

Examiners' Report
June 2018

GCE History 9HI0 1A

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.



Giving you insight to inform next steps

ResultsPlus is Pearson's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam results.

- See students' scores for every exam question.
- Understand how your students' performance compares with class and national averages.
- Identify potential topics, skills and types of question where students may need to develop their learning further.

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit www.edexcel.com/resultsplus. Your exams officer will be able to set up your ResultsPlus account in minutes via Edexcel Online.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk.

June 2018

Publications Code 9HI0_1A_1806_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2018

Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range in this, the second year of the GCE A-Level paper 1A which deals with the crusades c1095-1204.

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting any of the second order concepts of cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity/difference and significance with a time frame of not less than ten years. Section B offers a further choice of essays using an extended time frame of not less than one third of that offered by the specification as a whole. Section C contains a compulsory question which is based on two given extracts. It assesses analysis and evaluation of historical interpretations in context (AO3). Candidates in the main appeared to organise their time effectively, although there were some cases of candidates not completing one of the three responses within the time allocated. Examiners did note a number of scripts that posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

Of the three sections of Paper 1, candidates are generally more familiar with the essay sections, and in sections A and B most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. A minority of candidates, often otherwise knowledgeable, wanted to focus on causes and engage in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates in the main were able to apply their knowledge and understanding in a manner suited to the different demands of questions in these two sections in terms of the greater depth of knowledge required where section A questions targeted a shorter period, as compared to the more careful selection generally required for the section B questions covering a broader timespan.

Candidates do need to formulate their planning so that there is an argument and a counter argument within their answer; some candidates lacked sufficient treatment of these. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates do need to be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, the strongest answers demonstrated a clear focus on the need to discuss different arguments given within the two extracts, clearly recognising these as historical interpretations. Such responses tended to offer comparative analysis of the merits of the different views, exploring the validity of the arguments offered by the two historians in the light of the evidence offered by both the extracts, and candidates' own contextual knowledge. Such responses tended to avoid attempts to examine the extracts in a manner more suited to AO2, assertions of the inferiority of an extract on the basis of it offering less factual evidence, or a drift away from the specific demands of the question to the wider taught topic.

Question 1

Question 1 asked candidates to consider how accurate it is to say that the rule of Baldwin I was significantly different from that of Baldwin II in the years 1100-31. This was the less popular question in section A. Having said that this question was generally answered very well as candidates seemed to find the conceptual focus of the question straightforward. The best answers were able to show a range of ways in which the kingships of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were both similar and different whilst developing a judgement throughout as to whether they could be seen as erring towards one or the other. It was pleasing to see candidates showing a good understanding of the requirements of kingship in this period of conquest and consolidation of the crusader states. At the bottom end candidates tended to focus on single points of similarity or difference or offered a narrative of the period.

After the end of the First crusade and the sudden death of Godfrey of Bouillon in 1100, the next kings of Jerusalem would have to spend time trying to consolidate their power in the Outremer. The rules of Baldwin I and Baldwin II both have this objective in mind, as they knew they would have to support the other crusader states. However, there were many differences within their rules, due to the different level of threat which they both faced.

A similarity between the reigns of both Baldwin I and Baldwin II was their role of having to support other crusader states. As Jerusalem was the primacy, other states would look towards it for help. For example in Baldwin I's reign, he had to support Tripoli during their succession crisis in 1109, and furthermore had to support Galilee in 1113 with their threat from the Turks. In comparison, Baldwin II had to fulfil the role of regent in Antioch until 1126, then during the more long periods of absence. The kings of Jerusalem having to support the other states is expected due to their position and the resources which are available to them. As both

(Section A continued)

King's had to carry out this role, it shows a similarity between both of their reigns, as they both had to dedicate time in other areas and not just Jerusalem.

However, despite this position which they both held, there were significant differences between the rule of both kings, one of which was control of the Church. An aim of the first crusade was to reunite the two churches after their schism in 1054, however this co-operation was unlikely after the dispute over the claim of Antioch caused significant tensions between the Byzantines and the Franks. As this co-operation between the two churches was unlikely, it meant that the king would have to control the Church. Baldwin I did this successfully, as he was able to depose the Patriarch of Jerusalem due to his opposition to Baldwin becoming King. However, Baldwin II was not as successful of controlling the Church as during his reign, the Patriarch of Jerusalem was imposing opposition to his rule, and declaring that Godfrey had offered him control over Jaffa in 1099. Although this opposition never amounted to anything, it meant that Baldwin II's rule was not as secure as he did not have complete control. The Church held significant power, therefore by Baldwin I having complete control in comparison to Baldwin II's reign was a significant difference.

One further difference between the rules of both

(Section A continued)

King's was the ~~main~~ focus of their reign. As Baldwin I was the first long-term king of Jerusalem, he had to spend a significant amount of time consolidating his power. He mainly did this through the use of castles, as up until 1115 they were mainly used for consolidation. He also had to focus on capturing significant ports, such as Arsuf and Caesarea in 1101, and Haifa in 1104. ~~After their defeat in the First Crusade, the threat~~ By capturing these ports and building significant castles, it meant that by the time of his death in 1118, he had survived 10 invasion attempts from the Egyptian Fatamids, and the road to Jerusalem for pilgrims was relatively safe. In comparison, although Baldwin II had to maintain this consolidation, his main focus of his reign was succession. As he had only had daughters, it meant that he was focused on the marriage of his daughter Melisende. Succession was important as it would have meant a stable turnover after his death. Baldwin would also want to find a strong husband who was a strong leader as he would one day be king. This is a significant difference between the reigns of each king, as their main priority was different. In conclusion, the rule of Baldwin I was significantly different from that of Baldwin II. Although there were some similarities, such as the support which both would have to show to the other crusader states,

(Section A continued)

this is not that significant as this is a role which would be expected of any monarch. Even kings in later reigns helped the other states, as this was expected due to the status of Jerusalem. However, there were ~~many~~ many differences in the two monarchs rule thus leading to the conclusion that their reigns were significantly different. As when Baldwin I came to the throne, the land had only just been taken meaning he would have to spend a significant amount of time trying to consolidate this. However, when Baldwin II was king, many castles and ports had already acquired, meaning that although he would have to maintain this territory, he would not necessarily have to set out to capture more land. This meant that both kings would have different priorities, meaning that their reigns would be very different.



This response is from the mid-level 4 range of answers. Some key issues are addressed and there is a reasonable attempt to focus on the second order concept in the question of similarity/difference. The candidate has sufficient knowledge to warrant a level 4 award although there is more evidence offered on Baldwin I. However, the reasoning is insecure and does not fully meet the level 4 descriptor. For example, the candidate offers good evidence about the consolidation and conquest of territory by Baldwin I but compares this to Baldwin II's problem in finding a male heir. This is not a valid comparison. This response was awarded level 4, 14 marks.



