

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
Department of History

**THE CRUSADES  
(1095-1291)**

Instructor: Michael Peixoto  
***DRAFT SYLLABUS***

Summer 2007 – Session I (May 14 – June 22)  
V57.0113.001

KJCC Room 527

Office: King Juan Carlos Center (KJCC), Rm. # 505  
e-mail: [mjp346@nyu.edu](mailto:mjp346@nyu.edu)  
Office Hours: TR after class or by appointment

Seal of the Knights Templar



In this course we will explore the social, economic, religious, cultural, and political history of the medieval crusading movement. The crusades are an important moment of religious conflict and cultural interaction for all of the cultures of the medieval Mediterranean and for this reason this course will address how all of these cultures, Latin Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and Byzantine, understood, contributed to, and were affected by the crusading movement. We will examine the controversial issues of the origins of the ideas of crusade and Holy War, explore both Eastern and Western perspectives on the major events of the crusades, and attempt to understand the course of the ever changing crusading movement and its legacy on both the Eastern and Western worlds.

In week one, we will begin in the eleventh century and consider the rise of the Seljuk Turks, the expansion of Islam into the Byzantine territories of Anatolia and the elements of Papal Reform in medieval Europe. If we are to understand what happened in the crusades, we must first learn where happened. In week two, we will address the how and why. We will consider the call of the first crusade, those who embarked on it, and the course of that first journey.

The success of the First Crusade brought about many changes in the lands of the Eastern Mediterranean. In week three we will address these changes; chiefly, the formation of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem and the growth of Islamic Jihad. Within these elements of the crusades, the crusades' most famous figures emerged. In week four, a truly exciting week, we will examine the Crusade of Kings,

## Richard the Lionheart and Saladin!

But as the medieval world of the crusader changed, so too did the crusades. In week five, we will look at the thirteenth-century redirection of the crusades to North Africa, Eastern Europe, and even within Southern France. With crusades to so many places and a changing political landscape in the East, the institutions of the crusaders could not long endure. We shall end the course in week six discussing the fall of the last Crusader States and the perpetuation of the ideas of crusading to the present day.



Romance of Godefroi de Bouillon ms. fr. 22495 Scene of battle, 1337 (Paris)

### Requirements:

First the good news: there will be no tests in this class and no final exam. However, History is a written discipline and those who seek to hone their skills in it must be excellent analytical writers. Consequently, there will be **five short (2page) papers and a longer (8-10 page) primary source paper on a crusade chronicle**. Students should choose their crusade chronicle by the end of the third week. The **final grade** which will also take into account student **attendance and participation in class discussion**.

### Late Papers:

The brevity of this course does not permit a lenient policy for late papers. As the short argumentative papers will deal with the readings that are discussed on the day they are due, it would be inappropriate to accept any past the due date. The same is true with the final paper which is due on the last day of the class. Late papers in this case cannot be accepted as the class will be over.

### Citations:

Attached to this syllabus is a **style sheet** to which you should conform when writing a note and citing a book or an article.

### Marking Scheme:

Participation in Class Discussion:	20%
Weekly Response Papers:	40%
Primary Source Paper:	40%

**Required Readings:** These books are required for the class and are available for purchase at the NYU Bookstore. Copies of each of these books have also been placed on reserve at NYU's Bobst Library.

Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A History; Second Edition* (New Haven, 2005).

Edward Peters, *The First Crusade: The Chronicle of Fulcher of Chartres and Other Source Materials*, second edition (Philadelphia, 1998).

Francesco Gabrieli, *Arab Historians of the Crusades*, E.J. Costello, trans. (Berkeley, 1984).

Peter W. Edbury, *The Conquest of Jerusalem and the Third Crusade: Sources in Translation* (Brookfield, 1996).

**Supplementary Readings:** These books are **not** required for the course. Any assigned readings from the books listed below will be scanned and available through the class Blackboard website as well as on reserve at NYU's Bobst Library. Other books listed below are optional texts that can be used for the primary source paper due on the last day of class. They are also on reserve and in some cases are available as online text. Be sure to consider the library options for some of these texts before making a decision as some of them are quite expensive.

Anna Comnena, *The Alexiad of the Princess Anna Comnena*, Elizabeth A.S. Dawes, trans. (London; New York, 2003).

