

Chapter 1 : Formats and Editions of The deadly crusader [calendrierdelascience.com]

The Deadly Crusader has 2 ratings and 2 reviews. Charles said: This is the first in a series. There are apparently fourteen in total. I thought it had a.

With all major events, there are obstacles. Before the games even started, however, Rio was running into problems. In May of , the water in Guanabra Bay was tested and the sewage level was disturbingly high. Scientists questioned the durability of the filters at the water plant. This was one of the main sources of water for the aquatic events. Not only that, a canoe actually hit a submerged sofa that was bobbing in the bay. Another problem that occurred with the water was that the diving pool turned a mysterious green color. To solve the problem, the Rio officials drained the diving pool and filled it with the water from the practice pool. A spokesman for Rio , Mario Andrada, disused how, "radical measures were necessary to ensure clear water for both judges and competitors during an event that requires athletes to spend much of their time underwater. Going into the Olympics, many people were scared that they would get infected and put their loved ones at risk. However, he is only one of few people that left the Olympics. The citizens of Brazil do not put their faith in the local force. The South American country holds one of the highest murder rates. These two facts should have raised a red flag for the Olympic committee. Crime, drugs and theft, is a huge problem in Rio. There were many reports of robbery during the Olympics including, but not limited to, a family robbed at gun point and a two members of the Australian team robbed during a fire evacuation. As a result, roughly sixty thousand natives lost their homes in order to provide space for the Olympics. Another consequence was that Rio did not have nearly enough space for the games. Overall, the sporting event proceeded with hiccups, but not as many as people expected. There were zero cases of anyone getting the Zika Viruses and everyone went back to their countries safe and sound. However, In light of the issues concerning Rio de Janeiro, the Olympic Committee should consider which counties are best suited for hosting the games. Criteria should include sanitation, safety for the athletes and tourists, and stable finances to host the games. Given the state of Rio de Janeiro prior to the Olympics games, why was the city selected to host such a big event.

Chapter 2 : Stronghold Crusader 2 auf calendrierdelascience.com

Hawk #1: "The Deadly Crusader" by Dan Streib. Freelance reporter Michael Hawk is recently released from a Soviet prison where he was investigating the cruelty he knew existed there. The Russians tortured and drugged him, trying to get information connecting him with American intelligence.

Submissions relating to business and politics must be sufficiently within the context of technology in that they either view the events from a technological standpoint or analyse the repercussions in the technological world. Please do not submit the following: Articles with supporting image and video content are allowed; if the text is only there to explain the media, then it is not suitable. Facebook, Instagram, Pintrest etc. Tweets should not be used as a news source unless an official announcement by a verified company or spokesperson. Behaviour Remember the human You are advised to abide by reddiquette ; it will be enforced when user behaviour is no longer deemed to be suitable for a technology forum. Remember; personal attacks, abusive language, trolling or bigotry in any form are therefore not allowed and will be removed. Titles Submissions must use either the articles title and optionally a subtitle. Or, only if neither are accurate, a suitable quote, which must: Flair Please flair your submission appropriately. An extended guide to flairing can be found here, in the wiki. All reddit-wide rules apply here. Do not post personal information; no facebook or social media links. Miscellanea Want to host an AMA? Please message the moderators. Removed threads will either be given a removal reason flair or comment response; please message the moderators if this did not occur. All legitimate, answerable modmail inquiries or suggestions will be answered to the best of our abilities within a reasonable period of time. Rule violators will be warned. Repeat offenders will be temporarily banned from one to seven days. An unheeded final warning will result in a permanent ban. This may be reversed upon evidence of suitable behavior.

Chapter 3 : Crusader (TV Series “) - IMDb

The Deadly Crusader (Hawk, No. 1) by Dan Streib and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at calendrierdelascience.com

