

Chapter 1 : Richard the Lionheart - HISTORY

Born September 8, , Richard the Lionheart was the third legitimate son of King Henry II of England. Often believed to have been the favorite son of his mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Richard had three older siblings, William (died in infancy), Henry, and Matilda, as well as four younger, Geoffrey, Lenora, Joan, and John.

Short Biography profile and facts about the life of King Richard the Lionheart of England The following biography information provides basic facts and information about the life of King Richard the Lionheart - King Richard I of England: English Also Known by the Nickname: Richard the Lionheart, Coeur de Lion Lifespan: Queen Berengaria of Navarre He was struck in the shoulder by a bolt from a crossbow, and the surgeons treated it so unskillfully that in a few days he died Character of King Richard the Lionheart: Strong, brave, terrible temper Accomplishments or why King Richard the Lionheart was famous: A brave leader of the Third Crusade where he fought against Saladin King Richard the Lionheart spent only six months of his ten year reign in England, claiming it was "cold and always raining. King Richard I of England had to think about the Crusade he had promised to make. Richard was so brave and strong that he was called Lion-heart; he was very noble and good in some ways, but his fierce, passionate temper did him a great deal of harm. The lady whom Richard was to marry came to meet him in Sicily. Her name was Berengaria; but, as it was Lent, he did not marry her then. Berengaria went on to the Holy Land in a ship with his sister Joan, and tried to land in the island of Cypress; but the people were inhospitable, and would not let them come. So Richard, in his great anger, conquered the isle, and was married to Berengaria there. Saladin was just, upright, and truthful, and his Saracens fought so well, that the Crusaders would hardly have won a bit of ground if Richard the Lionheart had not been so brave. At last, they did take one city on the coast named Acre; and one of the princes, Leopold, Duke of Austria, set up his banner on the walls. The Lionheart did not think it ought to be there: Leopold was sullen, and brooded over the insult, and King Philip thought Richard so overbearing, that he could not bear to be in the army with him any longer. In truth, though Philip had pretended to be his friend, and had taken his part against his father, that was really only to hurt King Henry. He hated Richard quite as much, or more, and only wanted to get home first in order to do him as much harm as he could while he was away. So Philip said it was too hot for him in the Holy Land, and made him ill. He sailed back to France, while Richard remained, though the climate really did hurt his health, and he often had fevers there. When he was ill, Saladin used to send him grapes, and do all he could to show how highly he thought of so brave a man. Once Saladin sent him a beautiful horse; Richard told the Earl of Salisbury to try it, and no sooner was the Earl mounted, than the horse ran away with him to the Saracen army. Saladin was very much vexed, and was afraid it would be taken for a trick to take the English king prisoner, and he gave the earl a quieter horse to ride back with. The Lionheart fought one terrible battle at Joppa with the Saracens, and then he tried to go on to take Jerusalem; but he wanted to leave a good strong castle behind him at Ascalon, and set all his men to work to build it. When they grumbled, he worked with them, and asked the duke to do the same; but Leopold said gruffly that he was not a carpenter or a mason. Richard was so provoked that he struck him a blow, and the duke went home in a rage. So many men had gone home, that Richard found his army was not strong enough to try to take Jerusalem. He was greatly grieved, for he knew it was his own fault for not having shown the temper of a Crusader; and when he came to the top of a hill whence the Holy City could be seen, he would not look at it, but turned away, saying, "They who are not worthy to win it are not worthy to behold it. So the Lionheart made a peace for three years between the Saracens and Christians, hoping to come back again after that to rescue Jerusalem. King Richard the Lionheart held to Ransom and the story of the Minstrel Blondel But on his way home there were terrible storms; his ships were scattered, and the ship of the Lionheart was driven up into the Adriatic Sea, where he was robbed by pirates, or sea robbers, and then was shipwrecked. There was no way for him to get home but through the lands of Leopold of Austria; so he pretended to be a merchant, and set out attended only by a boy. The Duke of Austria heard of it, sent soldiers to take him, and shut him up as a prisoner in one of his castles in order to hold him for ransom.. Afterwards, the duke gave the Lionheartly up for a large sum of money to the Emperor of Germany. It is said that he was found at last by his friend, the

minstrel Blondel. The Queens, Eleanor and Berengaria, raised a ransom to buy his freedom although his brother John tried to prevent them. The King of France did his best to hinder the emperor from releasing him; but the Pope insisted that the brave crusader should be set free and Richard the Lionheart came home, after a year and a half of captivity. He was besieging a castle in Aquitaine, where there was some treasure that he thought was unlawfully kept from him, when he was struck in the shoulder by a bolt from a cross-bow, and the surgeons treated it so unskilfully that in a few days he died. The soldiers, however, in their grief and rage for the king, did put him to death in a cruel manner. Richard desired to be burned at the feet of his father, in Fontevraud Abbey and wished his body forever to lie in penitence. Additional details, facts, history and information about the famous Medieval Kings of the Middle Ages and important events during their times can be accessed via the Middle Ages Sitemap and the section detailing the life and times of the Kings of the Middle Ages.

Chapter 2 : Richard the Lionheart and the Third Crusade

Richard was born on 8 September , probably at Beaumont Palace, in Oxford, England, son of King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. He was a younger brother of Count William IX of Poitiers, Henry the Young King and Duchess Matilda of Saxony.

