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Explore the legendary dynamic between Saladin and Richard I, also known as Richard the Lionheart, two iconic figures whose rivalry significantly shaped the history and politics of the Crusades. Delve into their strategic battles, complex negotiations, and enduring legacy that defines this pivotal era.

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Lionhearts

In this parallel biography of two great Medieval figures, Geoffrey Regan views them as different sides of the same coin, and observes that to their respective faiths both leaders were heroes of the holy war and worthy of the title Lionheart.

Siege of Acre, 1189-1191

The first comprehensive history of the most decisive military campaign of the Third Crusade and one of the longest wartime sieges of the Middle Ages The two-year-long siege of Acre (1189–1191) was the most significant military engagement of the Third Crusade, attracting armies from across Europe, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Maghreb. Drawing on a balanced selection of Christian and Muslim sources, historian John D. Hosler has written the first book-length account of this hard-won victory for the Crusaders, when England's Richard the Lionheart and King Philip Augustus of France joined forces to defeat the Egyptian Sultan Saladin. Hosler's lively and engrossing narrative integrates military, political, and religious themes and developments, offers new perspectives on the generals, and provides a full analysis of the tactical, strategic, organizational, and technological aspects on both sides of the conflict. It is the epic story of a monumental confrontation that was the centerpiece of a Holy War in which many thousands fought and died in the name of Christ or Allah.

Richard the Lionheart

"Richard I (8 September 1157? 6 April 1199) was King of England from 6 July 1189 until his death. He also ruled as Duke of Normandy (as Richard IV), Duke of Aquitaine, Duke of Gascony, Lord of Cyprus, Count of Anjou, Count of Maine, Count of Nantes, and Overlord of Brittany at various times during the same period. He was known as Richard Cœur de Lion, or Richard the Lionheart, even before his accession, because of his reputation as a great military leader and warrior. The Saracens called him Melek-Ric or Malek al-Inkitar? King of England."--Wikipedia.

Warriors of God

Acclaimed author James Reston, Jr.'s *Warriors of God* is the rich and engaging account of the Third Crusade (1187-1192), a conflict that would shape world history for centuries and which can still be felt in the Middle East and throughout the world today. James Reston, Jr. offers a gripping narrative of the epic battle that left Jerusalem in Muslim hands until the twentieth century, bringing an objective perspective to the gallantry, greed, and religious fervor that fueled the bloody clash between Christians and Muslims. As he recounts this rousing story, Reston brings to life the two legendary figures who led their armies against each other. He offers compelling portraits of Saladin, the wise and highly cultured leader who created a united empire, and Richard the Lionheart, the romantic personification of chivalry who emerges here in his full complexity and contradictions. From its riveting scenes of blood-soaked battles to its pageant of fascinating, larger-than-life characters, *Warriors of God* is essential history, history that helps us understand today's world.

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Richard the Lionheart and the Third Crusade

Down the long corridors of history an echo reaches us, and, entering the collective imagination, conjures up images of chivalrous knights and a golden age akin to those surrounding that pillar of our mythic past, King Arthur. But if one travels back down the corridors to the source of this particular echo, one finds Richard the Lionheart, a historical figure with life and breath, not just a man of legend. From a time populated with mounted warriors and bejeweled monarchs, few names have survived the journey into the present with such force and conviction as that of Richard I of England (1189-1199). The Lionheart has aged gracefully, his memory perpetuated by the romance attached to his name. But the true flesh and blood of the original man has been obscured by the legend that has secured his passage. This thesis undertakes to demonstrate that Richard's heroic reputation was not the glorious product of his participation on the Third Crusade. Instead it was the result of a dynamic effort to shape and craft an image that would serve to bolster his precarious political position throughout his career and allow him to compete with his rival, the king of France. At the same time, the theme of Richard the Lionheart and the Third Crusade serves as a potent example of the need for caution when approaching the primary sources, and a reminder of the historian's complex role in interpreting and presenting the past.

Richard and Saladin

Richard the Lionheart of England and Sultan Saladin of Egypt and Syria met in a bloody war for the Holy Land. But the champions of Christendom and Islam gave the medieval world a lesson in the honor of kings. Here, in this short-form book from the respected British historian Alfred Duggan, is their story.

