



Examiners' Report June 2019

GCE History 9HI0 1A

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range in paper 1A, 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.

Candidates are generally more familiar with sections A and B and 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.

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

Q1 asked candidates to consider whether religious belief was the most significant factor in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095-1118.

This was the most popular question in section A. While it was an accessible question a sizeable number of candidates did not engage fully with its demands. Many treated it as a question about the causes of the First Crusade, which meant that they did not properly address the first issue of 'conquest' nor the second one of 'consolidation'.

At the top end candidates tended to plan their response and achieved the right balance between religious belief and other factors, and balance between conquest and consolidation. These candidates tended to argue that religious belief was an important factor in the conquest of crusader territory but consolidation was more to do with defence and the individual motives of Baldwin I. This allowed candidates to cover the full time frame and establish the criteria needed for judgement, and thereby access to levels 4 and 5 of the mark scheme.

Less able candidates addressed the causes of the First Crusade at length, and in so doing often included material which was hardly rewardable, and reference to 'conquest' was fleeting at best.

Religious belief formed one of the most fundamental reasons behind the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095-1118. However, it cannot be held solely accountable due to the existence of other factors such as the prospect of political and material gain in the crusader states alongside the equally appealing chivalric benefits, such as renown and the acknowledgement of bravery.

Pope Urban II's speech at the Council of Clermont in 1095, arguably, ignited the First Crusade with the promise of the remission of sins and the chance to enter heaven and thus be at eternal peace. This therefore, can be seen as

(Section A continued) The first key religious motivation for the crusaders to want to embark on the crusade. Another key event to note is the apparent murder of Christian pilgrims in Asia Minor along their journey to Jerusalem, which at this point was peacefully under Muslim control. Another key factor behind the conquest of the crusader states was the ongoing Great Schism of 1054. The separation of Eastern Orthodoxy and Western Catholicism posed a large religious hurdle for the leader of Rome, Pope Urban II. The prospect of acquisition of the crusader states may have been a starting point in achieving unity within the sphere of Christendom. At the conquest of Jerusalem, Godfrey of Bouillon's rejection of the title 'king of Jerusalem' served to highlight his sole religious motivations and, thus, a demonstration of his immense piety. Although, along the lines the motivations regarding the consolidation of territory in the crusader states changes, they did, indeed, begin through religion. Therefore, the prospect of remission of sins and heaven coupled with the prospect of Jerusalem, one of the holiest cities in Christendom, under Christian control demonstrates how religious fervour was, indeed, the most significant factor behind the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states.

However, it can also be argued that there were other factors involved in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states between 1095 and 1118, and these involved the prospect of political and material gain. The common crusader in 1090s western Europe was most likely a peasant living in immense poverty and violence. However, the crusade provided the opportunity for common crusaders to acquire

(Section A continued) loot, land, and riches. Equally, the leaders of the crusade, albeit financially stable and from the nobility, were mainly younger princes who would not inherit land or riches. Therefore, the crusader states were an opportunity to acquire land and riches. This is reflected in Bohemond of Taranto who split from the crusade in order to conduct his own conquest of nearby lands and thus founding the Principality of Antioch in 1097. Similarly, Baldwin I of Boulogne also conducted his own conquests including Edessa, which eventually formed part of the crusader states. The pope also had political reasons behind calling the crusade after Alexios' appeal to western Europe presented itself as an opportunity for Pope Urban II to gain the upper hand in the Investiture Crisis against the Emperor of Germany who undermined Pope Urban II by appointing an Antipope named Clementine III. Baldwin I became ruler of Jerusalem after Godfrey's death in 1101 and began conquering lands in order to strengthen the crusader states' borders which included conquering Acre and Tyre, two major seaports. This highlights how land acquisition was key for Baldwin I, who also had to deal with the Muslim threat on both frontiers. Therefore, the attractive prospect of land acquisition and material gain coupled with the chance for the leaders to gain and consolidate power demonstrate how religious enthusiasm was not the sole factor behind the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states, as political and material gain was still hugely significant.

In terms of chivalry, Pope Urban II's creation of holy war meant that knights in spite of their sheer and immense killing, still had the

(Section A continued) prospect of entering heaven provided that they kill upon orders of the church and none else. In addition, the crusade and consolidation of the crusader states was a holy mission that exemplified all the key aspects of chivalry that would gain a knight renown - bravery, piety, and order. Therefore, it was only logical that aside from many knights following their lords, they also embarked in on a crusade and remained in the holy land in accordance to their own free will.

