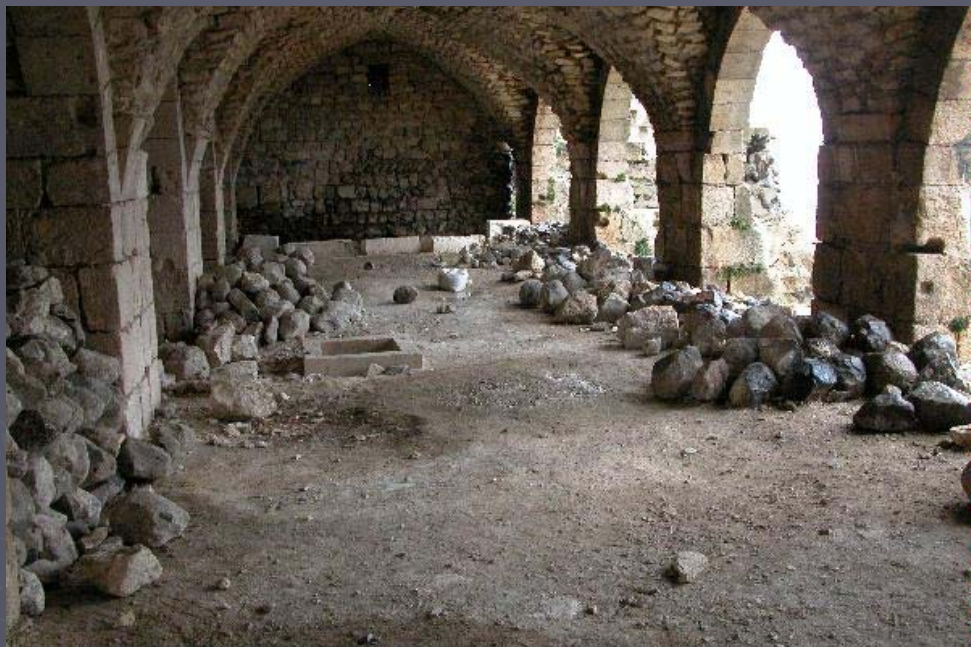
Atlit

Case Study: Krak de Chelvalier – Qalat Hisn





Great hall with loggia

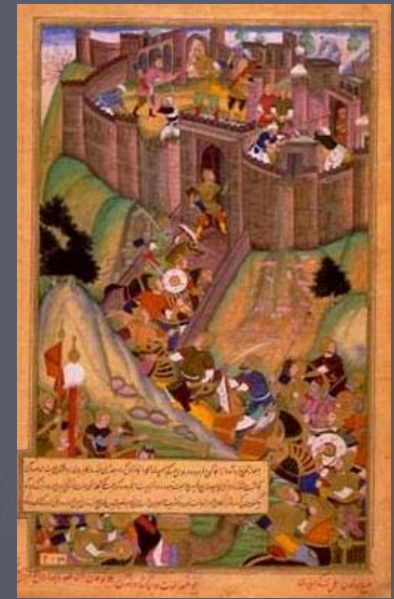




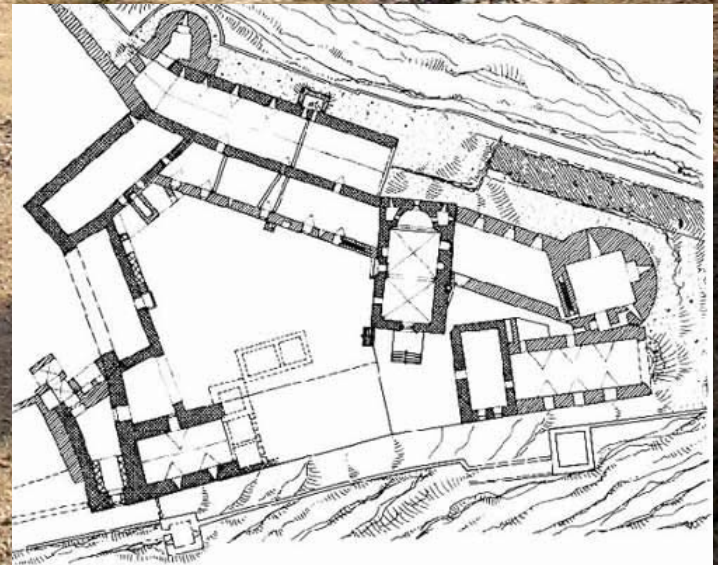
