The Latin Kingdom Of Jerusalem 1099 To 1291 Ad | 18c87ee0c057b8ea4cf8dbb5965a952

The Crusades, the story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem

The Latin Kingdom Of Jerusalem 1099 To 1291 Ad

The Crusades: The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem is a fascinating history of the Crusades and the Latin Kingdoms.

The Crusades

Kings and Lords in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem

The Crusades

Burgesses and Burgess Law in the Latin Kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus (1099-1325)

The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1099 to 1291 A.D

Baldwin I of Jerusalem, 1100-1118

A history of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem

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The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1099 to 1291 A.D.

Baldwin of Boulogne was born the youngest of three sons and marked out for a clerical career, yet in turn he became a First Crusader, first Latin count of Edessa and the founder of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem. Nevertheless, remarkably, he has never been the subject of a full-length biography. This study examines in detail the stages of Baldwin's career, returning to the contemporary evidence to discover the qualities that enabled him not only to succeed his brother as ruler in 1100 but to maintain and expand the new kingdom of Jerusalem through the next eighteen years in the face of aggression from Muslim enemies and rivalry from fellow crusaders.

The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem

Feudal Monarchy in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1100 to 1291

The Crusades

This book is based on an unprecedented archaeological survey of more than two hundred Frankish rural sites.

The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem

Naming Patterns in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem

The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem

This is the first encyclopedic guide to the history of relations between Jews and Muslims around the world from the birth of Islam to today. Richly illustrated and beautifully produced, the book features more than 150 authoritative and accessible articles by an international team of leading experts in history, politics, literature, anthropology, and philosophy. Organized thematically and chronologically, this indispensable reference provides critical facts and balanced context for greater historical understanding and a more informed dialogue between Jews and Muslims. Part I covers the medieval period; Part II, the early modern period through the nineteenth century, in the Ottoman Empire, Africa, Asia, and Europe; Part III, the twentieth century, including the exile of Jews from the Muslim world, Jews and Muslims in Israel, and Jewish-Muslim politics; and Part IV, intersections between Jewish and Muslim origins, philosophy, scholarship, art, ritual, and beliefs. The main articles address major topics such as the Jews of Arabia at the origin of Islam; special profiles cover important individuals and places; and excerpts from primary sources provide contemporary views on historical events. Contributors include Mark R. Cohen, Alain Deckoff, Michael Laskier, Vora Moreen, Gordon D. Newby, Marina Rustow, Daniel Schroeter, Kirsten Schulze, Mark Tessler, John Tolan, Gilles Veinstein, and many more. Covers the history of relations between Jews and Muslims around the world from the birth of Islam to today Written by an international team of leading scholars Features in-depth articles on social, political, and cultural history Includes profiles of important people (Eliehu Capsali, Joseph Nasi, Mohammed V, Martin Buber, Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin, Edward Said, Messali Hadj, Mahmoud Darwish) and places (Jerusalem, Alexandria, Baghdad) Presents passages from essential documents of each historical period, such as the Cairo Geniza, Al-Sira, and Judeo-Persian illuminated manuscripts Richly illustrated with more than 250 images, including maps and color photographs Includes extensive cross-references, bibliographies, and an index

The Latin Kingdom in Jerusalem

The Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem

The shifting balance of power between the monarchy and the nobility within the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem has been the subject of much scholarly debate. Tibble here demonstrates for the first time the unprecedented strategic and economic influence wielded by the Knights Templar and the Knights of St. John in determining
the political future of the region. Drawing extensively on chronicles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, he shows that secular power as a whole was on the wane much earlier than has previously been imagined, and that by the end of the thirteenth century the true struggle was between the secular authorities and the Military

**Crusades**

**Monarchy and Lordships in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1099-1291**

**The Crusades**

**Encounter Between Enemies**

**The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

Anthropometry, or the study of personal names, is used here to investigate the extent to which Frankish settlers in the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem assimilated the practices and traditions of their hosts. Data from legal and commercial documents has been used to create a database of 6,200 individual names from the years 1099 to 1291 which the author analyses for any trends and patterns that may relate to social change. Comparing evidence with contemporary Catholic Europe, Shagrir finds that the Franks neither adopted local ways nor maintained their own traditions, but changes in naming reflected a unique set of characteristics influenced by eastern contacts, cults and customs and a greater awareness of religious fervour.