Bernard S. Bachrach and David S. Bachrach, eds., *The Gesta Tancredi of Ralph of Caen: A History of the Normans on the First Crusade* (Burlington, 2005).

Richard W. Bulliet and Philip K. Hitti, eds., *An Arab-Syrian Gentleman and Warrior in the Period of the Crusades* (Princeton, 1987).

Shlomo Eidelberg, ed., *The Jews and the Crusaders: Hebrew Chronicles of the First and Second Crusades* (Madison, 1977).

Henry of Livonia, *The Chronicle of Henry of Livonia*, James A. Brundage, trans. (Madison, 1961).

Carole Hillenbrand, *The Crusades: Islamic Perspectives* (New York, 2000).

Joinville and Villehardouin, *Chronicles of the Crusades*, Margaret R.B. Shaw, trans., (London, 1963).

Peter of les Vaux-de-Cernay, *The History of the Albigensian Crusade*, W.A. Sibly and M.D. Sibly, trans. (Woodbridge, 1998).

Janet Shirley, ed., *Song of the Cathar Wars* (Aldershot; Brookfield, 1996).

Robert of Reims, *Robert the Monk's History of the First Crusade: Historia Iherosolimitana*, Carol Sweetenham, trans. (Burlington, 2005).

## WEEK 1: PRELUDE TO CRUSADE

### May 15. The Near East on the Eve of the First Crusade

MAJOR THEMES: The Byzantine Empire                      The Rise of the Fatamid Caliphate  
Alexius Comnenus    The Conquests of the Seljuk Turks

READINGS: None due on first day

### May 17. Europe and the Idea of Crusading

MAJOR THEMES: The Erdmann Thesis                      Pope Gregory VII  
The Idea of Holy War    The Peace and Truce of God  
The Spanish Reconquista    Remission of Sins  
Pilgrimage to Jerusalem    Primogeniture

READINGS: (1) Carole Hillenbrand, "Chapter 2: The First Crusade and the Muslims' Initial Reactions to the Coming of the Franks," in *The Crusades: Islamic Perspectives* (New York, 2000), pp. 31-88.  
<Will be scanned onto Blackboard website and placed on reserve.>

(2) H.E.J. Cowdrey, "Pope Urban II and the Idea of Crusade," *Studi medievali* ser. 3, 36: 2 (1995), pp. 721-742.  
<Will be scanned onto Blackboard website and placed on reserve.>

## WEEK 2: THE CALL TO CRUSADE

### May 22. Calling, Preaching, and Organizing the First Crusade

MAJOR THEMES: Pope Urban II  
Adhemar of Puy and the Crusade Leaders

READINGS: (1) Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A History*, pp. 1-49.  
**NOTE:** This is the text book that we will use. Any readings assigned from this book are background readings and should be considered optional but recommended especially if you have not studied the crusades in detail before.

(2) John VIII (r. 872-882): Indulgence for Fighting the Heathen, 878.  
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/john2-ind878.html>

(3) Gregory VII: Call for a "Crusade", 1074.  
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/g7-cde1078.html>

(4) Edward Peters, ed., *The First Crusade*, pp. 25-43.

PAPER DUE: Write a 2 page response to readings. Focus especially on the article by H.E.J. Cowdrey and the three primary source readings for today (#s 2, 3, 4). Be sure to

address the question what is a crusade and what factors aided in the creation of the idea of crusading. This is a short paper and you do not have room for wordiness. Assume that your audience is educated to the topic and create a concise and analytical argument. Make sure to support your argument with proofs from the readings. This goes for all the papers in the class.

**May 24. The First Crusaders and the Road to Jerusalem**

MAJOR THEMES:     Constantinople                     The Battle of Dorylaum  
                          The Siege of Antioch                 Godfrey of Boullion  
                          The County of Edessa                 The Siege of Jerusalem  
                          The Holy Sepulcher

READINGS: (1) Jonathan Riley-Smith, "The Motives of the Earliest Crusaders and the Settlement of Latin Palestine, 1095-1100," *English Historical Review* 98: 389 (1983), pp. 721-736.

<Will be scanned onto Blackboard website and placed on reserve.>

(2) Edward Peters, ed., *The First Crusade*, pp. 47-101.

