

## The Northern Crusades

Book 4 of the Northern Crusade continues as alliances shift, armies rampage across the north and a handful of reluctant heroes travel south in search of a mythical weapon that will defeat the dark gods and save the world.

This volume represents a major contribution to the history of the Northern Crusades and the Christianization of the Baltic lands in the Middle Ages, from the beginnings of the Catholic mission to the time of the Reformation. The subjects treated range from discussions of the ideology and practice of crusade and conversion, through studies of the motivation of the crusading countries (Denmark, Sweden and Germany) and the effects of the crusades on the countries of the eastern Baltic coast (Finland, Estonia, Livonia, Prussia and Lithuania), to analyses of the literature and historiography of the crusade. It brings together essays from both established and younger scholars from the western tradition with those from the modern Baltic countries and Russia, and presents in English some of the fruits of the first decade of historical scholarship and dialogue after the collapse of the Iron Curtain. The depth of treatment, diversity of approaches, and accompanying bibliography of publications make this collection a major resource for the teaching of the Baltic Crusades. Chaos has come to the northern kingdom of Delranan. King Badron's house is invaded; his son murdered and his daughter kidnapped. Badron's desire for revenge pushes the north into a long anticipated war. Confident of neighboring Rogscroft's involvement in the attack, Badron orders his feared Wolfsreik, an army without equal, to attack and destroy his enemies. The ship The Sea Wolf returns to Delranan during the night of the attack and is quickly hired to hunt down and return the princess: dead or alive. Mercenaries and sell swords answer his call; none stranger than the seemingly feeble old Anienam Keiss, a man claiming to be the last living wizard and hiding the failures from a dark past and the mysterious warrior woman from the deep southern jungles: Rekka Jel. She comes with a dire warning. A dread evil has awakened and threatens to consume Malweir in a wave of fury. It begins in Delranan.

This book takes a decidedly different look at the crusades in that the focus is upon the crusaders and not upon the political or religious causes of the crusades. I concentrate on the men and women themselves, some of whom sacrificed family, lands, titles, wealth, and their lives to go forth for what they believed was a holy cause. Admittedly, some sought those very things and that was their motivation. Some were great. Others had greatness thrust upon them. Some were failures. This is not a book about the rise and fall of kingdoms, colonization, societal changes, the Great Schism, but a book of the lives of the people who sacrificed much to gain either eternal or worldly riches, glory, or found dynasties. The purpose of this book is to breathe some life into the people who went on crusade. Their motivations varied, but included a quest for heaven, earthly glory, plunder, or to simply escape overbearing in-laws. Over the course of these pages, I will present biographies of approximately five hundred crusaders that I have identified. Longer biographies will be presented for those who are most famous (or infamous) while others will only have a paragraph or two and are people who have been generally lost in the mists of time over the six to nine centuries since they lived and died. A full biography of the most famous is beyond the scope of this work, but will hopefully motivate further, detailed study. The crusades lasted from the middle of the twelfth century to the sixteenth century. The crusades to the Holy Land are known to almost all people. Many of the places that are in the news in 2010-2020 are the same ones that haunted Europe from 1050 to 1350. However, the crusades were not limited to the Holy Land. The Albigensian Crusade in the area known as Languedoc where southwestern France and northeastern Spain join on the Mediterranean coast saw significant campaigns, not against the Saracens, but against the Cathars who were considered heretics. Even before the First Crusade to the Holy Land was called for Christians in the kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula had been fighting against Moslem invaders for over two hundred years. Though not considered a crusade, the Battle of Tours in 732 A.D. stopped the advance of Islam into the heart of France and Europe. However, much of what is modern Spain had been overrun and the small Christian kingdoms there were limited to a narrow strip of land on the northern coast of the Iberian Peninsula. The Reconquest or "La Reconquista" of the Iberian Peninsula is known to students of medieval history. However, the Northern Crusades are little known in the English-speaking world. This book will touch on them. During the crusading period, the fight against pagans that were much closer than the Holy Land gained the same papal indulgence, sanctions, and sanctifications as those waging Holy War in Palestine. I have been a student of history my entire life. Even as a little boy my imagination was filled with dreams and images of knights in shining armor. There are many books and sources which cover the campaigns, politics, and the religious fervor on both sides of this conflict. I will touch on these subjects only briefly to give some background to the times in which these men and women crusaders fought. Any errors in this work are entirely my fault and not the fault of the reference books I have consulted. I hope you find these people as interesting and exciting as I do. Source documentation is presented for each person listed.

