

# THE THIRD CRUSADE

Joint Cabinet Crisis – ZuMUN 2018



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## INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Crisis delegates! We have prepared a challenging yet fun experience for all of you this year set in one of the most iconic time periods of history, the Third Crusade!

The mighty rulers of Europe are leading their armies into the Middle East to conquer the holy city of Jerusalem in the name of Christendom once more. Salah-ad Din looks set to mount a formidable defence whilst the Byzantines engage in a conflict against the forces of Emperor Barbarossa and the Seljuk Turks. Alliances between the four factions (cabinets) seem to be able to switch very dynamically ensuring that this weekend is guaranteed to have everyone thinking on their feet!

This guide includes not only history and context of the topic but also a brief beginners guide to crisis.

We all look forward to seeing you all at ZUMUN 2018!

## SECTION 1 - A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO A JOINT CABINET CRISIS

What is a crisis committee?

Crisis, in the context of MUN, is a simulation of issues, events or regions of the world.

Joint Cabinet Crises (JCC): Delegates represent individual people with their own interests rather than countries. There are delegates present in multiple cabinets/committees who can all interact with each other. At ZUMUN 2018, there will be four separate cabinets all containing delegates representing characters.

What to do in a JCC

1. Stay faithful to your character and aim to act as your character would
2. Advance your factional, familial or ministerial interests
3. Advance your own personal interests
4. Make friends and enjoy yourself!

Who is in a Crisis?

### 1. The Crisis Staff

The Crisis Staff are the people who run the conference. They have several roles in which the principal role is arbitrating 'truth'. They decide what has and has not happened, they initiate the crisis by introducing events that have occurred and then keep charge of what occurs.

If the Crisis Staff do not know an event has occurred and if the Crisis Staff do not agree that it has happened, then in broad terms it hasn't. In this way, in a well-run crisis, any disputes can be settled by the crisis staff.

The Crisis staff oversee choosing the crisis and assigning character biographies. They also begin the crisis through initial events and maintain it by adding new twists. They should be committed to overseeing not only well organised, logical crises but also one that is fun and interesting for all participants.

### 2. The Delegates

You are a character; you have a position and responsibility for your ministry and your faction.

As such you have authority to wield, though some of your decisions are however subject to being overruled by the head of your cabinet, a cabinet majority, or a similar figure if that is how your cabinet operates. The Crisis Staff are also able to decline or misinterpret any request clarification if they see fit. They will not however generally make you do anything you do not choose to do, but messengers being killed or underlings misinterpreting orders are a common feature, so try to be as specific as possible in your instructions.

Therefore, delegates are encouraged to use the powers given to them.

This is done mainly in 3 ways:

1. Writing a note to the Crisis Staff requesting actions to be undertaken. For example: "Duke Henry of Bavaria instructs 5 knights from the Bavarian Division of the Imperial Army to act as his personal bodyguards. One of these knights is to be dressed in peasant clothing and keep a watchful eye on crowds close to him to find people preparing malicious acts". The more detail that is given the better.
2. Passing a document as a cabinet. This can be written in any format you choose. This too must be sent to the Crisis Staff.
3. Diplomacy. Deciding between delegates' actions or policies that have been jointly agreed. Initially there is a gentleman's agreement that actions will be done, however, they are not really binding until again the Crisis Staff has been informed and all parties have signed it.

For these things, directives are submitted through Deus Crisis Software, the online platform being utilised by ZUMUN 2018.

Different conference policies vary, but for the ZUMUN JCC, nothing happens until the document has been returned to the delegate who sent it with an official Crisis signature approving it from the crisis staff.

### 3. Chairs

At ZUMUN, the chair of the committee holds the following responsibilities:

1. To help the cabinet to work well, enabling everyone to speak and be heard and in general make sure everyone feels involved in the crisis. To this end, they will decide the rules and formal of debate within their cabinet and typically chair as well as participate in the debate.
2. To communicate with the Crisis Staff what it is happening to enable the Crisis Staff to know what is going on and stay ahead of the game- they are part of the Crisis Staff's eyes and ears.
3. To pass on messages regarding logistical announcements of the conference
4. To help the Crisis Staff choose delegate awards and as such are ineligible to win themselves
5. To keep track of the agenda and remember things that need to be addressed. Since a lot happens during the Crisis it is easy to forget something. It is up to everyone to remember but ultimately the chair will often end up having to turn the debate to important topics. If something is forgotten then the consequences can be disastrous; the loss of a strategic advantage or even a war and several members of the cabinet dead. (In which case, a delegate whose character has been removed from the cabinet is reassigned with a new character, complete with a character profile, portfolio and bio.)