A comprehensive history of the crusades and of the people who played a major role in these wars for the Holy Land. In the Middle Ages, however, the goal in warfare was to terrify the enemy into submission and retreat. Weapons were built and used in order to create as much agony as necessary to demonstrate power and prowess. While medieval warriors used many different weapons to kill, some were far more nasty and deadly than others. Below are the 8 deadliest weapons that were used in the Middle Ages. Flail Sometimes called Morning Star or Holy Water Sprinkler “ there was absolutely nothing holy about this weapon “ the flail was used mostly by peasants to drive assailants off their land. No doubt, it was also used on the battlefield. The goal was to strike the enemy on his head or anywhere where it hurt the most. They were so secretive that the ingredients are still unknown to this day. The Byzantines used Greek fire primarily in naval battles to ensure a quick victory over their enemies and to obtain and maintain dominance in the Eastern Mediterranean. Whatever ingredients were used, Greek fire was so strong, water could not put it out. Trebuchet The trebuchet is a large, counter-weight catapult that was developed in the 12th century. It was first used by Christians and Muslims in the Middle East. Trebuchets could fling projectiles “ rocks and dead animals “ that weighed up to pounds. The trebuchet was so powerfully built, it was able to fling objects, even the heavier ones, for over half a mile away from enemy fortifications. The besieged must have trembled in their boots! Boiling Oil Boiling oil was commonly used in siege warfare. From the battlements, defenders poured boiling water onto the heads of offenders as they scaled the fortified walls. This was done in attempt to beat off the offenders. Although brutal and excruciatingly painful, boiling oil often did not save the defenders from defeat. Flaming Arrows No warrior ever went wrong with the flaming arrow. It struck terror into the hearts of the enemy, inflicted severe injury and pain and, most importantly, was easy to use. All a man had to do was light the arrowhead on fire, nock the arrow, pull the bowstring upwards, determine its target and fire! Pike Commonly known as a lance, the pike was used by the soldiers at the vanguard of a charging army to pierce through enemy cavalry and infantry. Batter Ram The batter ram was made up of large logs that required a significant amount of manpower to knock down a door. It took several tries, but since batter rams were so heavy and sturdy, attacking armies often “ if not always “ successfully penetrated fortifications. Broad Sword Used by knights and cavalry, the broad sword was long, lean and mean.

Michael Hawk: The Deadly Crusader (The Breakneck Hawk Action Series Book 1) - Kindle edition by Dan Streib. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

War of the Lombards The War of the Lombards "â€” was a civil war in the Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Kingdom of Cyprus between the "Lombards" also called the imperialists , the representatives of the Emperor Frederick II , largely from Lombardy , and the native aristocracy, led first by the Ibelins and then by the Montforts. Frederick and Conrad represented the Hohenstaufen dynasty. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message The army of the First Crusade that arrived in Asia Minor in were a type of armed pilgrimage. Crusader armies contained heavy cavalry, infantry and ranged troops such as archers or crossbowmen. The original leadership was generally made up of high-ranking knights from modern-day France and Belgium. The long distance to the Middle East and the difficulty in crossing often hostile territory resulted in the Crusader forces being relatively outnumbered by the surrounding pre-existing nations. There were regular calls for reinforcements from the Crusader states attempting to alleviate this problem. Several calls resulted in new Crusades. Tactics[edit] Tactics followed by Crusaders varied according to the commander at the time and depended on the strengths of the different armies. The Crusaders were generally less mobile than their foes especially the Seljuk Turks who regularly used horse archers. However, the Crusader heavy cavalry had a powerful charge that could and did turn many battles. Where records are available several common threads on tactics may be found. Surprise attacks and ambushes were common and generally effective and were used by both the Crusaders and their enemies. Against horse archers such as those used by the Seljuks, running battles were common. In these instances, the Crusaders kept in close marching formation while being harassed by mobile horse archers. Generally the forces opposing the Crusaders were unable or unwilling to attempt breaking the formation. This type of battle usually resulted in no clear result. Examples of running battles include the Battle of Bosra and the Battle of Aintab This use of relatively heavily armoured troops to shield the less armoured foot soldiers and archers was also seen in the formation used by Bohemund of Taranto during the Battle of Dorylaeum Although often no clear result appeared in running battles, there could be a chance for the Crusaders to charge into unprepared and disorganised enemy forces after some time had passed. This could result in a decisive victory, as happened in the Battle of Arsuf although it was not part of the original battle plan. Against the Fatimid forces, which used foot archers and light melee cavalry, the Crusaders could use their heavy cavalry more effectively, achieving decisive results. This can be seen in the first and third battles of Ramla. In the Second Battle of Ramla , faulty intelligence had resulted in the near-destruction of a small Crusader force. These tactics were dictated by the forces on hand. The more well-off Crusader troops, such as the knights, were individually superior in a melee to any cavalry in the area at the time, and were relatively immune to arrows due to their armour. Nonetheless, they tended to be ill-disciplined in the face of arrow volleys. The Seljuks attempted to use this on several occasions to draw small groups of cavalry away from the main body where they could be destroyed piecemeal by superior numbers. An example of a tactical retreat by lightly armoured Seljuk cavalry leading to a tactical advantage and a surrounded Crusader force was at the Battle of Azaz An alternative or supporting tactic to feigned retreats that was used by the Seljuks and others was harassing the Crusader line to disorganise it and leave it open to a cohesive cavalry charge. Crusader generals would have needed to be careful to maintain discipline in the face of losses from arrows and to keep heavy cavalry reserves to repel probing attacks. Note that this analysis is only drawn from examination mainly of some battles between and the mid 12th century, and so does not include the tactics of the entire Crusader period which only truly ended in The two famous crusader orders, the Knights of Saint John and Knights Templar , fought similarly and a lot like most other Knights, except the Templars would tend to be a more aggressive a force even outside the crusader kingdom such as in the Reconquista. As a result, they suffered more casualties; indeed the order was almost destroyed several times throughout the Crusades period such as