Most Americans, when pressed, can name no more than a handful of their presidents. Unsurprisingly, most can name even fewer Kings of England. Richard the Lionheart, however, is probably among the select few who can be easily recalled, though beyond the name the details may be lost. Historians will, of course, know Richard the Lionheart for his leadership of the Third Crusade and its failure to wrest Jerusalem from another famous warrior, Saladin. As a retired general in the British Army and professional journalist and author, David Miller examines Richard through the eyes of a military professional. His subject is examined exclusively in a military context, with the result that the reader gets only a partial biography, albeit a satisfying read. The Heart of the Subject Spanning pages, Richard the Lionheart begins by briefly introducing the reader to Richard as a person, and then quickly moves on to describe medieval military organization both for the Crusaders and the Saracens, as well as a brief description of historical sources and definitions. The first full chapter is devoted to describing the events leading up to the Third Crusade. David Miller does an excellent job in separating a dizzying list of historical figures from his subject. He deftly weaves his way through complicated relationships, alliances, and motivations that characterized western medieval culture, mostly by carving away vast amounts of them. It makes for a much more focused picture of King Richard, though readers seeking a broader and deeper understanding of the events surrounding the Third Crusade will need to look elsewhere. What is left, however, is the most relevant information to the story, which makes the book not only enjoyable to read, but also a fine book to introduce novices to either King Richard, the Crusades, or medieval history. Miller obviously devoted a significant amount of time to researching the use of horses in the military, and his insight into this area grants an already excellent book even more authority as the depth of the challenge of managing the needs of horses is intermingled with medieval military science. Subjects such as the challenge that Richard faced as he offloaded his horses into a battle after spending months at sea without exercise help the reader to understand the complexity of medieval army logistics. Additional research into the amount of food consumed by both men and their mounts brings the reader a fuller understanding of why logistics played such a significant role in the failure of the Third Crusade to take, and hold, Jerusalem. All humans have faults, but it seems that contemporary society focuses on the negative aspects of the human personality. The result is a drought of role models. Miller readily acknowledges that his subject was not perfect, and that by focusing exclusively on him as a military leader that the picture is incomplete. That said, the picture which the reader is left with is from which legends are drawn, and I found it refreshing to read about someone without also being reminded of the failings that we know all humans possess. Miller does an excellent job of introducing us to the warrior and the general who was King Richard. The reader will quickly learn that Richard was brave, considered by some as too brave. Both his own men and Saladin believed Richard put himself in danger too casually. By the third chapter Miller finds Richard unexpectedly detoured on his way to the Middle East, after a storm scattered his fleet. Discovering a number of ships missing, Richard set off to find them, several of which being found on the island of Cyprus. What follows in the book is an exciting, enjoyable, and impressive tale of Richard deploying an outnumbered force of crusaders against an army of brutish amateurs. The Cyprus battle is just one example of how Miller educates the reader while making his book an enjoyable read simultaneously. Summary Making learning a pleasant experience is not an easy task, but Richard the Lionheart does exactly that. It is a focused work which takes an historical microscope over a narrow period of time and concerns itself with a single historical figure. It is successful in achieving its goals. Readers seeking to learn about the specifics of the military situation surrounding the Third Crusade or seeking an understanding of why Richard was called the Lionheart will enjoy this book. Miller does an excellent job of making a convincing argument that Richard made the correct decision not to attempt to retake Jerusalem. Medieval armchair generals are not going to want to miss this one when it is released in the Spring of

Recommended Reading and Gaming.

Chapter 3 : Richard I of England - Wikipedia

*The crusader king, Richard the Lionhearted [Richard Suskind] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A biography of the second king of the Plantagenet dynasty who lived in England only six months during his ten year reign.*

In response, the kings of Europe including Frederick Babarossa of Germany who died on route , Phillip of France and Richard I of England the Lionheart mounted a campaign to rescue the city. The Third Crusade was underway. King Richard arrived on the scene in June to find the city under siege by a Christian army. In the distance, Saladin threatened - his army too weak to overwhelm the besiegers, but too strong to be dislodged. Finally, on July 12, the Muslim defenders and Crusaders agreed to surrender terms. In exchange for sparing the lives of the defenders, Saladin would pay a ransom of , gold pieces, release some Christian prisoners and return the Holy Cross. These actions were to be accomplished within one month after the fall of the city. Richard would hold 2, Muslim prisoners as hostage until the terms were met. Saladin immediately ran into problems meeting his part of the bargain and the deadline came without payment of the terms. As a compromise, Saladin proposed that Richard release his prisoners in return for part of the ransom with the remainder to be paid at a later date. Saladin would provide hostages to Richard to assure payment. Alternatively, he proposed to give Richard what money he had and allow Richard to keep the prisoners in return for Christian hostages to be held until the remainder of the money was raised and the Muslim prisoners released. Richard countered that he would accept the partial payment but Saladin must accept his royal promise to release his prisoners when he received the remainder of the ransom. Richard declared the lives of the Muslim defenders of Acre forfeit and set August 20 as the date for their execution. On their yielding the town he had engaged to grant their life, adding that if the Sultan carried out the bargain he would give them freedom and suffer them to carry off their children and wives; if the Sultan did not fulfill his engagements they were to be made slaves. Now the king broke his promises to them and made open display of what he had till now kept hidden in his heart, by carrying out what he had intended to do after he had received the money and the Frank prisoners. It is thus that people of his nation ultimately admitted. They numbered more than three thousand and were all bound with ropes. The Franks then flung themselves upon them all at once and massacred them with sword and lance in cold blood. The Musulmans, seeing what was being done to the prisoners, rushed against the Franks and in the combat, which lasted till nightfall, several were slain and wounded on either side. On the morrow morning our people gathered at the spot and found the Musulmans stretched out upon the ground as martyrs for the faith. They even recognised some of the dead, and the sight was a great affliction to them. The enemy had only spared the prisoners of note and such as were strong enough to work. The motives of this massacre are differently told; according to some, the captives were slain by way of reprisal for the death of those Christians whom the Musulmans had slain. Others again say that the king of England, on deciding to attempt the conquest of Ascalon, thought it unwise to leave so many prisoners in the town after his departure. God alone knows what the real reason was. Beha-ed-Din, his account appears in Archer, T. How To Cite This Article: The ransom paid, Richard was released in February