The roles of popes, saints, and crusaders were inextricably intertwined in the Middle Ages: papal administration was fundamental in the making and promulgating of new saints and in financing crusades, while crusaders used saints as propaganda to back up the authority of popes, and even occasionally ended up being sanctified themselves. Yet, current scholarship rarely treats these three components of medieval faith together. This book remedies that by bringing together scholars to consider the links among the three and the ways that understanding them can help us build a more complete picture of the working of the church and Christianity in the Middle Ages.

Delve into the excitement and drama of the Third, Wendish and Northern Crusades in this historical Anthology. Discover the leading characters of the era--Richard the Lionheart; Frederick I, better known as Barbarossa; and the Islamic King Saladin who became King of Jerusalem. View manuscripts from the Middle Ages and artworks that illuminate the great events of the these three distinct military movements. Explore various historic texts written on the topic by some of the world's leading historians, shedding light on the political, religious and social elements that led to these climatic events. Best book on Crusades, Bar None. There has never been a Crusades Guide like this. It contains 78 answers, much more

than you can imagine; comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in print. Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide introduces what you want to know about Crusades. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered: Byzantine-Seljuq Wars - Crusades, Christianity in the 13th century - Northern Crusades, Decline of the Byzantine Empire - Crusades, Crusades - Saracen, Christianity in the 11th century - Crusades, Crusades - Byzantium The Near East, Christianity in the 13th century - Crusades against the Eastern Orthodox, Northern Crusades - Background, Pope Urban II - Crusades, Baltic Crusades - Livonian Crusade, Art of the Crusades - Sculpture, Early modern period - End of the Crusades and Unity, Criticism of Islamism - Christian Crusades, History of the Jews and the Crusades - Massacre of Jerusalem, Crusades - The Latin Church, Baltic Crusades - Campaigns of Konrad of Masovia, Crusades - Role of women, children, and class, Baltic Crusades - Wars against Saaremaa (1206-61), Baltic Crusades - Campaign against the Latgallians and Selonians (1208-1224), Jews of the Byzantine Empire - Punctuated tolerance and the Crusades: 565-1204, Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona - Crusades and wars, History of the Jews and the Crusades - Defending in the Holy Land, Medieval England - Pilgrimages and Crusades, History of Christianity - Crusades, Crusades - Political Crusades, Tartus - Crusades, Baltic Crusades - Background, Baltic Crusades - Teutonic Order, Jews in Nazi Germany - From Rome to the Crusades, Art of the Crusades - The end, and much more...

The hour of the dark gods return is now at hand. Exiled millennia ago, the dark gods have tirelessly sought to return and bend the world of Malweir to their will. Their agents roam the world in search of weak willed men. Only through corruption and chaos can their masters return. It begins in the northern kingdom of Delranan the night King Badron's castle is attacked and his only son murdered and his daughter kidnapped. Angered, he leads his kingdom to war against the neighboring Rogscroft. A small band of heroes is assembled to find the princess and return her safely but all is not as it seems. Badron falls under the sway of the Dae'shan, immortal agents of the dark gods, and unwittingly begins the final campaign that will reduce Malweir to willing servants of evil. It begins in Delranan.

There is a vigorous debate on the exact beginnings of the Crusades, as well as a growing conviction that some practices of crusading may have been in existence, at least in part, long before they were identified as such. The Prehistory of the Crusades explores how the Crusades came to be seen as the use of aggressive warfare to Christianise pagan lands and peoples. Reynolds focuses on the Baltic, or Northern, Crusades, an aspect of the Crusades that has been little documented, thus bringing a new perspective to their historical and ideological origins. Baltic Crusades were distinctive because they were not directed at the Holy Land, and they were not against Muslim opponents, but rather against pagan peoples. From the Emperor Charlemagne's wars against the Saxons in the 8th and 9th centuries to the Baltic Crusades of the 12th century, this book explores the sanctification of war in creating the ideal of crusade. In so doing, it shows how crusading ultimately developed in the 12th and 13th centuries. The Prehistory of the Crusades provides a valuable insight into the topic for students of medieval history and the Crusades.

The Wendish Crusade of 1147, one of the Northern Crusades and a part of the Second Crusade, took place at a critical phase in the evolution of crusading rhetoric. The initiators and apologists of the campaign employed rhetorical devices to justify the occupation of a region and conversion of a population under the auspices of a crusade. A detailed examination of the primary sources shows that the justification of a crusade against apostates was not only a German endeavour, or the pope's will, but a political reality of the twelfth century. Therefore, the attitude of the papacy is shown to be reactive rather than proactive.