## 4. The Rest of the World

Anyone, be they a person, national organisation, a foreign state or international body who is not represented by a delegate is instead run by the crisis staff. The Crisis Staff then have them act as they see fit, within realistic boundaries.

## Time

Crises operate in faux real-time whereby time in the simulation moves forward as time does but does not necessarily mean one second = one second. Time will progress depending on how well the cabinet deals with the crisis. The whole crisis is likely to take place over the course of less than a year. Sometimes crisis will jump forward in time, you should be informed of this when it occurs by crisis staff and typically takes place over breaks.

Normally everything that happened in the past has happened in the simulation in the past. However, if a crisis is set in the future it is up to the Crisis Staff what has happened between Now and the Future Date and how much of this they tell you.

## Communication

Communication is key and in the crisis, occurs in various ways:

### 1. Within each cabinet

Just talk to each other, whether through formal debate or otherwise. Crisis tends to be more relaxed than other MUN committees, at least in terms of rules of procedure.

### 2. From the Crisis Staff

The Crisis staff will communicate by visiting in person, through notes to individuals and information to all the cabinets, these can be through both electronic and physical means.

### 3. To the Crisis Staff

Similarly, send notes or electronic communication.

### 4. From the Rest of the World

Media reports and your intelligence will tell you many things about the state of the world.

Also, a whole cabinet you can invite a specific person to come in and ask questions about events. For example, you could invite an expert on a subject, a representative of a different cabinet or anything you can think of. It is at the crisis staff's discretion whether they grant these requests and what form they take.

## When Crisis staff go bad...

The Crisis Staff in an ideal world are omnipresent and omniscient as I have outlined.

However, in practice, they often won't be. They may miss notes that are sent, choose not to factor them in, forget to keep people informed of the 'truth', generally not make the crisis very exciting or many other negative things. When this happens, it is easy to get annoyed. Don't.

Instead, you have a few options depending on the situation:

1. Obtain more information. Directly ask crisis staff for clarification of 'truth' and remind them of orders you have sent. (Be wary that they aren't perfect and may get annoyed if they are not given a reasonable amount of time to do things)
2. When nothing is happening, make your own events happen – waiting for the crisis staff to do something can be frustrating.
3. Get on with it: if you sent an order that would have stopped something going wrong and they did not read it then get on with some other aspect of the crisis.

## General Tips

Know some things about your cabinet and what your character has power over. Knowing what has happened before gives you powerful tools to deal with events.

Think about things that the Crisis has not brought up. The ultimate topic is influence and control over Western Christendom, and the place of your cabinet relative to the rest of the World, so if you know a way you can increase your influence then do so. You are ultimately competing against the other cabinet; if one cabinet is more proactive, the other committees will have to deal with things the most proactive committee caused. Don't let this happen and give them something to deal with.

Have fun no matter what role you are.

Crisis needs concentration. The more concentration you put in the more you will get from it, in fact, in general, the more you put into it the more you will get from it.

Get allies. Some people will be competent, some will not be. Co-operate with the competent, coerce those less so.

Gather power as much as you can: if someone is in your way bribe them, kill them or do anything else to achieve your goals.

Enjoy it.

## SECTION 2 – STUDY GUIDE

### History of the Crusades

Since the 8th century and the rise of Islam, the holy land of Jerusalem had been lost to Christianity. Muslim conquests extended across North Africa and into Iberia, where a sole pocket of Christian resistance existed in a small region of Asturias. Meanwhile, the savage and brutal Viking Age meant the knights of northern Europe constantly struggled to protect their coastlines and major rivers from heathen invaders. However, by the late 1000s, the heathens of Scandinavia had been converted and the Reconquista had turned the tide favourably to the Iberian Kingdoms. The time was right for the Knights of Europe to turn their attention away from protecting their faith at home, and to venture forth and spread Christianity elsewhere...

#### First Crusade

In March 1095, concerned about the rising power of the Seljuk Empire and their advances into Anatolia, Byzantine Emperor Alexios I Komnenos asked Pope Urban II for aid against the Turk threat. Perhaps hoping to end the East-West Schism between the Catholic and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, the Pope responded favourably and travelled Europe seeking the support of nobles and clergy. His travels culminated at the Council of Clermont, where the Pope spoke of a new kind of war, an armed pilgrimage, with the reward of immediate absolution to all who die either on the way or in the battle against the infidels.