Chapter 4 : Richard The Lionheart And The Crusades

Richard the Lionheart: The Crusader King of England and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

His first recorded visit to the European continent was in May , when his mother took him to Normandy. This indicates that by the late 12th century a knowledge of English was expected of those in positions of authority in England. The *Itinerarium peregrinorum et gesta regis Ricardi* , a Latin prose narrative of the Third Crusade , states that: "He had long arms suited to wielding a sword. His long legs matched the rest of his body". Marriage alliances were common among medieval royalty: In March it was arranged that Richard would marry one of the daughters of Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona ; however, these arrangements failed, and the marriage never took place. In June Richard was formally recognised as the Duke of Aquitaine when he was granted the lance and banner emblems of his office; the ceremony took place in Poitiers and was repeated in Limoges, where he wore the ring of St Valerie , who was the personification of Aquitaine. Revolt of 1174 According to Ralph of Coggeshall , Henry the Young King instigated rebellion against Henry II; he wanted to reign independently over at least part of the territory his father had promised him, and to break away from his dependence on Henry II, who controlled the purse strings. Louis gave his support to the three sons and even knighted Richard, tying them together through vassalage. The brothers also had supporters ready to rise up in England. He marched to take La Rochelle but was rejected by the inhabitants; he withdrew to the city of Saintes , which he established as a base of operations. The army proceeded to recapture Dol and subdued Brittany. At this point Henry II made an offer of peace to his sons; on the advice of Louis the offer was refused. Louis was defeated and a peace treaty was signed in September , [38] the Treaty of Montlouis. The King travelled to Anjou for this purpose, and Geoffrey dealt with Brittany. In January Richard was dispatched to Aquitaine to punish the barons who had fought for him. This made a marriage between Richard and Alys technically impossible in the eyes of the Church , but Henry prevaricated: The increasing cruelty of his rule led to a major revolt there in Hoping to dethrone Richard, the rebels sought the help of his brothers Henry and Geoffrey. The turning point came in the Charente Valley in the spring of The well-defended fortress of Taillebourg seemed impregnable. The castle was surrounded by a cliff on three sides and a town on the fourth side with a three-layer wall. Richard first destroyed and looted the farms and lands surrounding the fortress, leaving its defenders no reinforcements or lines of retreat. The garrison sallied out of the castle and attacked Richard; he was able to subdue the army and then followed the defenders inside the open gates, where he easily took over the castle in two days. It also won Richard a reputation as a skilled military commander. After Richard had subdued his rebellious barons he again challenged his father. However, Richard and his army succeeded in holding back the invading armies, and they executed any prisoners. The conflict paused briefly in June when the Young King died. With the death of Henry the Young King, Richard became the eldest surviving son and therefore heir to the English crown. King Henry demanded that Richard give up Aquitaine which he planned to give to his youngest son John as his inheritance. Richard refused, and conflict continued between them. Henry II soon gave John permission to invade Aquitaine. Roger of Howden wrote: Gillingham has addressed theories suggesting that this political relationship was also sexually intimate, which he posits probably stemmed from an official record announcing that, as a symbol of unity between the two countries, the kings of England and France had slept overnight in the same bed. Gillingham has characterized this as "an accepted political act, nothing sexual about it; Richard paid homage to Philip in November With news arriving of the Battle of Hattin , he took the cross at Tours in the company of other French nobles. He felt that Aquitaine was his and that John was unfit to take over the land once belonging to his mother. He sent her to Aquitaine and demanded that Richard give up his lands to his mother who would once again rule over those lands. King and crusader Coronation and anti-Jewish violence Richard I being anointed during his coronation in Westminster Abbey , from a 13th-century chronicle Richard I was officially invested as Duke of Normandy on 20 July and crowned king in Westminster Abbey on 3 September The edict was only loosely enforced, however, and the following March further violence occurred, including a massacre at York. Crusade plans