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A new and accessible history of the crusades, covering the nine Middle-Eastern crusades along with the less-well-known European ones

The 'Northern Crusades', inspired by the Pope's call for a Holy War, are less celebrated than those in the Middle East, but they were also more successful: vast new territories became and remain Christian, such as Finland, Estonia and Prussia. Newly revised in the light of the recent developments in Baltic and Northern medieval research, this authoritative overview provides a balanced and compelling account of a tumultuous era.

When Hope Fades Vengeance Remains The crusade in the northern kingdoms advances at a frightening pace. Armies of Men and Goblins clash on snow barren fields, locked in the brutal struggle for nothing else but survival. One shall stand. One shall fall. King Badron has conquered Rogscroft and claimed the throne for his own but all is not well. His enemies are scattered, divided, but a new effort is underway to sweep Rogscroft clear of all invading armies. Harnin One Eye has assumed control of Delranan, effectively cutting Badron's army off from reinforcements and desperately needed supplies. Under the influences of the Dae'shan, Harnin methodically transforms Delranan into a kingdom of depravity and murder. His agents pursue the rebellion, driving them all to new acts of violence and desperation. Bahr and his band of heroes departs fabled Venheim in search of the Blut Hamr: the sole weapon capable of halting the dark gods' aggression for good. Their trek is long and filled with peril. The city of Trennaron is far to the south and in order to reach it the heroes must travel through the Dwarf lands of Drimmen Delf where they stumble upon a civil war. Hope fades as the heroes begin to realize how difficult their task is.

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All armies, both enemy and ally, converge on the beleaguered kingdom of Delranan. All unwittingly approaching the seminal moment in the future of the world. The ruins of Arlevon Gale are ripe with activity as the vile Dae'shan prepare to open the portal between dimensions and finally release the dark gods. Should they succeed, all life will be devoured. Bahr must struggle through personal conflict as he leads his team across the kingdom that should have been his. Scenes of epic destruction greet his every step, leading him to fear for his people. He must place his trust in the hands of others, a fact he'd spent a lifetime avoiding. Nothing matters now except for getting the Giant Groge into the ruins where he can destroy the Olagath Stone and end the looming threat. The inevitable battle at Arlevon Gale will decide the fate of the entire world. Armies will clash. Men will fall. Soon the dead will outnumber the living. Malweir will never be the same again.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 63.

Chapters: Teutonic Knights, Northern Crusades, Livonian Brothers of the Sword, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, History of Lithuania, Krupski, Muscovite-Lithuanian Wars, Lithuanian Civil War, Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War, Samogitian uprisings, Christianization of Lithuania, Ostrow Agreement, Lithuanian Metrica, Lei iai, Battle of Pabaiskas, Metropolitanate of Lithuania, Battle of Kletsk, Statutes of Lithuania, Veldamas, Seal of Mindaugas, Casimir's Code, Laukininkas, Christmemel, Union of Krakow and Vilna, Letters of Gediminas, Kingdom of Lithuania,

Ritterswerder, Kaimynas, Pil nai, eimynyk tis, Duchy of Trakai, Friedeburgh, Anthony, John, and Eustathios, Wallach reform, Nal ia. Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 197. Chapters: Livonia, Northern Crusades, Flag of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, Treaty of Nystad, Livonian Brothers of the Sword, Estonia in World War II, Estonia-Russia relations, Bronze Night, German occupation of Estonia during World War II, Forest Brothers, Baltic Way, Baltic-Soviet relations, Reichskommissariat Ostland, Welles Declaration, Bronze Soldier of Tallinn, Soviet deportations from Estonia, Toompea, Kalevipoeg, List of rulers of Estonia, St. George's Night Uprising, Timeline of Estonian history, Terra Mariana, Baltic states under Soviet rule, Singing Revolution, Danish Estonia, Latvian War of Independence, Capitulation of Estonia and Livonia, Oeselians, Operation Priboi, Holocaust trials in Soviet Estonia, Ancient Estonia, Polish-Swedish War, United Baltic Duchy, Brotherhood of Blackheads, Freikorps in the Baltic, Omakaitse, History of rail transport in Estonia, Territorial changes of the Baltic states, 1924 Estonian coup d'etat attempt, Vyachko of Koknese, Intermovement, Ugandi County, Gammalsvenskby, List of German exonyms for places in Estonia, Congress of Estonia, Swedish Estonia, Estophilia, Finnish Infantry Regiment 200, Governorate of Estonia, Ungannians, Phosphorite War, Klooga concentration camp, Estonian Declaration of Independence, Communist Party of Estonia, Estonian partisans, Occupation of Estonia by the German Empire, Estonian national awakening, Corporate chambers, Estonian Red Riflemen, Governorate of Livonia, Estonian Auxiliary Police, Vaps Movement, Raeapteek, Bishopric of Dorpat, Virumaa, Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, Kopli cemetery, Fulco, Finnic peoples, Estonian Provincial Assembly, Chud, Commune of the Working People of Estonia, Estonian anti-German resistance movement 1941-1944, Tonismagi, Werewolf witch trials, Bishopric of Osel-Wiek, Battle of Tehumardi, Baltic Noble...

