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De profectone Ludovici VII in Orientem. English. Berry Wiley-Blackwell

Eleanor of Aquitaine is intelligent and beautiful, her immense wealth desired by kings. Her father's dying wish places the young heiress under the guardianship of King Louis VI of France, who marries her to his monkish son. The pious French Court considers her education and intellect shameful. She is accused of emulating men, regarded as her betters. It is emphasised she is there to breed, look decorative, and keep her eloquent mouth shut. Eleanor longs to break free. The opportunity arises to lead an army on the Second Crusade. Eleanor grasps the chance and rides to the Holy Land accompanying Louis, now king. In Antioch, the young Queen discovers unexpected love and a prophesy. Her disastrous marriage to Louis is annulled at her request. Single, Eleanor attracts unwanted adventurers. Ambushed, she evades capture realising she must remarry. She weds young Henry Plantagenet, attractive and no monk, beginning a mighty dynasty. This is Book 1 in a series about Eleanor.

The Secret Eleanor National Geographic Books

Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine was one of the leading personalities of the Middle Ages, and also one of the most controversial. Married in turn Louis VII of France and Henry II of England, she was the mother of Richard the Lionheart and King John. She lived to be eight-two and became the virtual ruler of England.

(405 p.) Facts On File

This book represents the first work of history dedicated to the crusade of King Conrad III of Germany (1146-49), emperor-elect of the western Roman Empire and the most powerful man yet to

assume the Cross. Even so, many of the people following the king on the Second Crusade were dead before they reached Constantinople and their ranks were devastated in Anatolia. Yet he went on to join with his fellow kings, Louis VII of France and Baldwin III of Jerusalem, in an attempt to capture the city of Damascus, the most powerful Muslim stronghold in southern Syria. Their unsuccessful attack lasted just five days. The recriminations for the many privations and problems the Germans suffered and encountered in Byzantium, Anatolia and Outremer were long and loud and have echoed down the ages: German indiscipline and poor leadership, Byzantine deceit and duplicity, and the self-serving interests of a Latin Jerusalemite nobility were and still are blamed for the various failings of the expedition. Scrutinising the original source evidence to an unprecedented degree and employing a range of innovative, multi-disciplinary approaches this work challenges the traditional and more recent historiography at every turn leading to a significantly clearer and fundamentally different understanding of the expedition's complex and much maligned history.

Duchess of Aquitaine Power of a Woman. Eleanor...

One of history's greatest women, celebrated by her contemporaries, descendants, and biographers, now comes to life in this mesmerizing new novel by bestselling author Pamela Kaufman. In 1137, fifteen-year-old Eleanor became Duchess of Aquitaine, a wealthy and powerful province in the south of France. Rich and influential in her own right, her tumultuous marriages thrust Eleanor into the political and cultural spotlight, where she would remain for more than half a century. Still in her teens, young Eleanor of Aquitaine married Louis VII of France, a sickly religious fanatic so obsessed with fears of adultery that he kept his beautiful wife under lock and key, even forcing her to go on a long and dangerous crusade with him. But Eleanor was delighted

by the freedom of the crusader's life. Her handsome Aquitanian knights, her deeds on horseback, and her scandalous attire were the talk of Europe; it soon became clear that Louis's young wife was more than he could handle. A lifelong rebel, Eleanor would defy her husband and the Church, and eventually strong-arm the Pope into annulling her unhappy marriage. Once free of Louis, Eleanor thought to marry Baron Rancon, her childhood love, but found herself forced into another political marriage, this time with a younger and more dangerous husband—Henry II of England, a ruthless soldier known throughout Europe as "the red star of malice." In Henry Eleanor found a man whose iron will and political cunning matched her own, but the marriage was a bitter and brutal one, which escalated into open warfare when Eleanor backed their sons in an armed rebellion against Henry. Vowing revenge, he imprisoned her for fifteen years, hoping she would die in obscurity. But Eleanor would not go quietly. In prison, she wrote her memoir; this is Eleanor's book.