Richard had already taken the cross as Count of Poitou in . After Richard became king, he and Philip agreed to go on the Third Crusade , since each feared that during his absence the other might usurp his territories. He started to raise and equip a new crusader army. To raise still more revenue he sold the right to hold official positions, lands, and other privileges to those interested in them. He was apparently outbid by a certain Reginald the Italian, but that bid was refused. Richard made some final arrangements on the continent. In Anjou, Stephen of Tours was replaced as seneschal and temporarily imprisoned for fiscal mismanagement. Payn de Rochefort , an Angevin knight, was elevated to the post of seneschal of Anjou. In Poitou the ex-provost of Benon, Peter Bertin , was made seneschal, and finally, in Gascony the household official Helie de La Celle was picked for the seneschalship there. After repositioning the part of his army he left behind to guard his French possessions, Richard finally set out on the crusade in summer . When Richard was raising funds for his crusade, he was said to declare, "I would have sold London if I could find a buyer". In September Richard and Philip arrived in Sicily. When Richard arrived he demanded that his sister be released and given her inheritance; she was freed on 28 September, but without the inheritance. He remained there until Tancred finally agreed to sign a treaty on 4 March . The treaty was signed by Richard, Philip, and Tancred. The two kings stayed on in Sicily for a while, but this resulted in increasing tensions between them and their men, with Philip Augustus plotting with Tancred against Richard. All declared their support for Richard provided that he support Guy against his rival, Conrad of Montferrat. Isaac surrendered and was confined with silver chains because Richard had promised that he would not place him in irons. Richard named Richard de Camville and Robert of Thornham as governors. The island occupies a key strategic position on the maritime lanes to the Holy Land, whose occupation by the Christians could not continue without support from the sea. Richard first grew close to her at a tournament held in her native Navarre. The marriage was celebrated with great pomp and splendour, many feasts and entertainments, and public parades and celebrations followed commemorating the event. When Richard married Berengaria he was still officially betrothed to Alys, and he pushed for the match in order to obtain the Kingdom of Navarre as a fief, as Aquitaine had been for his father. Further, Eleanor championed the match, as Navarre bordered Aquitaine, thereby securing the southern border of her ancestral lands. Richard took his new wife on crusade with him briefly, though they returned separately. Berengaria had almost as much difficulty in making the journey home as her husband did, and she did not see England until after his death. After his release from German captivity, Richard showed some regret for his earlier conduct, but he was not reunited with his wife. In the Holy Land This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. September Learn how and when to remove this template message Depiction of Richard left and Saladin right , c. Humphrey was loyal to Guy and spoke Arabic fluently, so Richard used him as a translator and negotiator. At one point, while sick from scurvy , Richard is said to have picked off guards on the walls with a crossbow , while being carried on a stretcher. This was interpreted as arrogance by both Richard and Philip, as Leopold was a vassal of the Holy Roman Emperor although he was the highest-ranking surviving leader of the imperial forces. Philip also left soon afterwards, in poor health and after further disputes with Richard over the status of Cyprus Philip demanded half the island and the kingship of Jerusalem. Richard had kept 2, Muslim prisoners as hostages against Saladin fulfilling all the terms of the surrender of the lands around Acre. Richard feared his forces being bottled up in Acre as he believed his campaign could not advance with the prisoners in train. He, therefore, ordered all the prisoners executed. Richard then ordered a general counterattack, which won the battle. Arsuf was an important victory. The Muslim army was not destroyed, despite the considerable casualties it suffered, but it did rout; this was considered shameful by the Muslims and boosted the morale of the Crusaders. In November , following the fall of Jaffa , the Crusader army advanced inland towards Jerusalem. The army then marched to Beit Nuba, only 12 miles from Jerusalem. Muslim morale in Jerusalem was so low that the arrival of the Crusaders would probably have caused the city to fall quickly. However, the weather was appallingly bad, cold with heavy rain and hailstorms; this, combined with the fear that the Crusader army, if it besieged Jerusalem, might be trapped by a relieving force, led to the decision to retreat back to the coast. In the first half of , he and his troops refortified Ascalon. Only days later, on 28 April , Conrad was stabbed to death by Hashshashin Assassins [90]

before he could be crowned. The crusader army made another advance on Jerusalem, and in June it came within sight of the city before being forced to retreat once again, this time because of dissension amongst its leaders. In particular, Richard and the majority of the army council wanted to force Saladin to relinquish Jerusalem by attacking the basis of his power through an invasion of Egypt. The leader of the French contingent, the Duke of Burgundy, however, was adamant that a direct attack on Jerusalem should be made. This split the Crusader army into two factions, and neither was strong enough to achieve its objective. Richard stated that he would accompany any attack on Jerusalem but only as a simple soldier; he refused to lead the army. Without a united command the army had little choice but to retreat back to the coast. The Sultan was wroth thereat and left the battlefield in anger. In the end, time ran out for Richard. He realised that his return could be postponed no longer since both Philip and John were taking advantage of his absence. He and Saladin finally came to a settlement on 2 September.

Chapter 5 : King Richard the Lionheart Archives - theinnatdunvilla.com

The Crusader King, Richard the Lionhearted by Richard Suskind starting at \$ The Crusader King, Richard the Lionhearted has 2 available editions to buy at Alibris.