When engaging with a similarity/difference question candidates should ensure that they select evidence which offers a secure comparison. It does not matter if there are more points of either similarity or difference than the other. This is part of working towards a judgement. However, always select the main points of comparison first.

Yet, despite these differences I think it's fair to say that they are minor enough that the similarities do outweigh them. For one, whilst no new territory was captured, there was still a period of consolidation after 1118, in which Baldwin II swept up

(Section A continued) existing defense and whilst the role regarding Antioch did change, the general concept of Primacy was constant.

When looking at military actions more generally, both men led lives of almost constant warfare and both spent a considerable amount of time defending their lands. For Baldwin I, such incursions can be seen at Ramla, which whilst a Muslim victory still demonstrates his commitment to warding off invaders. Of course further attacks would come from Egypt, in which Baldwin I was victorious every time, no territory was lost to the Fatimids. In Baldwin II's case, it was said he spent 'his life in the saddle' and this is most certainly true as he fought 19 military campaigns in total, most of which were defensive actions against both the Seljuks in the East and Fatimids to the South. Once again he showed strong military leadership and repelled all the attempted incursions. Neither of two kings lost any ground to foreign invasions and both showed consistent and dedicated military defense. So whilst one may have been a better attacker than the other, it can be said both fulfilled the same wider role of protecting this fledgling Kingdom from its many enemies.

A second key similarity is that both enforced and enhanced the idea of Jerusalem's primacy over the other Crusader states. In fact, both men carried out the exact

(Section A continued) same action upon their succession in this regard, that is the granting of the County of Edessa (which they had both previously ruled) to a new count but as a feudal vassal of the King of Jerusalem. This meant that the County of Edessa was an extension of the Kingdom. Although not physically connected, both were under the ultimate control of the King of Jerusalem. They also both asserted their powers over the church in Outremer, with Baldwin I deposing the patriarch that opposed him and Baldwin II holding firm against the new Patriarch's claims to Jerusalem and Jatta, holding on to both territories. All of this shows that both kings were similar in their aims of asserting dominion in the region, not only over the other crusader states but generally. For to show that the secular powers of the King of Jerusalem, even in the holy land, override the spiritual powers of the Church is a symbol of strength and control.

In conclusion, whilst there were some key differences, namely expansion and the relationship with the other states, especially Antioch, on balance they can be seen to be outweighed by the striking similarities between them. Whilst not on the offensive, Baldwin II was still a competent, brave and willing soldier and commander, proving that the general role of being an assertive ruler providing defence didn't change. Lastly, while the idea of Primacy was certainly expanded by Baldwin II, the

(Section A continued) overall aims and ideals remained constant. This of course shown by the fact both kings used the same political strategy to make Edessa a vassal state to the kingdom of Jerusalem.



This example is from a secure level 5 response. The candidate has good knowledge and provides telling detail. There is an analysis of evidence which is explored and discussed. This reasoning provides the criteria by which the response moves to a judgement. The above qualities secure the judgement as substantiated and sustained. This response was awarded level 5, 20 marks.

Question 2

Question 2 asked candidates to consider whether the main consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade was limited European support for the crusader states in the years 1149-92. At the top end successful candidates showed good knowledge about appeals for help from the crusader states being largely ignored in Europe and the reasons for this. Argument that declining support for the crusader states was not entirely to do with the failure of the Second Crusade were often sophisticated. Less successful candidates struggled with the stated factor of limited European support and argued simply that the main consequences of the failure of the Second Crusade were increased Muslim strength and dynastic disputes between the Christian leadership. At the bottom end a sizeable minority of candidates saw the question as why the Second Crusade failed and offered no material at all on the time frame in the question. This was very disappointing and candidates should be reminded to read the question carefully before starting to answer.

~~Despite~~ Though Europe sent increasingly more help to Outremer in the late 12th century, the most significant result of the Siege of Damascus and Second Crusade's failure was a loss of European ~~support~~ military force. The reason people were reluctant to head to the Near East to support Outremer was that they

(Section A continued) had become largely disillusioned by the return of Second Crusading forces; the idea that there was material gain (as demonstrated by the First Crusade leaders' acquisition of territory) was swiftly countered. It cost 5-6 the annual income of a knight to fund a crusade, so none were particularly willing to offer their support to Outremer without the promise of material gain. ~~This is~~ Although some benefitted (such as William Longsword, who married ~~St~~ Princess Sibyl of Jerusalem), on the whole, the effects of failure were largely detrimental. For example, Reynald of Châillon sought help from King Louis VII of France for Antioch, but ~~the help was~~ Louis ignored the plea. This was so significant as Antiochens lost a great deal of territory, and eventually lost many ~~so~~ men at the Battle of Inab in 1149, ~~as this was~~ including Prince Raymond of Poitiers. Later requests for help were turned down, and Jerusalem's leaders sent many requests for help. Though the popes issued several crusading letters, these were ~~for~~ broadly ignored. However, this arguably was not entirely due to the loss of morale and disillusionment

(Section A continued) caused by the Second Crusade's inability to gain or protect territory; it may also have been due to the fact that Europeans had already gained their plenary indulgence for participating, and so did not feel the need to return to Outremer again. Though this may explain why some Europeans (such as Louis ~~the~~ VIII of France, who wanted forgiveness for burning a church) neglected Outremer, it is certain that the demoralising failure of the Second Crusade's main ~~cause~~ ~~was~~ a less outcome was that Europeans did not send help to Crusader states.

Despite this, there was a gradual rise in ~~support~~, military forces from Europe to Outremer, particularly in the 1180s, due to Saladin's alarming rise to power, suggesting the Second Crusade's failure did not cause a lack of ~~back~~ soldiers right until 1192. Even before the Third Crusade was called in late 1187, Europeans sent support to Outremer; Conrad of Montferat was a key reason for the survival of Tyre in 1187,

(Section A continued) ~~and~~ His arrival in summer 1187 demonstrates that, while the Second Crusade's failure caused a temporary diminishment of European military power, this was not lasting. William II of Sicily also helped to defend Tyre by boat, giving supplies and soldiers to enable it to survive Saladin's attack. This was so significant because it was later used as a base ~~from~~ to which the Third Crusading kings, ~~who~~ ~~arrived~~ could arrive in spring 1191, Richard with 25 ships. ~~Even~~ This highlights that immense secular power figures were not dissuaded permanently from supporting providing aid to Outremer, even if they needed the loss of Jerusalem to motivate them. Indeed, Frederick Barbarossa also acted positively to Archbishop Joscius of Tyre's requests for help, setting off with an army of 100,000 (though some historians argue it was only 15,000) in May 1189. Even before this swelling of support, less influential Europeans were not dissuaded from helping Outremer; in 1153, a group of pilgrims helped to capture

(Section A continued) Ascalon, which was key in preventing coastal Egyptian attacks. Therefore, while the Second Crusade's failure to help Outremer discouraged many Europeans from militarily ~~aiding~~ ~~aiding~~ Outremer initially, ~~this~~ the effects of failure had worn off long before 1192.