**WEEK 3: THE CRUSADER STATES AND THE LATIN EAST**

**May 29. The Kingdom of Jerusalem**

MAJOR THEMES:     The Military Orders                     County of Tripoli  
                          Bernard of Clairvaux                     The Kingdom of Jerusalem  
                          The Second Crusade                     Queen Melisende  
                          King Fulk                                     The Principality of Antioch

READINGS: (1) Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A History*, pp. 50-81.

(2) Bernard of Clairvaux, "In Praise of the New Knighthood"  
<http://www.the-orb.net/encyclop/religion/monastic/bernard.html>

PAPER DUE: Write a 2 page response analyzing Fulcher of Chartres' portrayal of the Crusaders and the First Crusade. Be sure to consider the later crusade ideals expressed by Bernard of Clairvaux and the secondary analysis of the historian, Jonathan Riley-Smith.

**May 31. Nur ad-Din and Jihad**

MAJOR THEMES:     Zangi   Jihad  
                          Nur ad-Din                                     Aleppo  
                          Damascus

READINGS: (1) Carole Hillenbrand, "Chapter 3: *Jihad* in the Period 493-569/1100-1174" in *The Crusades: Islamic Perspectives* (New York, 2000), pp. 89-170.



(2) C.J. Tyerman, "Were There Any Crusades in the Twelfth Century," *The English Historical Review* 110: 427 (1995), pp. 553-577.  
<Will be scanned onto Blackboard website and placed on reserve.>

PAPER DUE: Write a 2 page paper which answers the question, what is a crusade? Consider both the earlier crusades that we've looked at in this class, the views of people who lived at the time, the crusades featured in this week's text book readings, and the controversial but very important article by Christopher Tyerman. Note well the changing nature of crusades and the impact of historians on how we think about them, i.e. the often ridiculous numbering of crusades.

#### **June 14. The Crusades of St. Louis**

MAJOR THEMES: Mamluk Egypt King Louis IX  
Damietta Tunis  
Conversion

READINGS: (1) Francesco Gabrieli, *Arab Historians of the Crusades*, pp. 267-304.

PAPER DUE: Submit by this day a one page outline for your paper complete with a thesis statement. This will help you to organize your thoughts on the final paper and allow me to see that you are on the right track.

### **WEEK 6: THE END OF THE CRUSADES**

#### **June 19. Mamluks, Mongols, and the Fall of Acre**

MAJOR THEMES: Mongols Sultan Baybars  
Acre Philip IV (the Fair)  
Trial of the Templars

READINGS: (1) Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A History*, pp. 215-281.  
(2) Francesco Gabrieli, *Arab Historians of the Crusades*, pp. 307-350.

PAPER DUE: Write a 2 page analyzing the Mamluk conquest of the Crusader States. Consider the motivations of the Muslim victors. How did they see themselves? In what ways were the Mamluk conquests of the late thirteenth century the same as/different from the crusader conquests of the First Crusade and the Ayyubid (Saladin's) conquests of the late twelfth century?

#### **June 21. Other Crusades**

MAJOR THEMES: Reconquista Teutonic Knights  
Knights of Malta Livonia  
Imperialism

READINGS: (1) Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A History*, pp. 299-309.

PAPER DUE: Write an 8-10 page primary source analysis of **one** of the crusade chronicles listed below. You may use any sources assigned for the class or any books from the list of further reading below but you must check with me before using any other outside materials. **No** outside research is required. Read the text, more than once, and as you read keep a note of the themes that you find interesting. Now choose one theme about which you can develop an **argument**. What is the significance of the theme that you have chosen? What light does the text shed on the culture of the crusades, medieval religion, medieval Europe, or the intercultural relations of the medieval Mediterranean World? In an assignment of this length it is very important to write clearly and concisely from the start. Support your answer with quotations from the text. Be careful to identify each quotation by page number in proper footnote citation.

Anna Comnena, *The Alexiad of the Princess Anna Comnena*, Elizabeth A.S. Dawes, trans. (London; New York, 2003). This is a chronicle of a part of the first crusade written by the Byzantine princess Anna Comnena. It is both the only Byzantine source on this list and the only source written by a woman.

Bernard S. Bachrach and David S. Bachrach, eds., *The Gesta Tancredi of Ralph of Caen: A History of the Normans on the First Crusade* (Burlington, 2005). This is an account of the first crusade according to one of the followers of the Norman knight Tancred, nephew of Bohemund.

