

History S15.1, 1997
Islam, Byzantium and the West: the First Crusade
A chronology of the First Crusade

354-430	Development of a theory of Just War by St Augustine of Hippo
ca. 560-636	St Isidore of Seville declared that: "That war is lawful and just which is waged upon command in order to recover property or to repel attack."
590-604	Pope Gregory I the Great assumed the military leadership of Italy against the Lombards and linked the cause of God, St Peter, and the Papacy to military defence
632-61	The four "Rightly-Guided" Caliphs: Abū-Bakr (632-4), 'Umar (634-44), 'Uthman (644-56), 'Ali (656-61)
661-750	The Umayyads dynasty of Caliphs - capital at Damascus
814-22	Reform of the Frankish Church by St Benedict of Aniane (ca. 760-822)
750-1258	The 'Abbāsīd dynasty of Caliphs - capital at Baghdad
ca. 750-800	Forging of the <i>Donation of Constantine</i>
756-1031	The Umayyad emirate (later Caliphate) in Spain established by 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān I
800, Christmas Day	Coronation of Charlemagne as Emperor by Pope Leo III
ca. 805-82	Archbishop Hincmar of Rheims justified the use of war waged by the laity and authorized by the clergy as a solution to the internal violence gripping the Frankish state.
853	Pope Leo IV called for assistance to protect Rome and its environs from Muslim corsairs.
871	Muslims expelled from Bari by Emperor Lewis II (855-75) in conjunction with the Venetian fleet
876	Pope John VIII asked the Franks for aid against Muslim corsairs and promised salvation to those who fell in battle against the infidels.
880	Byzantines regained Taranto from the Muslims
909-1171	The Fāṭimid <i>shī'ah</i> caliphate emerged in Tunisia. Seized Egypt in 969.
909	Foundation of the monastery of Cluny in Burgundy
913/14	Abbey of Brogne (near Namur) founded by Gerard of Brogne
915	Muslims defeated and expelled from Italy by an alliance of Lombard princes and south Italian towns led by Pope John X
ca. 930	Abbey of Gorze (near Metz) founded by St John of Gorze
945-1055	The Būyids, a family of <i>shī'ah</i> tribesmen from NW Persia held real power over the Caliphs in Baghdad.
975	Earliest known Council of the Peace of God summoned by the bishop of Le Puy
989/990	Council of Charroux - earliest Peace Council for which actual canons survive
999	Aimé of Monte Cassino says that 40 Normans returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem on an Amalfitan ship put in at Salerno and were welcomed by its prince Guaimar IV.
1000	Cruise of the Venetian fleet under Doge Pietro Orseolo II laid the foundations for Venetian hegemony over the Adriatic
1003	The Venetians under Doge Pietro Orseolo II came to the relief of Byzantine Bari from a Muslim siege
1015-16	Joint Pisan/Genoese defeat of Mujāhid al-Muwaffaq (emir of Denia and the Balearics) off Sardinia in 1015/16.
1016	William of Apulia says that a band of 40 Norman knights making a pilgrimage to the shrine of St Michael the Archangel at Monte Gargano were asked by a Lombard noble named Melo from Bari, who had rebelled against the Byzantine government in 1009 and had been defeated and driven into exile, to help him against the Byzantines.
From 1021	The Fāṭimid caliph al-Ḥākīm died in 1021. A missionary in the Lebanon by the name of ad-Darazī preached that al-Ḥākīm was divine and would return. Al-Ḥākīm became the hidden imām of the Druze. They became an extreme form of radical Severer, Fāṭimid <i>Shī'ism</i> .
1025	Death of the Byzantine Emperor Basil II (Bulgaroctonos)
1025-8	Constantine VIII, Byzantine Emperor
1027	First Council of the Truce of God held at Toulouges (Rousillon)
1027-31	Earlier ideas about the orders of society reformulated in a new version by bishops Gerard of Cambrai and Adalbero of Laon.
1028-34	Romanos III Argyros, Byzantine Emperor

- 1029 The Norman leader Rainulf granted the town of Aversa: the first Norman fief in South Italy
- 1032-91 The period of the “Taifa” kings (*Mulūk at-Ṭawā’if*) in Spain
- 1034 The Pisan fleet attacked Bona in eastern Algeria
- 1034-41 Michael IV, Byzantine Emperor
- ca. 1035 The three sons of a minor Norman knight, Tancred of Hauteville, William, Drogo, and Humphrey, went to Italy
- 1036-94 Al-Mustans̄ir, Fatimid Caliph in Egypt
- 1038 The Norman Rainulf invested by Conrad as Count of Aversa by Emperor Conrad II
- 1038-63 Toghr̄il I, first Seljuq sultan
- 1041-42 Michael V, Byzantine Emperor
- 1042 Zoe and Theodora, Byzantine Emperors
- 1042-55 Constantine IX Monomachos, Byzantine Emperor
- 1042 The Normans in Apulia proclaimed William of Hauteville as their leader and Count.
- 1046 Emperor Henry III (1039-56) entered Italy, deposed the rival Popes Sylvester III and Gregory VI and elected the reforming German bishop of Bamberg as Clement II (1046-49)
- 1046 Two Norman adventurers, Richard, son of Asclettin, (nephew of Rainulf) and Robert of Hauteville both arrived in Italy
- 1048-54 Pontificate of the reforming Pope Leo IX
- 1048-1109 Hugh of Semur abbot of Cluny. Cluny acquired wide political and ecclesiastical influence.
- 1050 Pisans and Genoese cleared the Muslims from Sardinia at the request of Pope Leo IX.
- 1050-58 Bohemond of Taranto was born the son of Robert Guiscard and his first wife Alberada. His baptismal name was Marc. Bohemond was a nickname given to him later by his father as a result of his huge size when he heard a funny story about a giant named “*Buamundus*”.
- 1053 Defeat of Pope Leo IX by the Normans at the battle of Civitate
- 1054 Cardinal Humbert of Silva Candida anathemizes the Patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Keroularios
- 1055-56 Theodora, Byzantine Emperor
- 1055-1157 The Seljuq sultānate at Baghdad.
- 1056 Outbreak of the *Pataria* reform movement in Milan led by Arialdo of Carimate
- 1056-7 Michael VI, Byzantine Emperor
- 1057-59 Isaac I Komnenos, Byzantine Emperor
- 1058 Roger, the youngest son of Tancred of Hauteville, also appeared in Italy.
- 1059, Lenten Synod Papal election decree revolutionized the procedure for the election of a Pope
- 1059 Pope Nicholas II invested Richard of Capua as Prince of Capua and Robert Guiscard as Duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily.
- 1059-67 Constantine X Doukas, Byzantine Emperor
- 1060-73 Civil war between the Negro, Berber, and Turkish regiments of the Fāṭimid army. The civil war was ended in 1074 by an Armenian mamlūk general by the name of Badr al-Jamali who assumed power as *Amir al-juyush* (emir of the armies) and restored order until his death in 1094. He was succeeded by his son al-Afdal Shāhānshah, who was the real ruler of Egypt at the time of the First Crusade.
- 1060 Raymond of Toulouse inherited the small county of St Gilles. He only got Toulouse in 1088 on the death of his brother William IV (1060-88). Even then he had to fight for it and did not get possession until 1093.
- 1061 Robert Guiscard invited into Sicily by Ibn ath Thumnah, the emir of Syracuse. Roger landed in Sicily and Messina was taken in May.
- 1062-1147 The Berber Almoravid emirate in Morocco and Spain
- 1063 Pisan fleet attacked Palermo, seizing the chain and six ships. Part of the booty was dedicated to building the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Pisa.
- 1063 “Proto-Crusade” against Barbastro (Catalonia) authorized by Pope Alexander II
- 1063-72 Alp Arslan, second Seljuq sultan
- 1063-4 A cousin of either Toghr̄il I or Alp Arslan by the name of Qutalmish rebelled unsuccessfully against Alp Arslan and was killed.