at the Horns of Hattin. They would also take part in many defences in the crusader kingdom such as Antioch and finally Acre committing to many sallies in last-ditch efforts to deny the cities to the enemy. Also, they held some of the strongest castles in the kingdom, for example Krak des Chevaliers , which was primarily controlled by the Knights of Saint John. Strengths[edit] Crusading soldiers wore armour far heavier than their Saracen and Turk counterparts. The only effective defensive method of defeating the hit and run tactics launched by the Saracens was to form a shield wall and hope that the armour one wore was thick enough. Crossbowmen and or archers could then fire their own missiles from the safety of the shield wall. To counter the heat, many knights wore a surcoat underneath their armour to insulate against the metal which under the heat of the sun, would have burned their skin. Later, the Saracens and Turks employed heavier troops, but since most soldiers came from the local population of the Arabs, these would not have naturally worn much armour. The crusaders were also a very determined band of soldiers, bearing the heat of a foreign land, and surviving on minimal amounts of water and in the case of the First Crusade , minimal amounts of food. Many would have had to have travelled either by land which was exhausting at best, or else by sea, whereby many of their comrades would have died or been lost in storms. Those few that arrived were the best, and crusader soldiers were at least as determined as their opponents were. A classical example is the Siege of Antioch where the crusaders, though outnumbered, were inspired and eventually drove off a larger army of Seljuk Turks. Many have argued that the cause of victory was due to factional infighting between the various Turkish tribes within the army, as opposed to the Christian zeal inspired by the Lance of Longinus that was supposedly found in the city. At times the Crusaders could be a large force. Under Richard the Lionheart, there were some 40,000 men under his command at the height of the Third Crusade. Crusader castles allowed the Christian invaders to secure their beachhead in the Levant. Building many fortifications, which were well-supplied with water and food, they could hold out almost indefinitely, unless supply was cut, the enemy infiltrated the fort such as Krak des Chevaliers or a big enough force was marshaled against them in a siege such as by Saladin , who only captured Jerusalem after destroying the Crusader army at Hattin. After the crusader period, this occurred at Constantinople itself. Pitched battles were avoided as often as possible, unless the political situation called for it, due to problems with manpower, logistics and the impracticability of marching armoured soldiers in such a hot climate. Weaknesses[edit] The Crusaders were at times poorly united and their tactics lacked flexibility. The Crusading soldiers were also not very disciplined. Often, the actions of Crusader armies were not beneficial to their cause of aiding their powerful and uneasy allies, the Byzantine Christians. The Byzantines, dubious of Crusader usefulness, even went so far as to make a deal with Saladin: The sacking of the Hungarian city of Zara , and the capture of Constantinople in 1204 were some of the main factors behind the fall of Byzantium. The key to surviving against their numerous opponents was to keep them from uniting. The Crusaders were able to make a few alliances with various Arabic factions. In Spain, the initially powerful Moors were greatly weakened by civil war and various city states with little or no allegiance to each other. The few Christian kingdoms in Northern Spain were able to stay a few in number and hence mainly united , even as they conquered more land. Reinforcing a Crusader army was difficult at best. Troops were brought from Europe but these would often have their own orders led by their own leaders, often with conflicting interests. The Second Crusade demonstrates this, when a large Crusader army failed to capture Damascus after a row broke out between the commanders who were of different origins as to who should rule the city, even though the city had not even fallen at the time and consequently did not. Since troops were being brought over from such a long distance, Crusader leaders feared that one would plot against the other back in Europe, something that their Arabian counterparts had little worry of considering that their lands were already occupied. Their fears were not unfounded, as in the cases of Richard the Lionheart , whose half brother plotted against him, and the Austrian emperor Leopold , who had Richard captured and ransomed. At the Battle of Hattin , a large crusader army was annihilated when it was ambushed searching for a source of water. The lack of local knowledge resulted from poor intelligence-gathering. Conscription was limited at best. At the time of the Siege of Jerusalem , there were some 60,000 refugees wishing to flee that Saladin gave a paid passage to. So whilst some people from Europe, or local Christians may have swelled the city and hence had the potential to raise a militia force, it was not enough. At the siege of Acre, the crusaders amounted to 15,000 men, a small force

