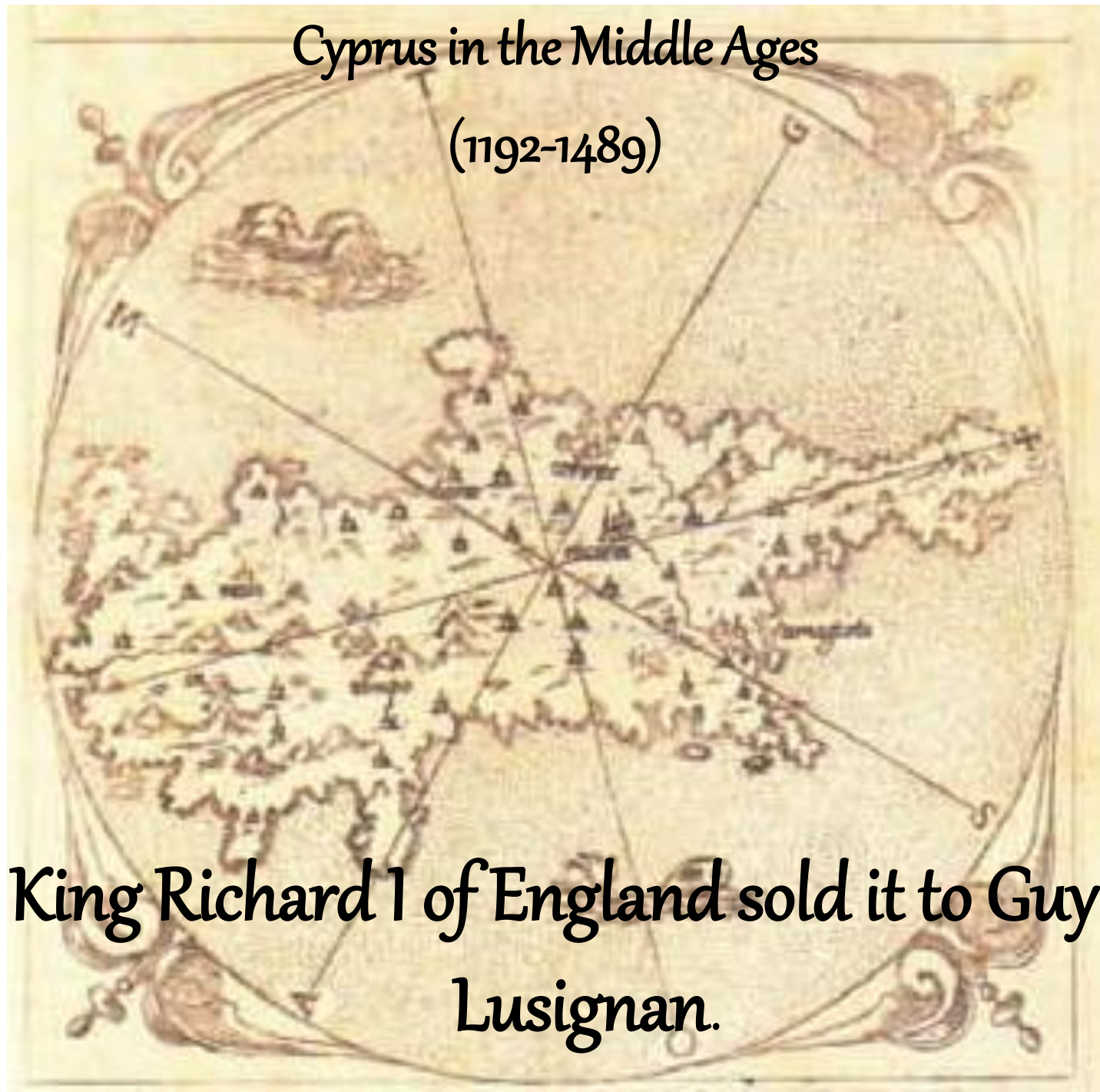


Cyprus in the Middle Ages (1192-1489)

King Richard 1 of England sold it to Guy of Lusignan.