*Let those who have been accustomed unjustly to wage private warfare against the faithful now go against the infidels and end with victory this war which should have been begun long ago. Let those who for a long time, have been robbers, now become knights. Let those who have been fighting against their brothers and relatives now fight in a proper way against the barbarians. Let those who have been serving as mercenaries for small pay now obtain the eternal reward. Let those who have been wearing themselves out in both body and soul now work for a double honour.*

The response of the council: *Deus Vult* - God wills it.

With word of the Pope's call to arms spreading rapidly across Europe, both bands of peasants and ambitious nobles prepared themselves for the long overland journey across Europe and into the Holy Land. The response was enthusiastic - tens of thousands of peasants saw the crusade as a chance to escape poverty and famine in Europe to seek out a new life in the Holy Land. This wave of zealotry led to attacks on Jews across Germany. Knights and nobles, at great personal expense, raised armies and joined the crusade, - some seeking to carve out new holdings in the holy lands but most seeking eternal salvation. The crusader army, some



40-50'000 men, gathered outside Constantinople in 1097. Byzantine Emperor Alexios ferried the contingents across the Sea of Marmara and in return expected that the leaders of the crusader contingents swear fealty to him and return to the Byzantine Empire any land recovered from the Turks.



The Crusaders saw success, taking Nicea in June and returning it to the Empire. The army marched then on through Anatolia. The County of Edessa became the first Crusader state, established in 1098 by Baldwin of Boulogne. Antioch fell in the same year, opening a clear path to Jerusalem and establishing Bohemond of Taranto as Prince of Antioch. By 1099 and the siege of Jerusalem, the crusader army, numbering some 12,000 assaulted the city walls and butchered the defenders, massacring the Muslim and Jewish populations. Godfrey of Bouillon became the first King of Jerusalem and successfully defended a Fatimid counter-attack at Ascalon. Later, Raymond of Toulouse conquered Tripoli, forming the last Crusader state.

Those who returned before reaching Jerusalem and those who never left at all were ridiculed by their friends and families and threatened with excommunication by the Pope. Even so many crusaders who had remained with the crusade all the way to Jerusalem returned home such that by 1100 only a few hundred knights remained in the newfound Kingdom. These two factors led to a call for reinforcements by the new Pope Paschal II, leading to the short Crusade of the Faint-Hearted in 1101. The expeditions of this crusade failed to push through Anatolia - a problem that will persist throughout future crusade attempts.

## Second Crusade

Of the four crusader states established in outremer during the First Crusade, the County of Edessa was the weakest and least populated and, as such, was subject to frequent attacks from the surrounding Muslim states. In 1144, the capital city Edessa finally fell after decades of prior warfare and the Seljuk Turks finally destroyed the County and regained control of the region. Delegations from the remaining Crusader states sought aid from Pope Eugene III and in December 1145 he issued the Papal Bull *Quantum Praedecessores*, calling for a second crusade to retake Edessa.

By chance, Louis VII of France was planning a crusade of his own and, on hearing the Papal Bull, sought the Pope's blessing and became the leader of the French crusaders. The bull was reissued and the response was much more enthusiastic. North Germans used the bull to justify attacks on pagan Slavs in Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Similarly, the King of Portugal



and the King of León used English and French crusaders to take Lisbon and Tortosa from their Moorish rulers. These were mere distractions, however, and soon enough in 1147, an army of some 20'000 Germans left for the Holy Land and an army of 15'000 French soon after.

The German crusaders were completely destroyed in early 1148 attempting to cross Anatolia. The few survivors joined the French army when it crossed the Sea of Marmara soon after. The French army marched overland, following the Mediterranean coast, and were repeatedly harassed by the Turks. Eventually, Louis VII and his associates abandoned the army and boarded ships at Attalia, preferring instead to sail straight to Antioch. The army continued the overland march and was almost entirely destroyed. To the dismay of Prince Raymond of Antioch, Louis VII rejected the idea of expanding Antioch lands and instead continued his pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

In June 1148, following the arrival of the remnants of the crusader armies, the Council of Acre was held to determine the target of the crusader army. The original target of the crusade, Edessa, was infeasible. Damascus, a holy city for Christianity like Jerusalem and Antioch, was eventually chosen, despite being the city being mostly friendly to the crusaders.