- 1064-78 Odo of Lagery, student and then archdeacon at Rheims from 1064. Then became a monk and eventually prior at Cluny. In 1078 was recommended by abbot Hugh to Gregory VII and was made a cardinal. From 1084-5 he was a Papal legate in Germany where he managed to secure a ban on the anti-Pope Clement III and his followers. He was elected Pope on 12 March 1078 and took the name Urban II.
- 1066 Assassination of Ariald of Carimate. Leadership of the *Pataria* assumed by a knight by the name of Erlambald
- 1067-68 Michael VII, Byzantine Emperor
- 1068-71 Romanos IV Diogenes, Byzantine Emperor
- 1068-71 Robert Guiscard conquered Bari from the Byzantines
- 1070 Al-Hasan ibn ‘Ammār, *qāḍī* of Tripoli, created an independent state in 1070. His nephew, Jalāl al-mulk Ali, continued Tripoli’s independence from 1072-99 and Fakhr al-mulk ibn Ammar from 1099-1109.
- 1070 The *qāḍī* of Tyre, Ibn abi Akil, made Tyre independent under his rule and that of his sons from 1070 to 1089. They also acquired control over Sidon.
- 1070-78 A Ghuzz Turk (who was not a Seljuq) by the name of Atziz went south to Syria. He was employed as a mercenary by the Fāṭimid emir Badr al-Jamali. He then occupied Jerusalem in 1071 and established an autonomous principality. Captured Damascus in 1075 but Egyptian counter-attacks led him to surrender Damascus to the Seljuqs in 1078.
- 1071 Count Eble de Roucy (ca. 1063-1104) offered to lead an expedition to Spain in 1071 but it did not eventuate.
- 1071 Battle of Manzikert - Defeat of the Byzantines under Romanos IV Diogenes by the Seljuq sultan Alp Arslan
- 1071-77 Turkish bands under Sulaymān ibn Qutalmīsh moved West and by 1077 he had captured Nicaea and made it his capital.
- 1071-78 Michael VII, Byzantine Emperor (for the second time)
- 1072 Palermo in Sicily taken by the Normans in January
- 1072-94 Malik Shāh I, third Seljuq sultan
- 1074, March Gregopry VII wrote to Count William of Burgundy and other lords asking them to come to Rome with their forces (*fideles Sancti Petri*) to uphold the liberty of Rome against the Norman Robert Guiscard and then to cross over to the Byzantine Empire to aid it against the Turks.
- 1074-83 Compilation of important Canon Law collections associated with the Roman Reform: the *Collection in Seventy Four Titles* (ca. 1074), the *Breviarium* of Atto of Milan (ca. 1075), and the *Collectio canonum* of Anselm of Lucca (ca. 1083).
- 1075 Assassination of Erlambald. Henry IV nominated a new archbishop of Milan named Tedald. This act precipitated the Investiture Struggle and the final break between Henry IV and Gregory VII
- 1075 Croatia became independent from Byzantium
- ca. 1075 An Armenian Byzantine general called Philardos Vahram managed to establish his power over the Armenian cities from Tarsus across to Edessa. Vahram was defeated by Sulaymān ibn Qutalmīsh, who took over all of Lesser Armenia, and also took Antioch from the Byzantines, in 1085. Malik Shāh then sent Tutush against Sulaymān ibn Qutalmīsh in 1086. He defeated him and forced him back into Asia Minor and the Seljuqs of Baghdad acquired all of Northern Syria in the process.
- 1076 & 1080 Duke Hugh of Burgundy led two expeditions to Spain
- 1076 —> Godfrey of Bouillon, Count of Bouillon, Count of Antwerp, Count of Verdun
- ca. 1077 Ramihrd, a reforming priest at Cambrai, burned at the stake for heresy
- 1077 Corsica was cleared of Muslims and conquered by Pisa
- 1077 Serbia became independent from Byzantium
- 1078-81 Nikephoros III Botaneiates, Byzantine Emperor
- 1079-98 Malik Shāh sent his young brother Tutush to Damascus and Atziz was assassinated by his agents in 1079. However, Jerusalem continued to be held by one of Tutush’s generals by the name of Artuq and by his sons after his death in 1091 until the Fāṭimids retook it in 1098.
- 1080 Godfrey of Bouillon fought with Henry IV against the Papally-backed Rudolph of Swabia at the battle of the river Elster and later followed Henry to Italy for his campaigns there in 1082-4.
- 1081-1118 Alexios I Komnenos, Byzantine Emperor

1081-85	Bohemond of Taranto participated in Robert Guiscard's campaigns against Byzantium and was left in command in Albania when Guiscard was forced to return to Italy as a result of insurrection at home. Eventually he was outmanoeuvred by Alexios I Komnenos and forced to return home.
1085	Robert Guiscard returned in to Albania but fell victim to disease and died on Kefallinia.
1085	Stephen Henry, eldest son of Count Theobald of Champagne by his first wife married Adèle, the daughter of William the Conqueror. He succeeded his father Theobald as Count of Chartres and Blois in 1092.
1085-1111	Roger (Borsa), half-brother of Bohemond, Duke of Apulia
1085-89	Bohemond led a successful rebellion against Roger Borsa and forced him to acknowledge him as Lord of Apulia.
1086	Victory of the Almoravid amir Yūsuf ibn Tāshufīn over Alfonso VI of Castile at Zallaqa/Sagrahas
1086-7	Duke Eudes of Burgundy led an expedition to Toledo
1087	Pisa, Genoa, and Amalfi attacked Mahdia in Tunisia
1087	Godfrey of Bouillon became Duke of Lower Lorraine (1087-1100)
1087-1106	Robert II (Curthose), Duke of Normandy. In 1088 he backed a rebellion of English barons against William II Rufus but was ineffective. In 1089 William stirred up rebellion against Robert in Normandy. In 1091 he landed himself in Normandy with a large army. In 1094 William Rufus invaded Normandy again and a desultory war was then carried on throughout 1094 and 1095. So when the news of Clermont reached Normandy in the winter of 1095-96 it found a Duke assailed on all sides.
Late 11th century	The Assassins were an Ismā'īli (Sevener) Shī'ā underground sect founded in 1090 by al-Ḥasan ibn aṣ-Ṣabbāḥ when he seized the fortress of Alamut, south of the Caspian Sea. They recognized Nizār, the son of the Fāṭimid caliph al-Mustansīr (d. 1094) over al-Musta'īlī, who the emir Badr al-Jamālī made Caliph. They were established in Syria at the end of the 11th century
1090	Patzinaks had moved south and were threatening the surrounds of Constantinople.
ca. 1090	Robert of Arbrissel an itinerant preacher. Attracted large numbers of followers, especially women. Licensed in 1096 by Urban II to preach the Crusade
early 1090s	Turkish emir of Smyrna, Tzachas, built a fleet and began to raid across the Aegean and to seize control of its islands.
1090-94	Almoravids conquer all of the <i>Taifa</i> amirates, except for Valencia (conquered in 1102) and Zaragoza (in 1110).
1091, 29 April	Byzantines and Cumans annihilated the Patzinaks at the battle of Mount Levounion
1091	Noto, the last Muslim bastion in Sicily surrendered.
ca. 1091	Spurious letter from Alexios I Komnenos to Robert I of Flanders
1092 & 1093	Genoa sent out expeditions against Valencia and Tortosa in Spain
1092-94	Maḥmūd I, fourth Seljuq sultan
1092-1107	Qīlich Arslan I, sultan of the Seljuqs of Rum.
1093-1111	Robert II, Count of Flanders
1094	Alexios I Komnenos defeated the Cumans
1094-96	The journey of Urban II to the North marked by the Councils of Piacenza (March 1095) and Clermont (November 1095)
1094-99	El Cid (Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar) ruled in Valencia and Jimena continued on from 1099-1102.
1094-1105	Berk-yaruq, fifth Seljuq sultan
1095-1104	Rule of Duqāq in Damascus
1095-1113	Rule of Riḍwān in Aleppo
ca. 1095-1098	Yaghi Siyan - emir of Antioch
1095, 1-7 March	The Council of Piacenza
1095, July	Urban II reaches France