Though it was not as dependent upon the Second Crusaders' failure as the lack of European help, another result was that Nur ad-Din's power (and Saladin's after that) was bolstered. The Second Crusaders' attack on Damascus on 24th July 1148 broke the truce that had been standing since early settlers failed to take the city in the early 1100s. Franks and Damascenes had even shared pastures, and the Damascenes were fiercely independent and loathe to ally with Nur ad-Din. However, the Second Crusader's decision to attack forced the Damascene leader to ally with Nur ad-Din for protection, thus dispelling the Frankish invaders. The defeat of the Second Crusade therefore made Nur ad-Din seem more formidable,

(Section A continued) which drew others to his jihad due to the Second Crusader's fear of him. It roused Muslim morale due to Christian defeat, and while it didn't initially secure Damascus for Nur ad-Din, it ~~helped~~ contributed to his ability to take the city in 1154. Arguably, however, this may not have been a result of the Second Crusade's failure, as it can be linked back to the strength of Nur ad-Din in ~~later~~ persisting with a siege. He was already gaining power, ~~so~~ while this may not have ^{though this may have been} been so heavily influenced by his improved reputation when he intimidated the Second Crusaders into retreat (through rumours of his army's approach). ~~Nur ad-Din~~ Therefore, Nur ad-Din's rise in power was the secondary outcome of the Second Crusade's loss.

Overall, the Second Crusaders' inability to take Damascus ~~was~~ ~~→~~ did indeed primarily cause a lack of

(Section A continued) future support from Outremer.
However, this ~~is~~ situation had changed by 1192, as demonstrated by the Third Crusade, and, while it wasn't such a direct result, Nur ad-Din's power was a subsequent result of the Second Crusade's failure.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example from one of the more successful responses. The issue of limited European support is dealt with well and there is a balanced discussion of the evidence. This is weighed against one other consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade – the growth of Muslim power. The response is secure on each of the level 4 descriptors and as such it was awarded 16 marks.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

The stated factor given in the question should be the centrepiece of the essay as it is in this response. However, in order to fully weigh the importance of the stated factor it must be compared to a range (more than one) of other factors. Then the judgement arrived at will be more justified and considered.

One of the consequences of the Second Crusade's failure was limited European support for the crusader states in the years 1149-92, as Europe then did not ^{always} respond to ~~calls~~ requests for aid, ~~from~~ perhaps due to a lack of interest created by the failure to recapture a settlement, in comparison to the 'success' of the First Crusade to ~~reclaim~~ capture Jerusalem. Not only did ~~the~~ Europe refuse to aid ~~send~~ the crusader states, 7 times, but ~~the~~ there was also a lack

2:10 1:30
2:20

(Section A continued) of support during the period in moments of crisis, such as during the succession crises of the 1140s and 1180s. Despite the fact that, as Jerusalem's religious significance and primacy in ~~the~~ both governing and supporting the other crusader states, there was surprisingly little intervention from Europe ~~in~~ in any attempts to solve the problems of succession that had arisen from Melchisedes' refusal to give up the throne to his son, Baldwin III, as well as Baldwin IV's inability to produce an heir due to his leprosy. ~~This could be the~~ ~~because~~, after the second crusade ~~failed~~. However, although this lack of interest could potentially be attributed to the second crusade's failure, it could rather be that the interest in crusading itself was just no longer present. In the period 1149-92, the Holy Land would still have felt very far away, and, therefore, with ~~the~~ Frankish control over Jerusalem still intact ~~and~~ (though at risk) and with Edessa over 400 miles away from Jerusalem, it is potentially the case that the limited support was not solely due to the crusade's failure, but rather, ~~the~~ general disinterest from Europe which had been developing between 1099 and 1144 as indicated by the lack of response to the attempts to call crusades during this period. Nevertheless, the idea that the failure of the Second Crusade facilitated this limited amount of support, and, significantly, may have 'paved the way' for more internal rivalries as well as allowing Muslim control to

Not solely because of the failure BUT signif. because ... STILL NOT MAIN

(Section A continued) find more secure footholds in Damascus, and other settlements such as Edessa and Antioch near that, although ~~limited support may have been anticipated~~ the reluctance to provide support may have been intensified by the second crusade's failure, it could not be considered the main consequence as ~~not only~~ was it not solely responsible for the disruption to ~~the~~ further Frankish failure in the East in 1149-92.

However, ~~one~~ another significant consequence of the second crusade's failure may have been the increase in distrust between the Byzantines and the Franks which would have made Outremer's position even more unstable than the lack of European support. For instance, the relationship between the leaders of the second crusade and their actions at Damascus had not endeared them to the Byzantines, especially Louis's relationship with Roger of Sicily. Although Louis had attempted to appease the ruler of Constantinople, ~~of~~ Manuel Comnenus, by travelling over land instead of taking Roger's offer of ships, the actions of the crusader armies even on the way to the Holy Land were antagonistic, with Philip of Swabia burning a church on the way to Constantinople after a German was killed. After such mistreatment, and leaving Damascus after 3 days to allow for more Muslim unification \rightarrow the siege endeared the ~~the~~ people of Damascus to Nurredin, it could be said

2:30
3:15
(Section A continued) that such a relationship was worsened by the events of the Second Crusade. Although not a main consequence as the role of the Byzantines in the period after Damascus did not completely affect the crusader states of Outremer, ~~the~~ it could be said that the distrust then made it much more difficult for the states of Outremer to hold on to significant parts and settlements in the East.