An army of some 50,000 set off to Damascus, composed of the remnants of the German and French armies, the holy orders of the Knights Templar and Knights Hospitaller, and the forces of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The siege was a disaster. The Muslim defenders were prepared for a siege and constantly attacked the crusader army. There was constant conflict in the camp, with the crusaders being unable to agree on who would receive the city. Eventually, Muslim reinforcements arrived and forced the crusader army to retreat, ending the siege in late July, after only 4 days.

The crusade was a failure. Each of the Christian forces felt betrayed by the other and relations between the crusader states themselves and with the Byzantine Empire were completely broken down. Relations between the Byzantine Empire and the French were also badly damaged as Louis VII and other French leaders openly accused the Emperor Manuel I of colluding with Turkish attacks on them during the march across Asia Minor. For decades afterwards, noble families in Germany were ransoming back knights who had been taken prisoner in Anatolia. Unlike the first crusade where the crusader armies were seen as invincible, the second crusade was surely only the work of the Devil.

## The Rise of Salah ad-Din

### Early Life

Salah ad-Din was born in Tikrit (modern-day Iraq) and his family was of Kurdish Ancestry. He was born into the Ayyubid Dynasty. In 1139, the Salah ad-Din and his family moved to Mosul where they met an old friend, Imad ad-Din Zengi, who had a debt to repay and appointed his father, Ayyub, as commander of his fortress in Baalbek. Zengi died in 1146 and his son, Nur ad-Din, was appointed as the new leader of Aleppo.

Soon after, Salah ad-Din started to live in Damascus and his military career began under the supervision of his uncle Asad al-Din Shirkuh, a key military commander under Nur ad-Din. In 1163, the vizier to the Fatimid caliph al-Adid, Shawar, had been driven out of Egypt by his nemesis Dirgham, a prominent member of the Banu Ruzzaik tribe. He asked Nur ad-Din for help and received it as Shirkuh went to aid him in his expedition. Salah ad-Din, who was 26 at the time, went with them. Salah ad-Din's role in the expedition was minor as his role was to collect stores from Bilbais prior to its siege by a Crusader force and Shawar's troops.

However, it was after the siege where Salah ad-Din made a name for himself when the forces met in a battle. Salah ad-Din commanded the right wing of the Zengid army and led them to victory. This was regarded by historians as the "most remarkable victory in recorded history." After the battle, Salah ad-Din and Shirkuh went to Alexandria where they received heroes welcome. There was a superior Crusader-Egyptian force that was attempting to take the city. Shirkuh split his army and left Alexandria with a bulk of his force leaving Salah ad-Din and the remaining troops to defend the city.

### Power Struggle in Egypt

In Egypt, there was a power struggle between Shawar, Shirkuh, and Amalric I of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Shawar reportedly requested Amalric's assistance but was assassinated by Salah ad-Din in 1169; Shirukh also died later. Nur ad-Din chose a successor for Shirukh but al-Adid appointed Salah ad-Din to replace Shawar as vizier. This put Salah ad-Din in a tricky situation as he faced the issue of ultimate loyalty between al-Adid and Nur ad-Din. Later in the year, there was an assassination attempt on Salah ad-Din but his chief intelligence already told him of the plot and he had the conspirator, Naji, Mu'tamin al-Khilafa, civilian controller of the Fatimid Palace arrested and killed. This led to a revolt staged by 50,000 Black African soldiers from the Fatimid Army along with a number of Egyptian emirs. However, in a span of a few months, Salah ad-Din decisively crushed the uprising and never faced a military challenge from Cairo again.

By 1170, Salah ad-Din was established in Egypt and he launched a campaign against the Crusaders and besieged Darum. Amalric withdrew his Templar garrison from Gaza to assist him in Darum but Salah ad-Din's troops managed to evade his troops and fell on Gaza instead. Salah ad-Din successfully managed to capture the Crusader castle of Eilat.

On 25<sup>th</sup> September 1171, Salah ad-Din left Cairo to take part in a joint attack on Kerak and Montreal, the desert castles of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, with assistance from Nur ad-Din who would join from the Syrian front. However, Salah ad-Din withdrew his troops as his informants told him that the Crusader leaders had dramatically improved their defences. As a result, Nur ad-Din was forced to attack the castles alone.