The Third Crusade 1191

The clash between King Richard I 'The Lionheart' of England and Saladin has become legendary. Throughout the ages, military enthusiasts have been fascinated by the strategy of the resolute, heavily armed Anglo-Saxon army versus their more lightly armed opponents. Richard's inability to recapture Jerusalem was disappointing, but it proved to the crusaders that Saladin was not invincible. This book describes the struggle of the Crusades (1095-1291) that has evolved into a mythic campaign for the Holy City of Jerusalem, providing an in-depth look at the battle, the personalities involved and the tactics employed by each army.

Richard the Lionheart

Richard I (1157-1199) was King of England and a good portion of France which he had inherited from his parents, Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. A brave military commander and poor king, he left no heirs to his vast realm and the kingdom was inherited by his brother, John, also of the House of Plantagenet.

Saladin and the Fall of Jerusalem

SALADIN is one of the few Oriental Personages who need no introduction to English readers. Sir Walter Scott has performed that friendly office with the warmth and insight of appreciative genius. It was Saladin's good fortune to attract the notice not only of the great romancer, but also of King Richard, and to this accident he partly owes the result that, instead of remaining a dry historical expression, under the Arabic style of "el-Melik en-Nasir Salah-eddin Yusuf ibn Ayyub," he has become, by the abbreviated name of "Saladin," that familiar and amiable companion which is called a household word. The idea, it is true, is vague and romantic.

Richard I

With the emphasis firmly on Richard's monarchy rather than on his personal life, Gillingham's history aims to explain why the Lionheart's reputation has fluctuated more than that of any other monarch. The study places Richard in Europe, the Mediterranean and Palestine and demonstrates that few rulers had more enemies or more influence.

Richard Lion Heart

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Chronicle of the Third Crusade

Published in 1997, this is a translation of the *Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi*, 'The Itinerary of the Pilgrims and the deeds of King Richard,' based on the edition produced in 1864 by William Stubbs as volume 1 of his chronicles and memorials of the reign of King Richard I. This Chronicle is the most comprehensive and complete account of the Third Crusade, covering virtually all the events of the crusade in roughly chronological order, and adding priceless details such as descriptions of King Richard the Lionheart's personal appearance, shipping, French fashions and discussion of the international conventions of war. It is of great interest to medieval historians in general, not only historians of the crusade. The translation is accompanied by an introduction and exhaustive notes which explain the manuscript tradition and the sources of the text and which compare this chronicle with the works of other contemporary writers on the crusade, Christian and Muslim. The translation has been produced specifically for university students taking courses on the Crusades, but it will appeal to anyone with an interest in the Third Crusade and the history of the Middle Ages.

The Talisman (Annotated)

The Talisman is a novel by Sir Walter Scott. It was published in 1825 as the second of his Tales of the Crusaders, the first being *The Betrothed*. The Talisman takes place at the end of the Third Crusade, mostly in the camp of the Crusaders in Palestine. Scheming and partisan politics, as well as the illness

of King Richard the Lionheart, are placing the Crusade in danger. The main characters are the Scottish knight Kenneth, a fictional version of David of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, who returned from the third Crusade in 1190; Richard the Lionheart; Saladin; and Edith Plantagenet, a relative of Richard.

The Cambridge Companion to the Literature of the Crusades

This volume offers a literary and cultural history of the idea of crusading over the last millennium.

