Brief Chronology of the Crusades

Based on: [http://www.umich.edu/~marcons/Crusades/timeline/detailedtimeline.html](http://www.umich.edu/~marcons/Crusades/timeline/detailedtimeline.html)

- **622** Muhammad’s flight to Mecca.
- **638** Capture of Jerusalem by Muslim armies.
- **711** Arab/Berber army crosses the Straits of Gibraltar into Spain.
- **732** Battle of Poitiers: Frankish leader Charles Martel defeats invading Muslim army.
- **1009** Destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.
- **1071** Battle of Manzikert: Turks defeat the Byzantine Empire in eastern Anatolia.

**FIRST CRUSADE, 1095-99**

- March 1095 Byzantine delegation asks for the help of Pope Urban II against the Turks.
- Nov. 27, 1095 Pope Urban preaches the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont.
- 1096 Fatimids retake Jerusalem from the Seljuk Turks
- 1096 Massacres of Jews in the Rhineland
- Spring 1096 People’s Crusade set out
- Aug. 1, 1096 Peter the Hermit and Walter Sansavoir reach Constantinople
- Aug. 15, 1096 Official start date for the First Crusade as set by Pope Urban II.
- Oct. 6, 1096 Armies under Peter and Walter destroyed at Nicæa by Kilij Arslan.
- Fall 1096 Leaders of the (official) First Crusade arrive at Constantinople at staggered times. Emperor Alexius I Comnenus exacts oaths of fealty. Crusade leaders promise to restore to him any lands they regain that were formerly under Byzantine control.

- June 19, 1097 Nicæa surrenders to the Byzantines (not the crusaders).
- July 1, 1097 Turks under Kilij Arslan unsuccessfully attack the crusaders at Dorylaeum.
- June 2-3, 1098 Crusaders capture Antioch.
- June 5, 1098 Turkish commander Kerbogha arrives at Antioch and besieges the city.
- June 14, 1098 Crusaders believe they have found the Holy Lance.
June 28, 1098  Crusaders defeat Kerbogha.
June 7, 1099  Most of the crusaders arrive at Jerusalem.
July 15, 1099  Crusaders seize and sack Jerusalem.
July 22, 1099  Godfrey of Lorraine elected ruler of Jerusalem.

1100  Baldwin becomes first official king of Jerusalem.
1113  Foundation of Order of St. John of the Hospital (Hospitallers).
1120  Foundation of the Knights Templar.
1127  Zengi becomes ruler of Mosul.
1128  Zengi gains control of Aleppo.
1144  Zengi seizes Edessa, the first of the four crusader states to be captured.
1146  Zengi assassinated; his son Nur al-Din succeeds him in Aleppo.

SECOND CRUSADE, 1147-49

1147  Crusaders take Lisbon.
1148  Crusaders under Conrad of Germany and Louis VII of France besiege Damascus, giving up after Nur al-Din arrives at the request of the ruler of Damascus.
1154  Nur al-Din takes Damascus, thus unifying the Muslim-held parts of Syria.
1169  Nur al-Din’s general Shirkuh establishes control over Egypt; he dies within months and is succeeded by his nephew, Saladin.
1171  Saladin declares an end to Fatimid rule in Egypt.
1174  Nur al-Din dies, resulting in a power struggle. Saladin increasingly takes charge.
1185  Saladin officially controls Egypt, Damascus, Aleppo, and Mosul.

July 4, 1187  Battle of Hattin: Saladin defeats Frankish forces.

THIRD CRUSADE, 1189-92

June 1190  Emperor Frederick Barbarossa dies crossing the River Goksu.
Summer 1191  Richard the Lionheart of England and Philip II of France besiege Acre.


Sept. 2, 1192  Richard and Saladin sign a treaty, ending their fighting; Richard has reestablished Christian control over much of the kingdom of Jerusalem but has failed to recapture the city.

1193  Saladin dies, leading to several years of civil war among his heirs.

1198  Order of Teutonic Knights founded.

FOURTH CRUSADE, 1202-1204

1202  Crusaders seize Zara from the king of Hungary, a fellow crusader, in order to earn the money they need to pay the Venetians for their passage to the crusade.

