The Battle of Hattin was fought on July 4, 1187, between the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Muslim forces led by Sultan Saladin.
It took place near the Horns of Hattin, a volcanic hill in present-day Israel.
The Crusaders marched across dry land with little water, which weakened their army severely.
Saladin used this to his advantage, surrounding them and cutting off their escape routes.

The Crusader army was led by King Guy of Lusignan and included many knights and religious military orders.
Saladin's troops used archers and controlled the terrain, setting fires to create smoke and confusion.
The Crusaders suffered from thirst, heat, and exhaustion, making them easy targets.
Eventually, the Crusader army was defeated, and many leaders were captured.

The Battle of Hattin was a turning point in the Crusades.
After the victory, Saladin recaptured Jerusalem and many other cities from the Crusaders.
This defeat shocked Europe and led to the launch of the Third Crusade, involving leaders like Richard the Lionheart.
Hattin remains one of the most famous battles in medieval history due to its political and religious impact.