He was also known as the Richard the Lionheart due to his bravery and greatness as a military fighter. He was King of England from 6th July to 6th April His coronation took place on 3rd September King Richard I along with his brother revolted against their father, Henry II in the years In , the Medieval King captured Acre. In King Richard made an agreement with the Saladin for the safety of Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem. In King Richard was captured by Leopold V. Richard was released in This image shows an illustration of the great medieval king and military leader Richard I also known as Richard the Lionheart What kind of Ruler was King Richard I Richard the Lionheart King Richard I was a brave, fearless and an able military leader and a fighter. Among his contemporaries, he was considered a generous ruler and a king who was also a knight. Among the medieval kings, it was the first instance of such combination. However there was also a group who believed that King Richard I although a great fighter, was a bad son, husband and a King. He was also criticised for taxing the clergy to collect funds for the crusades and ransoms. King Richard I was famous for being a great military leader and a warrior. This was the reason why he was also known as Richard the Lionheart. He was the main Christian commander during the Third crusade and scored important victories against his Muslim counterpart Saladin. His bravery was acknowledged by the Muslims as well. It was believed that they were manipulated by their mother, Eleanor to initiate a rebellion against their father. With King Louis support the three brothers gathered support at their individual level and were successful early on. In order to crush the rebellion, Henry II mustered up an army of almost two thousand mercenaries. Initially Henry II offered peace to his sons, but they refused on the advice of Henry. A War was fought and King Louis was defeated. They signed a peace accord in September which terms did not include Richard. Henry gave him the Holy kiss and later reconciled with Richard along with his brothers. He led the campaign after the Phillip II of France had departed and captured the most important cities of Acre and Jaffa. He also made a settlement through which access to Jerusalem was provided to Christian pilgrims and ensured their safety. Richard I fought bravely and won many battles against Saladin, most prominent of which were the Battles of Arsuf and the Battle of Jaffa. On 2nd September they finally reached a settlement. King Richard took his wife on the crusade and kept her with him but for a short period of time. They both returned separately and were then never reunited and they never bore any children. Richard was again unsuccessful in his attempt for Negotiations. After this they both negotiated and finalised a settlement that was in the interest of both parties. The amount was arranged and transferred to Germany and finally Richard was released on 4th February He remained busy in intermittent fights against Philip II in the remaining years of his life and never returned to England. He got fatally injured while he busy in besieging the castle of Chalus in France. He fought bravely in the 3rd Crusade and recorded many splendid victories against the Muslim Armies. He is remembered as Richard the Lionheart of England due to his bravery.

Chapter 6 : Saladin - HISTORY

Richard I: Richard I, duke of Aquitaine (from) and of Poitiers (from) and king of England, duke of Normandy, and count of Anjou (). His knightly manner and his prowess in the Third Crusade () made him a popular king in his own time as well as the hero of countless romantic legends.

His reputation as a fearless warrior and superb military leader earned him the nickname "Lionheart" long before he even became king. He is the son of the very influential and powerful Queen, Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine. Richard is perhaps best known for his crusades in the Holy Land. Despite his extraordinary military leadership and powerful alliances, he was never able to capture Jerusalem. Richard did, however, sign a treaty with the leader of the Islamic opposition, Saladin. This treaty allowed for the entrance of Christianity into Jerusalem, and called for a three-year truce. Appearance Edit As a king, he wears a golden crown on his head, with cross-like decorations on its edge. His intimidating, yet proud face is decorated by a dark yellow mustache and beard, framing his mouth. He stands tall and confident and often has a confident look on his face which is strongly recognizable by his eyes. He wears a standard metal chain armor that covers his figure. He also wears a plain teal colored cape. His battleaxe is always seen held by his strong arms. Character Edit He knows how to fight, and he is not afraid of it. He is described as a fearless man but does not attack recklessly. Despite this, he does not seem to be a master of economy. He runs economy only to supply food, happiness and weapons to his army. He is one of the strongest AI opponents encountered in the game and perhaps the best attacker. Richard is obsessed with fighting and greatly appreciates when he can test his skills against others. He gives compliments when he encounters a talented and hard enemy, but he does not hesitate to siege with overwhelming powers. He can be considered a great tactician and he prefers to fight on the battlefield, rather than being enclosed in his keep with his defenders. Castles and strategies Edit More than any other lord, The Lionheart knows how to plan and execute an effective attack strategy and, if given the chance, he will construct more siege equipment than any other AI opponent. In Stronghold Crusader Edit The Lionheart has a decent industry based heavily on stone and iron mines. He gathers apples and cheese, as well as uses positive Fear Factor to gain bonus popularity. He has an insane number of workshops stuffed in his castle producing bows, plate armour, swords and pikes. Richard also sites some chapels and churches for religion coverage. The Lionheart builds rectangular castles with square towers on the corners and a large gatehouse. He stations archers and oil engineers on the towers and hosts either ballistae or mangonels in them. He may also construct an outer ring of walls with perimeter turrets siting archers. Richard is known to send attacks frequently with a large number of siege equipment. He uses archers , pikemen and swordsmen supported by various engines, mostly catapults , rams and trebuchets. He also uses siege towers and uniquely, tunnelers to destroy enemy structures. For more details, see: For weapons production he utilizes fletchers, forges and blacksmiths and he also hands out higher rations to get more taxes. His industry relies heavily on iron. The Lionheart constructs small castles fortified mostly with ballistae and mangonels. He has two great towers and uses archers and rangers on the walls. He keeps a moderate number of swordsmen , macemen and archers around the Lord. The Lionheart has different harassment tactics than in the first Stronghold Crusader, sending out groups of archers and macemen to destroy outer buildings and even walls. In bigger attacks, the Lionheart makes use of additional swordsmen and rangers and he constructs catapults , mantlets and trebuchets. Dealing with the Lionheart For tips on how to beat the Lionheart, see:

Richard I of England leads the forces of the Third Crusade in a bid to reclaim Jerusalem.

