

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

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| Candidate surname    |                      |                      |                      |                      | Other names          |                      |                      |                      |  |
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**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Friday 23 May 2025**

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1A**

**History**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

**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 First and Second Crusades were called mainly to serve the political interests of the papacy?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

- 2 How accurate is it to say that Nur ad-Din made the most significant contribution to the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144–69?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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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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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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## SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

### EITHER

- 3 How far do you agree that, in the years 1100–92, the reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were very different from the reigns of those rulers who came after them?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

### OR

- 4 How far do you agree that the failure of the Second Crusade was the main turning point in the fortunes of the crusader states in the years 1100–92?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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(Section B continued)



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



## SECTION C

**Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.**

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the failure of the Fourth Crusade was due to 'the lack of effective organisation' [Extract 1, line 10]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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



# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

**Friday 23 May 2025**

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**9HI0/1A**

## **History**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

**Extracts Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Contemporary commentators and modern historians alike have discussed what drove the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople, the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has been suggested that the diversion to Constantinople was the result of ongoing distrust and hatred that had been an increasingly prominent characteristic of crusader-Byzantine relations during the twelfth century. Some historians have even suggested that the diversion was the result of a complex anti-Byzantine conspiracy. In other words, the seizure of Constantinople was the deliberate and intended goal of the crusade from the outset. This seems unlikely to have been true. It makes more sense to blame the lack of effective organisation. 5

The crusaders' inability to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice set the crusade on the diversion to Constantinople. It led to a series of unplanned but necessary decisions that diverted the crusade first to Zara, and then to Constantinople. However, that is not to say that the bloody conquest of Constantinople did not suit the interests of some crusader leaders and Venice. Ineffective organisation was also evident in Innocent III's grand 'papal crusade' project. Events showed that Innocent, in Rome, could not impose his will on the crusade. 15

**Extract 2:** From Jonathan Phillips, *The Crusades 1095–1204*, published 2002.

Innocent set out practical measures for the launch of the Fourth Crusade. He asked churchmen to provide both money and men for the crusade. He promised that people who could not go on crusade in person, but who paid (or contributed as best they could) for suitable warriors to go in their place, would receive remission of sins too. However, Innocent was motivated mainly by the desire to recapture the Holy Land. He believed passionately that God had called the crusades and that, as pope, it was his duty to support them. 20

There were some problems related to the timing of the crusade's launch that were beyond Innocent's control. Innocent was denied the leadership of two major figures due to the death of Richard the Lionheart and the marriage-related difficulties that ruled out Philip II of France. Innocent's decision to have the crusade preached at a tournament at Ecry-sur-Aisne recruited Count Thibaut of Champagne and Count Louis of Blois to the cause. Both men came from famous crusading families and other prominent nobles were to join them. 25

#### Acknowledgements:

**Extract 1 from:** *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, Thomas Asbridge, © Simon and Schuster, 2012

**Extract 2 from:** *The Crusades 1095–1204*, Jonathan Phillips, © Routledge, 2002