1095, 5 August	Urban II met the bishop of Valence (a son of the Count of Valence) and consecrated a new cathedral.
1095, 15 August	Urban met bishop Adhemar of Monteil at Le Puy. At Le Puy Urban summoned a Council to meet at Clermont. From Le Puy Urban went to Chaise Dieu where he was met by the archbishops of Bourges and Grenoble (Hugh of Chateauneuf again). Then to Monastier, Nimes, and St Gilles. At St Gilles he met with the abbot of the monastery, Odilo. Urban entered Clermont accompanied by a retinue of Italian and French prelates which included archbishop Daimbert of Pisa and Adhemar of Le Puy.
1095, 14 November	Council of Clermont
1095, 18-28 November	
1095, 27 November	Urban II's Crusade "speech" or "sermon" at Clermont
1095-96, December - →	Peter the Hermit preaching the Crusade
1095, December?	Urban II's letter to the Flemish
1095, 23 December - 6 January 1096	Urban II preached the Crusade at Limoges
1096, 6-12 January	Urban II preached the Crusade at Angers
1096, 11 February	Philip I of France conferred with Hugh of Vermandois and French barons about the Crusade in Paris
1096, early Spring	Peter the Hermit reported preaching in Berry (north of Clermont) at some time, presumably after Clermont. By March 1096 he had collected an army said to number 15,000
1096, Spring	Urban II sent his legates, archbishop Hugh of Chateauneuf of Grenoble and bishop William of Orange, to preach the Crusade in Genoa
1096, 16-22 March	Urban II presided over a ceremony of taking the cross during a Synod at Tours
1096, 12 April	Peter the Hermit reached Cologne
1096, April	The Franks with Peter the Hermit at Cologne apparently did not want to wait while he preached to gain more followers and left under the command of Walter the Penniless. Walter pressed on through Hungary and Bulgaria.
1096, 19 April	Peter the Hermit left Cologne with the second army
1096, 3 May	Army of Emicho of Leiningen begins attacks on the Jews in the Rhinelands at Speyer, Worms, Mainz, Cologne and Trier
1096, 21 May	Walter the Penniless entered Hungary
1096, 24 May	Raymond of St Gilles met Urban II at St Sernin (near Albi, Languedoc) when Urban was completing his journey through France. It may have been at this time that Urban led Raymond to understand that he would be the military leader of the expedition.
1096, 30 May	Attack on the Jews of Prague, probably by the forces of Volkmar
1096, late Spring	Urban sent a legate, abbot Gerento of the abbey of St Bénigne of Dijon to make peace between Robert of Normandy and William Rufus. Gerento was successful and arranged a treaty under the terms of which peace was declared between the brothers and Normandy was taken in pledge by William who gave Robert 10,000 marks of silver for the expedition.
1096, late June	The army of Volkmar destroyed at Nitra
1096, July-August	Bohemond, Roger Borsa, and their uncle Roger of Sicily were besieging the rebellious city of Amalfi.
1096, ca. 1 July	Army of Gottschalk surrendered to the Hungarians
1096, 6-14 July	Urban II preached the cross at the Council of Nimes
1096, 20 July	Walter the Penniless arrived at Constantinople
1096, 4 August	Peter the Hermit arrived at Constantinople
1096, 9 August	Peter crossed over to Bithynia and encamped for a couple of months at Civetot, where Alexios arranged for merchants to supply him with provisions.
1096, 15 August	Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin - the date specified by Urban II as the day of departure of the armies.
1096, ca. 15 August	Godfrey of Bouillon left Lorraine and marched up the Rhine and then across to the Danube, following the traditional route through Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, and Adrianople (Edirne, Turkey) to Constantinople. Reached Constantinople on 23 December.
1096, mid August	Hugh of Vermandois left and made a rapid march south to Bari, which he reached early in October, from where he crossed the Adriatic to Dyrrachion (Durrës, Albania) at the start of the Via Egnatia, the ancient Roman road to Constantinople.

- 1096, August-October Bohemond of Taranto's army crossed the Adriatic from different ports in Italy in small contingents at various times under orders to rendezvous with Bohemond when he finally crossed himself. He did so late in October 1096, landing at Avlona (Vlore, Albania), where he was joined by the other contingents who had already crossed over. He then marched northeast through Kastoria to the Via Egnatia at Vodena (Edhessa, Greece) and followed that to Constantinople, arriving in early April 1097.
- 1096, September Robert of Normandy, Stephen of Blois, and Robert of Flanders left with their forces. They crossed the Alps into Italy and then marched south to Rome. Then they crossed into Norman territory where they were welcomed by Roger Borsa. Robert of Normandy and Stephen of Blois stayed with their Norman hosts over the winter but Robert of Flanders pressed on. He went to Bari and crossed to Dyrrachion early in December. Robert of Normandy and Stephen of Blois left from Brindisi on 5 April 1097. After landing in Albania, they then followed the Via Egnatia to Constantinople, arriving between 14-18 May.
- 1096, 19 September Urban II's letter to the Bolognesi
- 1096, 7 October Urban II's letter to the Monks of Vallombrosa
- 1096, 21 October Massacre of the armies of Peter the Hermit by the Turks just three miles from Civetot on the banks of the river Dracon
- 1096, late October Raymond of St Gilles's army left from Le Puy. It crossed the Alps via the Mont Genève Pass to Turin and marched across North Italy to Venice and then down the east coast of the Adriatic towards Dyrrachion. It reached the Byzantine frontier north of Dyrrachion early in February 1096. The army then followed the Via Egnatia to Constantinople, arriving on 21 April 1097.
- 1096-99 Urban II's letter to the Counts of Besalú, Empurias, Roussillon, and Cerdaña
- 1097 One of the lieutenants of Philardos Vahram called Toros was still ruling Edessa
- 1097, spring and early summer The Crusader armies were ferried across the Bosphoros by the Byzantine fleet one by one. Godfrey and his army crossed over immediately after Easter (5 April). Another group crossed shortly before 9 April. Bohemond's army crossed the Bosphoros on 26 April. Raymond of St Gilles crossed around 28 April.
- 1097, ca. 26 April Godfrey of Bouillon moved out to advance on Nicaea. He waited for three days at Nicomedia (Izmit) to be joined by Bohemond and together they advanced on Nicaea, arriving on 6 May. They were accompanied by a detachment of Byzantine troops with siege engines under the command of Manuel Boutumites. Raymond of St Gilles joined them on 14 May. Stephen of Blois and Robert of Normandy apparently crossed the Bosphoros around 28 May and marched directly to Nicaea, arriving on 3 June.
- 1097, 6 May-19 June Siege of Nicaea (Izmit, Turkey). An attempt by the Seljuq sultan to break through into the city on 21 May was beaten off. Alexios then launched a squadron of ships on the lake to prevent supplies reaching the city from across it. On the morning of 19 June the Crusaders woke to find the imperial standards flying over the walls.
- 1097, ca. 24 June The second letter of Stephen of Blois to his wife to Adèle
- 1097, 1 July The battle of Doryllaion
- 1097, 4 July The Crusaders left the battle site at Doryllaion. They probably reached Heraclea (Eregli, Turkey) around the end of August.
- 1097, mid July The Genoese fleet left and arrived at Port St Symeon at the mouth of the Orontes a month after the beginning of the siege; i.e., around 20 November.
- 1097, Late August The main armies swung to the east and then struggled through the mountains for two months until they broke into the plain of Antioch via the Amanus Gates between the Amanus Range and the Kartal Daglari range to the East, arriving before Antioch on 20 October.
- 1097, August-September Laodicea occupied by a fleet from somewhere, most probably a fleet of English in Byzantine service (but the evidence is *extremely* contradictory)
- 1097, ca. 15 September Tancred left the army at Heraclea and made for the Cilician Gates. He was followed shortly afterwards by Baldwin of Boulogne.
- 1097, mid July Genoese fleet left Genoa, put into Port St Symeon, the port of Antioch at the mouth of the Orontes river in mid November
- 1097, September Guynemer of Boulogne anchored off Tarsus in Cilicia with a fleet from the English Channel
- 1097, ca. September An English fleet reached Laodicea and Antioch. This was possibly the same fleet as Guynemer's
- 1097, 20 October The main armies reached Antioch

1097, mid November	Bohemond managed to lure out the garrison of Ḥārim on the road to Aleppo and to massacre it
1097, ca. Christmas	The Crusaders had consumed everything that could be eaten in the surrounding countryside and famine had struck the camp. Crusaders began to die of hunger and the cost of foodstuffs reached astronomical levels. This was probably exacerbated because 1097-98 proved to be an exceptionally harsh, cold winter with endless rain.
1097, 28 December	Bohemond and Robert of Flanders set out on a foraging expedition up the Orontes valley. Near the village of Albara (al-Barāh, Syria) they ran into a relief expedition under Duqaq of Damascus on 30 December. Bohemond saved the day by a last-minute charge that scattered the Turks and forced them to turn back. However, the foraging expedition had to be abandoned.
1098, early February	Departure of Alexios's commander, Tatikios, from the Crusader camp.
1098, 9 February	In February the news came of the advance of Ridwan of Aleppo with a new relief army. Bohemond assumed command and took the remaining 700 knights who still had horses out to face the Turks during the night of 8-9 February. He caught them at dawn on the 9th and a final charge by his own reserve squadron broke Ridwan's army and sent it streaming back to Aleppo. The garrison of Ḥārim joined the retreat and the Crusaders occupied the town, which they handed over to Armenians, thus securing their rear for the first time.
1098, ca. 20 January	Attempted desertion of Peter the Hermit and William the Carpenter
1098, ante 4 March	An English fleet put in to Port St Simeon. Where it came from and who was in command of it is obscure. The sailors and the siege materials which they brought that enabled the Crusaders to build the fort which became known as La Mahomerie opposite the Bridge gate to finally deny the Turks in Antioch access across the Orontes to the road to Port St Symeon.
1098, 10 March	Baldwin of Boulogne assumed power in Edessa
1098, 29 March	The third letter of Stephen of Blois to Adèle
1098, April	The construction in April of a fort opposite St George's gate which was entrusted to Tancred. This completed the encirclement of Antioch and cut the city off from all help except via the Iron gate on Mt Silpius.
1098, May	The news arrived of the approach from Mosul of a large relief army under the emir Kerbogah. The Crusaders were faced by the prospect of being caught between Kerbogah's army and the garrison of the city.
1098, ca. 2-25 May	Kerbogah besieged Edessa for three weeks
1098, 2-3 June	Bohemond had opened negotiations with an Armenian commander of three of the towers at the south-west corner of the walls by the name of Firuz. On the night of 2-3 June Firuz allowed Bohemond and a select force to climb the walls and open a postern gate. Those inside then opened the St George Gate and Bridge Gate, through which the whole army poured into the city. Yaghi Siyan fled the city and was killed. However, the garrison in the citadel held out.
1098, 2 June	Stephen of Blois deserted with 4,000 men and with Bohemond's brother-in-law William of Grant-Mesnil (who deserted on the night of the 10th) met Alexios Komnenos and his army at Philomelion (Akshehir, Turkey) and persuaded him that all was lost.
1098, 7 June	Kerbogah's army pitched camp outside the walls. The Crusaders were caught in a vice. They could not prevent Kerbogah's forces entering the citadel from Mt Silpius and they were exposed to attacks from it. Kerbogah replace Yaghi Siyan's commander of the citadel with his own man
1098, June	Stephen of Valence, a priest in the army of Raymond of St Gilles had a vision when he was praying in the Church of the Blessed Mary. Christ and Mary appeared to him and promised that the Christians would be victorious if they turned away from their sinning for five days. Stephen offered to walk through fire or throw himself from a tower to convince anyone who did not believe him. Adhemar of Le Puy then ordered Stephen to swear to the truth of his story on the Gospels and a crucifix and then the leaders swore that they would never flee, either for fear of death or in hope of life, as long as they lived.
1098, 10 June	Peter Bartholomew went to see Raymond of St Gilles and announced that he had had a series of visions in which St Andrew had revealed to him the spot in the Cathedral of St Peter where the Holy Lance lay buried. Five days later they began digging in the Cathedral at the designated spot. They dug all day without success until at last Peter himself leaped into the trench and found it himself!
1098, summer	Pisan fleet left, wintered at Corfu and reached Syria late in the summer of 1099.

