

- Benefits to Western society
 - A desire to make Christianity ONE body. What this is what God wants.
 - Improve spiritual health of Western Europe- if one part of the christian world is sick, then so are the others.
 - Peace of God Movement-
 - A movement to decrease the violence and lawlessness of Europe, started by Gregory VII.
 - By calling the crusade, Urban was exporting Western violence to the East
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Starting a Crusade

- Why did so many people join the crusade?
 - 1. The religious drives of people
 - People had been conditioned to being terrified of sin and purgatory.
 - You were born a sinner, so had to keep doing penance.
 - The ideal repentance would be a pilgrimage.
 - The longer and harder the better. The crusade was presented as the ultimate pilgrimage and penance- it would be long and hard and would absolve you of your sins.
 - 2. Some places offered spiritual virtue- Jerusalem especially.
 - If you went there you received salvation.
 - If you fought for it and it was hard, even better.
 - Urban stressed the threat facing, and importance of, Jerusalem. It was central in the Christian mindset.
 - 3. Urban took the familiar concepts of fear of sin, pilgrimages, Jerusalem and Holy War to make an exciting and powerful image.

- 1,300 knights- most without horses
- 12,500 infantry
- Jerusalem had been forewarned about the crusaders so had time to prepare
- It had formidable defences and had only been taken twice in its history
- Franks were short on food and the nearest water source was 12 miles away- dirty and regularly ambushed
- Potential of the arrival of a relief army from Egypt
- Jerusalem was too big to be safely surrounded.
- June 13th- first assault. Failed.
- Tancred went looking for a place to go to the toilet.
- Found a cave with radars and supplies from a previous siege
- ALSO 6 Genoese ships arrived, carrying food and water etc
- Boats dismantled and used for siege weapons
- 8th July- Peter the Hermit walked barefoot along the walls (like Jericho. Do they see themselves as divine instruments?) to the mount of olives (where Jesus went to heaven)
- 14th July- Godfrey of Bouillon initiated his master plan
- 2 siege towers set up in plain sight of the muslims
- The muslims then drew their forces to these positions to better defend them
- one siege tower was secretly moved at night to a weaker wall.
- 15th July- the main attack.
- The towers and battering rams brought down the wall.

surrounded by potential rivals from the west, shortages of food and long periods of time waiting around camps with no purpose. It came down to the few individual leaders to control and keep discipline among the armies at times of distress, and they were rather good at doing so.

- At the battle of Dorylaeum (July 1st 1097), Bohemond's forces found themselves surrounded by a larger Muslim force, where they were separated from the main body of the Western armies. The Turks attacked the army's camp at dawn taking them by surprise. If it wasn't for the leadership skills and discipline that Bohemond possessed, his army would have most likely collapsed and subsequently been massacred. However, he managed to dispatch messengers to the other crusader armies while they held the Turks back for over 8 hours, until a relief force of knights surprised the Muslims and allowed the Crusaders to rally and subsequently win the battle.
- Many westerns felt more comfortable under the control of these prominent western leaders as they shared similar motives, and the Byzantines were often not trusted. The fact that the people respected and put their trust and in these key men was a key factor to the success of the crusade as at times of hardship and difficulty it was the ability and ingenuity exercised by the leaders of the army that allowed the crusade to prevail and not turn into an undisciplined rabble. Something that couldn't have been done without the faith and confidence of the army in their leaders.
- Military skills:
 - Despite the importance of religious motivation, the Crusader forces were not immune to despair, moral corruption, and terrifying violence. Military skills and tactics possessed by the Crusaders were vital in their successes during the First Crusade.
 - The Franks may have had very different fighting styles to the Turks, but this didn't give them any particular tactical advantage.
- The Franks-
 - Initially had bigger horses- but most had died en route to the Holy Land.
 - Found the tactics employed by the Turks very difficult to cope with.
 - However, Siege warfare (e.g. the Siege of Antioch) was familiar to the Crusaders as a tactic. The leaders responded to the challenge well,