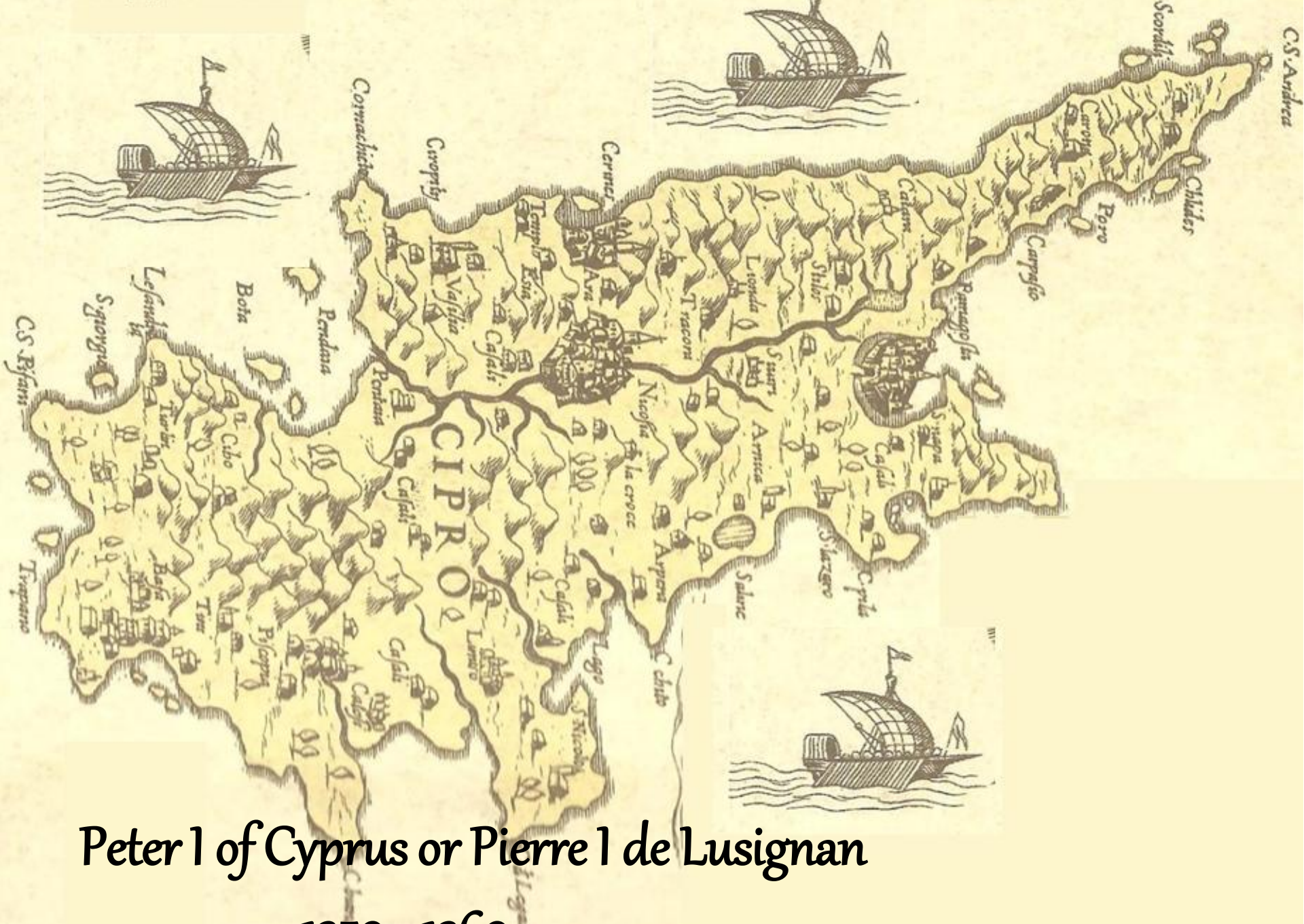


The Kingdom of Cyprus



Our own shields!





Peter I of Cyprus or Pierre I de Lusignan

1359 - 1369

He was the second son of Hugh IV of Cyprus and Alice of **Ibelin**. The Ibelins were an old, noble French family .



An amazing personality a brave medieval knight.

- In 1353 he married Eleanor of Aragon-Gandia from Spain, as the daughter of Peter of Aragon.

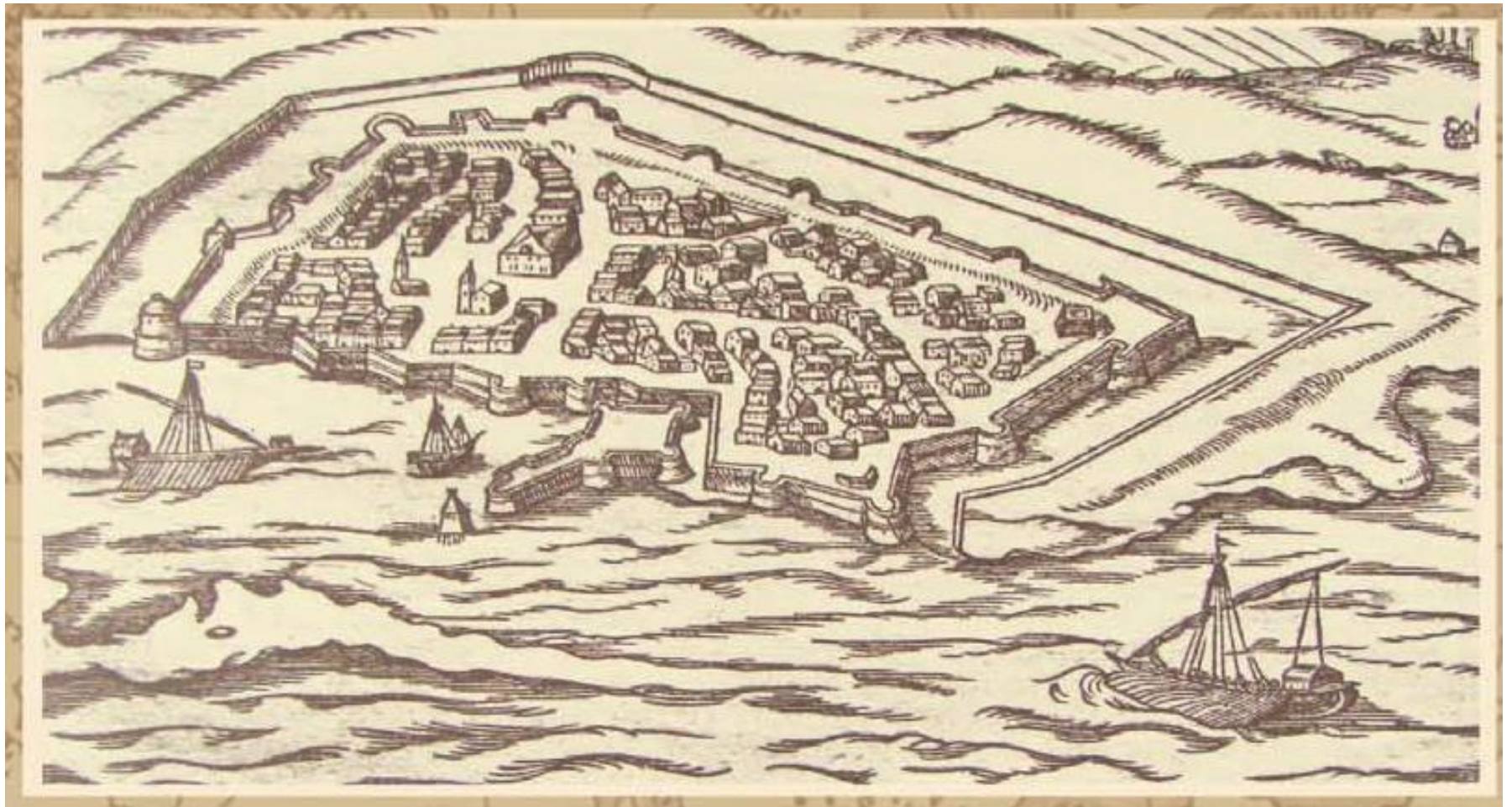


A powerful and a famous, attractive woman who was related to the traditional song “Arodafnousa”.