Warriors of God

'Superbly researched and enormously entertaining... One of the outstanding books of the year' The Times An epic story of empire-building and bloody conflict, this ground-breaking biography of one of history's most venerated military and religious heroes opens a window on the Islamic and Christian worlds' complex relationship. WINNER OF THE SLIGHTLY FOXED BEST FIRST BIOGRAPHY PRIZE When Saladin recaptured Jerusalem from the Crusaders in 1187, returning the Holy City to Islamic rule, he sent shockwaves throughout Christian Europe and the Muslim Near East that reverberate today. It was the culmination of a supremely exciting life. Born into a significant Kurdish family in northern Iraq, this warrior and diplomat fought under the banner of jihad, but at the same time worked tirelessly to build an empire that stretched from North Africa to Western Iraq. Gathering together a turbulent coalition, he was able to capture Jerusalem, only to trigger the Third Crusade and face his greatest adversary, King Richard the Lionheart. Drawing on a rich blend of Arabic and European sources, this is a comprehensive account of both the man and the legend to which he gave birth, describing vividly the relentless action of his life and tracing its aftermath through culture and politics all the way to the present day. 'An authoritative and brilliantly told account of the life of one of the world's greatest – and most famous – military leaders' Peter Frankopan

The Life and Legend of the Sultan Saladin

KING. POLITICIAN. WARRIOR. CONQUEROR. 1189. Richard the Lionheart's long-awaited goal comes true as he is crowned King of England. Setting his own kingdom in order, he prepares to embark on a gruelling crusade to reclaim Jerusalem. With him on every step of the journey is Ferdia, his loyal Irish follower. Together they travel from southern France to Italy, to the kingdom of Sicily and beyond. Finally poised to sail to the Holy Land, Richard finds a bitter two-year-long siege awaiting him. And with it, the iconic Saracen leader responsible for the loss of Jerusalem, Saladin. No one can agree who should fill the empty throne of the Kingdom of Jerusalem and Saladin's huge army shadows Richard's every move. Conditions are brutal, the temperatures boiling, and on the dusty field of Arsuf, the Lionheart and his soldiers face their ultimate test...

Crusader

The Talisman takes place at the end of the Third Crusade, mostly in the camp of the Crusaders in Palestine. Scheming and partisan politics, as well as the illness of King Richard the Lionheart, are placing the Crusade in danger. The main characters are the Scottish knight Kenneth, a fictional version of David of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, who returned from the third Crusade in 1190; Richard the Lionheart; Saladin; and Edith Plantagenet, a relative of Richard.

The Talisman

In this adventure novel King Richard the "Lionheart" is the leader of the Third Crusade, whose main destination is the Holy Land. However, with the advent of the knights into Syria's desert, the heat begins to take its first casualties. Will the Crusaders be able to overcome all obstacles, such as the heat exhaustion and the attacks they are subject to, in order to reach and reconquer the Holy Land? "The Talisman" is published in 1825 as the second of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of the Crusaders". The story takes place in the era of the Third Crusade – times of violence, chivalry and romance. Sir Walter Scott (1771 – 1832) was a Scottish writer, poet and historian who is considered as the creator of the historical novel. By profession Scott was a lawyer and legal administrator, but the fascinating history and culture of his native Scotland inspired him to become a writer. Some of his most popular titles are "Waverley"

The Talisman

Anyone who has seen *The Lion in Winter* will remember the vicious, compelling world of the Plantagenets and readers of the romance of Robin Hood will be familiar with the typecasting of Good King Richard, defending Christendom in the Holy Land, and Bad King John who usurps the kingdom in his absence. But do these popular stereotypes correspond with reality? In this sweeping narrative, celebrated historian Frank McLynn turns the tables on modern revisionist historians and shows these larger-than-life characters as they really were - crusading, fighting vicious wars in France, negotiating with the papacy, engaging in ruthless dynastic intrigue, often against each other: in Richard's case, even holding the kingdom together when fighting in the Holy Land; and in John's, losing Normandy, catastrophically agonising the barons over Magna Carta and losing the Crown Jewels in the Wash.

Lionheart and Lackland

A biography of the twelfth-century English king known as "the lion-hearted" with emphasis on his leadership of the Third Crusade particularly his contest with Saladin. Suggested level: intermediate, junior secondary.

