

Contents

Maps	xi
Preface to the Second Edition	xxv
Preface to the First Edition	xxvii
Introduction	xxix
1 The Birth of the Crusading Movement:	
The Preaching of the First Crusade	1
The <i>casus belli</i>	1
Pope Urban II	2
A war of liberation	4
A penitential war-pilgrimage	8
Jerusalem	10
Crusaders as penitents	12
The response	16
The 'first Holocaust'	23
2 The Course of the First Crusade	26
The condition of Islam	26
The first wave	26
The second wave: the march to Constantinople	29
The second wave: Constantinople to Antioch	32
The second wave: the siege of Antioch and its aftermath	37
The second wave: the liberation of Jerusalem	42
The achievement of the second wave	44
The third wave	44
Developments in the idea of crusading	47
3 The Holy Places and the Patriarchates of Jerusalem and Antioch	50
The founding of the settlements	50
The embellishment of the holy places	53
The establishment of the Latin Church	61
Relations with the indigenous after 1110	66
The contribution of the Latin Church	75

4 Settlement, Government and Defence of the Latin East, 1097–1187	82
Countryside and town	82
Administration	85
The crown and the lords	90
Baldwin I to Baldwin V	94
The defence of the settlements	101
The Battle of Hattin and the loss of Jerusalem	109
5 Crusading in Adolescence, 1102–1187	112
Crusaders or pilgrims	112
The early crusades of the twelfth century	116
The Second Crusade	121
Low morale	131
The development of traditions	134
6 Crusading comes of Age, 1187–1229	137
The Third Crusade	137
The crusade of 1197	146
Pope Innocent III	147
The Fourth Crusade	149
The Baltic crusades	161
The crusade against Markward of Anweiler	162
The Albigensian Crusade	163
Crusading in Spain	169
The Children's Crusade and the preaching of the Fifth Crusade	171
The course of the Fifth Crusade	176
The crusade of Frederick II	180
7 Crusading in Maturity, 1229–c. 1291	183
Crusading thought in the mid-thirteenth century	183
The Barons' Crusade, 1239–41	186
The first crusade of St Louis	189
Crusading in Prussia and Livonia	195
The first crusades against the Mongols	199
Crusading in Spain	199
Crusades against heretics	200
Political crusades	201
The second crusade of St Louis	207
Pope Gregory X	212
The failure to launch a great crusade after 1276	213

8 The Latin East, 1192–c. 1291	215
Cilician Armenia	215
Cyprus	216
Greece	217
The Italians	224
The Ayyubids	226
The settlers' knowledge of Muslim politics	227
Antioch-Tripoli	228
Constitutional conflict in the kingdom of Jerusalem	230
The emergence of the Mamluks	237
Changes to the Asiatic trade routes	238
The Mamluk conquests	240
The destruction of the settlements in Palestine and Syria	241
9 The Variety of Crusading, c. 1291–1523	245
The range of options	245
Crusade theoreticians	246
The fall of the Templars	247
The Teutonic Knights in Prussia and Livonia	251
The Hospitallers of St John on Rhodes	254
Features of the order-states	257
Cyprus	258
Greece	259
Crusading in Spain, 1302–54	261
Crusading in Italy, 1302–78	262
Crusading to the East in the aftermath of the fall of Acre	264
Crusading to the East, 1323–60, and the emergence of leagues	266
Peter I of Cyprus	268
Concern about the Turks	269
Crusades engendered by the Great Schism	271
The crusades of Mahdia and Nicopolis	271
Crusading against the Turks, 1397–1413	273
The Hussite crusades	274
The crusade of Varna	275
Reactions to the loss of Constantinople and the reappearance of peasant armies	276
Pius II	277
The conquest of Granada and the invasion of North Africa	278
Crusade plans, 1484–1522	279
10 The Old Age and Death of the Crusading Movement, 1523–1798	282
The Reformation	282
The military orders	284

x *Contents*

North Africa	285
The eastern theatre	288
The Hospitallers of St John and Malta	292
The death of crusading	297
Afterword	299
The critical romantics	299
The romantic imperialists	301
Neo-imperialists: Liberal, Marxist, Zionist, Muslim	304
The Islamization of neo-imperialistic history	306
The challenge to historiographical tradition	308
Bibliography	310
Index	330