Shlomo Eidelberg, ed., *The Jews and the Crusaders: Hebrew Chronicles of the First and Second Crusades* (Madison, 1977). These accounts deal with the persecutions of the Jews by crusaders and the events of ritualized murder of Jews by other members of their community in during the crusades.

Robert of Reims, *Robert the Monk's History of the First Crusade: Historia Iherosolimitana*, Carol Sweetenham, trans. (Burlington, 2005). Robert never went on the first crusade but felt it an important enough event to write a history of it anyway.

Richard W. Bulliet and Philip K. Hitti, eds., *An Arab-Syrian Gentleman and Warrior in the Period of the Crusades* (Princeton, 1987). These are the memoirs of an Arab man who served under many of the important Muslim leaders at the time of the crusades and relates his understanding of the events he encountered.

Peter of les Vaux-de-Cernay, *The History of the Albigensian Crusade*, W.A. Sibly and M.D. Sibly, trans. (Woodbridge, 1998). This is a history of the Albigensian Crusade against the Cathars and their supporters in Southern France written by an admirer of the crusade's leader.

Janet Shirley, ed., *Song of the Cathar Wars* (Aldershot, 1996). Almost the opposite perspective from that of Peter of les Vaux-de-Cernay, this account of the Albigensian Crusade was written by a native of the Southern French/Catalonian region. While he does not explicitly support the Cathars he is, nevertheless, highly critical of the Northern French crusaders.

Joinville, "The Conquest of Constantinople," in Joinville and Villehardouin, *Chronicles of the Crusades*, Margaret R.B. Shaw, trans., (London, 1963). This chronicle of the



fourth crusade is written from the perspective of one of the crusaders involved in the infamous sack of Constantinople.

Villehardouin, "The Life of St. Louis," in Joinville and Villehardouin, *Chronicles of the Crusades*, Margaret R.B. Shaw, trans., (London, 1963). Villehardouin was one of the lords who was closest to King Louis IX and in his life of the saintly King he writes considerably about their experiences on crusade and in the Holy Land.

Henry of Livonia, *The Chronicle of Henry of Livonia*, James A. Brundage, trans. (Madison, 1961). This is the chronicle of one of the founders of a minor military order formed to fight against pagans in Northeastern Europe.

### **Further Reading on the Crusades**

Carl Erdmann, *Origins of the Idea of the Crusade*.

James A. Brundage, *Medieval Law and the Crusader*.

Derek W. Lomax, *The Reconquest of Spain*.

\*John France, *Victory in the East: A Military History of the First Crusade*.

\*Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The First Crusaders*.

Jean Richard, *The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem*.

Malcolm Barber, *The New Knighthood: A History of the Order of the Temple*.