compared to the typical army of 40, to 80, deployed by the Saracens. As a result, the Arabs had a seemingly unlimited supply of men, whilst the crusaders struggled to man their walls during the latter periods in the late thirteenth centuries. After the First Crusade, many of the veteran soldiers who won the Battle of Ascalon left, believing that their mission was accomplished. Often, some crusades were nothing more than raids, like the Fourth Crusade. This only aggravated the local Arabs, uniting them in their desire to drive the Crusaders from their holdings. Impact of the Crusader armies[edit] After the Battle of Manzikert , the Byzantines suffered a crushing defeat against the Turks , seeing much land lost. The resulting Crusaders aided Byzantium so greatly that by , the death of John II Komnenos , the Byzantine empire was once more a superpower and the Crusaders had control of a sizable piece of the Levant along with Jerusalem , which did not fall until By the late 13th century, crusades were no longer of benefit, weakening the Byzantines more than the Turks and Saracens. Naval expansion by the Venetians at the expense of the Byzantine empire strained relations. Heavy cavalry and infantry[edit] Crusader heavy cavalry initially did not consist of any military orders like the Templars. These were created after the successes of the first crusade. Most of the heavy cavalry were knights. However, these knights would often find themselves unhorsed throughout their mission, due to starvation and lack of fodder for their mounts. Consequently, many heavy cavalry may have found themselves as infantry towards the end of their crusade. Some military orders may have fought on foot as dismounted knights. This would have been favorable in circumstances where the ground was difficult or else too narrow for large numbers of cavalry. However, in the open desert plains of the Middle East, it would have been foolish to travel on foot. Templar Knights The Templar Knights were created in when King Baldwin II gave permission for eight knights to start a new military order to protect pilgrims on their way to the Holy land. They never retreated from battle and as a result, only a tenth of the Templars survived battle. The Order had to constantly spend large sums of money recruiting new knights. Over time, The Templars grew to an impressive order of thousands of members, though not all would have been heavy cavalry – most would have been squires or servants accompanying the Knights. The Templars participated in almost every major battle of the Second Crusade onwards. They were later betrayed and disbanded by a combination of the French crown and the papacy. John The Knights of St. John were founded as a military order in

Chapter 5 : Stronghold Crusader 2: Special Edition auf calendrierdelascience.com

Any weapon can be deadly when properly used, so by no means is this list all inclusive. The timeline of the Crusades spans from AD to AD, with the 9th Crusade dealing with the Muslim Near-East and North-Africa.

He woke up at 2am each night to drink protein shakes and injected steroids. For decades, his terrifying quest to be ripped was illusive. He never reached his goal, because the goalposts kept shifting. People with muscle dysmorphia erroneously believe they are insufficiently muscular or insufficiently lean. He understands just how much the compulsion to be more muscular has, at times, haunted not just his days, but nights too. His quest to keep getting bigger only came to an end because he ran out of money. Dr Griffiths points to the increase in the use of anabolic steroids in Australia and says: Supplied For Dr Griffiths, this is tightly linked to another concern: There is currently no published data on the numbers of Australian men suffering with this disorder, although Dr Griffiths says anecdotally and in clinical case reports it seems to be increasing. Dr Griffiths says that society frequently mocks steroid users and body builders, which is one of the major reasons why men suffering bigorexia tend to keep quiet about it. As a rule, Dr Griffiths says blokes only reach out for help once their lives are falling apart. Matthew Dear lost his life after an extreme reaction to steroids that were sold to him at the gym. But for his mother, the grief never subsides. On April 20, her beloved eldest son, Matthew, died in hospital after an extreme adverse reaction to anabolic steroids. Speaking from her home in Essex in the UK, Tina explains she had no notion her popular and hardworking son was taking steroids. He had a part-time job with Royal Mail, loved cars and dreamt of joining the British navy. Matthew Dear was fit and healthy before he started using steroids. Supplied Nine months after joining the fitness facility, Tina discovered this was far from the worst thing that could happen. All of the organs started to shut down. He was a plain-looking bloke in a white top. In contrast, she says, the modern version is super muscly. According to Tina, the close-knit Dear family struggled to find publicly available information discussing the harm that steroids can do. This led them to create the Matthew Dear Foundation , in honour of their son. You might get away with it but we try to say: Think you or someone you love needs help for an eating disorder? Contact the Butterfly Foundation via their website or call: Follow her on Twitter GingerGorman trending in lifestyle.