### Conquest of Damascus and Syria

Relations between Salah ad-Din and Nur ad-Din deteriorated over time and in 1174, he was mustering a force to attack Salah ad-Din in Egypt. However, Nur ad-Din was mysteriously poisoned that same year and died leaving his eleven-year-old son, Ismail al-Malik as his heir. This left Salah ad-Din with political independence. He was then left with the choice of moving his forces against the Crusaders or wait until Ismail invited him. He also had the option of annexing Syria as it could have fallen into the hands of the invaders, however, attacking the land of his former master was forbidden in Islamic principles and could make him seem unsuitable for leadership. However, Ismail was moved to Aleppo and the emir of the city, Gumushtigin, assumed leadership.

Salah ad-Din then proceeded to unseat all his rivals in Syria and the Jazira beginning with Damascus. The emir of Damascus was not very happy and asked Ismail for assistance but he refused. Salah ad-Din rode to Damascus with emirs, soldiers and civilians where the local population was delighted to welcome him. Salah ad-Din had to run a brief siege on Damascus as he was refused entry at first but broke through eventually and was welcomed by the inhabitants. He soon installed himself as the ruler of the city and appointed his brother, Tughtigin, as Governor of Damascus.

Salah ad-Din soon began to capture other territories in Syria which angered Gumushtigin. Gumushtigin then requested help from the Rashid ad-Din Sinan, the Grand Master of the Assassins, who hated Salah ad-Din, to attack and kill him. However, the assassination attempt failed as the Assassins were caught and slain. Salah ad-Din soon captured the cities of Homs in March 1175, Salah ad-Din's success angered Saif al-Din, head of the Zengids, who saw Syria and Mesopotamia as his family estate. He mustered a large army and dispatched the forces of Mosul and Aleppo. Salah ad-Din was heavily outnumbered and tried to make peace but inevitably saw that there would be fighting. However, his veteran army crushed the attacking forces and the Zengids signed a truce.

## Campaign against Crusaders



Saladin

wanted to launch a surprise attack but rushed too far ahead and was defeated by the Ayyubid force. After a year of fighting, King Baldwin sent messengers to Salah ad-Din with proposals of peace because bad harvests and droughts had hurt his economy very badly. Salah ad-Din initially agreed to a truce but Raymond of Tripoli denounced the truce and thus the fighting pressed on.

## Possession of Aleppo

After realising he could not take Mosul now, Salah ad-Din turned his attention to Aleppo. He camped outside the citadel and encircled the suburbs. The city's Emir, Zangi, did not offer much resistance as he was vastly unpopular. He negotiated a peace deal and it was agreed that Aleppo would be under Salah ad-Din's control and Zangi would hold the territory as a vassal.

## Fight for Mosul

Now that Salah ad-Din had taken the nearby cities, he could turn his attention back to Mosul. This was no easy task as the city was well fortified, the Zengids had strong allies, and it would be difficult to justify the actions. After brief peace talks which broke down, Salah ad-Din immediately began sieging the city in November 1182. The battles quickly ended in a stalemate and Salah ad-Din had to withdraw some of his forces but still kept up military pressure. There was a report of 170 crusaders who fled that were ordered to be killed by Salah ad-Din if found. From his point of view, the siege on Mosul was going well but he failed to achieve his ultimate objective and was losing men.

In November 1177, Salah ad-Din set out to ride into Palestine as the Crusaders had sent a force into the territory of Damascus. At this point, he realised the Truce was no longer worth preserving. His army raided the countryside and sacked Ramla and Lod who were dispersed as far as the Gates of Jerusalem. In the Spring of 1178, Salah ad-Din and his forces in Hama won against an attacking Crusader force. They bought the spoils and the prisoners of war who Salah ad-Din ordered to be beheaded for "plundering and laying waste to the lands of the faithful".