Nevertheless, perhaps one of the most significant consequences of the second crusade's failure was the affect on later crusades, such as the Third Crusade, due to the aid that such a failure gave to Nuruddin who aimed to consolidate the Muslim East. Not only had Nuruddin, like Zengi, ideologically unified the ~~crusaders~~^{Muslims} through the concept of jihad, but it could be argued that the failure of the second crusade not only aided him through the notion that the crusaders could be beaten, but also then led to his acquisition of Damascus, thereby giving Nuruddin ~~more~~ more supplies, men and power. This perhaps then aided his capture of the wealthy settlement of Egypt^{in 1169} and Port of Alexandria^{a wealth} which, after Nuruddin died in 1174, allowed Saladin then to continue the unification and face Richard and Philip in the Third Crusade as a strong Muslim general ~~and~~ and therefore stronger opposition. Therefore, ~~although~~ the failure of the Second Crusade may have led to the empowerment of

(Section A continued) Muslim leaders both militarily, strategically, and ideologically, thereby creating a stronger Muslim opposition and threat to the crusader states.

In conclusion, although both the limited support from Europe and the affect on Byzantine relations as a result of the second crusade's failure, it could, instead, be supposed that the main consequence is more likely to have been the strengthening of Muslim opposition to the Franks, as such a defeat may have then led to Saladin's eventual recapture of Jerusalem (which had formed the foundation sustained the crusader states) and reduction of outposts to a few ports, such as Tyre.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response fulfils all the descriptors at level 5. Important issues related to the question are explored and evaluated with good knowledge and a clear focus on the second order concept of consequences. The relative significance of the consequences are discussed in a reasoned manner leading to secure judgement. The answer is also organised around the focus of the question and offers a convincing argument. This response was awarded level 5, 20 marks.

Question 3

Question 3 asked candidates to consider whether the religious enthusiasm of Nur ad-Din and Saladin was the most important reason for increased Muslim unity in the years 1146-92. Although this was the less popular question in section B it nevertheless produced some very good answers. At the top end there was some excellent evidence and argument about the use of jihad to unite the Muslim cause, weighed against other factors such as the military strength of Nur and Saladin. The best answers developed the factor in the question with precise evidence and also differentiated the work of Nur from Saladin. Some good answers were able to show how it was Nur ad-Din who essentially constructed the ideological coalition which Saladin endorsed and benefited from. Less successful candidates tended to offer a narrative of the rise of Muslim power and sometimes explained it by comparison to the dynastic discord among Christian rulers.

In the years 1146-92, the religious enthusiasm of Nur ad-Din and Saladin was not the most important reason for Muslim unity. They used religious reasons as a mask. There are other factors which were more important such as repelling the Franks and using diplomacy with military success.

Their religious enthusiasm was important in Muslim unity because they used it to garner support. Nur ad-Din wanted to present himself as a good leader and a leader of a jihad against the Franks. He built minbars and madrasas as well as hospitals to show the people that he cared and would lead them.

(Section B continued) Frankish and Byzantine threat via Edessa. This is important because threatening the Franks and retaking territory would have inspired Muslims to join him. This however, is limited by the fact that he wouldn't have been successful if ~~they~~ diplomacy wasn't used.

Diplomacy was an important factor that links with military campaigns, and cannot be ~~ever~~ ignored when assessing the most important reason for Muslim unity in the years ~~to~~ 1146-92. Nur ad-Din and Saladin used truces, treaties and alliances to help unite Muslims.

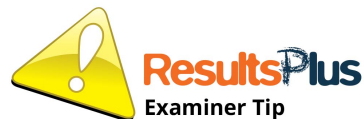
In 1159, Nur had an alliance with the Byzantine Empire in invading Aleppo and in 1186, Saladin ~~is~~ united Mosul with his other gains by gaining overlordship of the city. The ruler of Mosul would accept Saladin's overlordship. In addition to this, ~~they~~ ~~both~~ used Nur could start to attempt at uniting Egypt when he had an alliance with them. This is because the Franks massacred Muslims at Bilbeis and this caused Shawar to turn to Nur.

(Section B continued) Therefore, diplomacy was important Muslim unity as it allowed ~~them to lead military~~ to Nur ad-Din and Saladin to lead military campaigns to gain territory and unite Syria however, they sometimes had to rely on treaties with the Franks to help them in their conquests without Frankish interference.

Overall, ~~religious~~ the religious enthusiasm of Nur ad-Din and Saladin weren't the most important reason for Muslim unity in the years 1146-92 because it is undermined through diplomacy and military campaigns. ~~that~~ Religious enthusiasm did have a role to play as it masked over the true intentions but that alone was not and could not have been possible for ~~the~~ Muslim Unity in 1146-92.



This response is from one of the less successful candidates. In dealing with the use of religion by Nur and Saladin the candidate offers some useful material on Nur but dismisses the role of Saladin. The candidate is therefore only partially successful. This also affects the judgement concerning two other attributes of the Muslim leaders – their military prowess and their use of diplomacy. The response is quite well organised and there is a valid judgment based on what is offered. This response was awarded level 4, 13 marks.



Always plan to make sure there is sufficient range and depth in your answer. This candidate has better knowledge of the religious enthusiasm of Nur than of Saladin but this can be overcome to some degree by offering argument. For example it could be argued that the death of Nur meant that Saladin had to use a range of tactics to assert his role as rightful leader. This would allow the candidate to shift the emphasis onto Saladin's military qualities. Evidence and argument should work together, but you can use more of one to compensate for the lack of the other sometimes.

The religious enthusiasm of Nur al-Din and Saladin was highly important in increasing Muslim unity, as the development of jihad ideology was responsible for ideologically uniting the Muslim Near East. However, this was not the only factor responsible for increased Muslim unification as the territorial unification was arguably more to do with the military and diplomatic skills of the leaders than their commitment to jihad. ~~Despite this,~~

Firstly, Nur al-Din did much to promote jihad ideology as he set out a coherent ideology that he encouraged through poems and writings and also through a programme of religious schools. Although the idea of jihad had existed prior to his period with Zengi being the first to portray himself as a leader of jihad, it was Nur al-Din's programme, combined with the image he cultivated as a spiritual and pious leader, that gave jihad the political and institutional authority required for it to truly unify the Muslim Near East. Saladin also did much to promote his commitment to jihad, although this rested very firmly on the

(Section B continued) achievements of Nur al-Din. Nevertheless, it was Saladin's commitment to jihad that enabled him to garner the support necessary for his various military campaigns. This was also important as his image as a leader of jihad allowed him to justify his attacks on fellow Muslims, thus furthering his consolidation of power and the unity of the Muslim Near East, as by accusing Zengids of making truces with the Franks he was able to make his invasions seem necessary due to jihad. This was however, not so much ~~to~~ due to the religious enthusiasm of Saladin but due to the religious enthusiasm he inspired as he himself had made numerous truces with the Franks, thus rendering his justification pure propaganda.