Chapter 6 : The deadly crusade to get ripped

The Deadly Crusader is the first installment of his various adventures. Newly freed from a Soviet prison, Hawk heads to a Greek island to investigate the mysterious recluse who inhabits it. In his search, he crosses paths with KGB agents, who want the recluse's fortune, and the beautiful daughter of a former dictator.

Visit Website Do Muslim perspectives match Western ones in terms of chronology and geography? They recognize the events we call the Crusades today simply as another wave of Frankish aggression on the Muslim world. By Christians were not only nibbling at the edges of the Islamic world, but were actually gaining territory in Sicily and Spain. To say the Crusades started in Clermont in and ended at Acre in , we are fooling ourselves. History is not that clean cut. What came before and after reflected a lot of continuity and not abrupt change. Muslims saw the Frankish threat as Mediterranean-wide. As the Crusades began, what were the physical boundaries of the Islamic world? The Islamic worldâ€”that is, those lands that recognized Muslim rulers and the authority of Islamic Lawâ€”was much bigger than the land of the Latin Christian west. It stretched from Spain and Portugal in the west to India in the east. And from central Asia in the north to Sudan and the horn of Africa in the south. Portrait of Saladin, the first sultan of Egypt and Syria and the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty. But there was eventually a movement toward unification, right? He took over Egypt, then set about reconquering Syria and parts of Iraq. He would go on to ultimately recapture Jerusalem from the crusaders and push them back to a thin strip along the Mediterranean. Tell me about medieval Islamic civilization. Within that time, there were golden ages of mathematics and astronomy and medicine, with many advances. A physician named Ibn al-Nafis, who lived in the 13th century in Cairo, was the first person to describe the pulmonary circulation of bloodâ€”four centuries before the Europeans discovered that. The main accomplishment was when, on a large scale, Muslims began to creatively engage with the science and philosophy of the classical Greco-Roman-Byzantine traditionâ€”and began to rethink those ideas. For pretty much the whole apparatus of science, mathematics and logic, Muslim scholars, along with others based in the Muslim world, provided corrections to the Greco-Roman tradition. How would you compare European and Islamic civilizations during this time? The Islamic world was much bigger and more urbanized, with more wealth and cultural patronage, and more ethnic and linguistic diversity. Whereas the cities of western Christendom had populations measured in the thousandsâ€”Paris and London would have had maybe 20, eachâ€”Baghdad likely had hundreds of thousands of citizens. That accounts for the sense of trauma from the Muslim side. How could people from the edge of the known world invade this divinely protected, culturally sophisticated and militarily triumphant region? There was a lot of soul searching on the part of the Muslims. Islamic tradition built on many Christian traditions and revered many of the same figures known from the Bible and elsewhereâ€”including Jesus. So for them, Jerusalem was at the center of a vast sacred landscape that stretched to Palestine and Syria. But many placesâ€”in Jerusalem, in Acre, Saidnaya and elsewhereâ€”were claimed by more than one community. These were sacred sites for everyone, not just one group. So they were actually sharing sacred sites that, in theory, they were supposed to be fighting over? Back then, there was a more collective approach to sanctity of space. We know for a fact that when the crusaders came, most Muslims did not raise a finger. No sooner did the crusaders infiltrate, they were accepted into the political landscape as any others that came: What did medieval Muslims think of Europeans? The broad Muslim perception of Europeans was as cross-eyed barbarians. There is a story about crusader medicine, that they blood-let in order to let the demons out. The people who knew the crusaders gave a much more refined understanding, but the positive narratives were not widely disseminated. Muslim travelers had a hierarchical world view. In the center was the Islamic world. Europe was considered cold and dark and surrounded in mist. In ancient medieval ethnography, geography was destiny. It was believed the Franks were hairy, pale and from the dark and unwashed North. What do specific accounts say? He left first-hand accounts of France, Italy and Germany, among other places. We learn, for example, of lushness of the land in Bordeaux, feasting practices in Germany, even whaling practices near Ireland. For all these, he was pleased by the land, but appalled by the people he met. Those who lived with the crusaders at close range sometimes gave a subtler picture. A