Eager to expand his power, Nur ad-Din set his sights on the Fatimid dynasty of Egypt. In 1163, Nur ad-Din sent his most trusted general, Shirkuh, on a military expedition to the Nile. Accompanying the general was his young nephew, Saladin. This action prompted both Amalric and Shirkuh to lead their armies out of Egypt. Shawar again opted to call upon Amalric to defend his territory. The combined Egyptian-Christian forces pursued Shirkuh until he retreated to Alexandria. Amalric then breached his alliance with Shawar by turning his forces on Egypt and besieging the city of Bilbeis. Lacking the resources to maintain a prolonged siege of Cairo against the combined forces of Nur ad-Din and Shawar, Amalric retreated. This new alliance gave Nur ad-Din rule over virtually all of Syria and Egypt. In 1169, Shirkuh died unexpectedly after only weeks of rule. Nur ad-Din died in 1174, leaving the new empire to his year-old son, As-Salih. It was decided that the only man competent enough to uphold the jihad against the Franks was Saladin, who became sultan of Egypt and Syria and the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty. Amalric also died in 1191, leaving Jerusalem to his year-old son, Baldwin IV. Raynald later forged an agreement with Saladin to allow free trade between Muslim and Christian territories. He also raided caravans throughout the region and expanded his piracy to the Red Sea by sending galleys to raid ships, and to assault the city of Mecca itself. These acts enraged the Muslim world, giving Raynald a reputation as the most hated man in the Middle East. Baldwin IV died in 1192, and the kingdom was left to his nephew Baldwin V, whom he had crowned as co-king in 1191. Raymond III of Tripoli again served as regent. The following year, Baldwin V died before his ninth birthday, and his mother Princess Sybilla, sister of Baldwin IV, crowned herself queen and her husband, Guy of Lusignan, king. Raynald again raided a rich caravan and had its travelers thrown in prison. Saladin demanded that the prisoners and their cargo be released. Siege of the Kingdom of Jerusalem[edit] Full article: Raymond advised patience, but King Guy, acting on advice from Raynald, marched his army to the Horns of Hattin outside of Tiberias. The Frankish army, thirsty and demoralized, was destroyed in the ensuing battle, and the city would not be held again by Christians until Guy took a drink and then passed the goblet to Raynald. Saladin honored tradition with King Guy, who was sent to Damascus and eventually ransomed to his people, one of the few captive Crusaders to avoid execution. By the end of the year, Saladin had taken Acre and Jerusalem. The cry went up for a new crusade to the Holy Land. Henry II of England and Philip II of France ended their war with each other, and both imposed a "Saladin tithe" on their citizens to finance the venture. In Britain, Baldwin of Exeter, the archbishop of Canterbury, made a tour through Wales, convincing 3,000 men-at-arms to take up the cross, recorded in the Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis. He took up the Cross at Mainz Cathedral on 27 March and was the first to set out for the Holy Land on 11 May with an army of 12,000 men, including 4,000 knights. After reaching Anatolia, Frederick was promised safe passage through the region by the Turkish Sultanate of Rum, but after constant Turkish raids against the Crusader army, Frederick decided to replenish his stock of animals and foodstuffs by conquering the Turkish capital of Iconium. On 18 May, the German army crushed its Turkish enemies at the Battle of Iconium, sacking the city and killing 3,000 Turkish troops. After this, much of his army returned to Germany by sea in anticipation of the upcoming Imperial election. Peter; his bones were put in a bag to continue the crusade. In Antioch, however, the German army was further reduced by fever. While the Imperial army did not achieve its objective of capturing Jerusalem, it had inflicted considerable damage on Turkish forces, with more than 9,000 Turkish soldiers killed in all battles and skirmishes combined. Richard inherited the crown and immediately began raising funds for the crusade. In the meantime, some of his subjects departed in multiple waves by sea. Some of them together with contingents from the Holy Roman Empire and France conquered the Moorish city of Silves in Iberia during the summer of 1191, before continuing to the Holy Land. Meanwhile, the English fleet eventually arrived in Marseille on 22 August, and finding that Richard had gone, sailed directly to Messina, arriving before him on 14 September. Richard captured the city of Messina on 4 October and Joan was released. Richard did not set off from Sicily until 10 April. It was soon discovered that Isaac Dukas Comnenus of Cyprus had seized the treasure. The young women were unharmed. Richard made

