Benha University
Faculty of Arts
Department of History
and Archeology

The conflict between the Crusader princes and its repercussions on the Crusades
(AH 583 -490 / AD 1187 -1097)

By

Mohamed Gamal Taha Bayoumi

Teaching Assistant, Department of History and Archeology

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Wadie Fathi Abdullah   Prof. Dr. Mohamed Mahmoud Abu Hadid
Professor of medieval history   *Professor Assistant of Medieval History*
Faculty of Arts - Benha University   *Faculty of Arts - Benha University*

AD 2018

www.benha-Univ.edu.eg
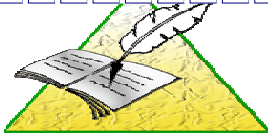
Abstract

Conflict is one of the negative phenomena that threaten the survival of societies and limits their stability. Conflict is one of the types of social interaction that results from conflicts of interest and conflicts of values between individuals and groups, which are not without any society. Conflict usually occurs as a result of incompatibility between two or more parties Prompting the parties directly concerned not to accept the status quo and try to change it.

It is worth noting that conflicts have implications for societies, both humanitarian and political. The human impact of internal conflicts is very serious, as it is one of the main reasons why the right to life is greatly violated; Conflicts also have political implications for the affected countries, where the problem of state collapse is one of the first outcomes and effects of internal conflicts and civil wars.

The Crusades came out of Europe in the name of religion, to liberate the Holy Land from the hands of Muslims, and gave the papacy many promises to all the warriors involved in these crusades. If this is the declared goal of the Crusades, how can we explain the fact of the conflicts that took place between the Crusader princes in the Levant.

This study deals with the issue of the conflict between the Crusader princes and its repercussions on the Crusades, where the conflict of the princes of the Crusaders contributed to the issuance of legal legislation, represented by the law of subordination, which was issued by King Amuri I. As well as the contribution of the conflict of the princes of the Crusaders in the weakness of the royal authority. The study also shed light on the impact of the internal conflict in the Kingdom on power in the emergence and development of political parties. Two parties emerged: the Baroness Party of Settlers and the Party of the Newcomers. Each party adopted an ideology and a policy that served its personal interests without regard to the general crusader interest.
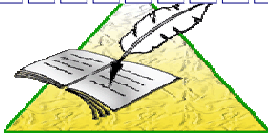
The study also addressed one of the most important issues is that the idea of developing fortresses and castles on the southern front of the Kingdom of Jerusalem was one of the indirect results of the conflict of the Crusader princes. The conflict of the princes of the Crusaders also contributed to changing the balance of power in favor of Muslims. It was also possible to find out the extent to which the conflict of the princes of the Crusaders contributed directly to the establishment of the Principality of Tripoli. The extent of the influence of the Crusader princes on the issue of reunification between the Eastern and Western Churches, which were an essential part of Urban II's plan and its goal of launching the Crusade, was also reached. As well as confirmed by the study that the conflict of the princes of the Crusaders directly affected the idea of the Crusades. These conflicts between the Crusader princes also had a significant influence on the Crusader-Slavic alliances, as well as the Islamic-Slavic alliances, as well as the Byzantine Crusader alliances.