diplomat named Usama ibn Munqidh went to crusader territories and befriended the leaders. He writes about visiting a court, and being very impressed with it. Jerusalem was one of the holiest places in the eastern Mediterranean— for Muslims, Christians and Jews alike. They also saw them as principled, fanatically loyal and unwaveringly fierce. On the other side, Usama Ibn Munqidh tells the story of a Frank, recently arrived to the Holy Land, who harassed him about how he was praying when he was in a Templar chapel. And the Templars apologized and helped Usama. Hosting him to pray was part of a diplomatic code. The Templars represented to the Muslims a model blending religiosity and militancy that was novel. To give a modern parallel, they were perceived not unlike the way Muslims today might think of Isis: They bring to their fighting a kind of religious zeal, and they bring to their religion a kind of militancy. Are jihad and crusade related? There is a family resemblance because they share roots in monotheism, where God is a jealous God. And both Crusades and Jihad offered martyrdom to those who die. But while they look alike, they have some important differences. Crusades were directed at the liberation of sacred land considered rightfully Christian, whereas Jihad was about rescuing souls. Jihad has an Islamic concept: The Crusades were precisely that. What was the impact of the Crusades in the Muslim world? The legacy of the Crusades in the Muslim world is that a lot of Muslims think of where they are today in terms of Western encroachment. For some, the Crusades are seen not just as a medieval threat, but as a present one—a perpetual Western attempt to undermine Islam. It could be physical colonialism or cultural colonialism. The groups that paid the biggest price of the crusader experience were the local non-European Christians. By the time the crusaders were kicked out, the dominant ruling dynasties happened to be Sunni. Why are the Crusades still relevant today in the Middle East? But the truth is, crusaders and Muslims fought for their own goals, not for the ones that motivate us today.

Chapter 7 : Military history of the Crusader states - Wikipedia

"The fear I get is almost like this gravitational pull to go harder and harder and harder. And I have to be really conscious to make sure that doesn't happen," year-old Sam says.*

For decades, his terrifying quest to be ripped was elusive. He never reached his goal, because the goalposts kept shifting. People with muscle dysmorphia erroneously believe they are insufficiently muscular or insufficiently lean. Shutterstock Like many men with bigorexia Sam is a smart and driven, high-achieving guy. He understands just how much the compulsion to be more muscular has, at times, haunted not just his days, but nights too. His quest to keep getting bigger only came to an end because he ran out of money. Griffiths points to the increase in the use of anabolic steroids in Australia and says: For Griffiths, this is tightly linked to another concern: Shutterstock There is currently no published data on the number of Australian men suffering with this disorder, although Griffiths says anecdotally and in clinical case reports it seems to be increasing. Griffiths says that society frequently mocks steroid users and body builders, which is one of the major reasons why men suffering bigorexia tend to keep quiet about it. As a rule, Griffiths says men only reach out for help once their lives are falling apart. But for his mother, the grief never subsides. On April 20, , her beloved eldest son, Matthew, died in the hospital after an extremely adverse reaction to anabolic steroids. Shutterstock Speaking from her home in the UK, Dear explains that she had no notion that her popular and hardworking son was taking steroids. He had a part-time job with the Royal Mail, loved cars, and dreamed of joining the British navy. Nine months after joining the fitness facility, Dear discovered this was far from the worst thing that could happen. All of the organs started to shut down. He was a plain-looking kid in a white shirt. In contrast, she says, the modern version is super muscly. According to Dear, the close-knit Dear family struggled to find publicly available information discussing the harm that steroids can do. This led them to create the Matthew Dear Foundation , in honor of their son. You might get away with it but we try to say:

Chapter 8 : The Deadly Crusade Against E-cigarettes : technology

The military history of the Crusader states begins with the formation of the County of Edessa in and ends with the loss of Ruad in , the last Christian stronghold in the Holy Land.