Salah ad-Din learnt that the Crusaders were planning an incursion into Syria so on April 1179, he marched out. King Baldwin



Some people began questioning the legality of Salah ad-Din's justification for taking Mosul. However, Salah ad-Din persuaded the caliph that it was necessary and it would lead to the

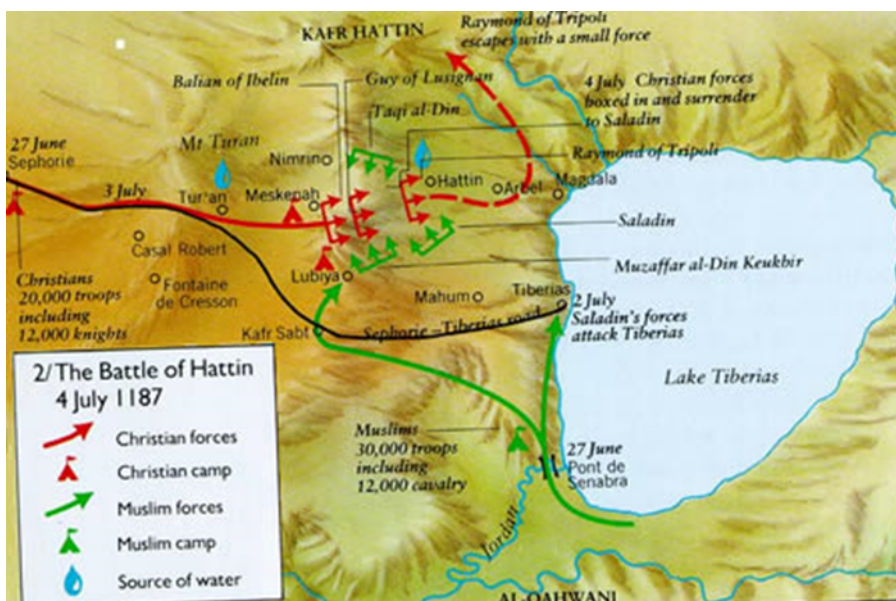


capture of Jerusalem, Constantinople, Georgia, and the lands of the Almo-hads in the Maghreb. This rallied support and in 1186, a peace agreement was signed between Sa-lah ad-Din and the Zengids.

The following year in 1187, the Ayyubids fought the Battle of Hattin against the Crusaders. This his-toric battle resulted in the victory for Sa-

lah ad-Din was a disastrous loss for the Crusaders as it paved the way for Salah ad-Din to take Jerusalem.

## Battle of Hattin and the Fall of Jerusalem



In January 1187 Raynald of Châtillon broke a truce and launched an indis-criminate attack on Mus-lim merchants and cara-vans travelling through the lands by the Kingdom of Jerusalem. With this event, Salah ad-Din called for a jihad against the Kingdom of Jerusalem. He gathered troops to march towards Lake Ti-berias to lure the Christian forces out where they

would be isolated and where the heavily armed Christian troops would be in a disadvantageous position thanks to the arid climate.

At first Guy of Lusignan was not planning a counterattack. Since his leadership was seen as failing, he was forced to react if he wanted to secure his status as the King of Jerusalem. He gathered his troops and marched, with the true cross, to face Salah ad-Din's army towards Tiberias. The fragment of true cross (a relic: a fragment of the cross Jesus was crucified on) was meant to ensure the victory of the Christian army. However, the Christian army's march was accompanied by immensely harsh and hot weather, resulting in a lack of water which caused the soldiers to dehydrate, weaken and lose formation while constantly being penetrated by Salah ad-Din's cavalry. At the last part of the journey, the next source of water was the sea of Galilee (Lake of Tiberias) at Tiberias. The attack's intensity on the Christian army increased and their way for a retreat to the last spring were cut off by the Muslim army. The situation led to the Christians stopping to withstand the increasing attacks of the enemy. Against advice, Guy of Lusignan decided to set camp overnight at the Horns of Hattin. Salah ad-Din used the arid climate and the wind blowing towards the enemy to his advantage. He ordered his forces to set the dry flora on fire, leading to smoke to engulf the Christian encampment. This and the heat would increase the already weakened enemy's misery. On July the 4<sup>th</sup> 1187 the urgent need for water forced Guy of Lusignan to attack. Encircled, pushed back on the Horns of Hattin and weakened by dehydration and heat, the Christian army was decimated and finally defeated at the very same day. Troops that who managed to break out fled. The remaining Christians were captured – including Guy of Lusignan, Raynald of Châtillon and the fragment of the true cross.

Guy of Lusignan was brought to Salah ad-Din who greeted him by giving him a cup filled with iced water. Guy drank from it and passed the cup to Raynald of Châtillon however, Saladin struck the cup from Raynald hands as it was not intended for him. Raynald of Châtillon was then executed by Salah ad-Din for breaking the initial truce. Guy of Lusignan feared that he



would face a similar fate but was spared by Salah ad-Din who said it was not custom for kings to kill kings.