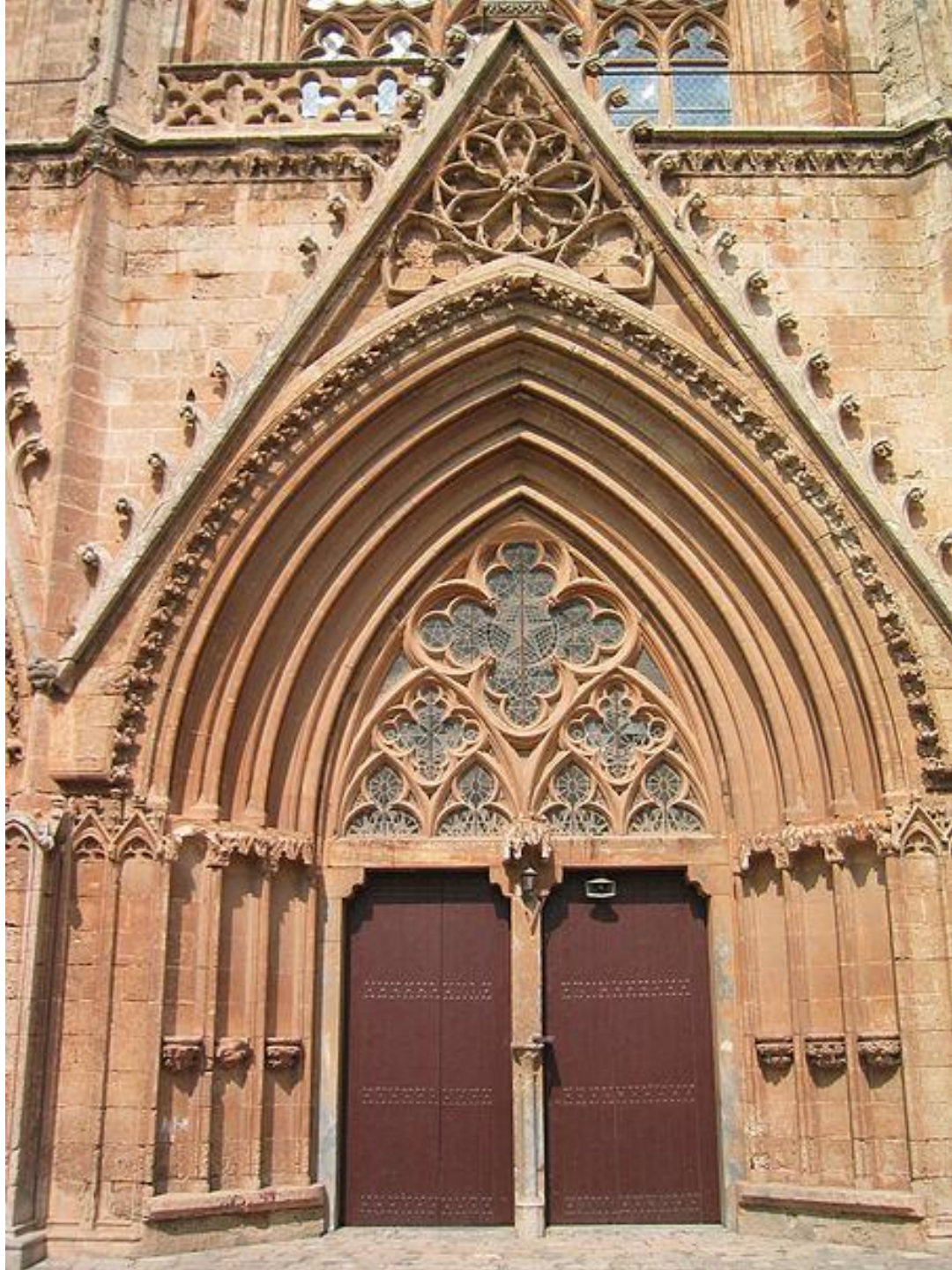
In 1359 Peter I,
ascended the
throne of Cyprus.