A fresh perspective on the Crusade shows its ideal and practice flourishing in the fourteenth century.

'God wills it, God wills it' - this was the response to the sermon of Pope Urban II at Clermont in 1095, in which he exhorted his audience to take the cross and liberate Jerusalem. And his words spread, even to the remotest islands in the north of Christendom. For the first time since the mid-nineteenth century, historians have investigated Latin, Danish, German, and Russian source materials about the Danish Crusades in the Baltic region. This team of four Danish medievalists describe how the idea of crusading reached the North and how Scandinavia became involved in the Western European crusading movement. Crusading ideology inspired Danish wars for hundreds of years against the Wends, Prussians, Lithuanians, Estonians and other pagan peoples along the coasts of the Baltic Sea so that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Denmark became the dominant crusading power in the region: a Jerusalem in the North. Indeed, crusading remained an important political reality in Denmark until the Lutheran Reformation in the early seventeenth century. Ane L. Bysted holds a Ph.D. from the University of Southern Denmark with a dissertation on the development of the crusade indulgence, and has written on crusade theology and preaching. Carsten Selch Jensen is Associate Professor in Church History at the University of Copenhagen. Has written on crusading history, especially in the Baltic Region as well as on holy and just war in the Middle Ages. Kurt Villads Jensen is Associate Professor in Medieval History at the University of Southern Denmark and chair of the Medieval Centre. He has written on Christian mission and crusades, especially in the Baltic region and Iberia. John H. Lind has written extensively on the Baltic crusades and on relations between Scandinavia, Finland and Russia from the Viking Age up to modern times.

The Curtain of Darkness Falls as the Northern Crusade draws to a close! Time draws short. All armies, both enemy and ally, converge on the beleaguered kingdom of Delranan. All unwittingly approaching the seminal moment in the future of the world. The ruins of Arlevon Gale are ripe with activity as the vile Dae'shan prepare to open the portal between dimensions and finally release the dark gods. Should they succeed, all life will be devoured. Bahr must struggle through personal conflict as he leads his team across the kingdom that should have been his. Scenes of epic destruction greet his every step, leading him to fear for his people. He must place his trust in the hands of others, a fact he'd spent a lifetime avoiding. Nothing matters now except for getting the Giant Groge into the ruins where he can destroy the Olagath Stone and end the looming threat. The inevitable battle at Arlevon Gale will decide the fate of the entire world. Armies will clash. Men will fall. Soon the dead will outnumber the living. Malweir will never be the same again.

The 2nd volume of the Northern Crusade series continues the story began in Hammers in the Wind. With over 600 reviews and ratings the Northern Crusade is a must read for all fantasy fans. War has come to the North. The kingdoms of Rogscroft and Delranan are engaged in a bitter struggle that can only result in the total annihilation of an entire kingdom. Yet while the opposing armies battle away a new threat approaches. An army of Goblins marches from the Deadlands, summoned by the nefarious Amar Kit'han and the Dae'shan. This new army will tip the balance of power and give King Badron total control. Locked away in the dungeons under Chadra Keep, Bahr and his small band of would be heroes suffer Harnin One Eye's torture. Evidence of the Dae'shan is quickly discovered, leading the last surviving wizard, Anienam Keiss, to believe Bahr and the others are all that stands in the way of the dark gods long anticipated return to Malweir. Lord Argis, the traitor lord, helps Bahr escape and the tiny, beleaguered band races off into the night in search of an ancient book containing the whereabouts of the mythical Blud Hamr. Only the hammer has the power to stop the dark gods and save the world. The mystical Dae'shan continue to manipulate the politics of the northern kingdoms from within the shadows, eager to drive the balance between light and good irrevocably evil. Once that balance is undone the way will be open for the dark gods to return and claim Malweir as their own once again. Darkness approaches as the flames of war burn brighter. One king shall stand. One shall fall. Malweir's fate hangs in the balance as a weary band of adventurers struggles to find the Blud Hamr and end this war.