In conclusion, it is fair to say that religious motivation was a key factor behind the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states, however it cannot be seen as the only contributing factor. Political gain and material acquisition alongside the prospect of renown were all also key factors. It would, thus, be fair to say that all of them contributed immensely to the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example of work at the top of level 3. The response offers far more on the conquest of the crusader states than on the issue of consolidation, but there is some valid information to reward. The candidate lapses into looking at the general causes of the First Crusade rather than the conquest itself but the stated factor on religious belief is given some valid treatment. The second order concept in the question, significance, is not the focus of the question because the candidate has turned it into largely a causal analysis, and this prevents a level 4 award.



At the planning stage check that the key terms in the question are included. In this instance it would be: religious belief in conquest; religious belief in consolidation; the significance of religious belief against the significance of other factors.

The conquest and consolidation of the Crusader States in the years 1095-1118 was due to a number of factors. Whilst the religious belief or ideas such as indulgence were fundamental in motivating crusades, it can be argued that the level of leadership and strength of opposition are vital in the actual conquest and the resulting consolidation of power. Therefore, whilst the religious belief does hold some significance in the conquest and consolidation of the Crusader States in the years 1095-1118, other factors such as the level of leadership and the strength of opposition are more significant.

Religious belief was vital in the motivation and cause of the First Crusade ~~was~~ in 1095. Charismatic preachers such as Urban II spoke of the importance of Jerusalem during his speech at Clermont in 1095 and his tour of the northern France which would have had significant importance in motivating crusaders to recapture Jerusalem from Muslim hands. This indicating that the religious ~~combination~~^{belief}

(Section A continued) that Jerusalem was the centre of the world ~~would have been vital~~ in conjunction with the promise of indulgence as a remission of sins would have been vital to the motivation and consequent conquest of the crusader states. However, the departure of crusade leaders such as Baldwin at Antioch suggests that ~~the~~ religious belief did not act as a significant motivation as ~~it was~~ ^{the} economic advantages of gaining your own land proved more significant than reaching Jerusalem - the centre of the world. This is further supported by Baldwin's refusal to take a vow until the death of his brother Godfrey in 1101, which highlights the importance of economic motivations in the conquest of the ~~the~~ crusader states rather than a religious belief. Therefore, whilst religious belief was significant in motivating crusaders, it was ~~the~~ the economic advantages ~~the crusaders~~ ^{the crusaders} gaining land which were more significant in the conquest of the crusader states.

The leadership of the First Crusade were also a significant factor in the conquest and resulting consolidation of the crusader states.

(Section A continued) During the First Crusade, the quick thinking of Bohemond at Jorjaeem enabled the knights to defend the baggage train from a Muslim ambush without breaking ranks for 8 hours. This highlights the strength of the leadership and proves their importance in the conquest of the crusader states, as their strength ~~made~~ ~~them~~ defended them from Muslim opposition. ~~and~~ It also meant that Godfrey was able to reach Jerusalem and feign his attack to the north, thus leading to the conquest of Jerusalem on the 15th July 1099. Therefore, this highlights the significance of the strong leadership in the conquest of the crusader states. However, their importance is further highlighted in the consolidation of power during the reign of Baldwin I from 1100-1118 who ~~is~~ despite facing ~~his~~ enemies of the Fatmids in the south and the Seljuks in the East, was able to maintain strength in the crusader states and unite the pockets of crusader territory in the east. Thus once again highlighting the importance ^{and significance} of good leadership not only in the conquest of the crusader states but also

(Section A continued) their consolidation as religious belief other factors such as religious belief were only slightly significant in the motivation to conquest. Therefore, indicating that ~~it was~~ the strength of leadership was of significant importance.

The level of Muslim opposition was also a contributing factor to the conquest and consolidation of Crusader states in the years 1095-1118. The death of Malik Shah in 1092 meant that there was a vacuum of power in the Seljuk empire and rival warlords such as Juguz of Damascus and Ridwan of ~~Antep~~ Aleppo competed for power. This highlights the lack of unity in the Muslim opposition and suggests that if Ridwan and Juguz had not attacked the Crusaders at different points they would have been more effective against them. Thus indicating that the lack of Muslim unity was significant in the ~~conquest~~ conquest of the Crusader states as the Crusaders faced a weakened opposition, thus improving their likelihood of success. ~~was~~ ~~and~~ However, the strengthening of the leadership

(Section A continued) meant that despite a slight growth in Muslim power after the First Crusade, the consolidation of power was not significantly effected by Muslim unity. Therefore, this further highlights the importance of the leadership. Therefore, whilst the leadership had the advantage of a weakened opposition thus helping their conquest and consolidation of power, they were not affected by a slight growth in Muslim power after the First Crusade, which further highlights their significance in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example from an answer at mid-level 5. The key feature of this response is the ability of the candidate to consider religious belief and other factors as significant features, and to show with examples why they are so judged. The candidate also distinguishes between religious belief as a motivator to crusade and how it was to some degree abandoned during the conquest of territory. Had this response had more discussion to strengthen its evaluations the mark could have gone to the top of the range. Nevertheless, this is a well-focused, well-evidenced example of how to answer this question.