Of course, there were many other Crusades all over Europe during the same period. This list does not include the many minor Crusades that were to follow well into the 14th and 15th centuries. Furthermore, many of the soldiers who participated in the Crusades were paid fighters who owned or were supplied their armor and weapons. As for the peasants who came along, they only had simple weapons, mostly implements used for agriculture, since they could not afford any luxuries of warfare. This is not to say that the weapons were inferior. So, what were the worst tangible or perhaps invisible weapons enemies would have encountered during the Crusades? Public Domain Number 7: Mace or Club The mace is a type of club. When it comes to length, it varies between two or three feet, or 70 to 90 centimeters. The shaft was made of wood while the ball was usually of iron. The ball may have had flanges. While this was more suited as an infantry weapon, some horsemen could also have carried the mace. However, their mace was much longer to enable the rider to reach down and swipe his opponent. The purpose of the mace is to crush bone since it is a top-heavy weapon. However, many maces had flanges. While a ball can crush, a mace with flanges can penetrate flexible armor in order to crush the bone underneath, possibly causing the victim to hemorrhage. Spear The spear is a simple handheld weapon. However, the spear has proved to be an effective close combat weapon. The length of the spear is between six to eight feet. The purpose of the spear in combat is to keep the enemy at a distance by thrusting at him or if the infantryman in question has extra spears or a sidearm he can rely on, he could throw it at the enemy. All Premium articles are available in full, with immediate access. For the price of a cup of coffee, you get this and all the other great benefits at Ancient Origins Premium. And - each time you support AO Premium, you support independent thought and writing. He has written numerous articles for Ancient Origins, Classical Wisdom Weekly, and has authored several books, including: The Wars of Israel: We aim to bring ancient wisdom to modern minds. You can visit our website here: [Knights of the Holy Ghost embarking on the crusades.](#)

Chapter 9 : Traits - Crusader Kings II Wiki

Welcome to CrusaderKings Crusader Kings II is an historical grand strategy video game for PC and Mac published by Paradox Interactive. Engage in courtly intrigue, dynastic struggles, and holy warfare in medieval Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, and India.

The Real History of the Crusades The crusades are quite possibly the most misunderstood event in European history. Most of what passes for public knowledge about it is either misleading or just plain wrong By Prof. Madden Misconceptions about the Crusades are all too common. The Crusades are generally portrayed as a series of holy wars against Islam led by power-mad popes and fought by religious fanatics. They are supposed to have been the epitome of self-righteousness and intolerance, a black stain on the history of the Catholic Church in particular and Western civilization in general. A breed of proto-imperialists, the Crusaders introduced Western aggression to the peaceful Middle East and then deformed the enlightened Muslim culture, leaving it in ruins. For variations on this theme, one need not look far. Both are terrible history yet wonderfully entertaining. So what is the truth about the Crusades? Scholars are still working some of that out. But much can already be said with certainty. For starters, the Crusades to the East were in every way defensive wars. They were a direct response to Muslim aggression—an attempt to turn back or defend against Muslim conquests of Christian lands. From the safe distance of many centuries, it is easy enough to scowl in disgust at the Crusades. Religion, after all, is nothing to fight wars over. Christians in the eleventh century were not paranoid fanatics. Muslims really were gunning for them. While Muslims can be peaceful, Islam was born in war and grew the same way. From the time of Mohammed, the means of Muslim expansion was always the sword. Muslim thought divides the world into two spheres, the Abode of Islam and the Abode of War. Christianity—and for that matter any other non-Muslim religion—has no abode. Christians and Jews can be tolerated within a Muslim state under Muslim rule. But, in traditional Islam, Christian and Jewish states must be destroyed and their lands conquered. When Mohammed was waging war against Mecca in the seventh century, Christianity was the dominant religion of power and wealth. As the faith of the Roman Empire, it spanned the entire Mediterranean, including the Middle East, where it was born. The Christian world, therefore, was a prime target for the earliest caliphs, and it would remain so for Muslim leaders for the next thousand years. They were extremely successful. Palestine, Syria, and Egypt—once the most heavily Christian areas in the world—quickly succumbed. The old Roman Empire, known to modern historians as the Byzantine Empire, was reduced to little more than Greece. In desperation, the emperor in Constantinople sent word to the Christians of western Europe asking them to aid their brothers and sisters in the East. That is what gave birth to the Crusades. They were not the brainchild of an ambitious pope or rapacious knights but a response to more than four centuries of conquests in which Muslims had already captured two-thirds of the old Christian world. At some point, Christianity as a faith and a culture had to defend itself or be subsumed by Islam. The Crusades were that defense. The response was tremendous. Many thousands of warriors took the vow of the cross and prepared for war. Why did they do it? The answer to that question has been badly misunderstood. They were only a front for darker designs. During the past two decades, computer-assisted charter studies have demolished that contrivance. Scholars have discovered that crusading knights were generally wealthy men with plenty of their own land in Europe. Nevertheless, they willingly gave up everything to undertake the holy mission. Crusading was not cheap. Even wealthy lords could easily impoverish themselves and their families by joining a Crusade. They did so not because they expected material wealth which many of them had already but because they hoped to store up treasure where rust and moth could not corrupt. They were keenly aware of their sinfulness and eager to undertake the hardships of the Crusade as a penitential act of charity and love. Europe is littered with thousands of medieval charters attesting to these sentiments, charters in which these men still speak to us today if we will listen. Of course, they were not opposed to capturing booty if it could be had. But the truth is that the Crusades were notoriously bad for plunder. A few people got rich, but the vast majority returned with nothing. Urban II gave the Crusaders two goals, both of which would remain central to the eastern Crusades for centuries. The first was