Eleanor of Aquitaine Fayard

In 1147, Queen Eleanor and King Louis VII traverse to Jerusalem for the Second Crusade. Along with her fancy bedding and wine, the wily, young queen brings five lovely and talented women—spies identified by a signature garden scent. Among them is the beautiful widow Isabella de Lacey, aka Violet, whose duty is to infiltrate Emperor Manuel's inner circle and skillfully extract information. Will he aid the queen's cousin or betray the alliance for one with the Turks? To find out Isabella must woo the emperor's man, Raoul, whose soul is as black as his eyes and passion both terrifies and captivates her. Set in Constantinople, this historical romance is the first in a series about the clandestine network of female spies beholden only to the powerful Eleanor of Aquitaine.

Eleanor of Aquitaine St. Martin's Press

Marion Meade portrays Eleanor of Aquitaine as a woman of great intelligence and titanic energy who lived in a passionate and creative age. A comprehensive account of the life of Eleanor of Aquitaine. The wife of King Louis VII of France and then of King Henry II of England, and mother to Richard Coeur de Lion and King John, she became the key political figure of the 12th century. Eleanor's long life inspired a number of legends. At twenty-five she set out for the Holy Land as a Crusader and at seventy-eight she crossed the Pyreness to Spain to fetch the granddaughter whose marriage would be, she hoped, a pledge of peace between England and France. This is a compassionate biography of this charismatic queen and the world she ruled over.

Eleanor of Aquitaine: The Mother Queen of the Middle Ages University of Pennsylvania Press

Over the course of the twelfth century, the county of Champagne grew into one of the wealthiest and most important of French principalities, home to a large and established aristocracy, the site of international trade fairs, and a center for artistic, literary, and intellectual production. It had not always been this way, notes Theodore Evergates, who charts the ascent of Champagne under the rule of Count Henry the Liberal. Tutored in the liberal arts and mentored in the practice of lordship from an early age, Henry commanded the barons and knights of Champagne on the Second Crusade at twenty and succeeded as count of Champagne at twenty-five. Over the next three decades Henry immersed himself in the details of governance, most often in his newly built capital in Troyes, where he resolved disputes, confirmed nonlitigious transactions, and monitored the disposition of his fiefs. He was a powerful presence beyond the county as well, serving in King Louis VII's military ventures and on diplomatic missions to the papacy and the monarchs of England and Germany. Evergates presents a chronicle of the transformation of the lands east of Paris as well as a biography of one of the most engaging princes of twelfth-century France. Count Henry was celebrated for balancing the arts of governance with learning and for his generosity and inquisitive mind, but his enduring achievement, Evergates makes clear, was to transform the county of Champagne into a dynamic principality within the emerging French state.

Eleanor of Aquitaine Berkley Publishing Group

"Love is for peasants," Eleanor said. "We make alliances. And I

intend to make a very good one." Beautiful and brilliant, Eleanor is the daughter of the duke of Aquitaine, whose glittering court is the twelfth-century birthplace of courtly love. For all of the duke's boasts that Eleanor has the brains of a man and the soul of a warrior, everyone knows that a girl of fifteen cannot possibly hold the richest dukedom in France. Everyone, that is, except for her dying father, who insists on leaving Eleanor his most valuable provinces—and making her prey to the first baron who rides in to kidnap her. In order to safeguard her lands and her life, Eleanor devises a scheme to marry the heir to the throne of France. But she must learn to be careful what she wishes for. Eleanor's alliance to Louis VII may be a dazzling one, but her husband is a cautious man, originally intended for the priesthood, whose wit and courage do not always match Eleanor's own; and she ultimately finds herself seeking an even greater match with Henry II of England. Sweeping from the courts of Paris to the perils of the Crusades, Duchess of Aquitaine gloriously illuminates the life of one of the most powerful, resourceful, and fascinating women in all of history.

Inventing Eleanor Interactive Publications

Louis VII and His World examines a lesser-known yet significant Capetian monarch and his role in the twelfth century. The essays focus upon the king's leadership, administration and his connection to the events of the age.