Discussion helps evaluation. A good discussion of the evidence is vital in establishing the criteria by which to make judgements. Opportunities for discussion should be highlighted at the planning stage.

Question 2

Q2 asked candidates to consider whether the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from that of his European opponents in the years 1169-92. This question was done well by many who saw that the second order concept was similarity and difference and maintained their analytical focus on this throughout.

Candidates at the top end displayed some excellent knowledge and made valid points of comparison between Saladin and his European opponents during the Third Crusade and the leaders of the Latin States prior to this. Candidates showed a good understanding of the wider features of leadership and included military strategy and tactics, the ability to form alliances, and the quality of inspired leadership drawn from religious appeal.

Less able candidates tended to see Saladin as vastly superior to his opponents and covered just the obvious differences, leaving similarities largely untouched.

When Saladin came to power his European counterpart in Europe was King Amalric of Jerusalem. Whilst Amalric was a decent enough king to keep his realm together through his leadership he caused factionalism after his two marriages. Although it could be argued that this is not a fault of Amalric's leadership, its consequences of a divided government certainly weakened his leadership because he was forced to focus on these internal affairs whilst Saladin was able to unite Muslims through his great leadership ~~or~~ ~~lead~~ ~~of~~ ~~other~~. This factionalism was further worsened with the death of King Amalric in 1174 and the succession of his 13 year old son Baldwin IV who suffered from Leprosy. Although Baldwin's age and condition meant he would never be a successful ruler

(Section A continued) he ~~had no~~ didn't have full support of his Kingdom or government as they were divided. However with Saladin he had full control and confidence in his Kingdom as he was a ^{and experienced} strong leader who could unite his people to a common cause. Therefore the weakness of Baldwin IV and his government ~~etc~~ was substantially different to Saladin's.

Saladin also had the Muslim concept of jihad that he could use to unify his soldiers and others under one banner with one goal: To defeat the Christian Europeans. This religious concept would have greatly assisted in his leadership as it would portray him as a holy leader and as many Muslims were pious this would have greatly persuaded them to accept and follow his leadership. On the other hand his counterparts in the Crusader States didn't have a concept like jihad but rather were fighting for their survival in cases such as the Battle of Hattin in 1187. Therefore they fought not because they were united under a great ^{leader} ~~king~~ (King Guy was despised by his subjects) but rather that they had no other choice. However the Third Crusade did have a religiously-motivated leader in Richard I the Lionheart. Both Rich. I and Saladin could use religion to benefit his leadership against the desperate leadership of the Crusader States, Richard I had a very similar style of leadership to that of Saladin. As

(Section A continued) A result of this similar leadership

Saladin began to suffer several defeats. Therefore Saladin's leadership was substantially better and different to those of the Crusader States but not that of Richard I during the Third Crusade.

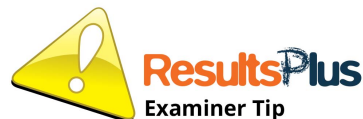
However it could be argued that Saladin's leadership was sometimes over or weak as Amalric I or Baldwin IV. At the beginning of his reign he too suffered resistance from Muslim warriors and the frustration of his troops, particularly after his Campaign in 1187. Therefore it could be argued that Saladin's leadership was over or fragile as his opponents or he suffered division too. However unlike the Marchs of Jerusalem Saladin was a strong enough leader to suppress and conquer those who dare oppose him, and used the weakness of the Crusader States to his advantage after Reynold of Chetillon joined a Muslim caravan, giving him the perfect excuse to invade. Saladin's leadership allowed him to eliminate his weaknesses, unlike his European opponents who were powerless to stop theirs.

In conclusion, Saladin's leadership was much better than his opponents in that he ~~either~~ eliminated all Muslim opposition, used his religious concepts to bolster his leadership and regained supreme whilst others was plagued with factionalism, division and weak leaders. However when the Third Crusade started

(Section A continued) ...Saladin's leadership was very similar to Richard I and in some cases even outmatched, so it how different his leadership was depended on the European leader.