D. E. P. Jackson, *Saladin: The Politics of the Holy War*.

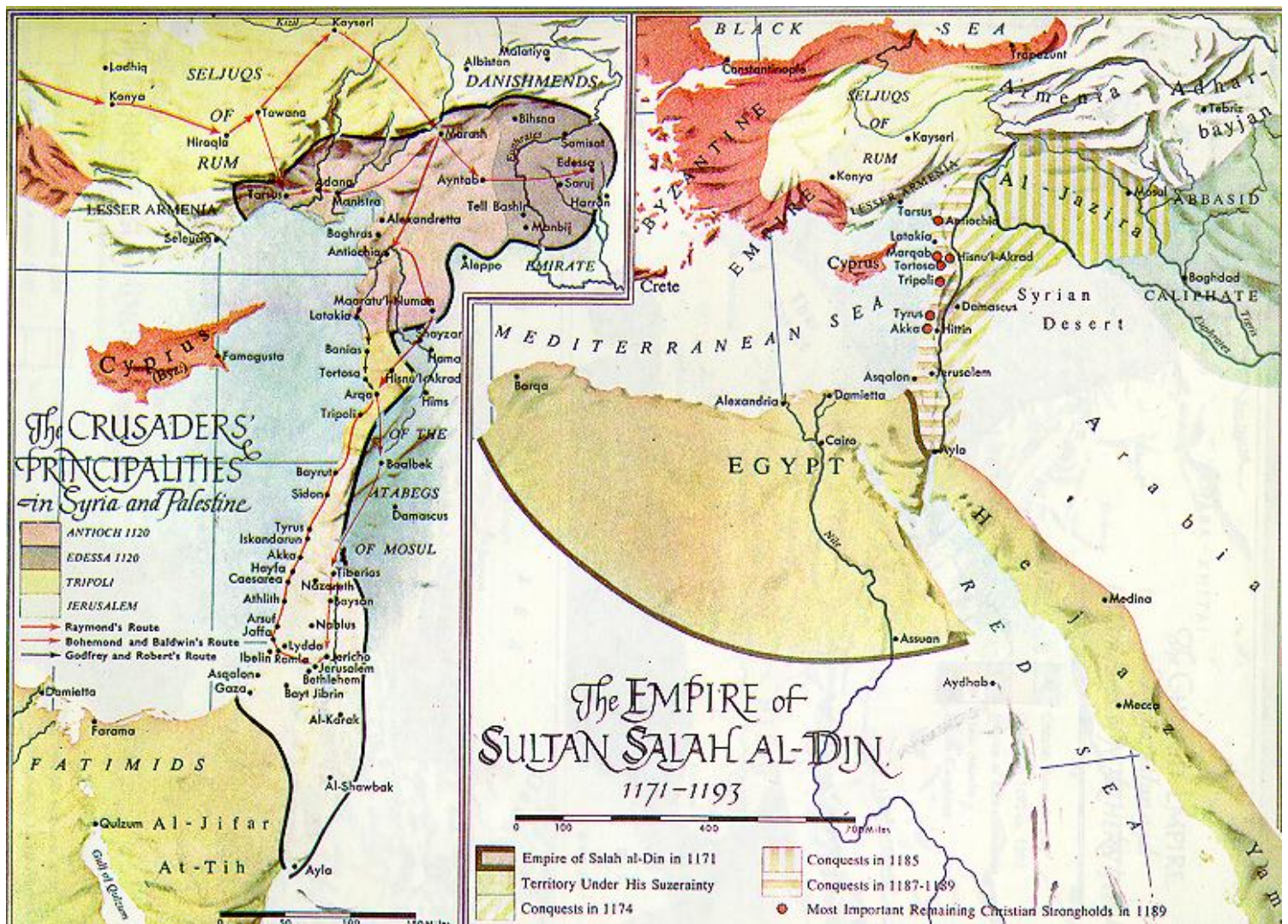
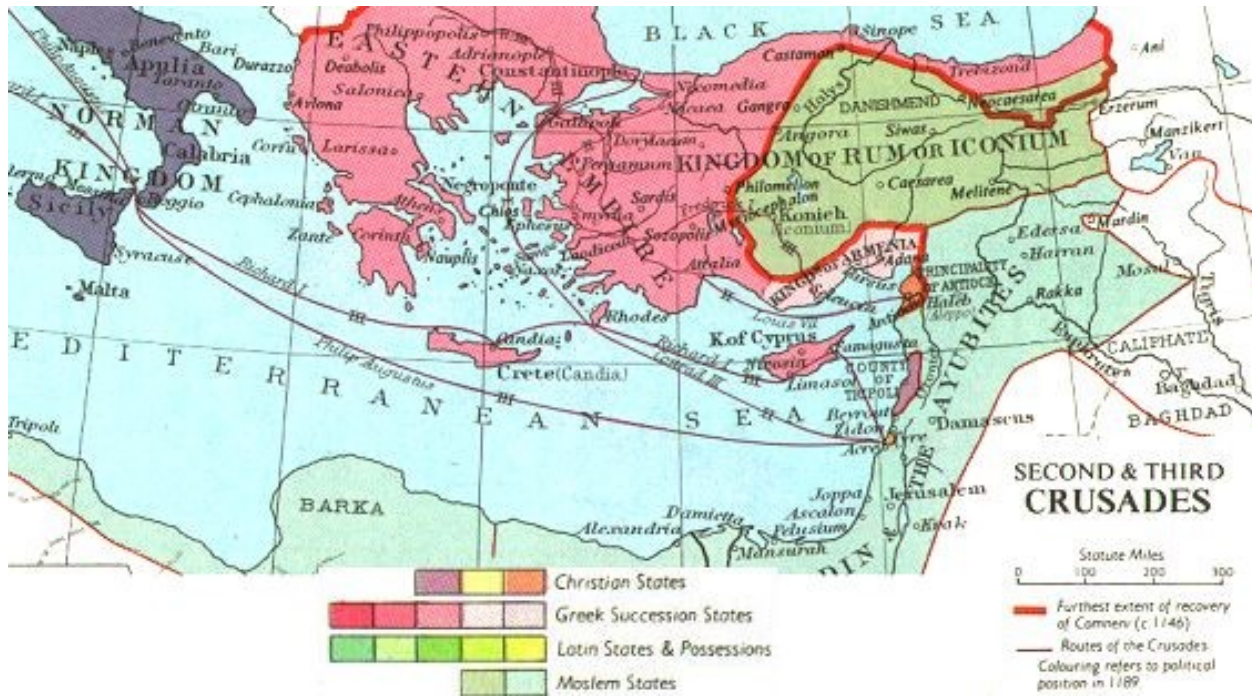
John Gillingham, *Richard the Lionheart*.