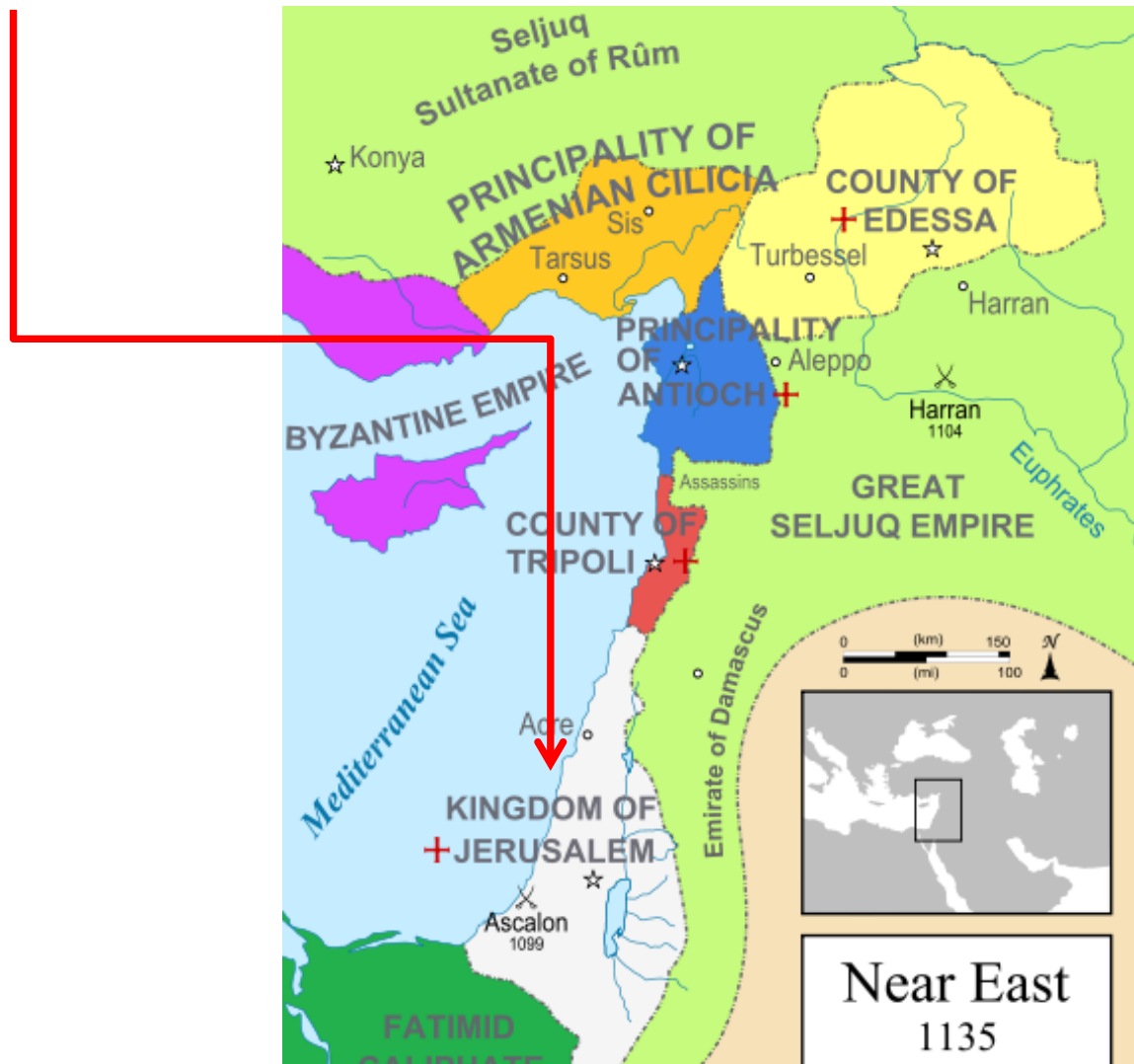
The Lusignan Kings were still crowned as Kings of Jerusalem in Famagusta .



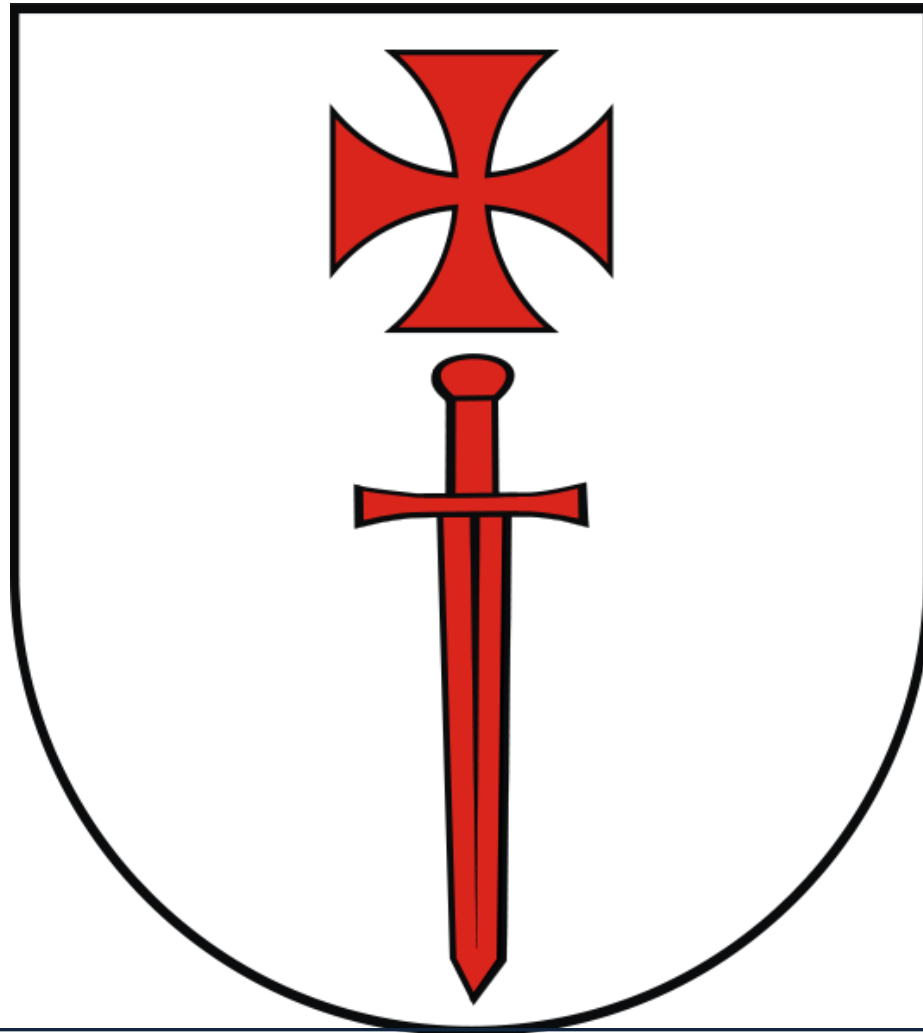
**Peter was crowned as
Titular King of
Jerusalem in Saint
Nicholas Cathedral in
Famagusta on 5 April
1360.**