- 1098, 28 June The Crusaders came out of Antioch in four divisions, with infantry advancing in front of the few remaining mounted knights. The Provençal army led by Adhemar of Le Puy marched across the plain to the west to secure the left flank. The Crusaders managed to drive through the forces opposing them and put them to flight. Other Muslim squadrons from the camps outside the northern gates engaged the Provençal army but could not overwhelm it. When Kerbogah himself came up, he saw his main infantry regiments in full retreat and dared not try to come to their rescue because of the Provençal threat to his right flank. He turned back. What was left of his army streamed away after him and the Crusaders advanced and captured his camp.
- 1098, July The leaders decided to send Hugh of Vermandois back to Constantinople with despatches, to advise Alexios of the situation, and to invite him to come to join them. Hugh left in early July but went back by land rather by sea. However, by then Alexios had returned to Constantinople and Hugh did not manage to see him until late autumn. By then it was too late to even contemplate a march across Asia Minor until the following spring.
- 1098, 1 August Adhemar of Le Puy died of plague (probably typhoid fever)
- 1098, 11 August The leaders drafted a joint letter to Urban II in which they announced their victory and invited him to come to join them.
- 1098, 26 August The Fāṭimid wazīr al-Afdal took Jerusalem from the Turks
- 1098, August-September A fleet of Germans from the Rhinelands reached Port St Symeon
- 1098, late autumn The Pisan fleet of 120? ships left the West. It raided Levkas and Keffalinia, and possibly Corfu and Zante en route. It wintered somewhere and reached the East in late summer 1099. It was certainly at Laodicea by November 1099. The Pisans reached Jerusalem on 21 December 1099.
- 1098, 23 November Crusaders under the leadership of Raymond of St Gilles left Antioch to move down the Orontes valley to Ma'arrat-an-Nu'mān to secure the left flank of their line of march. Ma'arrat-an-Nu'mān was besieged and then stormed from 27 November to 12 December.
- 1099, ca. 4 January Conference at Ruj at which Raymond of St Gilles offered the other leaders money in return for acknowledgement of his leadership
- 1099, 13 January Crusaders left Ma'arrat-an-Nu'mān, burning it to the ground as they left to show that there would be no return.
- 1099, ca. 14 February Raymond of St Gilles reached 'Arqah
- 1099, ca. 14 March Godfrey of Bouillon and Robert of Flanders joined the siege of 'Arqah
- 1099, 8 April Peter Bartholomew underwent ordeal by fire, died 20 April
- 1099, 13 May Siege of 'Arqah abandoned
- 1099, 19 May Crusaders reached Beirut
- 1099, 23 May Crusaders reached Tyre
- 1099, 3-6 June Crusaders reached Ramlah
- 1099, 6 June Tancred took Bethlehem
- 1099, 7 June Crusaders reached Jerusalem
- 1099, 17 June Six ships put into Jaffa. Two were Genoese galleys commanded by William and Primo Embriaco and the other four were probably from the English fleet at Antioch. The galleys were dismantled and the timber carted up to Jerusalem to make siege engines
- 1099, 14 July The siege towers were rolled up to the walls and the assault began in earnest
- 1099, 15 July Around noon Godfrey succeeded in manoeuvring his tower close to the walls and throwing a bridge across to them. According to report, it was two Flemish brothers, Litold and Engelbert of Tournai, who were first to gain the walls. Others then followed them led by Godfrey and eventually the gate of the Column was opened and the Crusaders streamed into the city.
- 1099, 22 July Godfrey of Bouillon elected as ruler of Jerusalem
- 1099, 29 July Death of Urban II
- 1099, July The Venetian fleet commanded by John Michiel, son of Doge Vitale I Michiel left Venice. It stopped at Zara and along the Dalmatian coast and wintered at Rhodes. It reached Jaffa around 18 June 1099 and participated in the conquest of Haifa around 25 July
- 1099, 1 August Arnulf of Chocques elected Patriarch of Jerusalem
- 1099, 12 August Defeat of the Egyptians at the battle of Ashkelon
- 1099, late August Most of the Crusaders left for home

- 1099, 11 September The leaders of the Crusade (Bohemond, Raymond of St Gilles, Godfrey of Bouillon, Robert of Normandy, Robert of Flanders, and Eustace of Boulogne) wrote to Urban II.
- 1099, ca. 1 December Pope Paschal II threatened returned Crusaders with excommunication and called for reinforcements
- 1100, ca. 15 August Bohemond captured by the Danishmendid emire of eastern Anatolia, Amīr Ghāzī Gümüshtigin
- 1100, September An army of North-Italian Lombards left for the East. Stephen of Blois left in spring 1101. Two German armies under Conrad, the constable of Emperor Henry IV, and Duke Welf IV of Bavaria also set out. In the spring of 1101 the Crusaders at Constantinople accepted Stephen of Blois and Raymond of St Gilles (who had returned to Constantinople) as their leaders. In May 1101 the combined armies crossed the Bosphorus and headed for Doryllaion. The army was surrounded, brought to battle, and massacred near Mersivan (Merzifon, Turkey) in August 1101. Only the leaders (Raymond of St Gilles and Stephen of Blois) fought their way out.
- 1101, May Another French army under William II, Count of Nevers reached Constantinople. He hurried after the first army to Nicomedia and Ankara. At Ankara he could not find out where the other army had gone, so he turned south to Iconium (Konya) and then pressed on to Heraclea, where his army was surrounded and annihilated, also in August 1101. Only he himself and a few knights broke through and managed to cross the Taurus mountains to Cilicia.
- 1101, May-June Another army under Duke William IX of Aquitaine reached Constantinople. Hugh of Vermandois was with him. He had also been joined by Welf IV of Bavaria and the Margravine Ida of Austria who led knights and nobles from her own lands in her own right. This army also crossed the Bosphorus and marched through Doryllaion and Konya to Heraclea. There it also was ambushed by the Turks and annihilated in September 1101. Only a few knights led by William of Aquitaine and Hugh of Vermandois managed to fight their way out.
- 1100 Haifa taken with the assistance of a Venetian Crusader fleet.
- 1101 Arsuf and Caesarea taken with the assistance of a Genoese fleet.
- 1102, Spring Stephen of Blois went by sea to Antioch, then south by land to Tortosa (which he and those with him stormed and captured), and then to Beirut (where he met King Baldwin I of Jerusalem). On Palm Sunday, 30 March 1102, Stephen finally fulfilled his Crusading vows by worshipping in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
- May 1102 Baldwin I begged Stephen of Blois and other Crusaders to join him in repelling a new invasion by Al-Afdal, the wāzīr of Egypt. The Franks were annihilated by the Egyptians at the battle of Ramleh on 17 May 1102. Stephen was either killed in battle or executed by the Egyptians after having been taken prisoner. The various sources are unclear. Most probably he was executed at Ashkelon on 19 May 1102 by being shot to death with arrows.
- 1103 Acre besieged but the siege failed because there was no fleet. It fell in 1104, when another Genoese fleet arrived.
- 1110 Beirut taken with the help of another Genoese fleet
- 1110 Sidon taken with the help of a Norwegian Crusader fleet
- 1111-12 Siege of Tyre failed for lack of a fleet.
- 1123 The Venetians sent a new Crusade to the East. The fleet annihilated the Egyptian navy off Ashkelon
- 1125 Tyre taken after the Venetians had cut the city off from the sea.

