



Smithsonian Associates

The World of the Crusades: Holy War and Jihad

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Brief Chronology of the Crusades

Based on: <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 Nicaea 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 Nicaea 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.
- Oct. 2, 1187 Saladin recaptures Jerusalem and much of the remaining Christian-held land.

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.
- July 1191 Acre falls to Richard and Philip. Philip returns to France, and Richard seizes Arsuf and Jaffa and refortifies Ascalon.
- 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, 1203 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

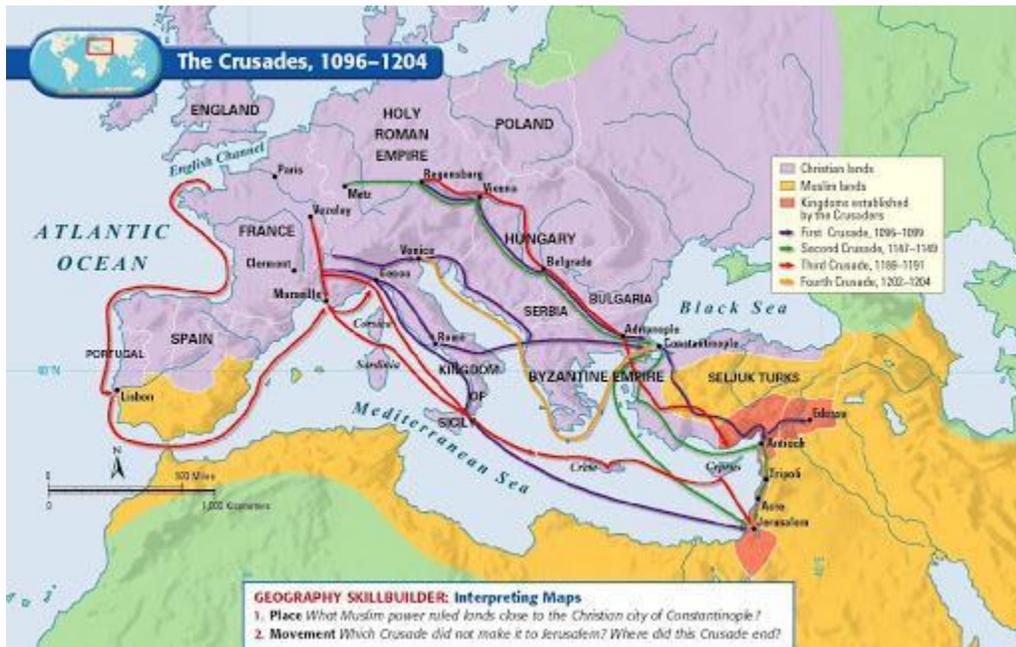
- 1219-21 Crusade in Egypt led by Cardinal Pelagius. Crusaders take Damietta but are defeated at the Battle of Mansurah. St. Francis visits the sultan and attempts to convert him to Christianity.
- 1228-29 Emperor Frederick II, while under excommunication, crusades in Egypt; Sultan al-Kamil gives him 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

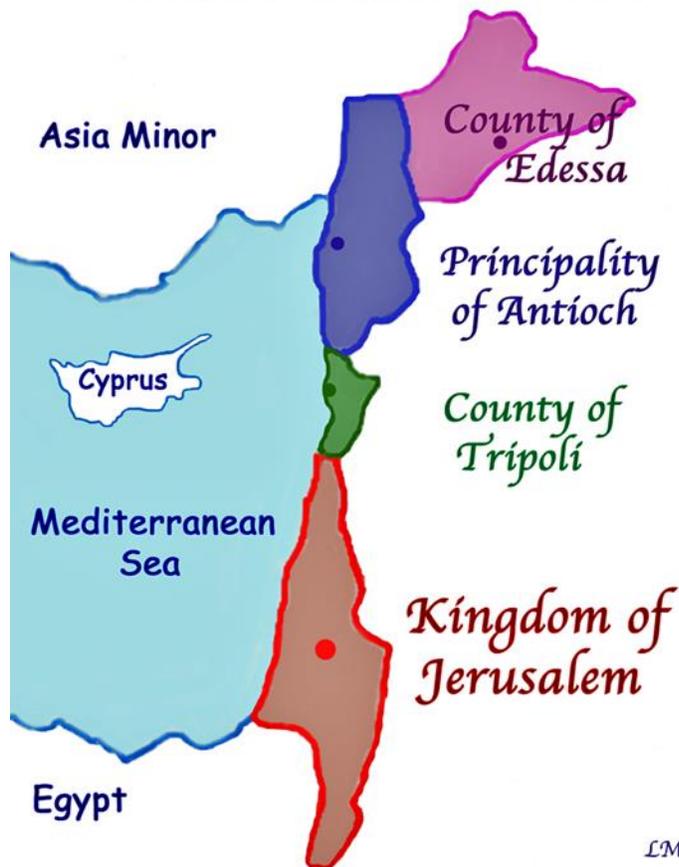
- 1248-50 Louis IX of France invades Egypt and captures Damietta but is captured at the Second Battle of Mansurah. Mamluks seize control from Saladin's heirs.
- 1258 Mongols capture Baghdad.
- Sept. 3, 1260 Battle of Ayn Jalut: Mamluks under Qutuz defeat Mongols.
- Oct. 23, 1260 Baybars kills Qutuz and 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.



The Crusader States



LMH

Kings of Jerusalem family tree (Crusader state):
1099-1291

| Son/daughter
! Illegitimate son
— Marriage
----- Liaison
r. - ruled
e. - executed
b. - born
d. - died
kb. - killed in battle
k. - killed

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

1,2... Number of marriage

King of Jerusalem
Consort king of Jerusalem