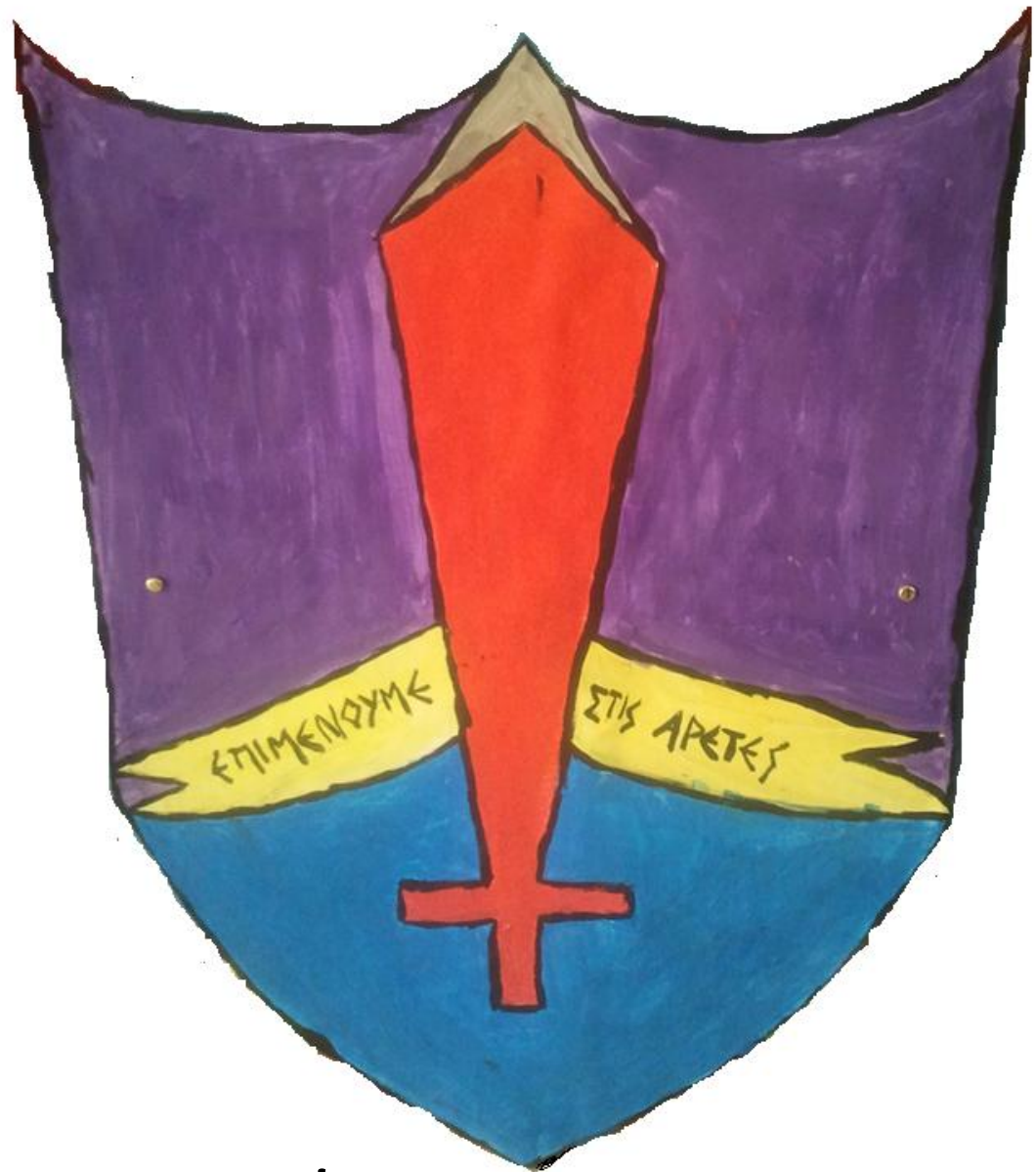
He was ambitious to retake the lost Kingdom of Jerusalem and rescue the Holy Land, which belonged to the Lusignan Kings.



As an inventive man he had founded a new Order of Chivalry, the Knights of Sword to recover Jerusalem.



Many travelers that
visited the Holy
Land were hosted by
Cypriots and were
given with honor the
title of the Knights
of Sword!



C' est pour loïauté maintenir

One of the first members-knights was the Mayor of Treviso,
Andrea Zane called El Squerzo. He became a knight on a
ceremony that took place in St. Mark's Basilica

December 1362, Venice, Italy

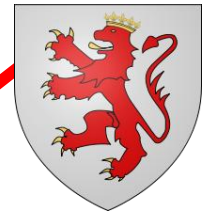


*His strong desire to fight the Holy War was
obvious on the coins.*

sword

sphere

emblem





Peter was on
throne holding a
sword and a
sphere with the
Jerusalem
Emblem.