History S15.1, 1997

Islam, Byzantium and the West: the First Crusade

Lecture 011

A chronology of the First Crusade

354-430 ca. 560-636	Development of a theory of Just War by St Augustine of Hippo St Isidore of Seville declared that: "That war is lawful and just which is waged upon command in order to recover property or to repel attack."
590-604	Pope Gregory I the Great assumed the military leadership of Italy against the Lombards and linked the cause of God, St Peter, and the Papacy to military defence
632-61	The four "Rightly-Guided" Caliphs: Abū-Bakr (632-4), 'Umar (634-44), 'Uthman (644-56), 'Ali (656-61)
661-750	The Umayyads dynasty of Caliphs - capital at Damascus
814-22	Reform of the Frankish Church by St Benedict of Aniane (ca. 760-822)
750-1258	The 'Abbāsīd dynasty of Caliphs - capital at Baghdad
ca. 750-800	Forging of the <i>Donation of Constantine</i>
756-1031	The Umayyad emirate (later Caliphate) in Spain established by 'Abd-ar-Rahmān I
800, Christmas Day ca. 805-82	Coronation of Charlemagne as Emperor by Pope Leo III
	Archbishop Hincmar of Rheims justified the use of war waged by the laity and authorized by the clergy as a solution to the internal violence gripping the Frankish state.
853	Pope Leo IV called for assistance to protect Rome and its environs from Muslim corsairs.
871	Muslims expelled from Bari by Emperor Lewis II (855-75) in conjunction with the Venetian fleet
876	Pope John VIII asked the Franks for aid against Muslim corsairs and promised salvation to those who fell in battle against the infidels.
880	Byzantines regained Taranto from the Muslims
909-1171	The Fāṭimid <i>shī'ah</i> caliphate emerged in Tunisia. Seized Egypt in 969.
909	Foundation of the monastery of Cluny in Burgundy
913/14	Abbey of Brogne (near Namur) founded by Gerard of Brogne
915	Muslims defeated and expelled from Italy by an alliance of Lombard princes and south Italian towns led by Pope John X
ca. 930	Abbey of Gorze (near Metz) founded by St John of Gorze
945-1055	The Būyids, a family of <i>shī'ah</i> tribesmen from NW Persia held real power over the Caliphs in Baghdad.
975	Earliest known Council of the Peace of God summoned by the bishop of Le Puy
989/990	Council of Charroux - earliest Peace Council for which actual canons survive
999	Aimé of Monte Cassino says that 40 Normans returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem on an Amalfitan ship put in at Salerno and were welcomed by its prince Guaimar IV.
1000	Cruise of the Venetian fleet under Doge Pietro Orseolo II layed the foundations for Venetian hegemony over the Adriatic
1003	The Venetians under Doge Pietro Orseolo II came to the relief of Byzantine Bari from a Muslim siege
1015-16	Joint Pisan/Genoese defeat of Mujāhid al-Muwaffaq (emir of Denia and the Balearics) off Sardinia in 1015/16.

- 1016 William of Apulia says that a band of 40 Norman knights making a pilgrimage to the shrine of St Michael the Archangel at Monte Gargano were asked by a Lombard noble named Melo from Bari, who had rebelled against the Byzantine government in 1009 and had been defeated and driven into exile, to help him against the Byzantines.
- From 1021 The Fāṭimid caliph al-Ḥākīm died in 1021. A missionary in the Lebanon by the name of ad-Darazī preached that al-Ḥākīm was divine and would return. Al-Ḥākīm became the hidden imām of the Druze. They became an extreme form of radical Severer, Fāṭimid *Shī'ism*.
- 1025 Death of the Byzantine Emperor Basil II (Bulgaroctonos)
- 1025-8 Constantine VIII, Byzantine Emperor
- 1027 First Council of the Truce of God held at Toulouges (Rousillon)
- 1027-31 Earlier ideas about the orders of society reformulated in a new version by bishops Gerard of Cambrai and Adalbero of Laon.
- 1028-34 Romanos III Argyros, Byzantine Emperor
- 1029 The Norman leader Rainulf granted the town of Aversa: the first Norman fief in South Italy
- 1032-91 The period of the "Taifa" kings (*Mulūk at-Ṭawā'if*) in Spain
- 1034 The Pisan fleet attacked Bona in eastern Algeria
- 1034-41 Michael IV, Byzantine Emperor
- ca. 1035 The three sons of a minor Norman knight, Tancred of Hauteville, William, Drogo, and Humphrey, went to Italy
- 1036-94 Al-Mustanshir, Fatimid Caliph in Egypt
- 1038 The Norman Rainulf invested by Conrad as Count of Aversa by Emperor Conrad II
- 1038-63 Toghril I, first Seljuq sultan
- 1041-42 Michael V, Byzantine Emperor
- 1042 Zoe and Theodora, Byzantine Emperors
- 1042-55 Constantine IX Monomachos, Byzantine Emperor
- 1042 The Normans in Apulia proclaimed William of Hauteville as their leader and Count.
- 1046 Emperor Henry III (1039-56) entered Italy, deposed the rival Popes Sylvester III and Gregory VI and elected the reforming German bishop of Bamberg as Clement II (1046-49)
- 1046 Two Norman adventurers, Richard, son of Asclettin, (nephew of Rainulf) and Robert of Hauteville both arrived in Italy
- 1048-54 Pontificate of the reforming Pope Leo IX
- 1048-1109 Hugh of Semur abbot of Cluny. Cluny acquired wide political and ecclesiastical influence.
- 1050 Pisans and Genoese cleared the Muslims from Sardinia at the request of Pope Leo IX.
- 1050-58 Bohemond of Taranto was born the son of Robert Guiscard and his first wife Alberada. His baptismal name was Marc. Bohemond was a nickname given to him later by his father as a result of his huge size when he heard a funny story about a giant named "*Buamundus*".
- 1053 Defeat of Pope Leo IX by the Normans at the battle of Civitate
- 1054 Cardinal Humbert of Silva Candida anathemizes the Patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Keroularios
- 1055-56 Theodora, Byzantine Emperor
- 1055-1157 The Seljuq sultanate at Baghdad.
- 1056 Outbreak of the *Pataria* reform movement in Milan led by Ariald of Carimate
- 1056-7 Michael VI, Byzantine Emperor
- 1057-59 Isaac I Komnenos, Byzantine Emperor
- 1058 Roger, the youngest son of Tancred of Hauteville, also appeared in Italy.
- 1059, Lenten Synod Papal election decree revolutionized the procedure for the election of a Pope

- 1059 Pope Nicholas II invested Richard of Capua as Prince of Capua and Robert Guiscard as Duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily.
- 1059-67 Constantine X Doukas, Byzantine Emperor
- 1060-73 Civil war between the Negro, Berber, and Turkish regiments of the Fāṭimid army. The civil war was ended in 1074 by an Armenian mamlūk general by the name of Badr al-Jamali who assumed power as *Amir al-juyush* (emir of the armies) and restored order until his death in 1094. He was succeeded by his son al-Afdal Shāhānshah, who was the real ruler of Egypt at the time of the First Crusade.
- 1060 Raymond of Toulouse inherited the small county of St Gilles. He only got Toulouse in 1088 on the death of his brother William IV (1060-88). Even then he had to fight for it and did not get possession until 1093.
- 1061 Robert Guiscard invited into Sicily by Ibn ath Thumnah, the emir of Syracuse. Roger landed in Sicily and Messina was taken in May.
- 1062-1147 The Berber Almoravid emirate in Morocco and Spain
- 1063 Pisan fleet attacked Palermo, seizing the chain and six ships. Part of the booty was dedicated to building the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Pisa.
- 1063 “Proto-Crusade” against Barbastro (Catalonia) authorized by Pope Alexander II
- 1063-72 Alp Arslan, second Seljuq sultan
- 1063-4 A cousin of either Toghrīl I or Alp Arslan by the name of Qutalmīsh rebelled unsuccessfully against Alp Arslan and was killed.
- 1064-78 Odo of Lagery, student and then archdeacon at Rheims from 1064. Then became a monk and eventually prior at Cluny. In 1078 was recommended by abbot Hugh to Gregory VII and was made a cardinal. From 1084-5 he was a Papal legate in Germany where he managed to secure a ban on the anti-Pope Clement III and his followers. He was elected Pope on 12 March 1078 and took the name Urban II.
- 1066 Assassination of Ariald of Carimate. Leadership of the *Pataria* assumed by a knight by the name of Erlambald
- 1067-68 Michael VII, Byzantine Emperor
- 1068-71 Romanos IV Diogenes, Byzantine Emperor
- 1068-71 Robert Guiscard conquered Bari from the Byzantines
- 1070 Al-Hasan ibn ‘Ammār, *qāḍi* of Tripoli, created an independent state in 1070. His nephew, Jalāl al-mulk Ali, continued Tripoli’s independence from 1072-99 and Fakhr al-mulk ibn Ammar from 1099-1109.
- 1070 The *qāḍi* of Tyre, Ibn abi Akil, made Tyre independent under his rule and that of his sons from 1070 to 1089. They also acquired control over Sidon.
- 1070-78 A Ghuzz Turk (who was not a Seljuq) by the name of Atziz went south to Syria. He was employed as a mercenary by the Fāṭimid emir Badr al-Jamali. He then occupied Jerusalem in 1071 and established an autonomous principality. Captured Damascus in 1075 but Egyptian counter-attacks led him to surrender Damascus to the Seljuqs in 1078.
- 1071 Count Eble de Roucy (ca. 1063-1104) offered to lead an expedition to Spain in 1071 but it did not eventuate.
- 1071 Battle of Manzikert - Defeat of the Byzantines under Romanos IV Diogenes by the Seljuq sultan Alp Arslan
- 1071-77 Turkish bands under Sulaymān ibn Qutalmīsh moved West and by 1077 he had captured Nicaea and made it his capital.
- 1071-78 Michael VII, Byzantine Emperor (for the second time)
- 1072 Palermo in Sicily taken by the Normans in January