Muslim Fortification



Masyaf – The
Home of the
Assassins

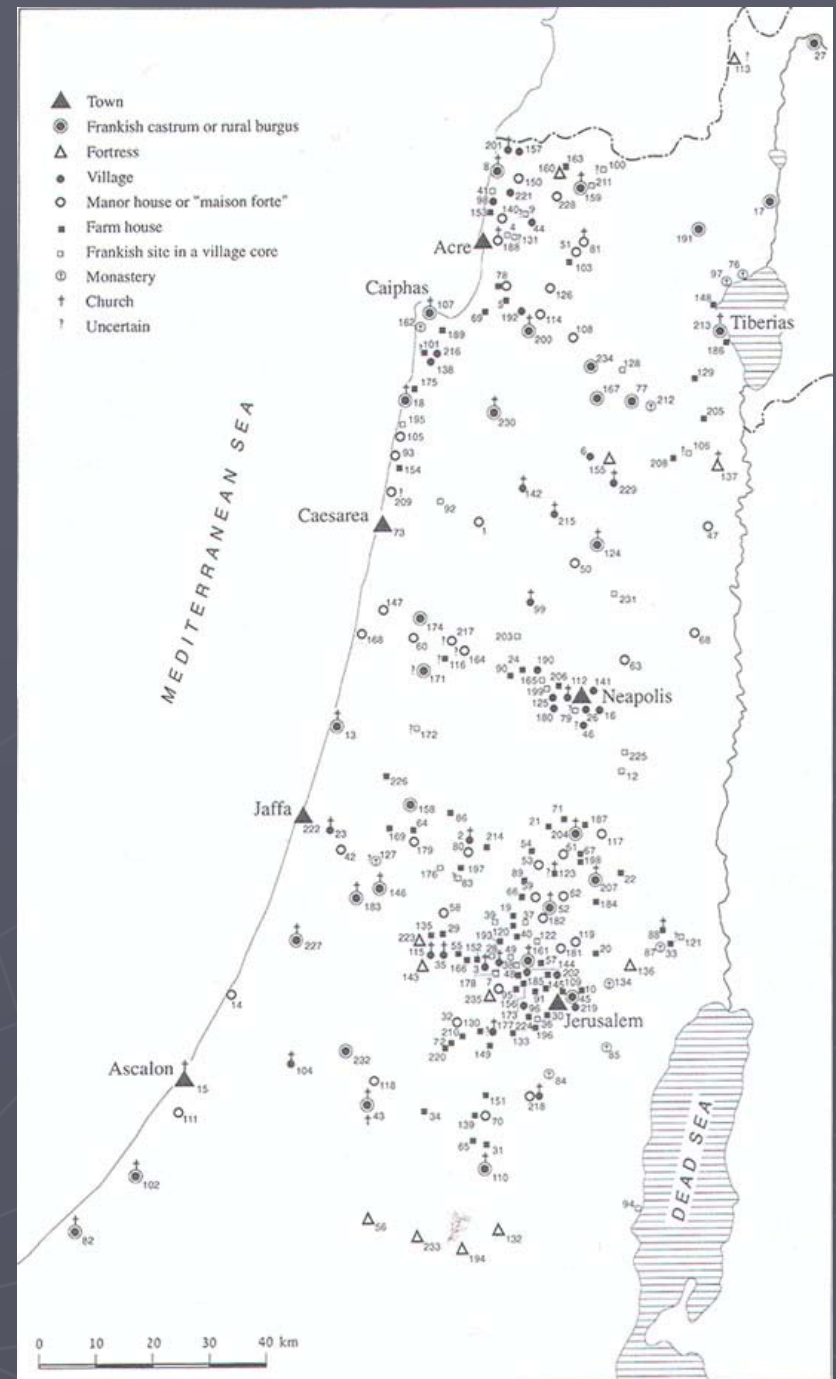


Shayzar



II. The Case for Rural Settlement Sources:

Text and Archaeology



II. The Case for Rural Settlement

