

MAJOR CRUSADES CHRONOLOGY

1096 - 1099

First Crusade

Launched by Pope Urban II following the Council of Clermont. Led by Godfrey of Bouillon and Bohemond of Taranto.

Outcome: Capture of Jerusalem; establishment of Crusader States.

1147 - 1149

Second Crusade

Prompted by the fall of the County of Edessa. Led by King Louis VII of France and Emperor Conrad III of Germany.

Outcome: Failure to recapture Edessa; defeat at the Siege of Damascus.

1189 - 1192

Third Crusade (Kings' Crusade)

Triggered by Saladin's capture of Jerusalem. Led by Richard the Lionheart, Philip II, and Frederick Barbarossa.

Outcome: Treaty of Jaffa; Christian pilgrims granted access to Jerusalem.

1202 - 1204

Fourth Crusade

Originally intended to conquer Egypt, diverted by Venetian influence toward Constantinople.

Outcome: Sack of Constantinople; establishment of the Latin Empire.

1217 - 1221

Fifth Crusade

An attempt to weaken Ayyubid power by attacking Damietta in Egypt.

Outcome: Initial success at Damietta followed by surrender and retreat.

1228 - 1229

Sixth Crusade

Led by Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. Primarily achieved through diplomacy rather than combat.

Outcome: Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem returned to Christian control via treaty.

1248 - 1254

Seventh Crusade

Led by Louis IX of France (Saint Louis) against the Mamluk Sultanate in Egypt.

Outcome: Louis IX captured; high ransom paid for his release.

1270

Eighth Crusade

Again led by Louis IX, targeting Tunis to secure a base for operations in the Holy Land.

Outcome: Death of Louis IX due to disease; withdrawal of forces.