This is an example of work on the level 3/ 4 border. The candidate makes valid but somewhat limited comparisons of the leadership of Saladin and his European opponents. The candidate correctly considers the Frankish rulers of Outremer in comparison to Saladin but the comparison is a little forced. For example, claiming that Saladin enjoyed the “full control and confidence” of his kingdom is an exaggeration used to make the difference with his Frankish counterparts more telling. Nevertheless, the response does gain reward for a range of evidence that is marshalled into a basic comparative analysis that includes both similarities and differences. This conceptual focus tips this response into level 4.



In similarity/ difference questions make sure that the comparisons are valid. If you can think of three differences and only one similarity that is fine. Your judgement would be that the differences outweigh the similarities.

It can be argued that the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from his European opponents in the years 1169-1192 as Saladin placed greater emphasis on religion and religious salvation. Indeed, Saladin called himself the leader of jihad - of a holy war against the so called Christian infidels - and as such it can be argued that his exerting and control over muslim territories throughout this period was an indication of his religious ideas. Indeed, it can be argued that Saladin believed in order to defeat the Christians, he needed to have greater control over muslim territories and needed to unify them. For example, he consolidated control over Egypt in 1169 by placing his family in key positions in government and recalling the unpopular MUGUS tax. Further, Saladin claimed authority over territories such as Damascus and much of Aleppo, and gained the support over the leader of mosol. Therefore, Saladin's acquisition of ~~the~~ muslim territory was part of his greater plan of jihad and therefore highlight how religion was an important part of his actions and leadership. However, in contrast Richard I and Philip II's leadership of the 3rd crusade does not seem to be so religiously motivated, but instead political. Indeed, before they set off for the 3rd crusade, Philip II and Richard I had to sort out the issue of Richard's betrothal to Philip's sister Alice, of which

(Section A continued) Richard no longer wanted to take part, but instead wanted to marry Berengaria of Navarra as it would secure relations with his enemy Raymond of Toulouse. Philip I also left the campaign after the conquest of Jaffa, and began to (allegedly) conspire with John (Richard I's brother) in England - and this may have been one of the reasons why Richard abandoned the plan to capture Jerusalem. Therefore, Saladin's European opponents, although their ~~motivated~~ leadership is still motivated by control and power ~~the~~ overland, this is clearly more politically motivated, whereas Saladin had ~~not~~ more religious reasons for his acquisition of land. Therefore the leadership ~~was~~ the leadership of these leaders was ~~not~~ different.

The leadership was also different because Saladin arguably had better control over the different nationalities and of people which were under his power than Richard I did. Indeed, Saladin managed to unify the large part of Muslim Syria and Egypt under his control and was able to use this ~~these~~ ~~more~~ more people as effectively in his campaigns against the Christians. For example, in the Battle of Hattin in 1187 with his decisive victory against King Guy of Jerusalem, or when Richard was attempting to capture Jerusalem in the latter stages of the 3rd crusade and Saladin used support from troops in Hama and his other territories to surround the city, making it more difficult for Richard to attempt to take the city. Conversely,

(Section A continued) after Philip I of France left the camp 3rd crusade once Taffa was taken, Richard had control of both the French and English armies, but struggled to unify them or get them to cooperate. Indeed, there were outbreaks and skirmishes between the two armies, and many of the most important French nobles on the campaign refused to agree with Richard's decision to attack Jerusalem, thus severely weakening his military. ~~It could be argued that one of the main reasons Richard chose the leadership of Saladin and his European opponents, Richard, was different as Saladin had the power and authority to use people from different nations and foreign men to cooperate with him, but Richard held no such power~~

It can also be argued that the leadership of Saladin was different to that of Richard and Philip as Saladin was willing to kill his own people, Muslims, in order to secure his aims whereas there is no such evidence of this on the European side, especially on such a large scale. Indeed, Saladin even ~~received~~ ~~the~~ ~~high~~ ~~revenue~~ above and criticism ~~as a result~~ for this as during the majority of his time in control of these large parts of Asia Minor, he was actually fighting the Muslims more than the Christians, thus arguably going against him as a leader of jihad. However, it must be noted that it was necessary for Saladin to do this in order to unify the different Muslim territories and thus have greater power, control and authority

(Section A continued) to fight the Christians. The European leaders did not subjugate or kill any Christians ~~at all~~, at least not on the scale of Saladin, during their campaigns on the 3rd crusade thus suggesting this was not part of their personal leaders, and in turn highlighting the different forms of leadership.