Sources: Text and Archaeology

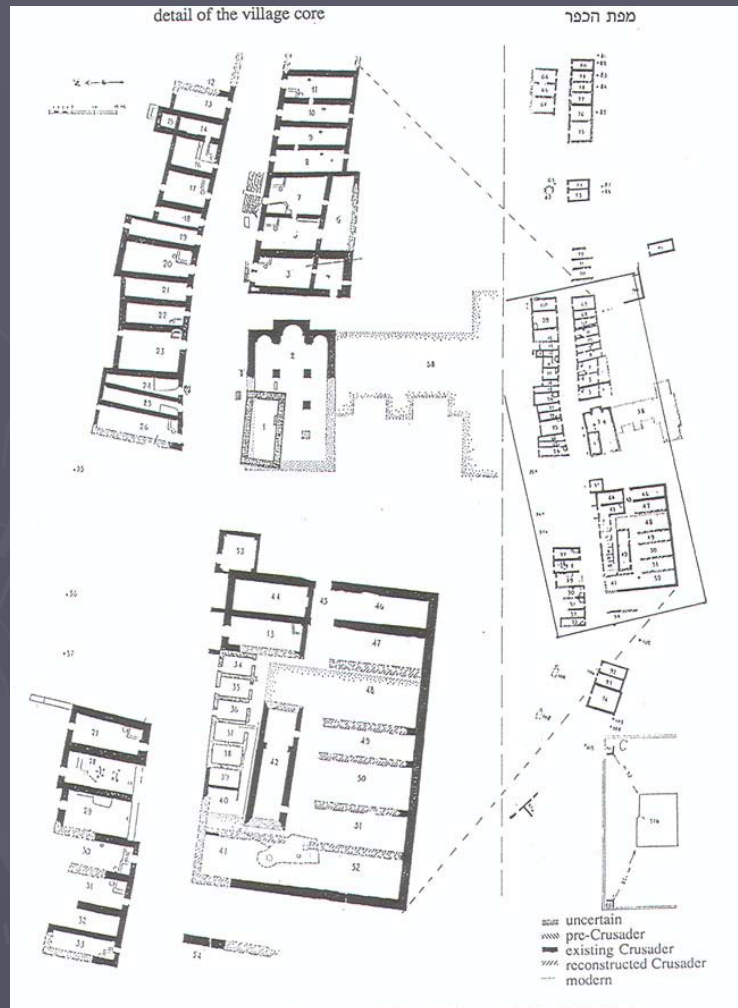
► Texts

- Administration
- Place Names (Latin)
- Parochial rights
- Incorporation
- Taxes and Production
- Individual accounts