- 1072-94 Malik Shāh I, third Seljuq sultan
- 1074, March Gregopry VII wrote to Count William of Burgundy and other lords asking them to come to Rome with their forces (*fideles Sancti Petri*) to uphold the liberty of Rome against the Norman Robert Guiscard and then to cross over to the Byzantine Empire to aid it against the Turks.
- 1074-83 Compilation of important Canon Law collections associated with the Roman Reform: the *Collection in Seventy Four Titles* (ca. 1074), the *Breviarium* of Atto of Milan (ca. 1075), and the *Collectio canonum* of Anselm of Lucca (ca. 1083).
- 1075 Assassination of Erlambald. Henry IV nominated a new archbishop of Milan named Tedald. This act precipitated the Investiture Struggle and the final break between Henry IV and Gregory VII
- 1075 Croatia became independent from Byzantium
- ca. 1075 An Armenian Byzantine general called Philardos Vahram managed to establish his power over the Armenian cities from Tarsus across to Edessa. Vahram was defeated by Sulaymān ibn Qutalmīsh, who took over all of Lesser Armenia, and also took Antioch from the Byzantines, in 1085. Malik Shāh then sent Tutush against Sulaymān ibn Qutalmīsh in 1086. He defeated him and forced him back into Asia Minor and the Seljuqs of Baghdad acquired all of Northern Syria in the process.
- 1076 & 1080 Duke Hugh of Burgundy led two expeditions to Spain
- 1076 —> Godfrey of Bouillon, Count of Bouillon, Count of Antwerp, Count of Verdun
- ca. 1077 Ramihrd, a reforming priest at Cambrai, burned at the stake for heresy
- 1077 Corsica was cleared of Muslims and conquered by Pisa
- 1077 Serbia became independent from Byzantium
- 1078-81 Nikephoros III Botaneiates, Byzantine Emperor
- 1079-98 Malik Shāh sent his young brother Tutush to Damascus and Atziz was assassinated by his agents in 1079. However, Jerusalem continued to be held by one of Tutush's generals by the name of Artuq and by his sons after his death in 1091 until the Fāṭimids retook it in 1098.
- 1080 Godfrey of Bouillon fought with Henry IV against the Papally-backed Rudolph of Swabia at the battle of the river Elster and later followed Henry to Italy for his campaigns there in 1082-4.
- 1081-1118 Alexios I Komnenos, Byzantine Emperor
- 1081-85 Bohemond of Taranto participated in Robert Guiscard's campaigns against Byzantium and was left in command in Albania when Guiscard was forced to return to Italy as a result of insurrection at home. Eventually he was outmanoeuvred by Alexios I Komnenos and forced to return home.
- 1085 Robert Guiscard returned in to Albania but fell victim to disease and died on Kefallinia.
- 1085 Stephen Henry, eldest son of Count Theobald of Champagne by his first wife married Adèle, the daughter of William the Conqueror. He succeeded his father Theobald as Count of Chartres and Blois in 1092.
- 1085-1111 Roger (Borsa), half-brother of Behomond, Duke of Apulia
- 1085-89 Bohemond led a successful rebellion against Roger Borsa and forced him to acknowledge him as Lord of Apulia.
- 1086 Victory of the Almoravid amir Yūsuf ibn Tāshufin over Alfonso VI of Castile at Zallaqa/Sagrahas
- 1086-7 Duke Eudes of Burgundy led an expedition to Toledo
- 1087 Pisa, Genoa, and Amalfi attacked Mahdia in Tunisia
- 1087 Godfrey of Bouillon became Duke of Lower Lorraine (1087-1100)

- 1087-1106 Robert II (Curthose), Duke of Normandy. In 1088 he backed a rebellion of English barons against William II Rufus but was ineffective. In 1089 William stirred up rebellion against Robert in Normandy. In 1091 he landed himself in Normandy with a large army. In 1094 William Rufus invaded Normandy again and a desultory war was then carried on throughout 1094 and 1095. So when the news of Clermont reached Normandy in the winter of 1095-96 it found a Duke assailed on all sides.
- Late 11th century The Assassins were an Ismā'īli (Sevener) Shī'ā underground sect founded in 1090 by al-Ḥasan ibn aṣ-Ṣabbāḥ when he seized the fortress of Alamut, south of the Caspian Sea. They recognized Nizār, the son of the Fātimid caliph al-Mustansir (d. 1094) over al-Musta'li, who the emir Badr al-Jamālī made Caliph. They were established in Syria at the end of the 11th century
- 1090 Patzinaks had moved south and were threatening the surrounds of Constantinople.
- ca. 1090 Robert of Arbrissel an itinerant preacher. Attracted large numbers of followers, especially women. Licensed in 1096 by Urban II to preach the Crusade
- early 1090s Turkish emir of Smyrna, Tzachas, built a fleet and began to raid across the Aegean and to seize control of its islands.
- 1090-94 Almoravids conquer all of the *Taifa* amirates, except for Valencia (conquered in 1102) and Zaragoza (in 1110).
- 1091, 29 April Byzantines and Cumans annihilated the Patzinaks at the battle of Mount Levounion
- 1091 Noto, the last Muslim bastion in Sicily surrendered.
- ca. 1091 Spurious letter from Alexios I Komnenos to Robert I of Flanders
- 1092 & 1093 Genoa sent out expeditions against Valencia and Tortosa in Spain
- 1092-94 Maḥmūd I, fourth Seljuq sultan
- 1092-1107 Qilich Arslan I, sultan of the Seljuqs of Rum.
- 1093-1111 Robert II, Count of Flanders
- 1094 Alexios I Komnenos defeated the Cumans
- 1094-96 The journey of Urban II to the North marked by the Councils of Piacenza (March 1095) and Clermont (November 1095)
- 1094-99 El Cid (Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar) ruled in Valencia and Jimena continued on from 1099-1102.
- 1094-1105 Berk-yaruq, fifth Seljuq sultan
- 1095-1104 Rule of Duqāq in Damascus
- 1095-1113 Rule of Riḍwān in Aleppo
- ca. 1095-1098 Yaghi Siyan - emir of Antioch
- 1095, 1-7 March The Council of Piacenza
- 1095, July Urban II reaches France
- 1095, 5 August Urban II met the bishop of Valence (a son of the Count of Valence) and consecrated a new cathedral.
- 1095, 15 August Urban met bishop Adhemar of Monteil at Le Puy. At Le Puy Urban summoned a Council to meet at Clermont.
From Le Puy Urban went to Chaise Dieu where he was met by the archbishops of Bourges and Grenoble (Hugh of Chateaufort again). Then to Monastier, Nîmes, and St Gilles. At St Gilles he met with the abbot of the monastery, Odilo.
- 1095, 14 November Urban entered Clermont accompanied by a retinue of Italian and French prelates which included archbishop Daimbert of Pisa and Adhemar of Le Puy.
- 1095, 18-28 November Council of Clermont