However, the leadership of Saladin was similar to his European opponent as they both appeared keen to consolidate territory throughout their campaigns. ^{on the one hand} Saladin deemed it necessary to have control of Muslim Syria and Egypt as part of his campaign against the crusaders, as Egypt was exceptionally wealthy and held many vital resources and troops could fund the campaign, and the other territories would provide troops. Further, after the Battle of Hattin in 1187 on his way to Jerusalem, he managed to sack and take many important towns. Many capitulated before Saladin arrived due to the fearful reputation Saladin acquired from the Battle of Hattin. This is very similar to Richard I's campaign, as he wished to advance the important coastal towns, such as Tyre and Acre, before he reached Jerusalem. Therefore the leadership of Saladin and Richard was similar as they both wished to advance new territory before reaching their goal of Jerusalem. (However differed in the sense that Saladin captured Jerusalem

(Section A continued) ~~and~~ Richard did not.

Further, both Saladin and Richard had to control different nationalities as a leader, but as shown above, Saladin had more success in this than Richard.

~~Further,~~

In conclusion, although Saladin's leadership in the years 1169-1192 ~~was~~ was different to that of Philip and Richard in that he succeeded in his aim of controlling Jerusalem, he fought his own people to achieve his aim, and he had greater control over his different nationalities, ~~but~~ it can be argued that it was not substantially different. Indeed, both Saladin and Richard often shared the same aim as a leader and faced similar difficulties.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an extract from one of the better answers to this question. The main features of the response are excellent with accurate evidence marshalled around a comparative analysis. The candidate has selected some of the vital areas of leadership to make a comparison and has offered discussion that clearly helps to establish the criteria by which to evaluate the evidence. Had the candidate offered a bit more on the similarities of the respective leaders this response would have gained full marks.



In similarity/ difference questions expect to find areas of evidence that are similar and different at the same time. For example, the use of religion by rival leaders is the same in that they want to justify their respective claims, but perhaps different due to their separate faiths. Acknowledge these complexities and be prepared to discuss them.

Question 3

Q3 asked candidates to consider whether trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant reason for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118-92. This question was very accessible and was the more popular question in section B. Almost all who attempted it were able to focus their analysis on weighing up the significance of trade with Muslims against other important factors. Candidates were thus separated by the depth and precision of their evidence and the sophistication of their analysis.

At the top end there was excellent detail on the kinds of goods traded, taxation and reasoned argument about how this created stability. A few candidates knew that trade between Muslims and Christians had gone on for a long time and provided a key link to the Italian maritime states which it was wise to maintain. This linkage to wider trading activity made the responses very interesting to read and clearly reflected good scholarship. The best answers explored the limits of trade as a factor in the survival of Outremer and explained this before going on to other factors that were also significant.

At the bottom end of the range candidates often gave a cursory nod to the importance of Muslim-Christian trade and then proceeded to the factors they felt more confident about, such as the Military Orders and castles. Nevertheless, the majority of candidates could comfortably access level 3 and above.

Trade between Muslims and Christians meant that Outremer had access to spices from Egypt and other Muslim held crusader states. It also increased the size of the crusaders trade links as they were able to trade in Egypt, Outremer, Italy and Western Europe. It's clear an effort was made to establish good trade relations ~~with~~^{between} Muslims and Crusaders for example at Acre a Mosque was converted so that Christians & Muslims could pray there. However due to the size of the Crusaders trade links - the connections with the West and Italian Commerce, the trade between Muslims and Christians was not the most significant reason for Outremer's ~~that~~ survival, only a contributing factor.

A more significant reason ~~to~~ for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118-1192 was the

(Section B continued) establishment and militansation of the Military orders. The Templars were established by Hugh of Paynes in 1120 and were tasked with defending Outremer. They had 500 knights at the height of there membership, all of which took ~~how a~~ monastic vows. The Templars helped defend both emsaders and crusader states. They were given castles (17) and at one point were holding so much land for protection they were banned from taking anymore. ~~The Templars were~~ ~~also~~ The Hospitlar Movement ~~was~~ ~~was~~ helped to look after the Order of St John's Hospital in Jerusalem which had 2000 beds for sick / poor crusaders. They later became Militansed and during the second crusade helped ~~to~~ King Louis of France defend his army and supplies from Muslim attack. The reliance ^{on} of the military orders increased as the ~~stite~~ defensive situation of the crusader states decreased and up until the rule of Saladin ~~played a significant role in~~ managed to defend crusader states from all ~~the~~ threats therefore ^{the military orders} ~~they~~ were a significant factor in the survival of the crusader states.

