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The Third Crusade and England



The Third Crusade (1189-1192) was a major _____ in the history of the Crusades, aimed at recapturing Jerusalem from Saladin, the _____ leader who had captured it in 1187. Leading the charge for the Christians were three powerful _____: Frederick Barbarossa of the Holy Roman Empire, Philip II of France, and Richard I, also known as Richard the _____, of England. Of these, Richard became the most legendary, partly due to his valiant efforts and military _____.

Richard's journey to the Holy Land was fraught with _____. Before even reaching the battlegrounds, he conquered Cyprus, providing a strategic _____ for the Crusaders. This not only helped in securing supply lines but also demonstrated his leadership and _____ prowess. Upon arriving in the Holy Land, Richard won several key _____, including the significant victory at the Battle of Arsuf. However, despite these successes, Jerusalem remained under _____ control.

The _____ between Richard and Saladin was noteworthy. Although they were adversaries, they both respected each other's _____ and capabilities. Their negotiations led to some agreements, including safe passage for Christian _____ to Jerusalem, even though the city did not change hands.

Richard's return to England was marked by _____. He was captured and held for ransom by Duke Leopold of Austria, a fellow Crusader turned _____. This episode highlighted the complex web of alliances and _____ that characterized the Crusades.

The Third Crusade did not achieve its primary _____ of recapturing Jerusalem, but it left a lasting legacy. Richard the Lionheart became a _____ in Western culture, embodying the ideal of the chivalrous knight. The Crusade also underscored the complexities of _____ warfare, politics, and diplomacy.

Muslim medieval Lionheart tactical hero base monarchs enemy enmities
goal pilgrims event skills diplomacy Muslim courage battles trouble
challenges