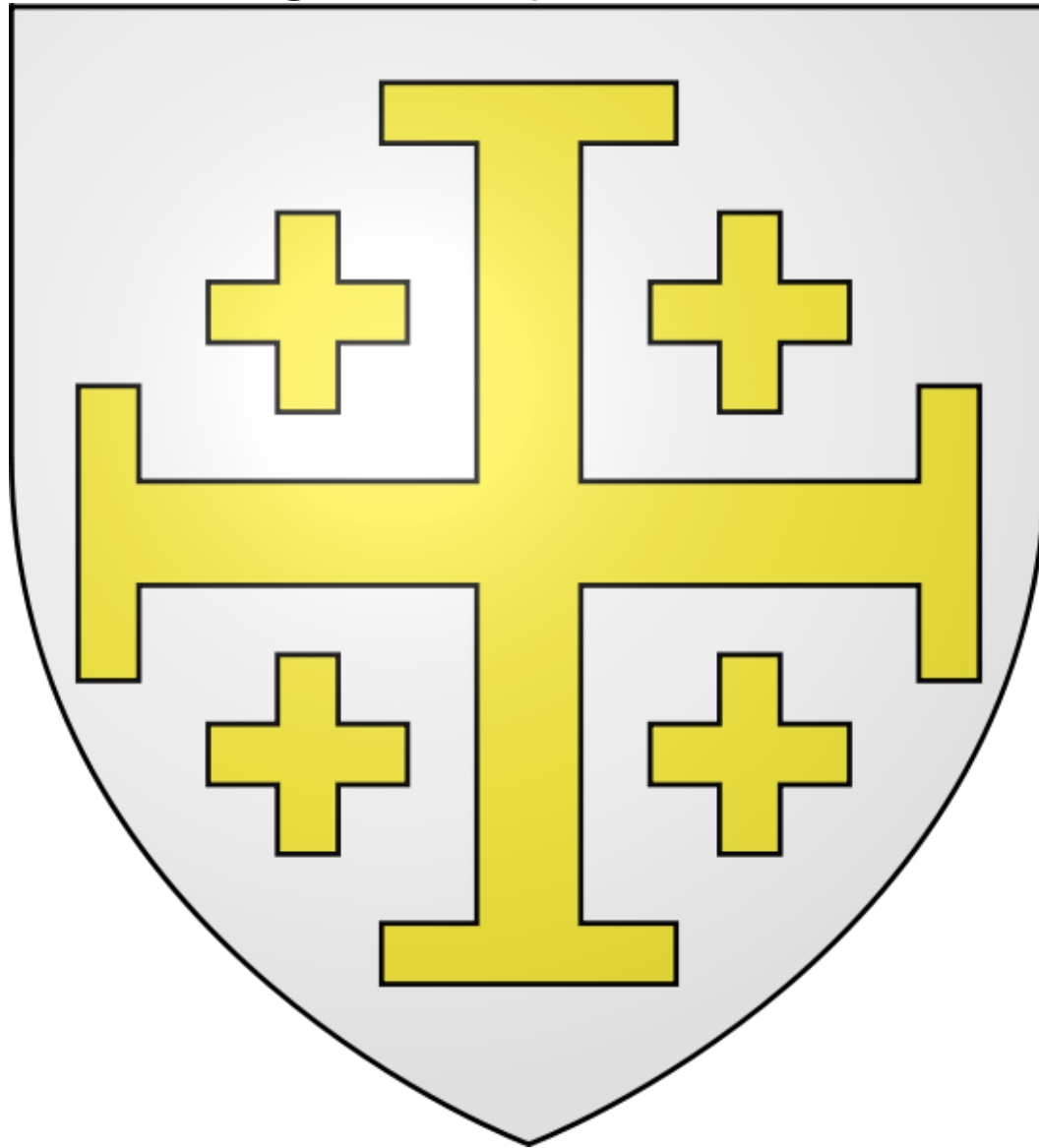
*This is the only picture we have which represents
Peter I, the King of Cyprus.*





Beside the coin, there was also the Jerusalem Kingdom
Emblem.

The Kingdom of Jerusalem



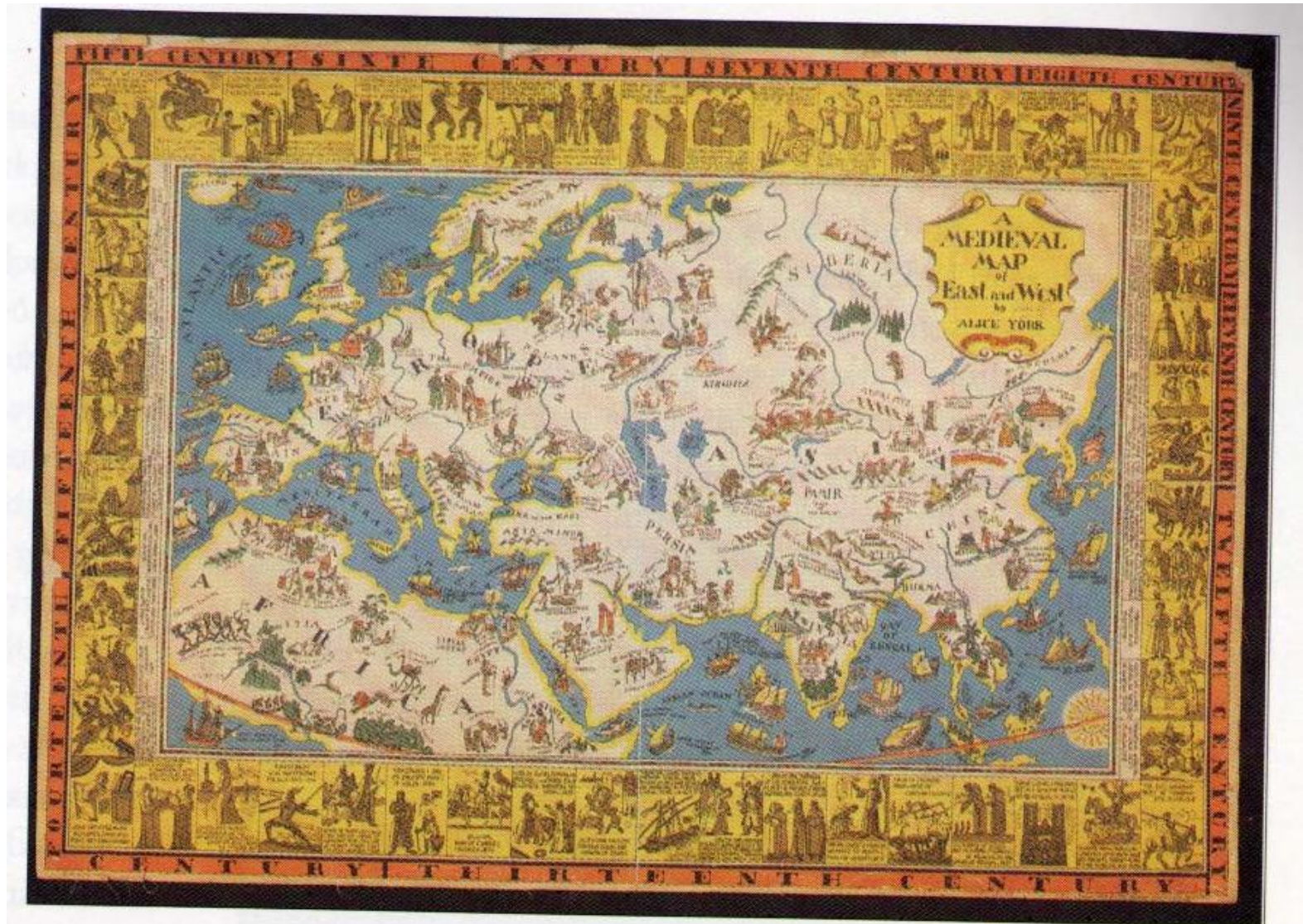
OUR WORK!