(Section B continued) Another factor for why ~~Cruse~~ Outremer was able to survive between 1118-92 was sea ports. There were 2 main Christian sea ports, Acre and Tyre. These played a vital role in the ~~surv~~ survival of the crusader states. ~~They~~ Sea ports meant trade links could be established - they did so with: Western Europe and the Italian Commerce. And could provide defence against naval invasion. By having control of Acre and Tyre, threat from Egyptian invasion decreased ^{because} ~~meaning~~ there was no where for the Egyptians to stop for fresh water. Sea ports also provided jobs and income for local communities.

Sea ports could charge ~~tax for~~ for having people move goods on and off boats, tax people trading in Outremer or stopping in their ports as well as charging any passers by who wanted food or shelter. Sea ports really helped boost the economy of Outremer and played a significant role in its survival.

~~But~~ The adaptation of the role of castles also played a key role in Outremer's survival. They were an extra line of defence for ~~the~~ the crusader states (after they were converted from being administra

(Section B continued) administrative in 1120). ~~When~~
~~They~~ However they only played a small
role in Outremer's defense and survival.

Overall it is more accurate to say that
Sea ~~ports~~ Ports were the most significant
reason for the survival of Outremer because
they both provided defense and help
boost the economy of Outremer. The trade
between Muslims and Christians only played a
small role in the survival of Outremer. ~~They~~ It
~~provided~~ provided some incomes to settlers and added
~~more~~ more people settlers could trade with to
get local produce. However Outremer
heavily relied on outside exports in order to
have enough supplies to survive. Outremer
also needed regular defence in order to protect
itself from: ~~the~~ Muslim, Turkish and Egyptian
threats. This is ~~again~~ why the military orders
were so important because they were a
back up for Outremer's defense (if a leader
weakened and couldn't defend their territory).
Furthermore, with the adaptation of castles,
the Templars and Hospitallers played a
significant role in Outremer's defence.
Similarly, sea ports provided a line of defence
against outside threats and meant

(Section B continued) That help could be received from the west and arrive quickly if Outremer was under attack. Considering all these factors, it is most ~~accurate~~ accurate to say Sea Ports played the most significant role in the survival of Outremer; Muslim & Christian trade only played a small role.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example of level 4 work. The candidate offers a range of factors which contributed to the survival of Outremer. However, the candidate falls into making something of a list of factors rather than arguing through to the conclusion. For example, it is slightly mistaken to offer the importance of seaports as an alternative to Muslim-Christian trade when they both overlapped with each other and were mutually reinforcing. The candidate does offer a reasonable conclusion however, and this secured a mark at level 4.



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Examiner Tip

It is better to argue your way through to a conclusion than make a list of relevant factors. Consider the argument you seek to develop at the planning stage.

It can be agreed that 'trade between Muslims and Christians' was the most significant reason for survival due to the cohesion it brought. This can be seen through the fact that at the ports of Acre and Tyre, trading hubs, there were Christians and Muslims living side by side, with Mosques for Muslims to

(Section B continued) pray in. In fact, there are even reports that at Acre, both Muslims and Christians prayed together in a converted Mosque! Evidently, the animosity between Muslims and Christians that marked previous years in Outremer was reduced through this trade. It was ~~integral~~ vital that Muslims had a connection to the European world of commerce, whilst Christian settlers needed a means to earn income, and arguably, ~~this~~ this brought them together, instead of causing in-fighting that could have threatened the 'survival' of Outremer. Without this ~~common~~ need for trade,

yet, this can be challenged by the argument that it was the Templars and Hospitallers that were the most significant reason for the survival of ~~the~~ Outremer in these years. The military orders aided in defence. In particular, they became increasingly important in protecting castles, which can be seen by how in 1157, Baldwin III gave half of the

(Section B continued)

the Hospitallers of Banyas, due to his fear of it being taken. In fact, by the 1180s, the Hospitallers had control of 25 castles, whilst the Templars had 18. This depicts how the military orders became the backbone to the defence of Outremer from 1118-902 - Banyas in particular illustrates how they often compensated for weak leaders, who wouldn't have been able to guarantee the 'survival' of Outremer. The Hospitallers were even given the castle of Margat in 1186, with which they could conduct negotiations with Muslim invaders, emblematic of how they constantly became more important to Outremer's 'survival' in this time period. The military orders also helped the survival of Outremer in military campaigns. This can be seen through how, when Antioch was dealing with the threat of Nur Ad-Din, the Templars provided over 1000 troops. 230 Templars even died at the Battle of Hattin. Once again, it can be inferred that without the significant work of the military orders, Outremer's

(Section B continued) survival could not have occurred from 1118-92 - without ~~their~~ their contributions to offensives, perhaps Outremer would have become subject to Muslim invasion.