The Hospitalers and the Templars were executed by Salah ad-Din's men and the fragment of the true cross was paraded through the streets of Damascus, to demonstrate Muslim superiority. Salah ad-Din continued his campaign by conquering back cities along the



Mediterranean coast such as Acre, Nablus, Toron, Sidon, Beirut, Ascalon, Caesarea, Jaffa and others. He advanced towards Jerusalem.

Jerusalem's forces were led by Balian of Ibelin, who managed to escape at the battle of Hattin. To increase the city's power of defence he created several new knights and focused on storing food. On September 20, 1187, Salah ad-Din and his troops arrived outside of Jerusalem ready to besiege. Not wanting to spill more blood, Salah ad-Din offered the possibility of surrender, which was declined by the burgesses of Jerusalem. The siege of Jerusalem started.

After several days of fighting all attacks on Jerusalem had failed. Salah ad-Din shifted his focus towards a part of a wall without gates. This meant that fewer defenders were able to attack from within. By undermining the wall, a part of the wall eventually collapsed. Despite that, the defence still was able to keep the attackers outside the city, but it soon appeared that the defenders were lacking the manpower to drive the attackers back. Balian of Ibelin threatened to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount if Salah ad-Din's forces did not withdraw. This pushed Salah ad-Din to call for a negotiation on the terms of surrender for the city. Salah ad-Din proposed that he would take the city without harming its occupants and would allow for nobles to safely exit the city, these terms were accepted by Balian of Ibelin. On October 2, 1187, Salah ad-Din officially entered Jerusalem with his army and with that took sovereignty. Balian of Ibelin, the nobility and many Christians left the city. Regardless of what happened, Salah ad-Din decided to permit Christian pilgrims to enter Jerusalem and let the Christian keep the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

### Start of the Third Crusade

Pope Gregory VIII called for a Third Crusade on October 29<sup>th</sup> of 1187. This cry for a third crusade was intensified by the fact that the Muslims now were in possession of the fragments of the true cross, Jerusalem and of Guy of Lusignan.

By 1189 armies from all over Europe headed off. Some of the most influential leaders such as Philip Augustus II, King of France, Richard I, King of England and Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor. In preparation for the Third Crusade King Richard I of England had especially intensively raised money for the crusade. He had accomplished this by introducing extra taxes upon his people such as the 'Saladin Tithe' and by selling off his possessions; it was said Richard would sell London if he could.