Much of the unification of the Muslim Near East was also due to the military prowess of the leaders, which allowed both Nur al-Din and Saladin to create a territorial unity as well as an ideological one. For example, Nur al-Din unified Damascus, Aleppo and Mosul for the first time, and ~~he~~ ^{he} was responsible for the capture of Egypt in 1169, ^{and Saladin abolished the ~~fatimid~~ ^{fatimid} caliphate which ended ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~sunni/shiite~~ ^{sunni/shiite} ~~division~~ ^{division}} However, these conquests could arguably be linked to the leaders' reputations for religious enthusiasm, as ~~seen~~ ^{seen} for example in 1174 Saladin used a combination of threat, bribery and religious propaganda to take the city of Damascus, ~~thus~~ ^{thus} Therefore, even though not all of the actions of Nur al-Din and Saladin were motivated by

(Section B continued) religious enthusiasm, ~~considered~~ their ~~own~~ public commitment to jihad arguably helped their unification of Muslim Egypt.

However, not all the causes that led to Muslim unification can be linked to religious enthusiasm, as the pure luck of the weaknesses of their enemies was important to their success, especially during Saladin's rule, as it meant it was easier for him to focus his attention inwards in unifying the Muslim Near East, as opposed to fighting external threats. During Saladin's rule the Latin states were very weak and focused on their own internal disunity, thus facilitating Saladin's consolidation of land. Byzantine power had also been severely reduced by their defeat at Myriokephalon in 1176 and the succession crisis triggered by the death of Manuel Comnenus in 1180. Although his enemies were not weak for the entirety of the period, ^{notably} ~~with~~ the Franks' defeating him at Montgisard in 1177, this was still highly important to his consolidation of power and ultimately his victory at Hattin in 1187. Saladin's ~~through~~ victory was also helped by the death of Nur at-Din's son al-Said in 1187 as this meant he no longer had to swear to uphold the rightful Zengid

(Section B continued) dynasty, thus solidifying his power.

In conclusion, the religious enthusiasm of Nur ul-Din and Saladin was crucial to their successes as their images as leaders of jihad created a unifying ideology that facilitated the final necessary unification of land. However, the ~~public~~ ~~commitment to jihad~~ ~~was~~ ~~also~~ ~~also~~ ~~also~~ However, the uncle Saladin it was also the lack of the weakness of his enemies that led to his being able to focus on his religious enthusiasm and fighting other Muslims, so this is also important.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example from one of the more successful candidates. There is good analysis on the issue of the religious enthusiasm of the two Muslim leaders. The point is well made that Nur laid the foundations for Saladin to use later on. The treatment of the stated factor in the question is very convincing. Other factors that led to the unification of Muslims is well presented, although the evaluation and judgement is a little less convincing. This response was awarded level 5, 18 marks.

Question 4

Question 4 asked candidates to consider whether the motives for crusading changed in the years 1095-1192. This was the most popular of the Section B questions and many candidates were able to access the top levels of the mark scheme. The question allowed candidates to discuss the motivations for those calling crusades as well as the motives of the crusaders themselves and both were credited. The best answers were able to show, with precise examples from all 3 crusades, how some motivations - such as the lure of Jerusalem - largely remained the same, but also how others, such as the development of chivalric values, played an increasingly more prominent role as the period progressed. Candidates were able to point out - with varying degrees of success - the theological evolution of the crusade 'indulgence'. Less successful candidates dealt with one side of the second order concept of change and continuity or gave a descriptive chronology of the three crusades and offered a judgement in the conclusion.

Firstly, There were significant motivations such as the indulgences which were essential essential motives for crusading. Pope Urban started this idea with the 'Remissio peccatorum' which translates to - "Remission of sins." This was the first form of indulgence and was very important for recruitment in the first crusade. People were told

Section B continued) that if they went on the crusade that they would solidify their place in heaven and would reduce their time waiting to get there. During such a religious time period, this was a particularly attractive offer and was a fundamental motivation. However, as time went on, the significance began to decline as some people questioned if they had earned it. This led to the establishment of the plenary indulgence which was an improved form of the first indulgence and was actually backed up by the church. The plenary indulgence stated that all sins would be revoked and a place in heaven was guaranteed; there was no longer the question of worth. The ~~plenary~~ indulgences were fundamental motives for crusading throughout the whole time period of 1095-1192 as many people sought a place in heaven. However, they were developed which does suggest change.

Another factor that was considered to be a motivation for the first crusade was the possibility of returning home with lavish riches. The possibility of returning home with 'booty' proved to be very attractive to some mercenaries who struggled to make a living. However,

(Section B continued) This factor turned out to be untrue and was thus insignificant in the second and third crusade. In fact, no crusaders returned home more economically stable. The booty that was acquired in the first crusade was either too heavy to carry or was used to fund their journey home. Therefore, this motive was no longer significant as future crusaders could see that they wouldn't return home richer. This is an example of crusade motivations changing.

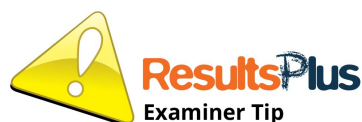
However, there were a number of other significant motivations that were established by Urban II and remained significant throughout the whole time period. ~~These included~~ Factors such as; military advancements such as stirrups, high saddles and effective armour increased the rate of survival. This meant that knights were more motivated to go as they were more likely to return. This worked in conjunction with the count lance cavalry charge ~~which was developed by the~~. This is an example of crusade motivations remaining the same.

~~In addition~~, In conclusion, I would say that the main factors for crusade motivation remained

(Section B continued) The same throughout all three crusades. The most significant of these factors being the indulgences. However, these motives were adapted to become more significant in terms of recruitment, this does highlight the fact there was some change. The development of chivalric values and code of conduct during the second and third crusade supports this view. Therefore, it would be inaccurate to say that there was no change.



This is an example of a response which earns level 4 but with some qualification. Key issues relevant to the question are analysed, but the supporting evidence is less than we would expect at level 4. The response is organised to answer the question and there is some focus on change and continuity – all meeting the level 4 descriptor. The candidate remembers to put in something about chivalric values in the conclusion, but this needed to be considered earlier. This response was awarded level 4, 14 marks.



This response tells us about the importance of planning. Planning means we check what should be in the answer before we start to write. Then we do not have to put necessary information in the conclusion.

The motivation behind going on crusade varied from person-to-person and some reasons changed ~~are~~ between the calling of the first crusade and the end of the third. Chivalric values developed, there was no more to capture after the crusader states were established, and religious and political reasons fed into ~~is~~ ~~the~~ these reasons, ^{most of} which stayed largely the same throughout the period.