► Archaeology

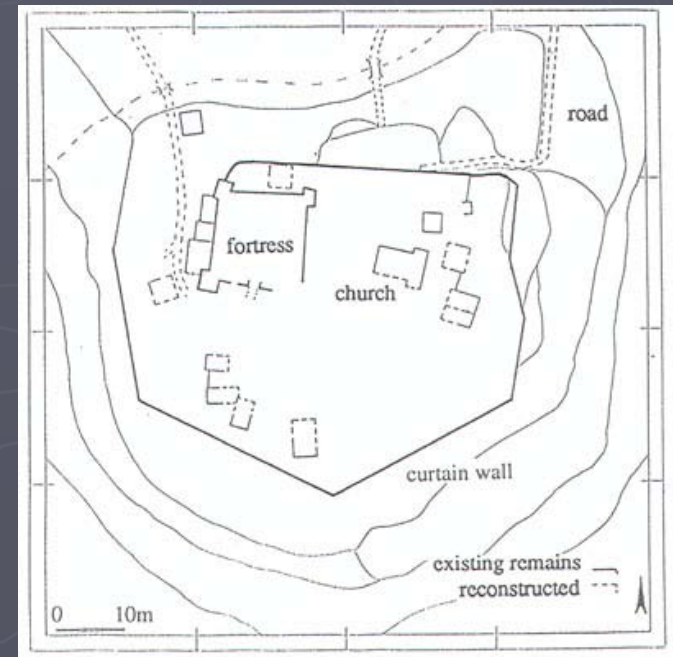
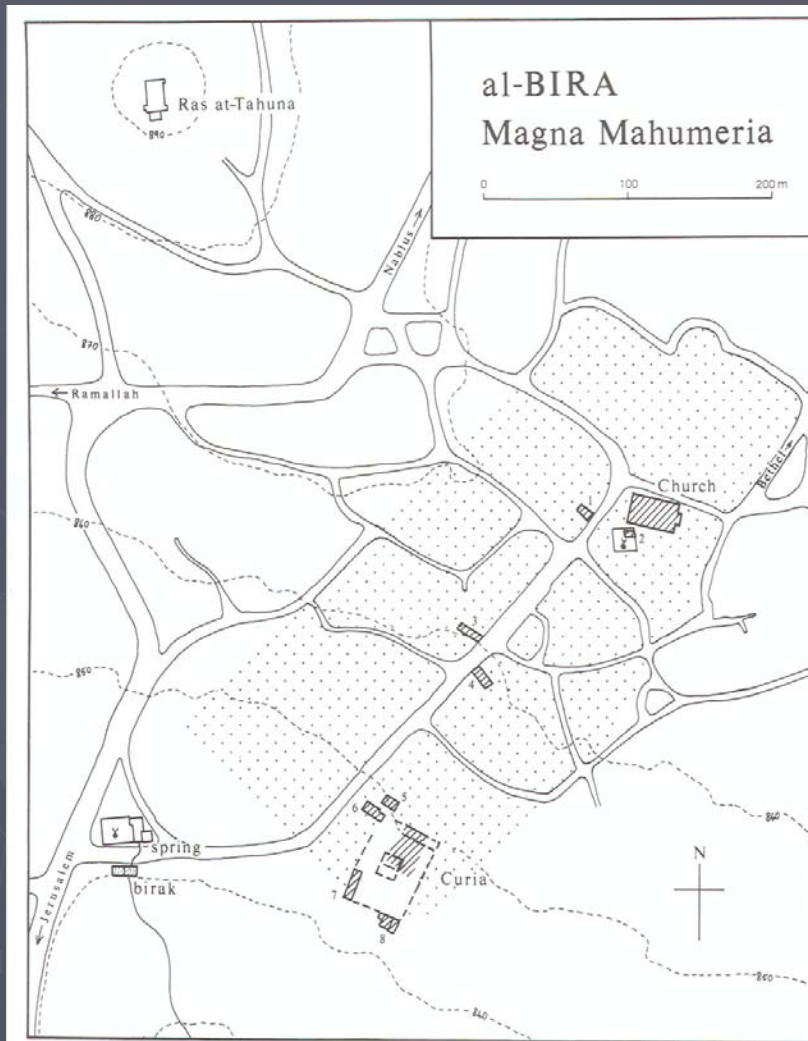
- Spatial distribution (survey)
- Material culture
- Spatial organization
- Isolated Sites
- Changes over time

Planned Villages: The Example of Khirbat al-Qubeiba (Parva Mohameria)

