

<p><b>Accession 6 Jul'89</b> Moslem recapture of Jerusalem 1187 Dec'89</p> <p><b>Third Crusade</b> Jul'90 May'91</p> <p><b>Divisions</b> Jul'91</p> <p><b>Battle of Arsouf</b> 7 Sep'91 Stalemate/ Peace terms</p> <p><b>Departure</b> Oct'92 Shipwreck Kidnap Ransom demands</p> <p><b>Plots v. Richard</b> by his brother John &amp; Philip of France</p> <p><b>Return to England</b> Feb'94</p> <p><b>Recovery of French land</b> 1196 1197</p> <p><b>Death of Richard</b> Siege of Chalus <b>26 Mar'99</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Richard I ~ Lionheart (1189-99)</b></p> <p>There's been no exaggeration of Richard's reputation As a general and a soldier of the Cross: He needed no persuading to spend his life crusading, Though the profit to the Pope was England's loss. Still, he completed preparation and Longchamp ruled the nation, As he journeyed East with Philip, king of France, And with the isle of Cyprus taken, and the walls of Acre shaken, Saladin couldn't halt their swift advance; But then as pettifogging rivalry made short shrift of chivalry, Duke Leopold and King Philip left for home: The Duke would not endure seeing his banner in the sewer, And Philip wanted glory of his own...</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>And so, however he's been pictured, As a champion and defender of the cross, It's an image of the Lion-hearted Richard, That's been varnished in high romantic gloss.</i></p> <p>He beat Saladin at Arsouf, but when he turned South to Jerusalem, Without French troops it never could be won; Yet in terms signed with Saladin he kept rights for Christianity, By strengthening Jaffa, Tyre &amp; Ascalon; Till, when at last Richard departed, not only had plots started, But his ship sank, as he made the journey home, And he'd rue that wild rebuke he'd earlier paid the Austrian duke, When he was caught and held to ransom to atone: For Prince John had exiled Longchamp, knowing for Anjou Philip's <i>penchant</i> So he'd help keep Richard under lock &amp; key..., But failed to bribe the Emperor Henry, though they must have jogged his memory Of how Richard opposed his Emperorship-to-be...</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>And so, however he's been pictured, As a chivalrous crusading Christian knight, It's ironic that the Lion-hearted Richard Never on Jerusalem set sight.</i></p> <p>But luck was that his mother, favoured him above his brother, And raised enough to have the ransom paid; And John, tho' scarcely worthy, made the most of Richard's mercy, As they planned to regain land John had betrayed: Pacts with Raymond of Toulouse, securing lands that were Anjou's And with the Count of Flanders, Northern coastal ports; Meanwhile the faithful Hubert Walter was not the man to falter, Supervising government finance &amp; its courts. Until, one day besieging Chalus, though of no strategic value, Richard cheered a bolt he'd move too late to avoid; Despite the glory he had tasted, all his warfare had been wasted, Since within five years his Empire was destroyed;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>And so, however he's been pictured, As a ruler and repressor of revolts, It was the lot of the Lion-hearted Richard "To suffer outrageous fortune's slings and..." bolts?</i></p>	<p>❖ Richard became king on the death of Henry II &amp; was committed to answering the papal call for a crusade to recover the Holy Land for Christianity; despite the rise in taxes, many were happy to pay for the crusade believing it would help to save their souls.</p> <p>❖ Richard left his mother Eleanor of Aquitaine &amp; his chancellor William Longchamp as regents in his absence (at least until John took over)</p> <p>❖ The crusade started well, but as relations between the leaders deteriorated - Richard threw Duke Leopold's banner into the sewer because it was flying higher than his - so did the chances of ultimate success Philip, king of France, believed there was more wealth &amp; prestige to be won at home.</p> <p>❖ Richard won a great victory over the Moslem forces, but had no real hope of recovering Jerusalem with forces depleted &amp; supply lines stretched to breaking point; the terms he negotiated with Saladin were remarkably good, considering his disadvantages;</p> <p>❖ But problems were brewing at home which involved alliance between his brother John &amp; Philip of France; shipwrecked, he barely escaped with his life; then he was kidnapped by the Archduke Leopold, who had a real grudge against Richard from the crusade;</p> <p>❖ Longchamp had been sacked by Prince John, who bargained away Anjou in return for Philip's support against Richard. Matters could scarcely have turned out worse for Richard who had opposed (in vain) Henry as Holy Roman Emperor</p> <p><i>When he had been close to Jerusalem, he refused to look upon the city, knowing it could not be won.</i></p> <p>❖ Eleanor had no intention of allowing Richard to remain prisoner, raising 60,000 pounds to secure his release. Once back home Richard pardoned John</p> <p>❖ Together, they recovered all that John had lost or bargained away; again Richard was fortunate in that Archbishop Hubert Walter was an able ruler, while he was in France...</p> <p>❖ Richard died fighting a relatively obscure baron, who had misappropriated some gold bullion. He had spent no more than six months in England out of his 10 year reign; John became king because Richard left no children and by 1204, John, by a series of diplomatic blunders, had lost the Angevin inheritance</p>
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