Crusades of Richard the Lionheart

Richard the Lionheart has long been considered the greatest heroic figure in the history of the Christian world. Born as the third son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, he became King of England and ruler of the Angevin Empire at the age of thirty-two, following the deaths of his two elder brothers. Already established as Europe's finest soldier, he undertook the Third Crusade to come to the aid of Jerusalem, which had recently fallen to Saladin. Richard's epic military and strategic achievements in confronting Saladin's vast armies on his home soil were repeatedly punctuated by acts of extraordinary personal courage, which made him a legend. Having fought each other to a standstill, Richard and Saladin agreed a truce and Richard set out for home to confront his enemies. However, he was captured en route by a truculent Duke Leopold of Austria and ransomed for the equivalent of a quarter of the wealth of England. Once released, Richard successfully resumed his rule, but was killed by a stray arrow whilst campaigning in France. From the age of fifteen, at his father's instruction, Richard had kept a series of journals recording all of the personal aspects of his daily life. On his death, according to his instructions, the diaries passed to his wife Berengaria. She was buried clasping the diaries to her chest. For over seven hundred years the diaries lay entombed with her in a crypt in a French abbey. Then, following the Nazi invasion of France in 1940, Berengaria's grave was opened and the diaries were removed and secretly taken to Germany to a private collection. Whilst at Oxford University in the 1980s, Chris Manson had first learned of the possibility of the existence of the diaries of Richard the Lionheart in a series of private tutorials. Recently, after an extensive search, he finally discovered their location. Unfortunately, only parts of the diaries remained legible, the rest having been destroyed by mildew and other corrosives. Following exhaustive verification carried out by experts across a number of fields, he bought these Latin manuscripts. He has spent the past eighteen months translating the diaries. Historians and academics have wondered for centuries why Richard did certain things, but only now can we gain a genuine understanding of the events that drove him to act in the way that he did. Now published for the first time, these diaries provide a unique, personal insight into the legend of the man universally known in his own time as the 'greatest king who ever lived'.

Lionheart

The three Richards who ruled England in the Middle Ages were among the most controversial and celebrated of its rulers. Richard I ('Coeur de Lion', 1189-99) was a great crusading hero; Richard II (1377-99) was an authoritarian aesthete deposed by his cousin, Henry IV, and murdered; while Richard III (1483-85), as the murderer of his nephews, 'The Princes in the Tower', was the most notorious villain in English history. This highly readable joint biography shows how much the three kings had in common, apart from their names. All were younger sons of monarchs, not expected to come to the throne; all failed to leave a legitimate heir, causing instability on their deaths; all were cultured and pious; and all died violently. All have attracted accusations but also fascination. In comparing them, Nigel Saul tells three gripping stories and shows what it took to be a medieval king.

The Three Richards

After Saladin's capture of Jerusalem in 1187, King Richard of England and King Philip of France lead a crusade in 1191 to drive the Muslims out of the Holy Land. Only partially successful because the kings quarreled, this crusade recaptured some coastal cities, but left Jerusalem in Muslim hands. Richard

agreed to a truce with Saladin and returned home, only to be captured and imprisoned by the Duke of Austria. Though many crusades followed this one, none was successful.

Richard the Lionheart and the Third Crusade

Explores the achievements and personality of the King against the violent background of the times.

A History of the Life of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, King of England

When King Richard the Lionheart's health began to decline, the English leader organized a truce with the leader of the Islamic forces, Saladin. Agreeing to cease the battles on the condition that Jerusalem would be under Muslim control, the two leaders gave orders to their troops to return to their homes. However, Sir Kenneth, a Scottish knight, was in the search of a certain monk rather than his home when he encounters Emir, a cavalryman for Saladin's forces. At first distrustful of each other and used to warfare, the two soldiers engage in a one-on-one battle. But when both refuse to surrender, the men realize that they are equally matched, and with the truces between their leaders, there was no reason to fight. Upon this realization, Amir and Kenneth become friends. When Kenneth later mentions that he is on a quest to find a Christian monk, Emir offers to accompany him, as he knows the terrain better than Kenneth. After happily accepting the offer, the two fighters set off on their journey, facing villains, deception, romance, and duels. Admired for its rich prose and skillfully portrayed plotline, Sir Walter Scott's *The Talisman* is an intricate and theatrical work of literary art. With well-presented characters and an engrossing setting, *The Talisman* offers the rare depiction of a friendship between an Arabic and English soldier in the 11th century as well as the seldomly portrayed time of peace during the crusades. With themes of chivalry, virtue, and violence paired with compelling representation and a well-executed plot, Sir Walter Scott's *The Talisman* exceeds high expectations. This edition of *The Talisman* by Sir Walter Scott now features a new, eye-catching cover design and is printed in a font that is both modern and readable. With these accommodations, this edition of *The Talisman* crafts an accessible and pleasant reading experience for modern audiences while restoring the original mastery and drama of Sir Walter Scott's literature.