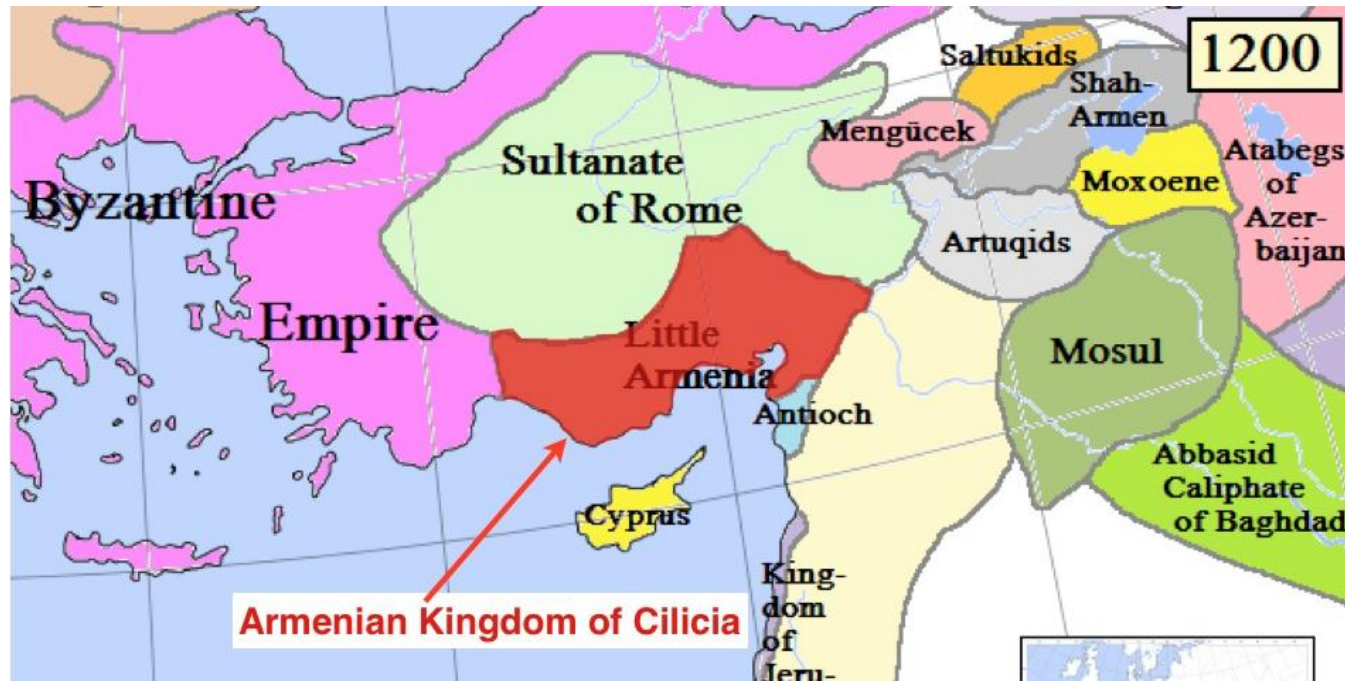
Shields inspired
from
the
Kingdom
of Jerusalem



He travelled around Europe, organizing a big crusade to "liberate" the Holy Land and the Kingdom of Jerusalem which belonged to him.