Finally, the idea of 'trade between Muslims and Christians' being the most significant reason for this survival can be defied by the idea that it was seaports that ensured this, most significantly. Seaports were a great aid to Outremer's economy. They connected Outremer to the thriving world of Geonese commerce, allowing for imports to be bought, whilst exports could be sold for a profit, such as metals and cotton. They even allowed settlers to make a substantial and regular living, for example, through the rent paid on the storage of goods. This indicates how seaports allowed for Outremer to become a thriving, trading community - they ~~were~~ allowed for a huge boost to Outremer's economy. Arguably, without this,

(Section B continued) Outremer's financial stability from 1118-92 would not have been guaranteed, and thus, not would their survival. Seaports even helped with defence of Outremer. They provided a route for western help to arrive, ~~and~~ and ~~perhaps~~ perhaps the biggest virtue that seaports brought to Outremer was that from 1153, the Egyptian fleet had no safe place to stop for water. This hugely limited their ability to harass the people of Outremer. Without seaports, the Egyptians would have hence provided a huge threat to Outremer's 'survival', whilst there being no secure route for western help to arrive would also have added a layer of vulnerability to Outremer, which would have been unable to get western aid in times of crisis.



This is typical example of a more successful answer to Q3. The most significant feature of the response is its quality of argument and its focus on the question. Although many answers at this level offered more detail on trade between Muslims and Christians, this candidate clearly shows why it was an important underlying factor in the stability and survival of the crusader states. The candidate makes the point that pre-existing trade networks were vital to Europe and Asia Minor and therefore, there was a mutual interest in their preservation. However, the candidate also successfully argues that this mutually reinforcing relationship was not enough, in and of itself, and goes on to look at the Military Orders and other reasons for the survival of Outremer.



When planning your answer always make sure you cover the time frame. Many candidates answering this question argued that Muslim-Christian trade was more important upto 1144 and Zengi's seizure of Edessa, and thereafter other factors were more important. This helped candidates consider events in the later period.

Question 4

Q4 asked candidates to consider whether the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118-92. A sizeable number of candidates struggled with this question. Many quickly dealt with the Second Crusade as a turning point before looking at other possible examples of turning points to compare it with. It proved difficult for candidates using this method to access the higher levels of the mark scheme because it took them away from the focus of the question. The second order concept here was clearly a change and continuity focus and not a similarity/difference one. Therefore, the best answers focused their analysis on arguments for and against the Second Crusade being a turning point in the government of Outremer in the given period.

At the top end candidates tended to argue that the Second Crusade was a turning point because having failed to restore Edessa and take Damascus it sealed the loss of territory and gifted it to the growing Muslim power. A minority also argued that it made a significant difference to aid coming from Europe because it was an unprecedented failure. Candidates argued further that despite the defeat of the Second Crusade the government of Outremer continued to benefit from good kingship and vigorous campaigns to defend and extend crusader territory.

At the bottom end candidates tended to offer a narrative of the Second Crusade.

The Second Crusade and its failure had a large impact upon European assistance to Outremer's government. Between the first and second crusade, Europe, particularly Venice, sent fleets to help consolidate lands across Outremer, therefore expanding the control of the crusader government. After the failure of the Second Crusade, appeals and pleas for assistance were largely ignored by the pope, leaving the government and crusader states vulnerable. In addition, the failure of the second crusade to recapture Edessa or conquer Damascus limited the assertion

(Section B continued) of control by the government.

The reign of Baldwin III and Melisende left the Crusader states in a vulnerable position. Melisende's refusal to allow Baldwin III to rule alone created tensions in the primacy.

The government was more inward focused, leaving Jerusalem as a potential target for Muslim attack because it was weak. However, Baldwin's siege on Melisende and assertion of control over the primacy turned the government around. Baldwin III proved to be an effective king, consolidating territories such as ~~Ascalon~~ Ascalon, which would boost the economy in Outremer.

The reign of Baldwin III and Melisende appears to ~~be~~ have had a greater impact upon the government of Outremer than the Second Crusade.

