

**Chapter 1 : King Richard the Lionheart Archives - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)**

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

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.

*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.*

Eager to expand his power, Nur ad-Din set his sights on the Fatimid dynasty of Egypt. In , 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 , Shirkuh died unexpectedly after only weeks of rule. Nur ad-Din died in , 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 , 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 , and the kingdom was left to his nephew Baldwin V , whom he had crowned as co-king in 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 tithing " on their citizens to finance the venture. In Britain, Baldwin of Exeter , the archbishop of Canterbury , made a tour through Wales, convincing 3, 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, 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, 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, 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 , 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 1192. 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 1194 and died of a crossbow bolt wound in 1199 at the age of 35. In 1193, Saladin died of yellow fever. His heirs would quarrel over the succession and ultimately fragment his conquests.

**Chapter 3 : Book lionheart pdf free download**

*Richard the Lionheart: The Crusader King of England [W. B. Bartlett] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Whilst Richard I is one of medieval England's most famous kings he is also the most controversial.*

Heavily averted by his painful death *Bi the Way*: Some historians argue that there is enough evidence to suggest that Richard had homosexual tendencies which might suggest why he had no children, relying in particular on reports that he slept with King Philip II of France, and on two public confessions the king made that seem to indicate that he was in danger of "the punishment of Sodom and Gomorrah. Bedding women was commonly attributed to him both in his own time and long afterward. He may, of course, have been bisexual. His sleeping with men might have been a case of Situational Sexuality as the only time he did it was during the Crusade and there were not female soldiers with him at the time. Richard, no doubt, was associated with many swords of various kinds in his lifetime - he is supposed to have given Excalibur to the Byzantine emperor - but he is very likely to be portrayed with a BFS in later depictions. Many historians have held that Richard was horrible at governing, budgeting, tolerating, judging, and anything else that did not involve war fighting and tactics, at which he was a genius. Other historians dispute this. The High Middle Ages: Richard is a favorite for use in historical fictions. He has been depicted as everything from a wise, saintly father of his people to a bloodthirsty brute deliberately slaughtering innocents. The truth presumably lies somewhere in between. Notably with King Philip II Augustus of France; according to period chroniclers, the men shared a bed and Richard "loved him as his own soul. *Hoist by His Own Petard*: Was killed by Frenchmen with crossbows, having previously been responsible for introducing the crossbow to France. Not exactly the most reliable source. Richard certainly disguised himself among his enemies according to some accounts, as a woman; in legend, he becomes identified with the common folklore hero of the disguised king who goes among his people to observe them. Richard is often used as a convenient chivalric figure to knight the hero at the finale of a work. Philip had finally broken his bonds to Richard and planned to take Richard captive before he could reach England. Richard, knowing this, could not go by sea to France, but had to take a land route, traveling incognito with very few companions in the guise of common pilgrims. The journey eventually led him through Austria, where Duke Leopold was on alert. Richard was not very good at playing a commoner, and after another pilgrim claimed to have recognized King Richard in Carinthia, Leopold knew what was going on. Gangrene set in, and the Duke could find no one willing to amputate the limb -- so he had to do it himself. In order to receive Last Rites, he had to pledge to restore the ransom-money he had received. *No Celebrities Were Harmed*: The character of Gahmuret "of Anshouwe" i. Scottish historian John Major first placed Robin in the time of the Lion-Heart in, but it was Sir Walter Scott who first directly associated the characters, in his *Ivanhoe*. *Royals Who Actually Do Something*: Richard, in all interpretations, was at least a badass warrior; a case has been made for Richard being in addition a skilled poet and musician, a brilliant general, and even a wily diplomat and politician. Assuming that Richard was gay, he was nevertheless not openly effeminate or "camp" in behavior. The unhistorical tale of Blondel the Minstrel has him wandering from castle to castle in Europe, seeking to locate Richard by singing the verse of a song they had composed together and listening for the refrain. Richard was reputed to be a skilled troubadour in his own time; at least two of his poems have survived, one with its original music. He and Saladin are usually presented as regarding one another as this.

**Chapter 4 : Third Crusade - Wikipedia**

*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.*

Henry II died in , 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. 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 in 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 harried 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 Richard joined the other Crusaders at Acre on June 8, 1191, 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, 1194, 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 5 : Richard the Lionheart Sword

*Whilst Richard I is one of medieval England's most famous kings he is also the most controversial. He has variously been considered a great warrior but a poor king, a man driven by the quest for fame and glory but also lacking in self-discipline and prone to throwing away the short-term advantages.*

She was charismatic, well-educated and with an outstanding personality, which largely shaped the course of European history for more than years. She was Queen consort of France and England and Duchess of Aquitaine in her own right. She is remembered as "mother of kings" and "queen of kings". Eleanor Of Aquitaine Eleanor was born around and died in The Middle Ages was a period of time clearly dominated by men, but Eleanor " with her outstanding and extraordinary achievements - was a remarkable exception to them. She was respected and admired. Who Was Eleanor Of Aquitaine? Additionally, she also initiated the dynasty that ruled England for more than three centuries. The original hangs at Versailles. Eleanor is kneeling at the Prie Dieu. This woman lived very long time, ago and it is very difficult to reconstruct her real life but it is still possible to gather some real facts about her and not only gossips. It is confirmed that she was from a family who highly valued education so Eleanor learned arithmetic, Latin, history and the constellations, and was skilled in household management, embroidery, sewing, spinning, and weaving. She also could sing, dance, play chess and the harp, and was very competent in riding, hawking, and hunting. Eleanor of Aquitaine had two husbands in her life. The Church was very happy with her proposal, until the Church father learned she as accompanied by of her ladies. Women had nothing to do on a battle field, but Eleanor declared she and her ladies would help tend the wounded. Eleanor appointed herself leader of her soldiers and departed with her husband. All the women were dressed in armor and carried lances, but they did not participate in the fighting. The Crusader queen Eleanor of Aquitaine was so impressive that she was compared to the mythical queen of the Amazons. Nevertheless, the Second Crusade ended in a total fiasco. Not long after that, in the marriage between Louis VII, King of the Franks and Eleanor of Aquitaine was officially annulled in after no male heir was produced. This marriage was much more successful and eight children five sons and three daughters came into the world. Two of them, became future kings - Richard the Lionheart and John without Earth. However, there were also scandals because Henry II decided to associate with a beautiful woman, Rosamund Clifford.

**Chapter 6 : Richard the Lionheart: The Crusader King of England by W. B. Bartlett**

*At the age of nine, Prince Richard was betrothed to 9-year-old Princess Alais, daughter of the French King Louis VII. She was a pawn in the power struggle between the Plantagenet dynasty that ruled England - and much of France - and the Capetian French kings in Paris.*

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.

*Despite his legacy as the great "Crusader King", Richard's record during the Third Crusade was a bit of a mixed bag. Although he oversaw some major victories, Jerusalem - the Crusade's main objective - always eluded him.*

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 Hopping 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 8 : Richard Lionheart, the Crusader King by John Matthews**

*King Richard "The Lionheart" is one of the AI opponents in Stronghold Crusader, Extreme and Stronghold Crusader 2. Contents[show] Background King Richard I ruled England from AD*

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:

**Chapter 9 : Richard the Lionheart - HISTORY**

*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.*