camp at Limassol, where he received a visit from Guy of Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and married Berengaria, who was crowned queen. Once back at his fortress of Famagusta, Isaac broke his oath of hospitality and began issuing orders for Richard to leave the island. Guy attempted to take command of the Christian forces at Tyre, but Conrad of Montferrat held power there after his successful defence of the city from Muslim attacks. Guy turned his attention to the wealthy port of Acre. The combined armies were not enough to counter Saladin, however, whose forces besieged the besiegers. In summer, in one of the numerous outbreaks of disease in the camp, Queen Sibylla and her young daughters died. After a hastily arranged divorce from Humphrey IV of Toron, Isabella was married to Conrad of Montferrat, who claimed the kingship in her name. During the winter of 1191, there were further outbreaks of dysentery and fever, which claimed the lives of Frederick of Swabia, Patriarch Heraclius of Jerusalem, and Theobald V of Blois. When the sailing season began again in spring, Leopold V of Austria arrived and took command of what remained of the imperial forces. Philip of France arrived with his troops from Sicily in May. Richard, Philip, and Leopold quarrelled over the spoils of the victory. Richard cast down the German standard from the city, slighting Leopold. In the struggle for the kingship of Jerusalem, Richard supported Guy, while Philip and Leopold supported Conrad, who was related to them both. It was decided that Guy would continue to rule but that Conrad would receive the crown upon his death. Philip left 7,000 French crusaders and 50,000 silver marks to pay them. Saladin refused, saying that it was customary for kings to meet each other only after a peace treaty had been agreed, and thereafter "it is not seemly for them to make war upon each other".

Battle of Arsuf[edit] Full article: Control of Jaffa was necessary before an attack on Jerusalem could be attempted. Richard then ordered a general counterattack, which won the battle. Arsuf was an important victory. The Muslim army was not destroyed, despite losing 7,000 men, but it did rout; this was considered shameful by the Muslims and boosted the morale of the Crusaders. Richard was able to take, defend, and hold Jaffa, a strategically crucial move toward securing Jerusalem. By depriving Saladin of the coast, Richard seriously threatened his hold on Jerusalem. On 12 December Saladin was forced by pressure from his emirs to disband the greater part of his army. Learning this, Richard pushed his army forward, spending Christmas at Latrun. The army then marched to Beit Nuba, only 12 miles from Jerusalem. Muslim morale in Jerusalem was so low that the arrival of the Crusaders would probably have caused the city to fall quickly. Appallingly bad weather, cold with heavy rain and hailstorms, combined with fear that if the Crusader army besieged Jerusalem, it might be trapped by a relieving force, led to the decision to retreat back to the coast. He too had been negotiating with Saladin as a defence against any attempt by Richard to wrest Tyre from him for Guy. However, in April, Richard was forced to accept Conrad as king of Jerusalem after an election by the nobles of the kingdom. Guy had received no votes at all; Richard sold him Cyprus as compensation. Before he could be crowned, Conrad was stabbed to death by two Hashshashin in the streets of Tyre. The spring of 1192 saw continued negotiations and further skirmishing between the opposing forces. On 22 May the strategically important fortified town of Darum on the frontiers of Egypt fell to the crusaders, following five days of fierce fighting. In particular, Richard and the majority of the army council wanted to force Saladin to relinquish Jerusalem by attacking the basis of his power through an invasion of Egypt. The leader of the French contingent, the Duke of Burgundy, however, was adamant that a direct attack on Jerusalem should be made. This split the Crusader army into two factions, and neither was strong enough to achieve its objective. Richard stated that he would accompany any attack on Jerusalem but only as a simple soldier; he refused to lead the army. Without a united command the army had little choice but to retreat back to the coast. It is believed that Saladin even told the Crusaders to shield themselves in the Citadel until he had regained control of his army. Richard had intended to return to England when he heard the news that Saladin and his army had captured Jaffa. Richard and a small force of little more than 2,000 men went to Jaffa by sea in a surprise attack. Richard freed those of the Crusader garrison who had been made prisoner, and these troops helped to reinforce the numbers of his army. Saladin intended a stealthy surprise attack at dawn, but his forces were discovered; he proceeded with his attack, but his men were lightly armoured and lost men killed due to the missiles of the large numbers of Crusader crossbowmen. This battle greatly strengthened the position of the coastal Crusader states. Richard departed the Holy Land on 9 October.

Aftermath[edit] The Levant in 1192, after the Third and German Crusades Neither side was entirely satisfied with

the results of the war. Trade flourished, however, throughout the Middle East and in port cities along the Mediterranean coastline. Our enemy will grow strong, now that they have retained these lands. Leopold had also been offended by Richard casting down his standard from the walls of Acre. He was later transferred to the custody of Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor , and it took a ransom of one hundred and fifty thousand marks to obtain his release. Richard returned to England in and died of a crossbow bolt wound in at the age of In , Saladin died of yellow fever. His heirs would quarrel over the succession and ultimately fragment his conquests.

Chapter 8 : Richard The LionHeart

Richard the Lionheart, Richard the Lionhearted, Richard the Lion-Heart, Richard the Lion-hearted; from the French, Coeur de Lion, for his bravery Richard, I was known for: His courage and prowess on the battlefield, and his notable displays of chivalry and courtesy to his fellow knights and enemies.