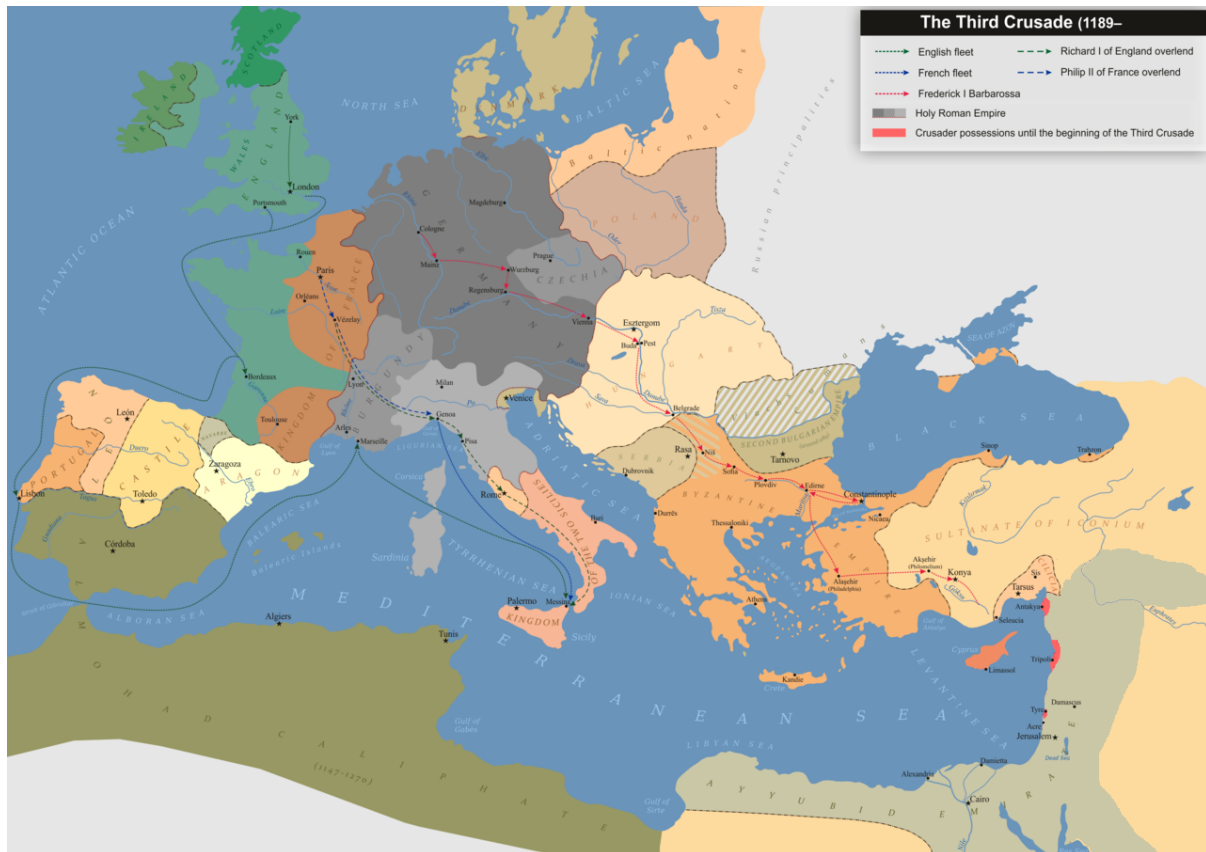
While Barbarossa joint with Géza of Hungary was advancing, Isaac II Angelos, the Byzantine Emperor allied with Salah ad-Din to slow Barbarossa down on his way through which is now the Balkans region. Still, Barbarossa advanced and soon reached Anatolia, under the control of Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rûm. The Turkish also penetrating and slowing down Barbarossa, weakened his troops. To refresh supplies and since it was an important strategic point, Barbarossa decided to take the city of Iconium. On May 18, 1190, Barbarossa divided his Army into two, one half led by the Duke of Swabia, Frederick VI and one half under his own command. Frederick VI took the city on the first attempt as defensive forces of the city and most

of the inhabitants barricaded themselves within the citadel. Most inhabitants were killed. Meanwhile, Barbarossa was surprised and surrounded by the Seljuk Turks. The Christian troops managed under Barbarossa's command to break out and to reunite with the Frederick VI's troop in Iconium.

After fending off the Seljuk troops, the Crusaders stayed until May 23rd to recover and then continue their march towards the Holy Land, and are still passing through Anatolia. Meanwhile Richard I and Philip II are headed towards the besieged city of Acre which is being attacked by the forces of the disgraced King of Jerusalem, Guy of Lusignan, who was freed by Salah ad-Din.

## Geography

Map of Europe showing routes being taken by Crusaders forces



## Climate and terrain

The Climate in the area is generally very hot and dry. The winter can be mild and show some rainfall. Rainfall occurs generally between March and November and sometimes floods between March to May. Summers are generally hot and temperatures can rise to 40 degrees Celsius or higher whereas it can get very cold in the Winter nights as the temperature can go down to 10 degrees Celsius. The terrain of the ground is very rugged and uneven. Most of the marching routes are through desert terrain that is covered with rocks. Delegates will have to keep this in mind when moving siege weapons and supply wagons that wheels will get stuck in and delay travel times.

In coastal towns, there is generally a light breeze present at all times and temperatures are much cooler.



## Military Sizes

### Crusaders

Holy Roman Empire – 100,000 troops currently in Anatolia

Kingdom of England/Angevin Empire – 17,000 troops planning to winter in Sicily

Kingdom of France – 10,000 troops planning to winter in Sicily

Kingdom of Jerusalem – 3,000 besieging Acre

Kingdom of Hungary – 2,000 currently in Anatolia

Knights Templar and Hospitaller – 1,000+ besieging Acre and in Tyre

### Ayyubid Sultanate

Roughly 40,000 including 25,000 cavalry and 18,000 infantry – largely concentrated near Damascus, Acre and Jerusalem.

### Byzantine Empire

Roughly 20,000 including 500 mercenaries, 12,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry – largely present near Constantinople and Seljuk borders.

### Sultanate of Rum

Roughly 20,000 including 9,000 cavalry and 11,000 infantry – largely distributed throughout Anatolia.