A change in reasons that can be highlighted is the development of chivalric values that occurred. These values were established in part by the rise of the military orders such as the Knights Templar and the Hospitallers, in the 1120s who had religious values that were praised by people like Bernard of Clairvaux, who wrote a document "In praise of the new knighthood" and also by Troubadours who glorified a lifestyle of service. This meant that more knights felt bound by honour to go on crusade. At the ~~pinacle~~ pinnacle of this was Richard I, who shows how these values were praised and who encouraged the idea of going on crusade as a knight which many then did. Another change is the prospect of booty. In

(Section B continued) 1096, lords like Bohemond of Taranto and Raymond of Toulouse sought the land they could capture, a goal encouraged by Urban's description of ~~the~~ Outremer as "a land of milk and honey" to take. ~~So~~ People like Raymond even lost the leadership of the crusade by turning at Artah ~~west~~ to conquer rather than head to Jerusalem. In the second and third crusades there was no prospect of land grabbing as it was already established, and ~~the~~ the leaders of these two were already kings, Louis and Philip of France, Richard of England, and Conrad of the Holy Roman Empire, which would suggest that they did not need to capture anymore. These reasons show that the draw to crusade changed.

However, the religious motivation for crusading was only intensified over the period. ~~While~~ Crusaders in the first crusade were motivated by remissio peccatorum, and crusaders in later years were motivated by the full plenary indulgence, both of which drew many people, especially knights. Before the first crusade knights lived very violent lives and needed the ~~the~~ indulgence to avoid purgatory. This continued to be a draw as the fall of Edessa and Jerusalem were blamed ~~on~~ Christian sin which gave another motivator for the indulgence. This shows that this reason to crusade was constant throughout.

(Section B continued) Another reason to crusade that remained was feudal ties. All three crusades in this period were led by nobles or kings who were owed military service by their subjects and enfeoffed knights. As the political system remained the same throughout this period, citizens under the nobles in the first crusade were expected to join their lords the same as those in the second and third. Furthermore, as via the feudal system, a king's power comes from the church and God, the motivation for the king's was also partly feudal and constant throughout this periods due to the continued authority of the pope.

One final reason it stayed the same is that they all were motivated by previous significant issues or events. Initially, there was the threat to Christian pilgrimages to Jerusalem. Then it was the fall of Edessa, which shocked many as Zengi had killed a large number of Christians. Finally it was the loss of Jerusalem again. All of these are motivated by the need to retaliate and take back land and this was the case from 1096 all the way to 1192.

In conclusion, while some factors changed and altered motivations to crusade for some, the majority of people crusading did not share these values, and

(Section B continued) crusaded for largely the same reasons in all of three of these crusades despite the changes in during this period.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example of a response which gets awarded level 5 through clear focus on the question. The candidate clearly has very good knowledge and is able to select key points where similarity and difference can be judged. The evidence and argument tends to illustrate similarity and difference well, but falls short on the discussion expected at level 5. The candidate has not taken enough opportunities to discuss the evidence. This means evaluations are given and supported by evidence but not arrived at through a process of argument. This response was awarded level 5, 18 marks.

Question 5

Question 5 asked candidates to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider whether the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders. At the top end candidates focussed on the historical interpretations in the extracts and took them to task effectively. The best answers challenged the premise of the question by showing how the 'leadership' only came to exist by default and were secondary players to the more powerful religious and economic participants – Pope Innocent and the Venetians. Candidates who looked to simply corroborate the interpretations with evidence from their own knowledge were less successful. While Section C questions do require technique it is not enough on its own to access the higher levels of the mark scheme. At the bottom end candidates ignored the interpretations or merely used them as sources of information, but these were fewer in number than last year.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders? – Yes but take back to Venice

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

Both Extract 1 and Extract 2 concern why the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople, yet they differ in opinion. In Extract 1 Angold suggests that, yes the Crusade leaders were of limited ability, they 'were unfit to face the difficulties' and were 'vulnerable to manipulation'. Angold agrees that the leaders diverted to Constantinople as they viewed it as 'weak' yet they were 'limited' in knowledge, thus making his argument about the poor abilities of the crusaders. Bartlett focuses on the Venetians and how they were 'obliged' to divert to Constantinople with the crusaders. This view could be disputed as the Treaty of Venice ~~says~~ ^{ensured} that the Venetians specifically requested the diversion, they were not simply 'obliged', arguably this could somewhat invalidate his

argument.

Both sources do refer at least partly to the limited ability of the leaders. Angold focuses on this as a key factor as to why the crusade was diverted whilst Bartlett mentions this, but it is not his whole argument. Angold says that the crusaders were 'unable to face the difficulties' and 'they had put themselves in a relationship... that handed Doge Dandolo all the power.' Thus Bartlett argues that yes the result of the diversion is that of the leaders. Indeed the leaders made such mistakes as to completely misjudge how many would turn up to Venice and pay to go on crusade. Indeed Peter of Capua turned away paying crusaders because they were of little military use. This does exemplify the poor abilities of the Christians, indebted to Venice they had no choice but to follow the treaty of Venice and attack Constantinople - to hopefully regain some of the several hundred marks of debt they were in. In contrast, Bartlett seems to suggest that the Venetians were 'very happy' to fall in with scheme. This is somewhat deceiving as the Venetians were adamant about attacking Constantinople - it was entirely their idea put forth at the treaty of Venice. Bartlett seems to contradict this by claiming that 'the Venetians' willingness to divert the crusade to Constantinople was made all too easy. This suggests they were active in the decision, whilst also making a small reference to the leaders incapability in that 'it had left the crusaders in debt'. This ~~word~~ ~~seems~~ seems to dispute itself which makes the ~~view that~~ author's view of the difficult to grasp. Angold ~~seems to~~ bluntly suggests that the leaders were at

fault so this extract and its view is the most compelling.

Angold and Bartlett focus on different views so together make light of differing interpretations. However, Bartlett and Angold both are writing in the 21st century, this does need to be considered when evaluating their claims, as evidence ^{and opinions} will change ~~and~~ over time. Furthermore, neither author is given any context, this also makes it hard to completely validate their arguments and there is not information to know if they are dependable authors, this makes both their differing opinions, less convincing.

In conclusion, whilst Bartlett argues that the Venetians were mostly to blame for the diversion to Constantinople, Angold, who argues that the limited abilities of the leaders was to blame ~~is~~, is more convincing. Bartlett, in this extract, focuses more on the Venetian's transportation of the leaders of Egypt than the reasons why they were diverted to Constantinople and also seems to dispute his opinion. Angold's argument is more convincing, as his opinion is clear and gives ~~self~~ much evidence to back up his argument.



