



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel
In GCE History (8HI0/1A)
Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

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Generic Level Descriptors: sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section C

Target: A03: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate.• Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts.• Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate.• Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included.• A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences• Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts.• A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them.• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth.• Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the papal reform movement's ideas about penance and remission of sins were the main motive for crusaders in the First and Second Crusades.</p> <p>The importance of the papal reform movement's ideas about penance and remission of sins as a motive for crusaders in the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remission of sins allowed knights to practise their martial calling without transgressing the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill', and was used to motivate knights for the First Crusade• Urban preached that as the First Crusade aimed to take Jerusalem it was an arduous pilgrimage that would act as a penance. This would cleanse knightly sins and offered a strong spiritual motive to crusaders• The Treasury of the Church was used to protect crusaders from potential loss of wealth, e.g. '<i>Quantum praedecessores</i>' promised remission of sins and also the protection of crusaders' families and possessions• Louis VII led the Second Crusade as a penance for burning down a church at Vitry. <p>The importance of other motives for crusaders in the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban described the Holy Lands as 'a land of milk and honey' that invited crusaders' to seek wealth and land• Jerusalem was at the centre of the Christian world and taking it for Christ offered a powerful motive to crusaders in the First Crusade• The fall of Edessa, a powerful Christian city, gave crusaders in the Second Crusade a powerful motive to recapture it• The desire of knights in the Second Crusade to seek glory in imitation of their predecessors in the First Crusade was a powerful motive to crusade, especially as chivalric values gained momentum. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether divisions between crusade leaders were the main reason for the failure of the Second and Third Crusades.</p> <p>The importance of divisions between crusade leaders in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis VII and Conrad III failed to agree a planned route into Outremer that caused delays in reaching Acre and the wastage of troops, supplies and money • Divisions between Richard I and Philip II over Richard's marriage to Berengaria of Navarre in preference to Philip's sister Alice prevented a close working relationship between the leaders of the Third Crusade • The departure of Philip II from the Holy Land in July 1191 left Richard I to fight on alone against superior numbers of Muslim troops, and ultimately the signing of a truce with Saladin in September 1192. <p>The importance of other reasons for the failure of the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of Byzantium in the Second Crusade was significant, e.g. Manuel I revealed details of the routes to be taken by Conrad III and Louis VII to the Turks, with whom he had signed a treaty at Konya • The destruction of Edessa in 1146 denied the Second Crusade the glorious victory its leaders hoped for, and was significant because the Crusade lost the purpose for which it was called, through no fault of the leaders • Isaac Angelus created a significant problem for the Third Crusade by delaying the German army of Frederick Barbarossa • In 1192 Saladin's forces significantly outnumbered those of the Crusade leaders and it was this disadvantage rather than poor leadership on the part of Richard I that led to his abandonment of the march on Jerusalem. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the military orders continued to be the main defence of the crusader states in the years 1118-92.</p> <p>The extent to which the military orders continued to be the main defence of the crusader states in the years 1118-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Templars lent their skills to the Second Crusade, e.g. their defence of Antioch from the forces of Nur ad-Din in 1149• The Hospitallers took on more military responsibilities after Raymond du Puy became Grand Master, e.g. the Hospitallers provided 500 knights and 500 turcopoles for the campaign against Egypt in 1167• The military orders were entrusted with the defence of fortified towns by manning the ramparts, e.g. the Hospitallers were given the castle at Bethgibelin to defend by King Fulk in 1146• The military orders were given the responsibility of manning and maintaining border castles as a first defence against invasion, e.g. Baldwin IV gave the Templars Jacob's Ford in 1178. <p>The extent to which the military orders did not continue to be the main defence of the crusader states in the years 1118-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Castle building was a major factor in the defence of the crusader states, and was used to consolidate territory initially, and later, to defend the approaches to cities and protect trade routes, e.g. Krak des Chevaliers• The role of individual rulers led to ever-changing defensive measures, e.g. from the consolidation of territory under Baldwin II to the defence of Jerusalem after the fall of Edessa• The conquest and defence of seaports changed through the increased role of the Italian city states in securing their own interests in the Holy Land, e.g. the conquest of Margat and in 1153 the conquest of Ascalon• Maintaining a healthy relationship with Byzantium was important in preventing the emperors from making alliances with Muslim rulers against the crusader states and was an ever-changing factor. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that Zengi was the most significant Muslim leader in the years 1095-1192.</p> <p>The significance of Zengi in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zengi was the first Muslim ruler to successfully lead a jihad, e.g. he used the symbolic power of the caliph to bolster his own political power that allowed him to gain control of a number of Muslim cities, e.g. Homs in 1138 • In the years 1135-38, Zengi took a number of Christian forts and established a forward base to attack Tripoli, that in turn led to the capture of Count Raymond II of Tripoli in 1137 • Zengi showed great leadership in taking Edessa in 1144, e.g. by leading a very effective siege to destroy the city walls. This victory greatly weakened the crusader states • Zengi established a dynasty that went on to further unite Muslims using the same methods of persuasion and ruthless suppression. <p>The significance of other Muslim leaders and / or the limited significance of Zengi's leadership in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilij Arslan was significant for his destruction of the People's Crusade in 1096 • Nur ad-Din exceeded his father's attempt to build a power base in Syria by uniting the country under his leadership and began the process of getting control of Egypt • Saladin was significant in building on Nur ad-Din's work. His consolidation of power over Egypt became the most important factor in weakening Christian defences • Saladin's recapture of Jerusalem in 1187 was the most significant victory of Muslims against the Christians. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that Doge Dandolo and the Venetians should be blamed for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion.</p> <p>In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <p>Extract 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enrico Dandolo was a calculating and practical thinker, and used these attributes in the interests of Venice• Dandolo led the argument for the Crusade to attack Zara because he saw the city as hostile to Venetian interests• Dandolo disregarded the leadership of Innocent III and tried to undermine his authority• When confronted by the appeals of fellow Christians in Zara, Dandolo was unaffected and carried on regardless. <p>Extract 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most historians of the Fourth Crusade make questionable assumptions about the role of Venice• Some historians accuse Venice of being insincere about crusading; that Dandolo manipulated the crusade leaders; and that Dandolo was out to preserve Venetian trading interests above all else• The roles of Dandolo and the Venetians should be explained by the series of mistakes, failures and accidents emanating from the Treaty of Venice, that befell the Fourth Crusade• Dandolo and the Venetians consistently offered leadership to rescue the Fourth Crusade. <p>Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether Doge Dandolo and the Venetians should be blamed for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Venetians and Dandolo willingly committed to the terms of the Treaty of Venice despite the enormous sums involved. The shortfall left the crusade leaders under the control of Venice• The Venetians sacked Zara after they had plundered its wealth, showing vindictiveness against a city they perceived to be an enemy• After Innocent's excommunication of Dandolo for sacking Zara he persisted, along with the crusader leaders, in diverting the Crusade to Constantinople• The booty gained for Venice in the sacking of Constantinople points to the

acquisitive intentions of Dandolo and Venice.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:

- Innocent III called the Fourth Crusade against the wishes of Christians in Outremer and was determined for it to proceed even without kings to lead it
- Prince Alexios was able to persuade the Fourth Crusade leaders and Dandolo to divert to Constantinople because he had good relations with the crusader leader Boniface of Montferrat
- The crusader leaders felt a good deal of contempt for the Byzantines whom they believed were behind the failures of previous crusades. They disguised this with claims to unite the Eastern and Western Churches.

Other relevant material must be credited.