**A History of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

**The Crusades**

**Reconstruction and Rebirth**

**A History of Jewish-Muslim Relations**

**Miniature Painting in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem With Liturgical and Palaeographical Chapters by Francis Wormald**

This volume brings together studies relating to the history of the Latin principalities established in Palestine and Syria from their foundation in the course of the First Crusade up to their 1187 defeat by Saladin. Half of the essays deal with the first three decades of the Frankish settlement. Beyond this are studies devoted to sacred and secular aspects of the landscape and population of Palestine. The final section considers how the Franks perceived the Muslim and native Christian inhabitants of Syria, Palestine and neighbouring lands, with an emphasis on the evidence of the chronicle of William of Tyre.

**The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

From the Crusader conquest, massacres, and destruction in 1099, to the fall of the Latin Kingdom in 1291, Prawer vividly describes the Jewish community in Palestine: their internal organization, relation to Crusader institutions and conquerors, and attitudes toward neighboring Muslim rulers.

**The Crusades the Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

This fascinating study deals with one of the first points of direct and personal contact between Europeans and Muslims during the Crusades: the ransoming of captives. It traces the changes in European mentality and the laws of warfare.

**The Franks in Outremer Studies in the Latin Principalities of Palestine and Syria 1099 1187**

**Colonization Activities in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

**Latin Kingdom Of Jerusalem**

**Frankish Rural Settlement in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

In the present volume, the third selection of his articles to be published, Professor Mayer deals with questions of royal authority and power in the Crusader kingdom of Jerusalem. He first examines the relationship between the monarchy and the Church, questions of royal succession, and aspects of the royal chancery, but is also concerned to trace the king's efforts to create a new clientele of loyal vassals. The second group of studies reverses the perspective, and looks at the origins and development of the lordships of the kingdom, notably at the important county of Jaffa and at the role of the Ibelin, the most significant family in the land.

**The History of the Jews in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

**The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1099 to 1291 A.D.**

The reign of King Baldwin I (1100–1118) has thus far received little noteworthy attention by historians as the important pivotal period following the First Crusade conquest of Jerusalem in 1099. The two decades of his rule marked the extension of Latin conquests in the east, most notably by the conquest of the important coastal cities of Arsuf, Acre, Caesarea, Beirut and Sidon. These vital ports for the early Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem provided outlets to the sea for commerce, as well as safe harbors for incoming assistance from the west. Further, Baldwin led in the establishment of strong secular control over ecclesiastical authorities, and provided a model of administration for subsequent monarchs to follow until the loss of the kingdom in 1187. Baldwin's contributions to these developments are presented here in a bibliographical framework to illustrate both his important place in crusader historiography, as well as to gauge the significance of his memory in contemporary literature as a second Joshua archetype. The conquest of Jerusalem and the decades that followed were extraordinarily perilous for the western "colonial" transplants, and thus a Biblical precedent was sought as an explanation to the success of the crusaders. This thesis argues that Fulcher of Chartres, the chaplain and primary contemporary biographer of Baldwin I, saw a parallel with the Biblical figure of Joshua as beneficial to posterity. By the establishment of Baldwin's memory in such a context, Fulcher of Chartres encouraged further western support for the Latin Kingdom, and reveals the important trials that faced Jerusalem's first Latin king.

**Crusades**

**Latinos, Muslims and Greeks in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**
This is the first book devoted to the study of burgesses in the Latin Kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus (1099–1325). It offers a comprehensive assessment of the contributions made by the non-feudal class to the development of legal and commercial institutions in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. Dispensing with the commonly held view that burgesses had only marginal influence, evidence is presented to illustrate how the existence of a ‘middle class’ was essential to the ambitions of the kingdoms’ leaders. A systematic examination of all relevant contemporary source material – charters, law-books and narrative accounts – sheds light on how serfs and freemen, originating from diverse regions of Europe, were able to organise themselves into a class whose status set them apart from non-Latin Christians and Muslims. The study considers at length the different ways in which burgess legislation was formulated; traces the gradual development of the Cour des Bourgeois, the court of burgesses, in terms of its composition and competence; describes in detail the burgess laws of Acre and Nicosia which related, for example, to marriage and inheritance; and defines the special characteristics of a type of property known as a borgesie which was mostly but not exclusively in the hands of burgesses. Dr Nader’s research, furthermore, reveals the complexity of burgess jurisdiction and legislation in the East, and advocates the theory that secular courts established by ecclesiastical institutions exercised authority over burgesses and borgesies in matters which went beyond the parameters of purely ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

**Baldwin I of Jerusalem**

**The History of the Jews in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**

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