This is an example of a level 3 answer. The candidate does understand that the extracts offer different views and there is the selection of some key points to exemplify this. However, the treatment of extract 1 is clearly much better than extract 2 and this causes the inevitable difficulty of giving a useful comparison of the interpretations. There is some attempt to develop the extracts with own knowledge but this is not extensive and there is some error. This response was awarded level 3, 12 marks.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders?

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

(20)

Extracts 1 and 2 pick up on three reasons why the Fourth Crusade ^{was diverted to Constantinople} failed; the limited ability of the crusade leaders, the influence of the Venetians and the situation in Byzantium actions of Prince Alexius. Whilst the view that the leaders are to blame for the crusade's failure, arguably, is fairly convincing, arguably the view that Prince Alexius is to blame is more convincing. is the most convincing.

Whilst the view that the leaders' inability is to blame for the crusade's diversion is fairly convincing, arguably the view that the weak position of Byzantine government is culpable is the most convincing.

Extract 1 claims that the crusade leaders were 'unfit to

to face the difficulties and hard decisions that awaited them', which supports the fact that the leaders of the Fourth Crusade were notoriously bad at making decisions. During the process of agreeing to the Treaty of Venice, they estimated that the crusading force would be 33,500 in size, which is ~~not~~ ^{significantly} ~~totally~~ higher than the 12,000 that actually arrived in Venice, ~~total~~ thus leaving the crusaders in debt to the Venetians. This is ~~referred~~ referred to in Extract 2 'the Treaty of Venice that had left the ~~the~~ crusaders in debt'. As a consequence of their debt, the crusaders didn't have the provisions necessary to continue their journey to Alexandria and therefore had little choice but to go to Constantinople when Prince Alexius promised them 200,000 marks, ~~is~~ plus an additional 10,000 troops, in return for their services. Therefore the ~~view~~ ^{the} ~~view~~ ^{limited} abilities of the crusade leaders, especially in regards to their planning, ~~is~~ ~~quite~~ ~~convincing~~ was responsible for

The ~~to~~ Fourth Crusade being diverted to Constantinople is quite convincing.

The extracts also indicate a view that the manipulative skills and ambitions of the Venetians are responsible for the diversion of the crusade. Extract 1 ~~states~~ ~~it~~ suggests that 'Venice saw the Crusade as an ~~opportunity~~ opportunity to reverse its relationship with Byzantium', this refers to how the Venetians had been excluded from Byzantine trading due to their relationship ~~with~~ with Muslim traders - Extract 2 ~~refers~~ implicates the Venetians as being two-faced and 'providing materials for armaments to the Muslims' - by using the crusade to get in the good-books of the Byzantine Prince, the Venetians had a chance to dominate Byzantine trading. Extract 2 also states that the debt left by the Treaty of Venice made it 'all too easy' to divert the Crusade, which was a 'scheme' the Venetians 'were very happy to fall in with'. Therefore implying that the Venetians manipu

manipulated the crusaders ~~through~~ into diverting the Crusade so that their materialistic ~~or~~ requirements could be fulfilled. Therefore the view that the manipulative skills and ambitions of the Venetians were ~~to~~ responsible for the diversion of the crusade to Constantinople is also ~~fact~~ quite convincing.

The most convincing view is that the weak position of Byzantine government was to blame for the crusade being diverted to Constantinople. Extract 1 states that it 'was a time of weakness for... the imperial government'. Prior to the ~~Fort~~ Fourth Crusade, Isaac II Comnenus was deposed of his position as Emperor of Byzantium, ~~causing~~ causing his son, Alexius, to ask the Crusaders to 'divert to Constantinople and install him as emperor' (Extract 2). This shows instability over the position of Emperor. Furthermore, there were many provinces within the Byzantine

Empire, including those inhabited by western Christians, who ~~were~~ ^{lots} ~~most~~ of whom evacuated to the crusader camp after a fire destroyed 2,000 acres of ~~the~~ Constantinople, having a mix of cultures usually ~~ends in~~ results in some conflict and therefore it showed weakness that the 'central government had lost effective control of its provinces' (Extract 1) as it increases the risk of violence ~~in~~ within the empire. Therefore the crusading leaders may have seen it their duty to help restore control. Therefore, the view that the weak position of Byzantine government was culpable for the decision to divert the crusade to Constantinople is very convincing.

To conclude, although all views presented in the Extracts are quite convincing, the view that it was the responsibility of the Byzantine government and its weaknesses is most convincing as it was as a result of Alexius'

appeal for help that the Venetians could manipulate the Crusaders into diverting the crusade route in order to fulfil the debt that was caused by the leader's ~~inability~~ limited ability to make decisions.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example of a response with mostly level 4 qualities. The candidate has clearly understood the extracts and uses them to answer the question. The knowledge deployed is well integrated with the points from the extracts too. This has led to a clear argument and a judgement. However, the candidate has not counter posed the different historical interpretations and has instead looked at the points of common ground. This is quite acceptable but there should be some inherent criticism to weigh up the values of the historical interpretations. This response was awarded level 4, 15 marks.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders?

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

(20)

The overwhelming failure of the Fourth Crusade was undoubtedly cemented by the Crusaders' decision to attack Constantinople instead of continuing on to Outremer (and Jerusalem). However, the ~~is~~ predicament of attacking Constantinople was caused by several different factors, such as the initial flaws in the Crusade leadership's plans, as well as the ulterior motives of the Venetians. Both extract 1 and 2 highlight the participation of Venice in the eventual sacking of Constantinople in 1204, but also both indicate that the mistakes made by the "unfit" (extract 1) leaders made their manipulation possible in the first place, and therefore the original flaw of the Treaty of Venice made by the leaders could potentially be viewed as the reason why the Fourth Crusade was directed instead to Constantinople.

In Extract 1, Michael Angold emphasises that the leadership of the Crusade had "limited" knowledge of Byzantium, which made their decision to attack Byzantium, which - having "lost effective control" (line 11) seem ~~the~~ as if it were the best option for them at the time. Angold describes

the leaders to be "unfit to face the difficulties and hard decisions" they would eventually have to make, which made them susceptible to Doge Enrico Dandolo's "[influencing] the events that followed". Angold's explanation of the Crusaders being heavily influenced by Venice is reinforced by W B Bartlett in Extract 2, where he describes the Venetians' "history of playing both sides". Despite this, whereas Angold insists upon the "manipulation" of the Crusaders ~~top~~ by Enrico Dandolo, W/B Bartlett suggests that the Venetians ~~were~~ would have probably "gone along" with the plan to attack Egypt and that consequently it was ultimately the Crusaders' desperation to repay the debt they had accumulated back to Venice. However, both Extract 1 and 2 appear to agree that the "willingness to divert the Crusade to Constantinople" (Extract 2) was essentially caused by their "vulnerable" (Extract 1) position they had placed themselves in.

