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the publication of works like *The Law of Nations*, Emmerich de Vattel and contemporary legal theorists helped establish international law as a field unto itself, separating it from the realm of domestic law and developing new methods of regulating international relations.

JOHN M. YOUNG

See also

International Religious Freedom and Human Rights; Just War Tradition

Further Reading

Brown, Chris, Terry Nardin, and Nicholas Rengger, eds. *International Relations in Political Thought: Texts from the Ancient Greeks to the First World War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

Vattel, Emmerich de. *The Law of Nations or Principles of Natural Law*. Translated by Charles G. Fenwick. Washington, DC: Carnegie Institution, 1916.

Venetian Crusade (1122–1124)

After the success of the First Crusade (1096–1099), the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem was established. The venture known to history as the Second Crusade (1147–1149) would not take place for decades. But between these two major instances of armed, redemptive pilgrimage, there was a lesser-known but very successful venture known as the Venetian Crusade.

After a major defeat of the Franks of the Kingdom of Jerusalem at the Field of Blood (*Ager Sanguinis*) in June 1119, Pope Calixtus II (d. 1124) and Doge Domenico Michiel of Venice received a request for aid from King Baldwin II of Jerusalem. A papal nuncio was sent to Venice, who encouraged action. The doge summoned the populace and championed launching a new crusade to aid the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The Venetians accepted this summons with vigor, and 15,000 crusaders with some 120 vessels set sail for Outremer in August of 1122. The First Lateran Council confirmed that the Venetians were to receive the spiritual benefits conveyed on previous pilgrims/crusaders.

At Corfu they laid siege to some Byzantine properties, punishing the empire for the emperor's refusal to acknowl-

edge their claimed commercial rights. Baldwin II was captured by the Balak of Mardin, emir of Aleppo in 1123. Upon hearing of this they broke their siege and set sail for the Levant where they arrived in May. Rumors had reached them that a large fleet from Egypt was departing from Jaffa, of biblical fame. The doge swiftly opted to intercept the enemy fleet and destroy it. His plan was deceit: placing his small ships behind a number of large vessels that looked like commercial ships, the small ships would have appeared to be unarmed pilgrim vessels. Once the subterfuge was revealed, it was too late for the surrounded Fatimid fleet. In an overwhelming defeat, it was completely destroyed or captured near the port of Ascalon. After this they proceeded the short distance north to the crusader stronghold of Acre, then fulfilled their vow to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Bethlehem over the Christmas season.

In Acre an agreement was made between the Venetians and the Franks stipulating that the Venetians would aid the Franks in the capture of the city of Tyre, and that as a reward they would control one-third of that city, and then one-quarter of each city in the kingdom. The siege commenced in February 1124. The Franks were only a minority in the endeavor, and since the Venetian maritime siege of Tyre was not successful, they beached their ships and aided the Franks in a land-based siege. Islamic forces were sent to aid Tyre, but were repelled by Count Pons of Tripoli and Constable William. The siege was eventually successful and the city fell in July 1124. The terms of settlement allowed for some families to retain their properties in the city, which was unpopular with some crusaders.

A perpetual weakness of the Kingdom of Jerusalem was that after military victories and the completion of the vow of pilgrimage, most warriors would return to Europe. Many of the Venetians did just this shortly after this series of resounding military successes. This crusade was instrumental in helping the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem to expand to its maximum extent, and presaged later military endeavors against Byzantium, especially the siege of Zara in the Fourth Crusade. The city of Tyre prospered as part of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Furthermore, its conquest deprived the caliphate's navy of a key port for replenishing water and supplies.

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