A description of the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of France ... A new edition Medallion Media Group

Countess Marie of Champagne is primarily known today as the daughter of Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine and as a literary patron of Chrétien de Troyes. In this engaging biography, Theodore Evergates offers a more rounded view of Marie as a successful ruler of one of the wealthiest and most vibrant principalities in medieval France. From the age of thirty-four until her death, Marie ruled almost continuously, initially for her husband, Henry the Liberal, during his journey to Jerusalem, then for her underage son, Henry II, and after his majority, during his absence on the Third Crusade and extended residence in the Levant. Presiding at the High Court of Champagne and attending to the many practical duties of governance, Marie acted with the advice of her court officers but without limitation by either the king or a regency council. If Henry the Liberal created the county of Champagne as a dynamic and prosperous state, it was Marie

who expertly preserved and sustained it. Evergates mines Marie's letters patent and the literary and religious texts associated with her to glean a fuller picture of her life and work. He situates Marie within the regional institutions and external events that influenced her life as well as within her extended families of royal half-siblings—including King Philip II of France and her Plantagenet brothers—and her many in-laws, including the queen mother Adele and Archbishop William of Reims. Those who knew Marie best describe her as determined, gracious, and pious, as well as an effective ruler in the face of several external threats.

Constance of France Bloomsbury Publishing

The author offers an accessible overview of the vibrant personal and intellectual developments in the medieval court and monasteries during Eleanor of Aquitaine's lifetime. Primary documents, biographical material and thematic chapters bring this unique period to life. Eleanor of Aquitaine lived in a remarkable age. The 12th century saw significant advances in both the intellectual and emotional spheres. Scholars explored new areas of philosophy and science and also began to reflect on relationships and what it meant to be human and an individual. For the troubadours and the writers of the new romances, who composed in vernacular language, the focus of their works was the expression of personal feelings and the image of the feminine. Women had had more significant parts to play in the first millennium than in the second, because with the militarization of Europe and the emergence of universities, from which women were excluded, they lost much of their influence. This created an imbalance in society and it is within this context that Eleanor's life should be reviewed. The period is sometimes called the Twelfth Century Awakening due to the outpouring of extraordinary intellectual inquiry and discovery. Cathedral schools and universities, Islamic influence on European thought, the classical revival, vernacular literature, and Gothic architecture all exerted powerful pulls on the era's culture and politics. Accounts of Eleanor of Aquitaine's life provides a rare glimpse into women's lives during the medieval period, and though an admittedly extraordinary figure, we are able to draw some general conclusions about marriage and motherhood. Troubadours and courtly love, which revolved around declarations of service, devotion, and passion, and an emerging sense of the self. Thematic chapters hit the major topics, laying them out in clear

and easy-to-follow writing. Nineteen biographical sketches bring to life the topics, and 15 primary documents, including songs, letters, and poems provide a close-up glimpse of how the people of the time saw their own world. Genealogical tables, maps, chronology, and a timeline provide useful and information quickly. The book concludes with an annotated bibliography and an index.

Eleanor of Aquitaine Greenwood

Eleanor's patrilineal descent, from a lineage already prestigious enough to have produced an empress in the eleventh century, gave her the lordship of Aquitaine. But marriage re-emphasized her sex which, in the medieval scheme of gender-power relations relegated her to the position of Lady in relation to her Lordly husbands. In this collection, essays provide a context for Eleanor's life and further an evolving understanding of Eleanor's multifaceted career. A valuable collection on the greatest heiress of the medieval period.

Eleanor of Aquitaine BRILL

The extraordinary life of Eleanor of Aquitaine (1124-1204) still fascinates and intrigues historians today. Jean Flori attempts to write the full story of the queen who was determined, in spite of the huge moral, social, political and religious pressures bearing down upon her, to take charge of her own life in all its aspects.