Richard Lionheart

In comic book format, presents the life of Richard the Lionheart, who became king of England in 1189 and went on a crusade to the Holy Land.

The Talisman

The amazing life of Richard I, King of England, known to history as 'Richard the Lionheart', after his reputation for bravery exhibited fighting the 'Saracens' whilst crusading in the Holy Land.

Richard the Lionheart

"Faith and Sword explores the long and bloody history of the Muslim-Christian conflict, and examines the causes of present-day tensions between Islamic nations and the secular West. This book examines the Christian-Muslim conflict through all its stages and shows how our current situation has emerged. Ranging from Morocco to Indonesia, and from Russia to Somalia, it sheds light on the complex political and religious dynamics that form the background to one of the most important conflicts of our time."--BOOK JACKET.

Richard the Lionheart

The diary of the second king of the Plantagenet dynasty who lived in England only six months during his ten year reign.

Faith and Sword

From ancient Egypt to the Tudors to the Nazis, the film industry has often defined how we think of the past. But how much of what you see on the screen is true? And does it really matter if filmmakers just make it all up? Picking her way through Hollywood's version of events, acclaimed historian Alex von Tunzelmann sorts the fact from the fiction. Along the way, we meet all our favourite historical characters, on screen and in real life: from Cleopatra to Elizabeth I, from Spartacus to Abraham Lincoln, and from Attila the Hun to Nelson Mandela. Based on the long-running column in the Guardian, *Reel History*

takes a comic look at the history of the world as told through the movies - the good, the bad, and the very, very ugly.

Lionheart

An epic saga of love and war, *Shadow of the Swords* tells the story of the Crusades—from the Muslim perspective. Saladin, a Muslim sultan, finds himself pitted against King Richard the Lionheart as Islam and Christianity clash against each other, launching a conflict that still echoes today. In the midst of a brutal and unforgiving war, Saladin finds forbidden love in the arms of Miriam, a beautiful Jewish girl with a tragic past. But when King Richard captures Miriam, the two most powerful men on Earth must face each other in a personal battle that will determine the future of the woman they both love—and of all civilization. Richly imagined, deftly plotted, and highly entertaining, *Shadow of the Swords* is a remarkable story that will stay with readers long after the final page has been turned.

Reel History

Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet, FRSE, was a Scottish playwright, novelist and poet who became the first English-language author to be internationally celebrated within their own lifetime. Although he wrote extensively, he was by profession an advocate and judge, and continued to practice alongside his writing career. Scott was fascinated by the oral tradition of the Scottish borders, with its poetry, folklore and legend, and he collected stories throughout his youth and as a young man, almost obsessively. Scott's friend, James Ballantyne, had founded a printing press in 1796, and had published much of Scott's early work, including the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* which firmly established Scott's position in the Scottish literary tradition, and that of English literature as a whole. Scott was by now printing regularly with the Ballantynes and convinced them to relocate their press to Edinburgh and became a partner in their business. In 1813 Scott was offered the post of Poet Laureate, but turned the offer down and the position was taken by Robert Southey. Until now he had predominately written poetry however he became interested in the novel form despite its comparative unpopularity for a supposed aesthetic inferiority. Owing to this he published his first novel, *Waverley*, anonymously, in 1814. Its success encouraged several more novels, all of which were published under "Author of *Waverley*" as a means of piggybacking the success of *Waverley* and because Scott feared his traditional father would disapprove of such a trivial pursuit as novel writing. Scott came to be known as the "Wizard of the North" for his writing, and among literary circles it was an open secret that he was the author of these novels. In 1815 the Prince Regent, George, dined with him as he wished to meet the "Author of *Waverley*." By 1825 a banking crisis was crippling the nation and the Ballantyne printing company went under with Scott left with debts of 130,000 (approx. 10mil in 2014). His pride kept him from accepting financial aid (even from his admirer, King George) or declaring himself bankrupt. He resolved to continue writing until he could pay his debts. Compounding these unfortunate circumstances was the death of his wife in 1826. However, he maintained his enormous literary output until 1831 by which point his health had begun to fail and he died on September 21st 1832. At his death he was still in debt, the continuing sales of his work ensured that all debt was discharged shortly after he died.