Henry II died in 1189, an embittered old man. He was succeeded by his son Richard I, nicknamed the Lionheart. Richard, a renowned and skillful warrior, was mainly interested in the Crusade to recover Jerusalem and in the struggle to maintain his empire. Early life Richard was the third son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. Richard possessed precocious political and military ability, won fame for his knightly prowess, and quickly learned how to control the turbulent aristocracy of Poitou and Gascony. He joined his brothers in the great rebellion of 1173 against their father, who invaded Aquitaine twice before Richard submitted and received pardon. Thereafter Richard was occupied with suppressing baronial revolts in his own duchy. Richard was now heir to England and to Normandy and Anjou which were regarded as inseparable, and his father wished him to yield Aquitaine to his youngest brother, John. But Richard, a true southerner, would not surrender the duchy in which he had grown up, and even appealed, against Henry II, to the young king of France, Philip II. In November he did homage to Philip for all the English holdings on French soil and in openly joined forces with Philip to drive Henry into abject submission. They chased him from Le Mans to Saumur, forced him to acknowledge Richard as his heir, and at last hurried him to his death July 6, 1189. He had no conception of planning for the future of the English monarchy and put up everything for sale to buy arms for the Crusade. Yet he had not become king to preside over the dismemberment of the Angevin empire. He broke with Philip and did not neglect Angevin defenses on the Continent. With all this he raised a formidable fleet and an army, and in he departed for the Holy Land, traveling via Sicily. Richard I Coronation procession of Richard I in 1189 Richard joined the other Crusaders at Acre on June 8, 1189, having conquered Cyprus on his way there. Twice Richard led his forces to within a few miles of Jerusalem. But the recapture of the city, which constituted the chief aim of the Third Crusade, eluded him. There were fierce quarrels among the French, German, and English contingents. Imprisonment Richard sailed home by way of the Adriatic, because of French hostility, and a storm drove his ship ashore near Venice. Later, he was handed over to Henry VI, who kept him at various imperial castles. The raising of the ransom money was one of the most remarkable fiscal measures of the 12th century and gives striking proof of the prosperity of England. A very high proportion of the ransom was paid, and meanwhile February Richard was released. Return to England He returned at once to England and was crowned for the second time on April 17, 1189, fearing that the independence of his kingship had been compromised. Within a month he went to Normandy, never to return. His last five years were spent in warfare against Philip II, interspersed with occasional truces. The king left England in the capable hands of Hubert Walter, justiciar and archbishop of Canterbury. The vicomte of Limoges refused to hand over a hoard of gold unearthed by a local peasant. He died in 1199. He was buried in the abbey church of Fontevrault, where Henry II and Queen Eleanor are also buried, and his effigy is still preserved there. Legacy Richard was a thoroughgoing Angevin, irresponsible and hot-tempered, possessed of tremendous energy, and capable of great cruelty. He was more accomplished than most of his family, a soldier of consummate ability, a skillful politician, and capable of inspiring loyal service. He was a lyric poet of considerable power and the hero of troubadours. The evidence that he was a homosexual seems persuasive but has been strongly challenged. Richard had no children by Queen Berengaria, with whom his relations seem to have been merely formal.

Chapter 9 : Richard The Lionheart Massacres The Saracens,

King Richard and King Philip's departure King Henry II of England died on 6 July after a surprise attack by his son Richard the Lionheart and King Philip II. Richard inherited the crown and immediately began raising funds for the crusade.

He succeeded the throne after the death of his father, Henry II. During the Third Crusade, he also served as the central Christian commander. He was given the title during the successful siege and capture of Castillon-sur-Agen which was the castle of nobles who had rebelled against Henry II. Subsequently, he received various other victories which made the title a permanent part of his name. Richard The Lionheart is ready for battle during the crusades Richard the Lionheart biography Richard the Lionheart was born on 8 September and assumed the command of his army at the young age of He excelled himself in various military commands under his father, Henry II, and later on against him. He also led the Third Crusade as the commander and earned fame with his feats against his Muslim counterpart, Saladin. Richard the Lionheart died on 6 April at the age of They both arrived in Sicily in September and then went on to conquer Cyprus in April He arrived in the Holy Land on 8 June and led some successful expeditions, although he failed to recapture Jerusalem from Saladin. However, they never met each other in person. On one occasion, he also sent fresh water and fruit to Richard when the latter was suffering from fever. Richard the lionheart facts One of the most interesting facts about the life of Richard the Lionheart is that while he ruled over England for over a decade, he actually lived less than a year in England and spent most of his time in France and on military expeditions. Statue of Richard the Lionheart outside Westminster parliament Richard the lionheart Death The death of Richard the Lionheart occurred under very peculiar circumstances. It was caused from an infection that resulted from an arrow wound. He sustained this injury during the siege on an unimportant French castle when he was walking around without wearing any protective chain mail and died 10 days later. Thus came the unremarkable end of his extraordinary life. He became the king after the death of his father, Henry II, and took part in various expeditions, most important of them being the Third Crusade. He died from an arrow wound during the siege of a French castle. Richard the Lionheart was also known as King Richard I Richard the Lionheart became even more famous and revered during the Crusades to the Holy Lands Although Saladin and Richard the Lionheart were enemies they had great respect each other Saladin sent a new horse to King Richard on hearing that his favourite horse had been killed Richard the Lionheart was a great warrior and spent most of his time in battle overseas We hope you enjoyed the information and facts on Richard the Lionheart who was also known as King Richard and Richard I.