

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

9HI0/1A

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How accurate is it to say that the rule of Baldwin I was significantly different from that of Baldwin II in the years 1100–31?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How far do you agree that the main consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade was limited European support for the crusader states in the years 1149–92?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(Section A continued)

Handwriting practice area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines.

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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P 5 1 8 6 8 A 0 9 2 8

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the religious enthusiasm of Nur and Saladin was the most important reason for increased Muslim unity in the years 1146–92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How far do you agree that the motives for crusading changed in the years 1095–1192?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The leaders of the Fourth Crusade were unfit to face the difficulties and hard decisions that awaited them. Their knowledge of Byzantium was limited. The crusaders were inclined to be contemptuous of the Byzantines' fighting skills, and they thought Byzantium was weak. The crusaders understood that they had a duty to respond to calls for aid from fellow Christians, making them vulnerable to manipulation. They had put themselves in a relationship with Venice that handed Doge Dandolo the power to influence the events that followed. Venice saw the Crusade as an opportunity to reverse its relationship with Byzantium, from being a client state to becoming the dominant power. 5

Byzantium itself was in a vulnerable position. The central government had lost effective control of many of its provinces. It was a time of weakness for both the imperial government and the Eastern Church. This weakness was noticed by the crusaders, and it became part of their calculations, as Byzantium was now considered more of a hindrance than a help in the fight against the Muslims. The crusaders also knew that Constantinople contained fabulous wealth. 10 15

Extract 2: From W B Bartlett, *An Ungodly War*, published 2000.

The Venetians accepted that they were obliged to transport the crusaders to the Muslim East, but Egypt was not their preferred choice. Relations between Egypt and Venice were good. The Venetians had significant trading interests in the country which would be seriously jeopardised if they transported the crusaders there. The Venetians had a history of playing both sides in the crusades. They had often helped the Christian cause while at the same time providing materials for armaments to the Muslims. The Venetians would probably have gone along with the deal to ship the crusaders to Egypt, albeit unenthusiastically, but they did not need to do so. When the young Prince Alexius asked the Crusade to divert to Constantinople and install him as emperor, a solution was found. Boniface of Montferrat* particularly championed the Prince's cause. The Venetians were very happy to fall in with the scheme. The Venetians' willingness to divert the Crusade to Constantinople was made all too easy by the terms of the Treaty of Venice that had left the crusaders in debt. 20 25 30

*Boniface of Montferrat – a prominent crusader leader

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