to rescue the Christians of the East. How does a man love according to divine precept his neighbor as himself when, knowing that his Christian brothers in faith and in name are held by the perfidious Muslims in strict confinement and weighed down by the yoke of heaviest servitude, he does not devote himself to the task of freeing them? Is it by chance that you do not know that many thousands of Christians are bound in slavery and imprisoned by the Muslims, tortured with innumerable torments? The Crusade was seen as an errand of mercy to right a terrible wrong. The word crusade is modern. Medieval Crusaders saw themselves as pilgrims, performing acts of righteousness on their way to the Holy Sepulcher. The Crusade indulgence they received was canonically related to the pilgrimage indulgence. This goal was frequently described in feudal terms. Consider most dear sons, consider carefully that if any temporal king was thrown out of his domain and perhaps captured, would he not, when he was restored to his pristine liberty and the time had come for dispensing justice look on his vassals as unfaithful and traitors And similarly will not Jesus Christ, the king of kings and lord of lords, whose servant you cannot deny being, who joined your soul to your body, who redeemed you with the Precious Blood Medieval men knew, of course, that God had the power to restore Jerusalem Himself—indeed, He had the power to restore the whole world to His rule. Bernard of Clairvaux preached, His refusal to do so was a blessing to His people: He puts Himself under obligation to you, or rather feigns to do so, that He can help you to satisfy your obligations toward Himself I call blessed the generation that can seize an opportunity of such rich indulgence as this. It is often assumed that the central goal of the Crusades was forced conversion of the Muslim world. Nothing could be further from the truth. Muslims who lived in Crusader-won territories were generally allowed to retain their property and livelihood, and always their religion. Indeed, throughout the history of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, Muslim inhabitants far outnumbered the Catholics. It was not until the 13th century that the Franciscans began conversion efforts among Muslims. But these were mostly unsuccessful and finally abandoned. In any case, such efforts were by peaceful persuasion, not the threat of violence. Like all warfare, the violence was brutal although not as brutal as modern wars. There were mishaps, blunders, and crimes. The Crusades were wars, so it would be a mistake to characterize them as nothing but piety and good intentions. These are usually well-remembered today. During the early days of the First Crusade in , a ragtag band of Crusaders led by Count Emicho of Leiningen made its way down the Rhine, robbing and murdering all the Jews they could find. Without success, the local bishops attempted to stop the carnage. In the eyes of these warriors, the Jews, like the Muslims, were the enemies of Christ. Plundering and killing them, then, was no vice. But they were wrong, and the Church strongly condemned the anti-Jewish attacks. Fifty years later, when the Second Crusade was gearing up, St. Bernard frequently preached that the Jews were not to be persecuted: Ask anyone who knows the Sacred Scriptures what he finds foretold of the Jews in the Psalm. The Jews are for us the living words of Scripture, for they remind us always of what our Lord suffered Under Christian princes they endure a hard captivity, but "they only wait for the time of their deliverance. At last Bernard was forced to travel to Germany himself, where he caught up with Radulf, sent him back to his convent, and ended the massacres. It is often said that the roots of the Holocaust can be seen in these medieval pogroms. But if so, those roots are far deeper and more widespread than the Crusades. Jews perished during the Crusades, but the purpose of the Crusades was not to kill Jews. Popes, bishops, and preachers made it clear that the Jews of Europe were to be left unmolested. In a modern war, we call tragic deaths like these "collateral damage. But no one would seriously argue that the purpose of American wars is to kill women and children. By any reckoning, the First Crusade was a long shot. There was no leader, no chain of command, no supply lines, no detailed strategy. It was simply thousands of warriors marching deep into enemy territory, committed to a common cause. Many of them died, either in battle or through disease or starvation. It was a rough campaign, one that seemed always on the brink of disaster. Yet it was miraculously successful.