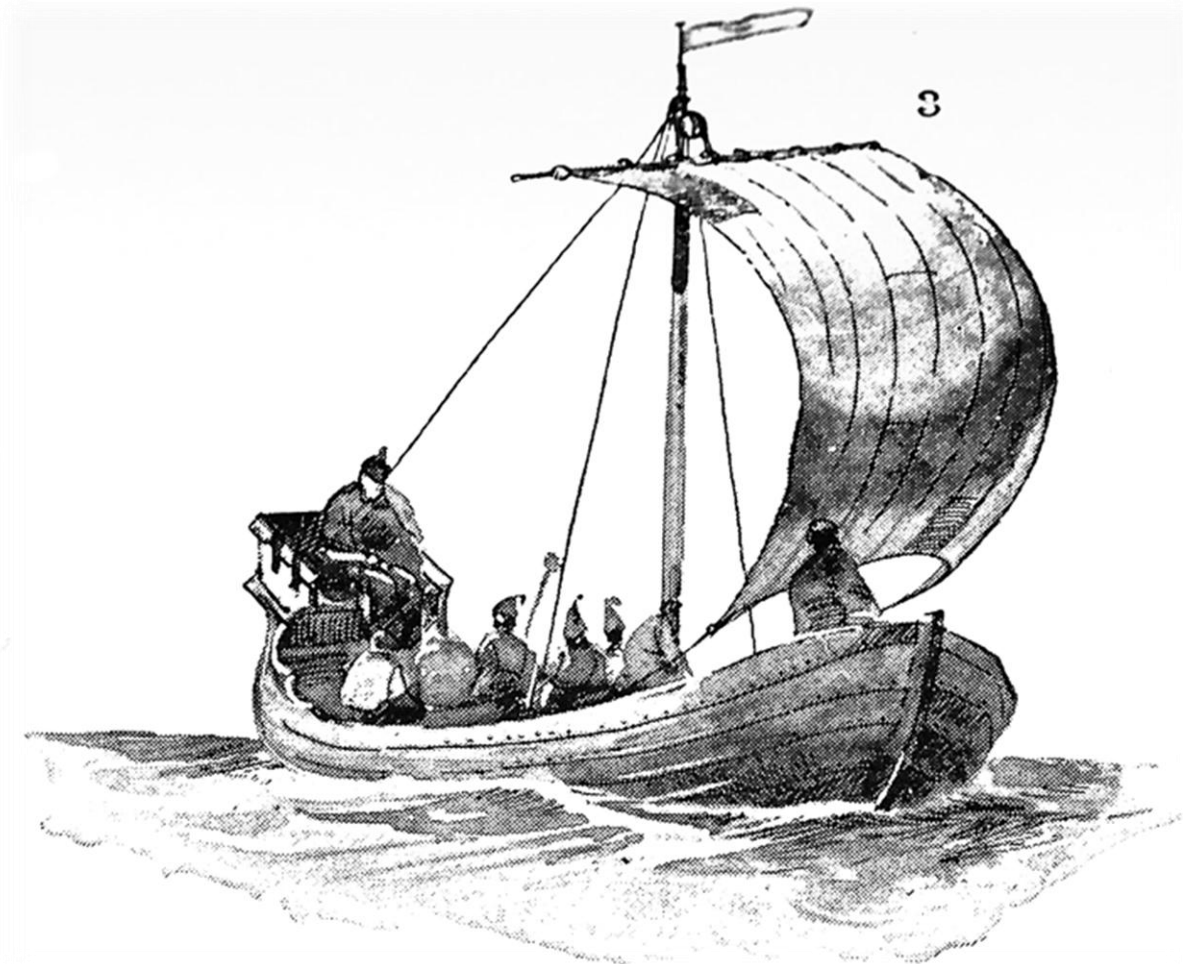


His victories were well recognized. The beginning of his attacks was in Korikos, a fortified harbour in the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia.

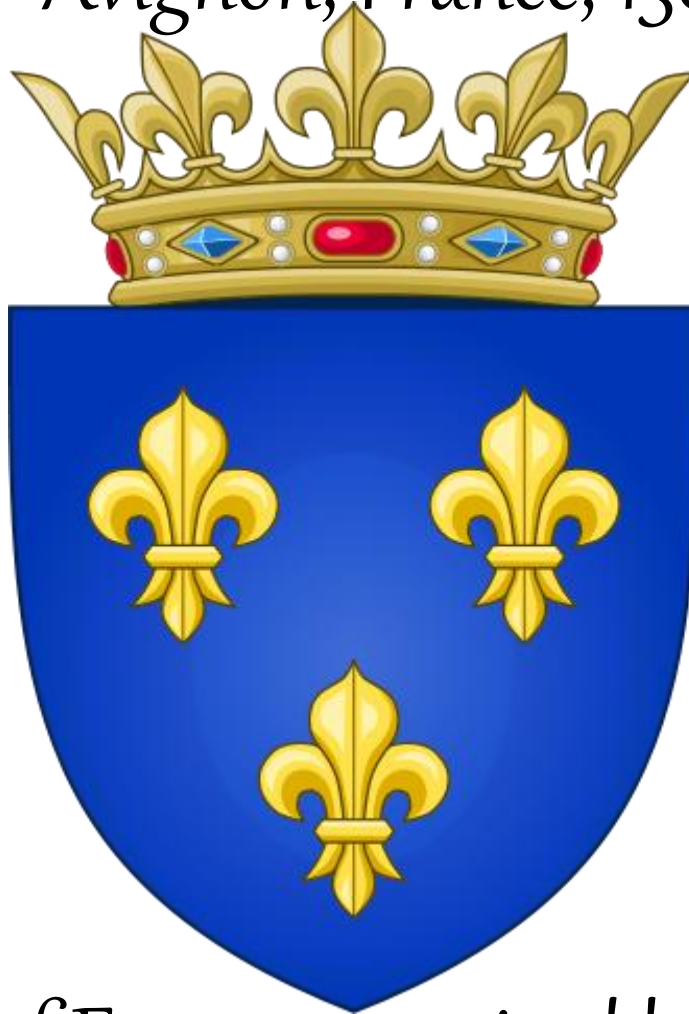


The royal family of the *Kingdom of Armenia*, was relative with the royal family in Cyprus.

In July 1361, with a significant fleet of 120 ships, Peter attacked Asia Minor. He returned as a trophy winner in Cyprus.



Avignon, France, 1363



King John II of France promised him his warm
co-operation.

We created shields inspired by medieval emblems



Cracow, Poland, 1363



A meeting with the monarchs of Cyprus (Peter the First), Hungary (King Luis) and Poland (Casmir the Great) in Krakow.

Bronisław Abramowicz (1837–1912)

Feast at Wierzynek's

Gift of the artist



Lavish feast was organized in 1364 at the request of the Polish king gathered many European monarchs including the King Of Cyprus Peter the Lusignan.

London, 1364

- *The meeting of the kings of England, Scotland, France, Denmark and Cyprus was entertained by Edward III in London. It was arranged by Sir Henry Picard, a vintner and a former Lord Mayor of London.*



The Banquet of the Five Kings



The occasion (the toast of the five kings) was hosted by the “The Vintners Company”: at their Hall.



- *The Cypriot beverage company KEO created a brandy, produced in Limassol, to commemorate the occasion.*



Alexandria Crusade



On 11th of October in 1365, he led a mixed
Cypriot and Western force of Crusaders
(on 70 ships) to Alexandria.

Peter's army conquered and looted the city.



European knights refused to follow him to
attack Cairo, and he was obliged to return to Cyprus.



*Everywhere he was
accepted with honors
and expensive
presents. However he
did not achieve to
persuade those
monarchs to compete
in a crusade in Middle
East.*





- He was unable to complete many plans because he was killed by the hands of three of his own knights in his own bedroom.