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Through Suffering Heroes are Made. Chaos rages across the northern kingdoms. Rogscroft has fallen, sacked by the combined might of the Wolfsreik and Goblin armies. Delranan is consumed with civil war as a small group of rebels seeks to overthrow Harnin One Eye and restore order. The war in both kingdoms continues to escalate. The Wolfsreik betrays King Badron, joining with the young King Aurec. Amar Kit'han and the Dae'shan, agents of the dark gods, struggle to achieve their goal of releasing their masters back into Malweir. Their manipulations reach deep across the north.

Dissatisfied with their results, the Dae'shan unleash a devastating plague on Delranan. Each death provides the anguish needed to activate the Olagath Stone and open the portal between dimensions. Blinded to the rest of the world, Bahr and his group of reluctant heroes venture south into the Jungles of Brodein. Nestled deep in the jungle lies the mythical city of Trennaron and the Blud Hamr. Their battles continue to increase the closer they get to their goal. Exhausted, they finally reach Trennaron and are confronted with knowledge beyond any of their comprehension. Armies gather. Brother turns on brother, and the struggle for the very soul of the world continues.

This book examines how the crusading ideology was formulated in medieval historiography and how the crusading movement affected Christianity and the world beyond. The second main theme is the spread of the crusading movement to Northern Europe, especially Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea area. Northerners not only participated in the crusades in the Holy Land, but also learned and were inspired to create and take part in a new crusading movement within the Baltic Sea region itself. The relationship between the crusades to Jerusalem and those in the North must be of fundamental importance to understanding the dynamics that created history, both locally and in a general European context, but this relation itself has seldom been the object of thoroughgoing research; on the contrary, the considerable scholarship on both the North and the South has been pursued in isolation. Divided into three parts, this volume opens with the different forms of and reactions to the crusading ideology. The importance of ideology as a driving motivation for the crusaders has again been recognised in international studies since the 1970s, and its impact is also now felt in Scandinavian research environments. The second part moves on to examine the crusading ideology and its impact upon society in a broader context through its relation to violence, its portrayal of the enemies, and its representations in the policy and construction of the Danish crown and royal mythology. The Northern Crusades in the Baltic Sea region are discussed in the third part as seen through contemporary sources and modern historical writing. This also includes dealing with some of the impacts of the Crusades in Russia and even farther east in Mongolia. The essays in this section show how the general idea of crusading was applied to the Northern areas and frequently resembles in its details the Mediterranean crusades, as well as demonstrate how Scandinavian scholars have often neglected this aspect in modern history writing. It is the year 1206 AD. In the city of Riga, a Christian outpost in the pagan lands of the frozen North, Prince-Bishop Albert founds the Brotherhood of the Sword to subjugate the pagans and convert them to the True Faith. Twenty years later, the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, the Stupor Mundi, decrees in his Golden Bull of Rimini that the lands conquered by the Teutonic Order in Prussia will belong to the warrior monks. Knights, friars and colonists from all over the Empire move towards the Baltic Sea to find forgiveness for their sins and commodities for their trade, as the Baltic coast is home to the strangest of the precious stones: Amber. The age of the Northern Crusades has begun. This book contains all the information required to run your Northern Crusade game with the Basic Roleplaying game system, including magic rules for the Christian crusaders and the pagan druids and witches, as well as game statistics for creatures of the Baltic folklore. Create your own scenarios, with your heroes siding either with the Crusading invaders or with the Baltic natives, or play through the included campaign that spans over several years of game time and takes you through the most important events of the Baltic epic.

This monograph by Anti Selart is a comprehensive study of the relations between the northern crusaders and Rus' in the 13th century. The monograph contests the existence of the constitutive religious conflict and extensive aggressive strategies in the region.

