

Glossar

<i>Acre</i>	Acre was an important trading town in Palestine.	Akkon
<i>Asia Minor</i>	Asia Minor is a region of Western Asia, comprising most of the modern Republic of Turkey.	Kleinasien
<i>Bohemund of Tarentum</i>	Bohemund of Tarentum (1058 – 1111) was a leader of the First Crusade. He became the ruler of the crusader state of Antioch.	Bohemund von Tarent
<i>Byzantine Empire</i>	The Byzantine Empire – or Eastern Roman Empire – was the continuation of the Roman Empire during the Middle Ages. Its capital was Constantinople, and it was ruled by emperors in direct succession to the Roman Emperors.	Byzantinisches Reich
<i>commoner</i>	In the Middle Ages, the term commoner described a person who was not a member of the nobility.	Gemeiner
<i>emirate</i>	An emirate is a political territory that is ruled by a dynastic Muslim monarch called emir.	Emirat
<i>feudalism</i>	The term feudalism refers to the political system which was most common in medieval Europe. This system is based on mutual legal and military obligations among the warrior nobility. Feudalism revolves around the three key concepts of lords, vassals, and fiefs.	Feudalismus
<i>fief</i>	In the system of feudalism, a fief often consisted of inheritable lands or revenue-producing property granted by a liege lord to a vassal in return for a form of allegiance originally to give him the means to fulfill his military duties when called upon. In general, anything of value could be held in fief, such as an office, a right of exploitation (e. g. hunting, fishing) or any other type of revenue.	Lehen
<i>Frederick I Barbarossa</i>	Frederick I Barbarossa (1122 – 1190) was King of Germany and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the most prominent leader of the Third Crusade. The name “Barbarossa” came from the northern Italian cities he attempted to rule and means “red beard.”	Friedrich I. Barbarossa
<i>Godfrey of Bouillon</i>	Godfrey of Bouillon (c. 1050 – 1100) was one of the leaders of the First Crusade. He was Duke of Lower Lorraine. After the conquest of Jerusalem in 1099, Godfrey became the first ruler of the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem.	Gottfried von Bouillon
<i>Great Schism</i>	The Great Schism of 1054 divided European Christendom into Eastern (Greek) and Western (Latin) Christians. The Church of the East had Constantinople as its centre whereas the Western Church had Rome.	Großes Schisma
<i>infidel</i>	The term “infidel” was traditionally used by the Roman Catholic Church to refer to one who did not believe in the divinity of Jesus.	Ungläubiger
<i>Mamelukes</i>	The Mamelukes were Muslim warriors who finally defeated the crusaders. The Mamelukes ruled Egypt from 1250 to 1517.	Mameluken
<i>Philip II Augustus</i>	Philip II Augustus (1165 – 1223) was King of France and one of the leaders of the Third Crusade.	Philipp II. August von Frankreich
<i>Raymond of Toulouse</i>	Raymond of Toulouse (c. 1041 – 1105) was a leader of the First Crusade. He was Count of Toulouse and later became the ruler of the crusader state of Tripoli.	Raimond von Toulouse
<i>relic</i>	A relic is an object or a personal item of religious significance which is carefully preserved, e. g. the	Reliquie

<i>Richard the Lionheart</i>	remains of a saint. Richard I of England (1157 – 1199) was given the name Lionheart – or Cœur de Lion – because of his reputation as a great military leader and warrior. He was King of England and ruled over large parts of France. Richard was one of the leaders of the Third Crusade.	Richard Löwenherz
<i>Robert of Normandy</i>	Robert of Normandy (1054 – 1134) was one of the leaders of the First Crusade. He was the son of William the Conqueror and Duke of Normandy.	Robert von der Normandy
<i>Saladin</i>	Saladin (1138 – 1198) was a Muslim ruler who managed to unite the Muslim emirates against the crusader states. As Sultan of Syria and Egypt he recaptured Palestine from the crusaders.	Saladin