

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 Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1A

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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** Was the aim to free and then defend Jerusalem the main reason for crusading in the years 1095-1146?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** Was the unification of Syria by Nur ad-Din the main reason for Muslim military success in the years 1146-69?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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**

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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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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 To what extent did the government of the crusader states change in the years 1100-87?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 The Knights Templar were founded c.1119.

How significant were the military orders to the survival of the crusader states in the years 1120-87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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(Section C continued)

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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Donald E. Queller and Thomas F. Madden, *The Fourth Crusade: the Conquest of Constantinople*, published 1997.

Although it makes little sense it has become common for historians to describe the desperate situation in the summer of 1202 as the outcome of careful planning by the Doge Enrico Dandolo. Dandolo, it is said, knew that there would never be 33,500 crusaders, nor would they ever come up with the agreed payment. Thus the Doge was able to entrap the crusaders in contracts by forcing its leaders to promise what he knew they could not deliver. 5

With the crusade in his power Dandolo could divert it against his enemies, namely Zara and Constantinople. The problem with this view is that there is no evidence for it and abundant evidence against it. What if the crusaders refused to pay at all? What if they chose to find transport elsewhere? This would leave Venice holding an enormous fleet, crushing debt and no army. 10

These were real risks to which no doge would expose the republic.

Extract 2: From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The Venetians had a much firmer understanding of the situation than the crusaders had. They understood the commercial opportunities that were opening up at the end of the twelfth century; they saw themselves falling behind their Pisan and Genoese rivals, who had got the better of them by exporting western manufactures – mostly cloth – to the Levant. 15

The Pisans and Genoese were also challenging the Venetians in their traditional trading area of Byzantium. At the same time the Venetians were at last realising that their long-standing attachment to Byzantium was becoming something of a disadvantage. The long term aim of Venetian policy was to secure its interests in Byzantium in such a way that its merchants were free to open up other markets. This appeared to have been achieved by the treaty eventually signed with Alexis III Angelus in November 1198. 20

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