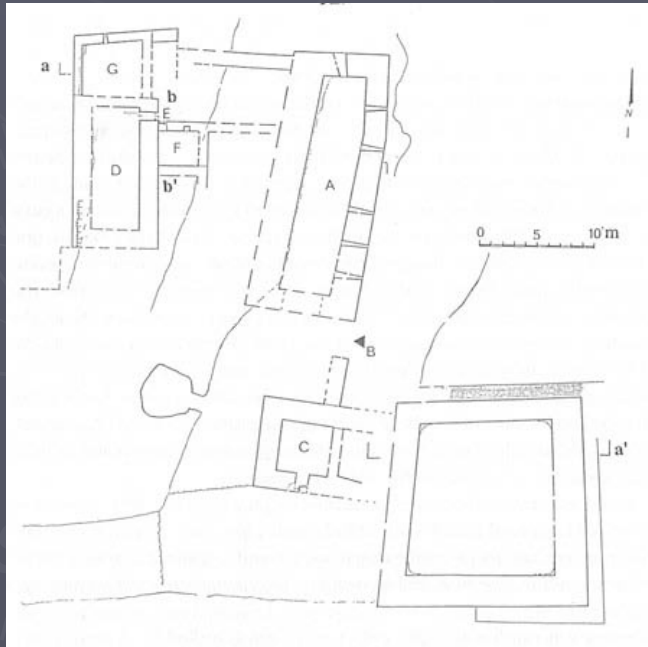
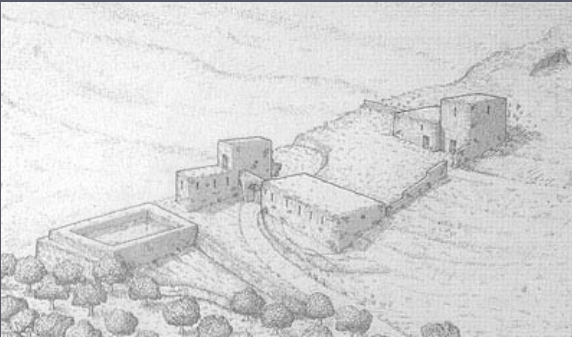


- ▶ Elements of the village
 - Planned organization
 - Role of central institutions
 - Olive oil production and milling of flour
 - No pre-existing village

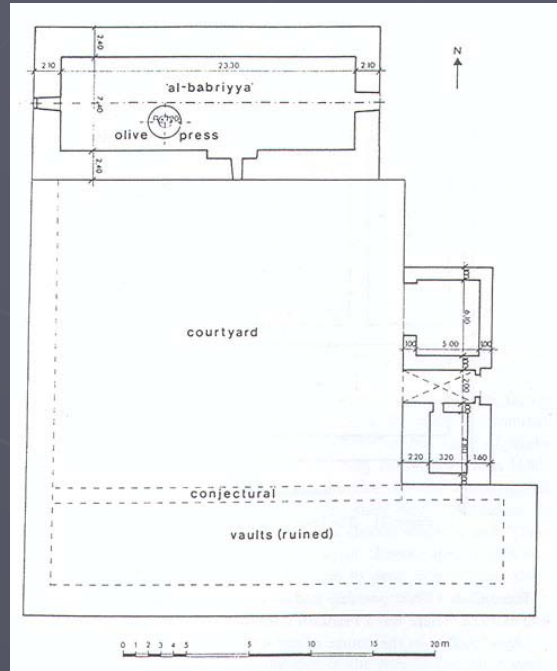
Castrum and village: The Examples of Castellum Regis (Mi`ilya) and al-Bira