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Osprey's study of Teutonic Knights from 1190 to 1561. The Military Order of Teutonic Knights was one of the three most famous Crusading Orders; the others being the Templars and the Hospitallers. Like these two, the Teutonic Knights initially focused upon the preservation of the Crusader States in the Middle East. Wielding their swords in the name of their faith, the crusading knights set out to reclaim Jerusalem. Unlike the Templars they survived the crises of identity and purpose which followed the loss of the last Crusader mainland enclaves in the late thirteenth century and, like the Hospitallers, they managed to create a new purpose - and a new field of combat - for themselves. Whereas the Hospitallers focused their energies in the eastern Mediterranean battling against Muslim armies, the Teutonic Knights shifted their efforts to the Baltic, to the so-called Northern Crusades against pagan Prussians and Lithuanians and, to a lesser extent, against Orthodox Christian Russia. As a result the Order of Teutonic Knights became a significant power, not only in the Baltic but in north-central Europe as a whole. Paradoxically, however, it was their fellow Catholic Christian Polish neighbours who became their most dangerous foes, breaking the Order's power in the mid-fifteenth century. The Teutonic Knights lingered on in what are now Estonia and Latvia for another century, but this was little more than a feeble afterglow. This title will examine this fascinating military and religious order in detail, revealing the colourful history of the crusades within Europe itself which inexorably changed the future of the continent.

Over the past two decades or so, medieval geopolitics have come to occupy an increasingly prominent place in the collective imagination—and writings—of International Relations scholars. Although these accounts differ significantly in terms of their respective analytical assumptions, theoretical concerns and scholarly contributions, they share at least one common – arguably, defining – element: a belief that a careful study of medieval geopolitics can help resolve a number of important debates surrounding the nature and dynamics of "international" relations. There are however three generic weaknesses characterizing the extant literature: a general failure to examine the existing historiography of medieval geopolitics, an inadequate account of the material and ideational forces that create patterns of violent conflict in medieval Latin Christendom, and a failure to take seriously the role of "religion" in the geopolitical relations of medieval Latin Christendom. This book seeks to address these shortcomings by providing a theoretically guided and historically sensitive account of the geopolitical

relations of medieval Latin Christendom. It does this by developing a theoretically informed picture of medieval geopolitics, theorizing the medieval-to-modern transition in a new and fruitful way, and suggesting ways in which a systematic analysis of medieval geopolitical relations can actually help to illuminate a range of contemporary geopolitical phenomena. Finally, it develops an historically sensitive conceptual framework for understanding geopolitical conflict and war more generally.

The Crusades were a series of military campaigns undertaken by Western European countries between the 11th and 16th century. Originally called by the Pope of the Catholic Church, the stated first goal was to take up the cross and restore Christian control over the Holy Land (namely Jerusalem). In total Western Europe engaged in over 10 crusades, though not all were for this original purpose. At first the Crusades were fought to assist the Byzantine Empire, who requested European help in fighting off the expansion of the Muslim Turks. In time, though, the term crusade was used to describe wars against pagans, heretics, and those threatened with excommunication from the Church. Interesting, one set of Crusades actually led to an alliance between Christians and Muslims, and another was called against fellow Catholics. Jonathan Howard looks into the history of the crusades in this short eBook.

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Blut Hamr in hand, Bahr and his mixed band of warriors begin their long journey home in the hopes of ending the oppression of the dark gods. Unknown to them, events are in motion that will forever change the face of the world. Armies have been assembled and now march on the already beleaguered kingdom of Delranan. Dwarves under King Thord encounter the largest Goblin army ever recorded, an army not even the mighty Dwarven cannons can defeat alone. Elves and Minotaurs join the army of Drimmen Delf as it prepares to head west. Finding and stopping the Goblins is their only task. Across the mountains, Badron returns home and attempts to regain his crown even as the combined armies of Rogscroft, the Pell Darga, and his very own Wolfsreik begin operations to remove Harnin One-Eye from power and end the long war in the north. Watching events unfold from his position in the ruins of Arlevon Gale, Amar Kit'han prepares for the ritual that will unleash the dark gods upon Malweir and bring the world into ruin.

The only English translation available of the most important first-hand account of the "Northern Crusades" in the Baltic states has finally been reprinted, with additional maps and a revised introduction by James A. Brundage. Henry's chronicle is the only surviving evidence for many episodes in the early stages of Christendom in the Eastern Baltic.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been the battleground for neighbouring powers and the site of intense rivalry, but also interaction, between East and West. A History of the Baltic States masterfully traces the development of these three Baltic countries, from the northern crusades against Europe's last pagans, and Lithuania's rise to become one of medieval Europe's largest states, to their incorporation into the Russian Empire and the creation of their modern national identities. This brand new edition of a prizewinning text brings the story up to the present day, incorporating both the latest events and the most recent scholarship.

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