Shadow of the Swords

Lionheart is the latest historical adventure novel from Stewart Binns, covering the extraordinary life of King Richard the Lionheart. Richard of Aquitaine, the third son of King Henry II, is developing a fearsome reputation for being a ruthless warrior. Arrogant and conceited he earns the name Richard Lionheart for his bravery and brutality on the battlefield. After the death his brothers, Richard's impatience to take the throne, and gain the immense power that being King over a vast empire would bring him, leads him to form an alliance with Philip II, King of France. After invading his father's lands on the Continent, Richard Lionheart goes on to defeat the King's army at the tumultuous Battle of Ballans. Taking his place on the throne he begins his bloody quest to return the Holy Land to Christian rule. Stewart Binns' *Making of England* series features *Conquest*, *Crusade*, *Anarchy* and his latest historical page-turner, *Lionheart*. Praise for Stewart Binns: 'A fascinating mix of fact, legend and fiction ... this is storytelling at its best.' *Daily Mail* 'Stewart Binns has produced a real page-turner, a truly stunning adventure story - Alastair Campbell Stewart Binns began his professional life as an academic. He then pursued several adventures, including a stint at the BBC, before settling into a career as a schoolteacher, specializing in history. Later in life, a lucky break took him back to the BBC, which was the beginning of a successful career in television. He has won a BAFTA, a Grierson, an RTS and a

Peabody for his documentaries. Stewart's passion is English history, especially its origins and folklore. His previous novels *Conquest*, *Crusade* and *Anarchy* published to great acclaim.

Sir Walter Scott - The Talisman

Richard I's reign is both controversial and seemingly contradictory. One of England's most famous medieval monarchs and a potent symbol of national identity, he barely spent six months on English soil during a ten-year reign and spoke French as his first language. Contemporaries dubbed him the 'Lionheart', reflecting a carefully cultivated reputation for bravery, prowess and knightly virtue, but this supposed paragon of chivalry butchered close to 3,000 prisoners in cold blood on a single day. And, though revered as Christian Europe's greatest crusader, his grand campaign to the Holy Land failed to recover the city of Jerusalem from Islam. Seeking to reconcile this conflicting evidence, Thomas Asbridge's incisive reappraisal of Richard I's career questions whether the Lionheart really did neglect his kingdom, considers why he devoted himself to the cause of holy war and asks how the memory of his life came to be interwoven with myth. Richard emerges as a formidable warrior-king, possessed of martial genius and a cultured intellect, yet burdened by the legacy of his dysfunctional dynasty and obsessed with the pursuit of honour and renown.

Richard the Lion Heart

When people think of Richard the Lionheart they recall the scene at the end of every Robin Hood epic when he returns from the Crusades to punish his treacherous brother John and the wicked Sheriff of Nottingham. In reality Richard detested England and the English, was deeply troubled by his own sexuality and was noted for greed, not generosity, and for murder rather than mercy. In youth Richard showed no interest in girls; instead, a taste for cruelty and a rapacity for gold that would literally be the death of him. To save his own skin, he repeatedly abandoned his supporters to an evil fate, and his indifference to women saw the part of queen at his coronation played by his formidable mother, Queen Eleanor. His brief reign bankrupted England twice, destabilised the powerful empire his parents had put together and set the scene for his brother's ruinous rule. So how has Richard come to be known as the noble Christian warrior associated with such bravery and patriotism? *Lionheart* reveals the scandalous truth about England's hero king – a truth that is far different from the legend that has endured for eight centuries.

Lionheart

Richard I (Penguin Monarchs)