Joseph R. Strayer, *The Albigensian Crusades*.

\*William Chester Jordan, *Louis IX and the Challenge of the Crusade*.

Norman Housley, *The Later Crusades, 1274-1580*.

\* these are the ones I think are especially good.





## STYLE SHEET

### Notes:

Either footnotes (at the bottom of each page), or endnotes (gathered at the end of the paper) are acceptable.

Notes in parenthesis should NOT appear within the text of a history paper.

The purpose of a note is two fold. 1): reference to primary and secondary sources in support of the information used for the paper. 2): marginal commentary or elaboration of a line of reasoning which sheds further information and/or support of the argument, but that would interfere with the flow of the main text.

### Books:

#### First Citation:

Jacob Burkhard, *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (Basil, 1860), p. 216, OR pp. 216-223.

i.e. Name, Title, Place of Publication, Date of Publication

#### Subsequent Citations:

Burkhard, *The Civilization of the Renaissance*, pp. 230-250

i.e. Name, Short Title, page

#### Later Editions:

Terney Frank, *An Economic History of Rome*, 2nd ed. (Baltimore), p. 124

Louis J. Paetow, *A Guide to the Study of Medieval History*, re. ed. (1931; reprint New York, 1964), pp. 65-73

#### Multiple Volumes:

Max Manitius, *Geschichte der lateinischen Literatur des Mittelalters*, 1 (Munich, 1911), p. 78

i.e. Cite only the specific volume in question. If it is necessary to refer to the whole work, the following should be used:

Max Manitius, *Geschichte der lateinischen des Mittelalters*, 3 vols. (Munich, 1911-1913)

#### Edited or Translated Works:

Marc Bloch, *Feudal Society*, trans. L. A. Manyon (Chicago, 1961), pp. 57-62

Charles d'Orléans, *Choix de poésie*, ed. John Fox (Exeter, 1973), p. 12

Ronald L. Numbers and Darrel W. Amundsen, eds., *Caring and Curing: Health Medicine in the Western Religious Traditions* (New York, 1987), p. 135

### Articles

#### First Citation:

David Herlihy, "The Carolingian Manse," *Economic Historic Review*, vol. 13 (1961), 12-25

i.e. Name, Title in quotes, Journal underlined, vol. no. date in parenthesis, page number

Subsequent citations:

Herlihy, "Carolingian Manse," pp. 14-18

i.e. Name, Short Title in quote, page

**Italics and Quotations Marks**

Quotations run into the text are placed in quotation marks. Quotations longer than 5 or 6 typed lines should be typed double-spaced and indented, without quotation marks.

Material to be underlined or *italicized* in the typescript (so as to be eventually printed in Italics) includes:

- Titles of works of Art
- Titles of books, poems and periodical publications
- Technical terms
- Words and phrases in a foreign language

**Scholarly Reference Words**

Ibid., - - - to be used when the reference is THE SAME AS THE ONE IMMEDIATELY PRECEEDING IT.

Ibid., loc. cit. - - - to be used when both the title reference (Ibid.) and the page number (loc. cit.) are the same

**Dates**

The correct form is "1390s", NOT "1390's or spelled out.

The abbreviated form "12th c." should be limited to the notes; in the text always spell out as "twelfth century." The adjectival form requires a hyphen, as in "twelfth-century manuscript."

**Capitalization**

Middle Ages is capitalized

For further guidelines or clarification, see *A Manual of Style*, 15th ed. (Chicago, 2003).