July 17, 2003  Crusaders take Constantinople and install Alexius IV on the throne.

Apr. 12, 1204  Crusaders seize and sack Constantinople and found a Latin Empire.

1209-29  Albigensian Crusade in southern France against Cathar heretics.

1212  Children’s Crusade.

FIFTH CRUSADE, 1217-29

1219-21  Crusade in Egypt led by Cardinal Pelagius. Crusaders take Damietta but are defeated at the Battle of Mansurah. St. Francis visits the sultan and attempts to convert him to Christianity.

1228-29  Emperor Frederick II, while under excommunication, crusades in Egypt; Sultan al-Kamil gives him possession of Jerusalem for ten years.

1230  Teutonic Knights attack Prussia.

1236  Ferdinand of Castile takes Cordova.

1239-41  Theobald of Champagne and Richard of Cornwall lead a small crusade.

1242  Mongols invade Poland and Hungary.

1245  Pope Innocent IV sends missionaries to the Mongols.
SIXTH CRUSADE, 1248-54

1248-50 Louis IX of France invades Egypt and captures Damietta but is captured at the Second Battle of Mansurah. Mamluks seize control from Saladin’s heirs.

1258 Mongols capture Baghdad.


Oct. 23, 1260 Baybars kills Qutuz and becomes sultan.

July 25, 1261 Byzantines recapture Constantinople; end of Latin Empire.

1268 Baybars seizes Jaffa.

SEVENTH CRUSADE, 1270

1270 Louis IX attacks Tunis.

Aug. 25, 1270 Louis IX dies near Tunis.

1289 Mamluks retake Tripoli from the Franks.

1291 Mamluks retake Acre, ending crusader presence in the Middle East; crusaders retreat to Cyprus.

Oct. 13, 1207 Philip IV of France orders all Templars arrested for heresy.

1312 Templars suppressed by Pope Clement V.

1337-1453 Hundred Years War between England and France.

1389 Battle of Kosovo: Ottoman Turks defeat Christians in the Balkans.

1396 Nicopolis crusade ends in defeat.

1426 Mamluks take Cyprus.

1453 Ottomans capture Constantinople.

1492 Granada surrenders to Castile and Aragon.
Kings of Jerusalem family tree (Crusader state): 1099-1291

Note: dates are birth and death; intermediate dates are accession to throne.

1. Baldwin I
   r.1100-1119
   Godofre de Toni
   d.1097
   Godfrey of Bouillon
duke of Lower Lorraine
   Protector of the Holy Sepulcher
   ~1060-1099-1100
   Marriage
   ----- Uzanne

2. Baldwin II
   r.1118-1131
   Alice
   Hodiema
   Raymond II, count of Tripoli
d.1152
   Regent until 1152
   Melisende of Jerusalem
   1105-1131-1152-1160
   Ruled with Melisende
   1129
   Folk V, count of Tripoli
   1092-1131-1145

After 1187, the throne of Jerusalem is only nominal

3. Baldwin III
   r.1130-1144-1162
   Agnes de Courtenay

4. Baldwin IV, the Leprosy
   r.1163-1174
   Henry II of Champagne
d.1197
   Conrad of Montferrat
   r.1192-1197

5. Baldwin V
   r.1177-1186
   William of Montferrat
   1176

6. Baldwin VI
   1186-1192
   Guy of Lusignan
   2
   king of Cyprus
   1180
   1160-1186-1190
   Mary of Montferrat
   1192-1205-1212
   Regent until 1225
   John de Briquay
   1148-1210-1212-1237
   Maria of Montferrat
   1192-1205-1212
   Hugh I of Lusignan
   r.1197-1205
   King of Cyprus
   d.1218
   Isabella
   1170-1192-1205
   Amalric II of Lusignan

2. Maria Cornena, of the Byzantine Empire

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5. Maria Cornena, of the Byzantine Empire

6. Maria Cornena, of the Byzantine Empire

7. Maria Cornena, of the Byzantine Empire

8. Maria Cornena, of the Byzantine Empire

9. Maria Cornena, of the Byzantine Empire

10. Maria Cornena, of the Byzantine Empire

In 1291 Acre is captured and the kingdom of Jerusalem ends.