Farm houses, Manor houses and Mixed settlements



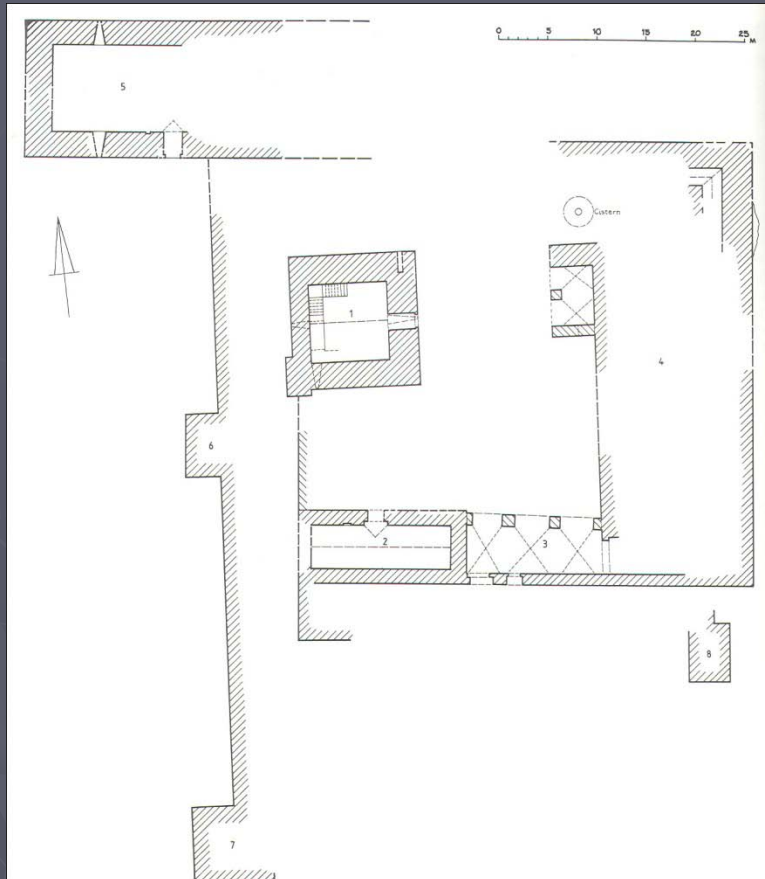
Khirbet Lawza



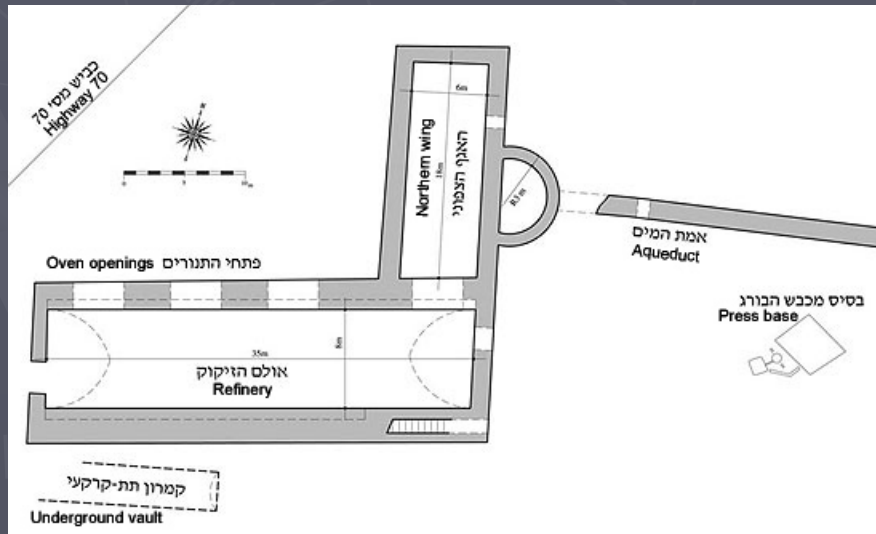
Jifna Manor House

- Types of Mixed Settlements
 - Castra in villages
 - Private Dwellings
 - Syrian Xians in Frankish castles/castra
 - Joint parish

Mirabel – A baronial manor or a castle?



A Taste for the Sweet Stuff



Material culture of the Crusaders



All good things must come to an end...sort of



King Louis IX held prisoner during the 7th Crusade in 1250