In Extract 1, Angold describes that the Crusade leaders were "unfit to face the difficulties" that presented themselves on the journey. This is evident in their poor planning ~~for~~ and ambitious estimation of numbers of troops. Their lack of communication both ~~to~~ with each other as well as the rest of their forces also demonstrates their inability to efficiently plan - as only the original leaders ~~had~~ that were reunited in 1199 at a tournament in Fries had agreed to meet in Venice, and also kept their aim of first

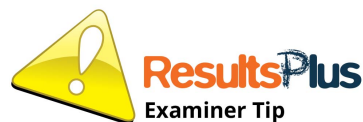
attacking Egypt (part of Alexandria) a secret from the remainder of the troops, and therefore not everyone saw the importance of a rendezvous in Venice beforehand. This subsequently led to the lack of troops to pay the Venetians. Angold also describes that the Crusaders also wished to "respond ^{to} ~~from~~ calls for aid from fellow Christians" which made them "vulnerable", which is reinforced by Extract 2, where Bartlett explains that "prince Alexius asked the Crusade to divert". This is truthful as one of the goals of going to Constantinople was to potentially unite the Eastern and Western Churches together under Rome, and could therefore be seen as a mistake of the Crusaders (in listening to prince Alexius &) as they were distracted from their ultimate goal. Finally, ~~the~~ Extract 2 states that "the terms of the Treaty of Venice that had left the Crusaders in debt" had made the choice to divert to Constantinople easier, which is reinforced by Angold in Extract 1 through the statement that the Crusaders "had put themselves in a relationship" that allowed them to be influenced. The impact of the Treaty of Venice was significant, as, after promising to pay for 33,500 troops and 9 months of supplies, the Crusaders only arrived with 12,000 men, and could only pay 51,000 marks out of the required ~~90,000~~ 85,000. The debt incurred by the Crusaders therefore left them in a difficult, ~~and~~ position, with very limited choices.

~~Alternate~~ On the other hand, both Extracts point to the importance of the involvement of Venice in directing the Crusade to Constantinople. Asgold states that "Venice saw the Crusade as an opportunity" to become "the dominant power". This is true; as part of the agreement ^{with} of the crusaders, Venice was to be given half of whatever land was captured and all of the money required to repay the debt. This is reinforced by Extract 2's insistence that "Venice was very happy to fall in with the scheme" - which is evident in their eager agreement to assist with Prince Alexius' restoration to power. Therefore, it can be viewed that the ulterior plans of Venice had a more underhand involvement with why Constantinople was attacked.

In Conclusion, while it can be debated that the Venetians played critical involvement with the Sacking of Constantinople, ultimately the limited choices and abilities of the crusaders was what led them to that point in the first place; the ~~or~~ debt incurred by their initial fault was what placed them in such a difficult situation.



This is an example from one of the more successful candidates. The candidate interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination and analyses and develops their interpretations. Own knowledge is integrated with the extracts to make convincing points. The one weakness of this response is that the candidate does not really compare the interpretations in a critical way. The conclusion is weak in that the interpretations are not the focus of the judgement made. If the conclusion and summary points had been more evaluative this response would get full marks. The response was awarded level 5, 17 marks.



Historians love argument. Historians can agree on the evidence and acknowledge common historical facts, but interpreting the evidence involves argument. Historical argument is therefore what historians do. It requires good knowledge of the subject so the argument is anchored on evidence, but then the fun begins. The candidates that do well on Section C questions enjoy the discussion. Imagine that you are in a discussion with the authors of the extracts. Bounce their arguments off each other and help them out with your own knowledge and criticism. Then you offer a judgement on the debate over all. Learning technique and the appropriate language is important, but make it blossom with a good discussion. Don't forget - examiners are historians too - and we love a good controversy.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice.

Section A/B responses

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the date ranges in the question
- Sufficient consideration given to the issue in the question (e.g. main factor), as well as some other factors
- Judgements explained fully – this need not be in an artificial or abstract way, but should demonstrate reasoning in relation to the concepts and topic they are writing about in order to justify their judgements
- Focus carefully on the second order concept targeted in the question
- Give consideration to timing, to enable themselves to complete all three question with approximately the same time given over to each one
- An appropriate level, in terms of depth of detail and analysis, as required by the question – e.g. a realistic amount to enable a balanced and rounded answer on breadth questions

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Candidates paying little heed to the precise demands of the question, e.g. write about the topic without focusing on the question, or attempt to give an answer to a question that hasn't been asked – most frequently, this meant treating questions which targeted other second-order concepts as causation questions
- Answering a question without giving sufficient consideration to the given issue in the question (e.g. looking at other causes/consequences with only limited reference to that given in the question)
- Answers which only gave a partial response, e.g. a very limited span of the date range, or covered the stated cause/consequence, with no real consideration of other issues
- Assertion of change, causation, sometimes with formulaic repetition of the words of the question, with limited explanation or analysis of how exactly this was a change, cause, of the issue within the question.
- Judgement is not reached, or not explained
- A lack of detail

Section C responses

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the precise demands of the question, as opposed to seemingly pre-prepared material covering the more general controversy as outlined in the specification
- Thorough use of the extracts; this need not mean using every point they raise, but a strong focus on these as views on the question
- A confident attempt to use the two extracts together, e.g. consideration of their differences, attempts to compare their arguments, or evaluate their relative merits
- Careful use of own knowledge, e.g. clearly selected to relate to the issues raised within the sources, confidently using this to examine the arguments made, and reason through these in relation to the given question; at times, this meant selection over sheer amount of knowledge
- Careful reading of the extracts, to ensure the meaning of individual statements and evidence within these were used in the context of the broader arguments made by the authors
- Attempts to see beyond the stark differences between sources, e.g. consideration of the extent to which they disagreed, or attempts to reconcile their arguments

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Limited use of the extracts, or an imbalance in this, e.g. extensive use of one, with limited consideration of the other
- Limited comparison or consideration of the differences between the given interpretations
- Using the extracts merely as sources of support
- Arguing one extract is superior to the other on the basis that it offers more factual evidence to back up the claims made, without genuinely analysing the arguments offered
- Heavy use of own knowledge, or even seemingly pre-prepared arguments, without real consideration of these related to the arguments in the sources
- Statements or evidence from the source being used in a manner contrary to that given in the sources, e.g. through misinterpretation of the meaning of the arguments, or lifting of detail without thought to the context of how it was applied within the extract
- A tendency to see the extracts as being polar opposites, again seemingly through expectation of this, without thought to where there may be degrees of difference, or even common ground.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