- 1095, 27 November Urban II's Crusade Crusade "speech" or "sermon" at Clermont
- 1095-96, December —> Peter the Hermit preaching the Crusade
- 1095, December? Urban II's letter to the Flemish
- 1095, 23 December - 6 January 1096 Urban II preached the Crusade at Limoges
- 1096, 6-12 January Urban II preached the Crusade at Angers
- 1096, 11 February Philip I of France conferred with Hugh of Vermandois and French barons about the Crusade in Paris
- 1096, early Spring Peter the Hermit reported preaching in Berry (north of Clermont) at some time, presumably after Clermont. By March 1096 he had collected an army said to number 15,000
- 1096, Spring Urban II sent his legates, archbishop Hugh of Chateaufort of Grenoble and bishop William of Orange, to preach the Crusade in Genoa
- 1096, 16-22 March Urban II presided over a ceremony of taking the cross during a Synod at Tours
- 1096, 12 April Peter the Hermit reached Cologne
- 1096, April The Franks with Peter the Hermit at Cologne apparently did not want to wait while he preached to gain more followers and left under the command of Walter the Penniless. Walter pressed on through Hungary and Bulgaria.
- 1096, 19 April Peter the Hermit left Cologne with the second army
- 1096, 3 May Army of Emicho of Leiningen begins attacks on the Jews in the Rhineland at Speyer, Worms, Mainz, Cologne and Trier
- 1096, 21 May Walter the Penniless entered Hungary
- 1096, 24 May Raymond of St Gilles met Urban II at St Sernin (near Albi, Languedoc) when Urban was completing his journey through France. It may have been at this time that Urban led Raymond to understand that he would be the military leader of the expedition.
- 1096, 30 May Attack on the Jews of Prague, probably by the forces of Volkmar
- 1096, late Spring Urban sent a legate, abbot Gerento of the abbey of St Bénigne of Dijon to make peace between Robert of Normandy and William Rufus. Gerento was successful and arranged a treaty under the terms of which peace was declared between the brothers and Normandy was taken in pledge by William who gave Robert 10,000 marks of silver for the expedition.
- 1096, late June The army of Volkmar destroyed at Nitra
- 1096, July-August Bohemond, Roger Borsa, and their uncle Roger of Sicily were besieging the rebellious city of Amalfi.
- 1096, ca. 1 July Army of Gottschalk surrendered to the Hungarians
- 1096, 6-14 July Urban II preached the cross at the Council of Nimes
- 1096, 20 July Walter the Penniless arrived at Constantinople
- 1096, 4 August Peter the Hermit arrived at Constantinople
- 1096, 9 August Peter crossed over to Bithynia and encamped for a couple of months at Civetot, where Alexios arranged for merchants to supply him with provisions.
- 1096, 15 August Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin - the date specified by Urban II as the day of departure of the armies.
- 1096, ca. 15 August Godfrey of Bouillon left Lorraine and marched up the Rhine and then across to the Danube, following the traditional route through Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, and Adrianople (Edirne, Turkey) to Constantinople. Reached Constantinople on 23 December.

- 1096, mid August Hugh of Vermandois left and made a rapid march south to Bari, which he reached early in October, from where he crossed the Adriatic to Dyrrachion (Durrës, Albania) at the start of the Via Egnatia, the ancient Roman road to Constantinople.
- 1096, August-October Bohemond of Taranto's army crossed the Adriatic from different ports in Italy in small contingents at various times under orders to rendezvous with Bohemond when he finally crossed himself. He did so late in October 1096, landing at Avlona (Vlore, Albania), where he was joined by the other contingents who had already crossed over. He then marched northeast through Kastoria to the Via Egnatia at Vodena (Edhessa, Greece) and followed that to Constantinople, arriving in early April 1097.
- 1096, September Robert of Normandy, Stephen of Blois, and Robert of Flanders left with their forces. They crossed the Alps into Italy and then marched south to Rome. Then they crossed into Norman territory where they were welcomed by Roger Borsa. Robert of Normandy and Stephen of Blois stayed with their Norman hosts over the winter but Robert of Flanders pressed on. He went to Bari and crossed to Dyrrachion early in December. Robert of Normandy and Stephen of Blois left from Brindisi on 5 April 1097. After landing in Albania, they then followed the Via Egnatia to Constantinople, arriving between 14-18 May.
- 1096, 19 September Urban II's letter to the Bolognesi
- 1096, 7 October Urban II's letter to the Monks of Vallombrosa
- 1096, 21 October Massacre of the armies of Peter the Hermit by the Turks just three miles from Civetot on the banks of the river Dracon
- 1096, late October Raymond of St Gilles's army left from Le Puy. It crossed the Alps via the Mont Genève Pass to Turin and marched across North Italy to Venice and then down the east coast of the Adriatic towards Dyrrachion. It reached the Byzantine frontier north of Dyrrachion early in February 1096. The army then followed the Via Egnatia to Constantinople, arriving on 21 April 1097.
- 1096-99 Urban II's letter to the Counts of Besalú, Empurias, Roussillon, and Cerdaña
- 1097 One of the lieutenants of Philardos Vahram called Toros was still ruling Edessa
- 1097, spring and early summer The Crusader armies were ferried across the Bosporos by the Byzantine fleet one by one. Godfrey and his army crossed over immediately after Easter (5 April). Another group crossed shortly before 9 April. Bohemond's army crossed the Bosporos on 26 April. Raymond of St Gilles crossed around 28 April.
- 1097, ca. 26 April Godfrey of Bouillon moved out to advance on Nicaea. He waited for three days at Nicomedia (Izник) to be joined by Bohemond and together they advanced on Nicaea, arriving on 6 May. They were accompanied by a detachment of Byzantine troops with siege engines under the command of Manuel Boutumites. Raymond of St Gilles joined them on 14 May. Stephen of Blois and Robert of Normandy apparently crossed the Bosporos around 28 May and marched directly to Nicaea, arriving on 3 June.
- 1097, 6 May-19 June Siege of Nicaea (Izник, Turkey). An attempt by the Seljuq sultan to break through into the city on 21 May was beaten off. Alexios then launched a squadron of ships on the lake to prevent supplies reaching the city from across it. On the morning of 19 June the Crusaders woke to find the imperial standards flying over the walls.
- 1097, ca. 24 June The second letter of Stephen of Blois to his wife to Adèle
- 1097, 1 July The battle of Doryllaion
- 1097, 4 July The Crusaders left the battle site at Doryllaion. They probably reached Heraclea (Eregli, Turkey) around the end of August.

- 1097, mid July The Genoese fleet left and arrived at Port St Symeon at the mouth of the Orontes a month after the beginning of the siege; i.e., around 20 November.
- 1097, Late August The main armies swung to the east and then struggled through the mountains for two months until they broke into the plain of Antioch via the Amanus Gates between the Amanus Range and the Kartal Daglari range to the East, arriving before Antioch on 20 October.
- 1097, August-September Laodicea occupied by a fleet from somewhere, most probably a fleet of English in Byzantine service (but the evidence is *extremely* contradictory)
- 1097, ca. 15 September Tancred left the army at Heraclea and made for the Cilician Gates. He was followed shortly afterwards by Baldwin of Boulogne.
- 1097, mid July Genoese fleet left Genoa, put into Port St Symeon, the port of Antioch at the mouth of the Orontes river in mid November
- 1097, September Guynemer of Boulogne anchored off Tarsus in Cilicia with a fleet from the English Channel
- 1097, ca. September An English fleet reached Laodicea and Antioch. This was possibly the same fleet as Guynemer's
- 1097, 20 October The main armies reached Antioch
- 1097, mid November Bohemond managed to lure out the garrison of Ḥārim on the road to Aleppo and to massacre it
- 1097, ca. Christmas The Crusaders had consumed everything that could be eaten in the surrounding countryside and famine had struck the camp. Crusaders began to die of hunger and the cost of foodstuffs reached astronomical levels. This was probably exacerbated because 1097-98 proved to be an exceptionally harsh, cold winter with endless rain.
- 1097, 28 December Bohemond and Robert of Flanders set out on a foraging expedition up the Orontes valley. Near the village of Albara (al-Barāh, Syria) they ran into a relief expedition under Duqaq of Damascus on 30 December. Bohemond saved the day by a last-minute charge that scattered the Turks and forced them to turn back. However, the foraging expedition had to be abandoned.
- 1098, early February Departure of Alexios's commander, Tatikios, from the Crusader camp.
- 1098, 9 February In February the news came of the advance of Ridwan of Aleppo with a new relief army. Bohemond assumed command and took the remaining 700 knights who still had horses out to face the Turks during the night of 8-9 February. He caught them at dawn on the 9th and a final charge by his own reserve squadron broke Ridwan's army and sent it streaming back to Aleppo. The garrison of Ḥārim joined the retreat and the Crusaders occupied the town, which they handed over to Armenians, thus securing their rear for the first time.
- 1098, ca. 20 January Attempted desertion of Peter the Hermit and William the Carpenter
- 1098, ante 4 March An English fleet put in to Port St Simeon. Where it came from and who was in command of it is obscure. The sailors and the siege materials which they brought that enabled the Crusaders to build the fort which became known as La Mahomerie opposite the Bridge gate to finally deny the Turks in Antioch access across the Orontes to the road to Port St Symeon.
- 1098, 10 March Baldwin of Boulogne assumed power in Edessa
- 1098, 29 March The third letter of Stephen of Blois to Adèle
- 1098, April The construction in April of a fort opposite St George's gate which was entrusted to Tancred. This completed the encirclement of Antioch and cut the city off from all help except via the Iron gate on Mt Silpius.

