



Richard I

1157-1199 A.D. King of England known as the legendary hero, "Richard the Lion-Hearted." A commander of the Third Crusade, he conquered several cities, but was taken captive in Austria, where he was held prisoner by Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI. England ransomed him in 1194.



Robin Hood

c. 12th/13th century A.D. A legendary English fugitive who, with his band of followers, was notorious for robbing from the rich to give to the poor. He was noted for superb archery and was a figure of many legendary tales, such as Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*.



East-West Schism of 1054 A.D.

The Roman Empire divided into East and West under Diocletian around 300 A.D., resulting in a division of the church into two branches as well. Over the course of several centuries, the churches gradually drifted apart due to issues such as iconoclasm, political orientation, the ways each culture was treated, and above all, the Filioque. As a result, the Roman bishop and the patriarch of Constantinople were each excommunicated and Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy diverged.



Bernard of Clairvaux

1090-1153 A.D. French ecclesiastic widely renowned for his charity, piety, and mystical faith. He mustered support for the Second Crusade and was conducive in the condemning of Peter Abelard.



Peter Abelard

1079-1142 A.D. French philosopher, theologian, teacher, and scholar who was accused of heresy due to the application of ancient Greek logic and principles to the beliefs of the Catholic Church. Best known for his secret marriage with Heloise, her angered family plotted against him. He became a monk and Heloise a nun.



Eleanor of Aquitaine

1122-1204 A.D. Queen of France and wife of Louis VII until her annulment in 1152, she soon after married Henry II of England. Supporting her sons' rebellion of Henry in 1173, however, she secured the accession of the throne to her son Richard I. She ruled during the time Richard was away on a crusade.



Moses Maimonides

1135-1204 A.D. Spanish-born Jewish physician, jurist, and philosopher whose writings, such as *The Guide of the Perplexed* strove to reconcile the contention between Jewish beliefs and Aristotelian philosophy.



Saladin

1137-1193 A.D. Syrian commander & vizier in Egypt who captured Jerusalem during the Third Crusade, ending an occupation by the Christian Crusaders.



Frederick I

1123-1190 A.D. Known as "Frederick Barbarossa," Holy Roman emperor and king of Italy and Germany. He controlled rebellious German nobles, but failed to restrain papal influence in Italy. He drowned while leading the Third Crusade.



Peter Waldo

12th century A.D. French religious leader who founded the Waldensians or the "Poor Men of Lyons." A rich merchant of Lyons, Waldo sold all he had and began living the life of a mendicant, in accordance with Mark 10:17-23.



Henry II

1133-1189 A.D. Also known as "Henry of Anjou," king of England, husband of Eleanor of Aquitaine, and the subject of his sons' rebellion. The first of the Plantagenet royal line, he appointed Thomas Becket as archbishop of Canterbury. This led, however, to disputes over the Crown's authority over the church and ultimately the murder of the archbishop.



Thomas Becket

1118-1170 A.D. English Roman Catholic martyr. Appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he fell into disfavor with King Henry II and fled to France. Upon his return in 1170 he was entangled in political controversy and murdered by four knights in Canterbury Cathedral.