Eleanor of Aquitaine University of Pennsylvania Press

Mari bafoué, gouvernant immature et dépourvu de toute envergure dont le règne n'aurait été qu'une longue suite d'erreurs et d'humiliations: le Louis VII dépeint par l'historiographie traditionnelle manque singulièrement de grandeur, et sa faiblesse offre un saisissant contraste avec la vigueur de son père, Louis VI, ou le génie politique de son fils, Philippe Auguste. Louis VII n'a certes pas la personnalité qu'on attend d'un roi: tolérant, généreux, pieux jusqu'à la dévotion, naïf et sensible, il ferait plutôt figure de saint laïque. Pourtant ce prince aux moeurs trop pures, au tempérament trop doux, apparemment mal armé pour lutter contre l'ambition et la fourberie des monarques de son temps, sut dessiner les contours d'une royauté plus forte. En ce XIIe siècle trépidant, où la chrétienté occidentale se déchire, où Frédéric Barberousse aspire à la domination universelle, où les

situations que l'on croit figées pour toujours se modifient soudain, le long règne (1137-1180) de Louis VII ne se juge pas d'une pièce. Premier roi de France à prendre la croix et à gagner la Terre sainte, il doit mener, dès son retour, un difficile combat dont l'enjeu est la survie de la dynastie. Il ne pourra empêcher la montée des Plantagenêt, mais, attentif au jeu politique, plus habile et peut-être plus clairvoyant qu'on ne le pensait, il affermit de façon décisive la prérogative du roi de France en tant que protecteur des Eglises et pacificateur du royaume. Juriste et historien, agrégé des Facultés de Droit, Yves Sassier est professeur à l'université de Rouen où il enseigne l'histoire des institutions et des idées politiques. Il est l'auteur d'un Huges Capet (Fayard, 1987).

Eleanor, the Firebrand Queen Infobase Publishing

A biography of the wife of Louis VII of France, who divorced him to marry Henry II of England, after which strife ensued between the two countries which lasted some 400 years.

Eleanor of Aquitaine Simon and Schuster

This fascinating new biography tells the story of one of the most influential figures of the twelfth century, Eleanor of Aquitaine, successively queen of France and of England. In tracing her life story Professor Owen reassesses her political importance during the reigns of her husband Henry II and her sons, Richard the Lionheart and John, and aims to separate the true historical Eleanor from the Eleanor of legend.

Louis VII et les élections épiscopales dans le royaume de France

Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

This volume presents translations of a selection of the letters sent by crusaders and pilgrims from Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. There are accounts of all the great events from the triumph of the capture of Jerusalem in 1099 to the disasters of Hattin in 1187 and the loss of Acre in 1291. They convey the immediacy of circumstances which were frequently dramatic and often life-threatening, and show us the feelings of those who lived in and visited the crusader states. Some of the letters translated here are famous, others hardly known, but all offer unique insight into the minds of those who took part in the crusading movement.

Eleanor of Aquitaine, Courtly Love, and the Troubadours Springer Nature

In addition to being queen consort of both Louis VII of France and Henry II of England, she was also the mother of Richard I the Lion-Heart and John of England.

Eleanor of Aquitaine Harvard University Press

The feminine spirit soars in *Power of a Woman* as Eleanor of Aquitaine, toughest of medieval women, relates her memoirs: of caring and loyalties, triumphs and trials; of her marriages to two warring kings, Louis VII of France, then Henry II of England. She speaks intimately, emotionally of her "too many quarreling sons," including Richard the Lionheart and John, of Magna Carta fame. A patron of troubadours, Eleanor commissions poetry as propaganda. She regales her readers with intrigues, crusades and tales of ruthless diplomacy against barons, kings, popes and Thomas Becket, while confessing her loves, her hopes for her many children, and their fates.

The Crusade of King Conrad III of Germany Hippocrene Books

Eleanor of Aquitaine (1124-1204), queen of France and England and mother of two kings, has often been described as one of the most remarkable women of the Middle Ages. Yet her real achievements have been embellished--and even obscured--by myths that have grown up over eight centuries. This process began in her own lifetime, as chroniclers reported rumours of her scandalous conduct on crusade, and has continued ever since. She has been variously viewed as an adulterous queen, a monstrous mother and a jealous murderess, but also as a patron of literature, champion of courtly love and proto-feminist defender of women's rights. Inventing Eleanor interrogates the myths that have grown up around the figure of Eleanor of Aquitaine and investigates how and why historians and artists have invented an Eleanor who is very different from the 12th-century queen. The book first considers the medieval primary sources and then proceeds to trace the post-medieval development of the image of Eleanor, from demonic queen to feminist icon, in historiography and the broader culture.