- 1098, May The news arrived of the approach from Mosul of a large relief army under the emir Kerbogah. The Crusaders were faced by the prospect of being caught between Kerbogah's army and the garrison of the city.
- 1098, ca. 2-25 May Kerbogah besieged Edessa for three weeks
- 1098, 2-3 June Bohemond had opened negotiations with an Armenian commander of three of the towers at the south-west corner of the walls by the name of Firuz. On the night of 2-3 June Firuz allowed Bohemond and a select force to climb the walls and open a postern gate. Those inside then opened the St George Gate and Bridge Gate, through which the whole army poured into the city. Yaghi Siyan fled the city and was killed. However, the garrison in the citadel held out.
- 1098, 2 June Stephen of Blois deserted with 4,000 men and with Bohemond's brother-in-law William of Grant-Mesnil (who deserted on the night of the 10th) met Alexios Komnenos and his army at Philomelion (Akshehir, Turkey) and persuaded him that all was lost.
- 1098, 7 June Kerbogah's army pitched camp outside the walls. The Crusaders were caught in a vice. They could not prevent Kerbogah's forces entering the citadel from Mt Silpius and they were exposed to attacks from it. Kerbogah replace Yaghi Siyan's commander of the citadel with his own man
- 1098, June Stephen of Valence, a priest in the army of Raymond of St Gilles had a vision when he was praying in the Church of the Blessed Mary. Christ and Mary appeared to him and promised that the Christians would be victorious if they turned away from their sinning for five days. Stephen offered to walk through fire or throw himself from a tower to convince anyone who did not believe him. Adhemar of Le Puy then ordered Stephen to swear to the truth of his story on the Gospels and a crucifix and then the leaders swore that they would never flee, either for fear of death or in hope of life, as long as they lived.
- 1098, 10 June Peter Bartholomew went to see Raymond of St Gilles and announced that he had had a series of visions in which St Andrew had revealed to him the spot in the Cathedral of St Peter where the Holy Lance lay buried. Five days later they began digging in the Cathedral at the designated spot. They dug all day without success until at last Peter himself leaped into the trench and found it himself!
- 1098, summer Pisan fleet left, wintered at Corfu and reached Syria late in the summer of 1099.
- 1098, 28 June The Crusaders came out of Antioch in four divisions, with infantry advancing in front of the few remaining mounted knights. The Provençal army led by Adhemar of Le Puy marched across the plain to the west to secure the left flank. The Crusaders managed to drive through the forces opposing them and put them to flight. Other Muslim squadrons from the camps outside the northern gates engaged the Provençal army but could not overwhelm it. When Kerbogah himself came up, he saw his main infantry regiments in full retreat and dared not try to come to their rescue because of the Provençal threat to his right flank. He turned back. What was left of his army streamed away after him and the Crusaders advanced and captured his camp.
- 1098, July The leaders decided to send Hugh of Vermandois back to Constantinople with despatches, to advise Alexios of the situation, and to invite him to come to join them. Hugh left in early July but went back by land rather by sea. However, by then Alexios had returned to Constantinople and Hugh did not manage to see him until late autumn. By then it was too late to even contemplate a march across Asia Minor until the following spring.

- 1098, 1 August Adhemar of Le Puy died of plague (probably typhoid fever)
- 1098, 11 August The leaders drafted a joint letter to Urban II in which they announced their victory and invited him to come to join them.
- 1098, 26 August The Fāṭimid wazīr al-Afdal took Jerusalem from the Turks
- 1098, August-September A fleet of Germans from the Rhinelands reached Port St Symeon
- 1098, late autumn The Pisan fleet of 120? ships left the West. It raided Levkas and Keffalinia, and possibly Corfu and Zante en route. It wintered somewhere and reached the East in late summer 1099. It was certainly at Laodicea by November 1099. The Pisans reached Jerusalem on 21 December 1099.
- 1098, 23 November Crusaders under the leadership of Raymond of St Gilles left Antioch to move down the Orontes valley to Ma'arrat-an-Nu'mān to secure the left flank of their line of march. Ma'arrat-an-Nu'mān was besieged and then stormed from 27 November to 12 December.
- 1099, ca. 4 January Conference at Ruj at which Raymond of St Gilles offered the other leaders money in return for acknowledgement of his leadership
- 1099, 13 January Crusaders left Ma'arrat-an-Nu'mān, burning it to the ground as they left to show that there would be no return.
- 1099, ca. 14 February Raymond of St Gilles reached 'Arqah
- 1099, ca. 14 March Godfrey of Bouillon and Robert of Flanders joined the siege of 'Arqah
- 1099, 8 April Peter Bartholomew underwent ordeal by fire, died 20 April
- 1099, 13 May Siege of 'Arqah abandoned
- 1099, 19 May Crusaders reached Beirut
- 1099, 23 May Crusaders reached Tyre
- 1099, 3-6 June Crusaders reached Ramlah
- 1099, 6 June Tancred took Bethlehem
- 1099, 7 June Crusaders reached Jerusalem
- 1099, 17 June Six ships put into Jaffa. Two were Genoese galleys commanded by William and Primo Embriaco and the other four were probably from the English fleet at Antioch. The galleys were dismantled and the timber carted up to Jerusalem to make siege engines
- 1099, 14 July The siege towers were rolled up to the walls and the assault began in earnest
- 1099, 15 July Around noon Godfrey succeeded in manoeuvring his tower close to the walls and throwing a bridge across to them. According to report, it was two Flemish brothers, Litold and Engelbert of Tournai, who were first to gain the walls. Others then followed them led by Godfrey and eventually the gate of the Column was opened and the Crusaders streamed into the city.
- 1099, 22 July Godfrey of Bouillon elected as ruler of Jerusalem
- 1099, 29 July Death of Urban II
- 1099, July The Venetian fleet commanded by John Michiel, son of Doge Vitale I Michiel left Venice. It stopped at Zara and along the Dalmatian coast and wintered at Rhodes. It reached Jaffa around 18 June 1099 and participated in the conquest of Haifa around 25 July
- 1099, 1 August Arnulf of Chocques elected Patriarch of Jerusalem
- 1099, 12 August Defeat of the Egyptians at the battle of Ashkelon
- 1099, late August Most of the Crusaders left for home
- 1099, 11 September The leaders of the Crusade (Bohemond, Raymond of St Gilles, Godfrey of Bouillon, Robert of Normandy, Robert of Flanders, and Eustace of Boulogne) wrote to Urban II.
- 1099, ca. 1 December Pope Paschal II threatened returned Crusaders with excommunication and called for reinforcements

- 1100, ca. 15 August Bohemond captured by the Danishmendid emire of eastern Anatolia, Amīr Ghāzī Gümüshtigin
- 1100, September An army of North-Italian Lombards left for the East. Stephen of Blois left in spring 1101. Two German armies under Conrad, the constable of Emperor Henry IV, and Duke Welf IV of Bavaria also set out. In the spring of 1101 the Crusaders at Constantinople accepted Stephen of Blois and Raymond of St Gilles (who had returned to Constantinople) as their leaders. In May 1101 the combined armies crossed the Bosphoros and headed for Doryllaion. The army was surrounded, brought to battle, and massacred near Mersivan (Merzifon, Turkey) in August 1101. Only the leaders (Raymond of St Gilles and Stephen of Blois) fought their way out.
- 1101, May Another French army under William II, Count of Nevers reached Constantinople. He hurried after the first army to Nicomedia and Ankara. At Ankara he could not find out where the other army had gone, so he turned to south to Iconium (Konya) and then pressed on to Heraclea, where his army was surrounded and annihilated, also in August 1101. Only he himself and a few knights broke through and managed to cross the Taurus mountains to Cilicia.
- 1101, May-June Another army under Duke William IX of Aquitaine reached Constantinople. Hugh of Vermandois was with him. He had also been joined by Welf IV of Bavaria and the Margravine Ida of Austria who led knights and nobles from her own lands in her own right. This army also crossed the Bosphoros and marched through Doryllaion and Konya to Heraclea. There it also was ambushed by the Turks and annihilated in September 1101. Only a few knights led by William of Aquitaine and Hugh of Vermandois managed to fight their way out.
- 1100 Haifa taken with the assistance of a Venetian Crusader fleet.
- 1101 Arsuf and Caesarea taken with the assistance of a Genoese fleet.
- 1102, Spring Stephen of Blois went by sea to Antioch, then south by land to Tortosa (which he and those with him stormed and captured), and then to Beirut (where he met King Baldwin I of Jerusalem). On Palm Sunday, 30 March 1102, Stephen finally fulfilled his Crusading vows by worshipping in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
- May 1102 Baldwin I begged Stephen of Blois and other Crusaders to join him in repelling a new invasion by Al-Afdal, the wāzir of Egypt. The Franks were annihilated by the Egyptians at the battle of Ramlah on 17 May 1102. Stephen was either killed in battle or executed by the Egyptians after having been taken prisoner. The various sources are unclear. Most probably he was executed at Ashkelon on 19 May 1102 by being shot to death with arrows.
- 1103 Acre besieged but the siege failed because there was no fleet. It fell in 1104, when another Genoese fleet arrived.
- 1110 Beirut taken with the help of another Genoese fleet
- 1110 Sidon taken with the help of a Norwegian Crusader fleet
- 1111-12 Siege of Tyre failed for lack of a fleet.
- 1123 The Venetians sent a new Crusade to the East. The fleet annihilated the Egyptian navy off Ashkelon
- 1125 Tyre taken after the Venetians had cut the city off from the sea.