The Second crusade was more focused on protecting the primacy and consolidating lands; it had little impact upon government. However, ^{Baldwin and Melisende's reign} ~~it~~ was not the key turning point.

The death of Baldwin IV and the crowning of Guy de Lusignan was a major turning point in the government of Outremer. Guy proved to

(Section B continued)

be a weak king and ineffective in governing Outremer. This is evident in his role in the fall of Jerusalem in 1187. Guy's decision to gather the majority of his troops to fight at Hattin proved to be poor. Jerusalem was left ~~undefended~~ under-defended and ~~to~~ Guy's army was defeated, allowing Saladin to take control over the city.

The reign of Guy de Lusignan was a greater turning point than the Second Crusade in the government of Outremer. Guy's weak government and leadership caused the fall and collapse of Jerusalem. The Second Crusade had little focus on the government of Outremer.

The Second Crusade was not the key turning point in the government of Outremer between 1118 and 1192, it was not a turning point.

The reign of Guy de Lusignan and the fall of Jerusalem was the key turning point. Although before his succession, the government was weak, it was relatively stable. The quality of government declined significantly after his succession. Baldwin III⁸ and Melisende's rule left the government unstable, but no attempts made to undermine

(Section B continued) *the government were made, allowing the quality of government to steadily improve during the reigns of Baldwin III and Amalric.*



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is an example of work at level 3. The candidate makes some valid points throughout the essay but the organisation and focus on the demands of the question is weak. This is an example of candidates attempting to use a comparative analysis by comparing the Second Crusade to other turning points, rather than focusing on the second order concept of change and continuity which this question asks for.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Always read the question carefully and be sure you know what is being asked. Again, planning is key.

The second crusade ended in abject failure: the crusaders had failed to consult the leaders of Outremer ~~and~~ before reaching the Holy Land, and had been derisively defeated at the siege of Damascus after just three days of siege. This disastrous outcome was in direct contrast to the significant gains of the first crusade, and it sent a clear message to Europe. The message was to lessen support for the crusader states, as it seemed less likely that it would result in any positive action. This subsequent ~~degress~~ ^{to} calls for help from the Outremer government is shown in Amalric's plea for help in his Egyptian campaign against Nur-ad-Din ~~that~~ only. This proved to be fatal, as Nur-ad-Din gains in Egypt through his vizier Saladin ~~was~~ gave the Muslims a staging point from which to encroach onto Outremer. Thus, the second crusade marked a significant downturn in support from Europe, which had proved vital in the establishing of the knights Templars, who received generous donations from leading European nobles. This fall in support was instrumental in the decline of Outremer government.

(Section B continued) The second crusade also marked an internal turning point in the Outremer government. This is because of the losses sustained in the second crusade, the ~~governments~~ government of Outremer was strained much further, as the Muslim opposition also grew from the second crusade onwards. Even a relatively strong ruler such as Baldwin III was therefore unable to make significant gains in his southern campaign, as there were always other issues to address. As mentioned above, this was partly due to the growth in Muslim strength and unity following the second crusade with the rise of Nur-ad-Din. This meant that the crusader states were at a much greater risk of conquest, as Nur-ad-Din was able to unite nearly all of Syria under a jihad. This was therefore a significant turning point in the government of Outremer as they had been weakened by the defeat at the second crusade, and challenged further by the growing Muslim response following this. Nur-ad-Din was able to claim Antioch, Edessa and various other key states which had been in Frankish hands since the first crusade.

On the other hand, one could argue that this was not a key turning point in the government of Outremer. One could point to the fact that there had been times of relative weakness and instability under Baldwin III, as the patriarch of Jerusalem tried to have him deposed, his opponents imprisoned him in 1123 and tried to replace him with Charles of Flanders. Thus, the government of Outremer is dependent on who is at its head, and its strength depends on the character of its leader. This is further supported by the fact that Amalric, who succeeded Baldwin III, was successful in some aspects of government, his Egypt campaign stifled some of Nur-ad-Din's progress there and the knights Templar flourished through his donations. Therefore the government of Outremer

(Section B continued) was not permanently damaged by the second crusade.

This may have been because the second crusade had not resulted in a substantial loss of territory, and it could be argued that the loss of Edessa was ~~not~~ made important by its symbolic significance, as it had been the first crusader state to be established. Thus, it could be argued that the second crusade was not a significant turning point in Outremer's government, as similar instability had occurred in the past and the impact of the second crusade ~~was not~~ did not entirely condemn the Outremer government.

~~That~~ An alternative turning point in the government of Outremer over the period could be the rise of Baldwin IV to the throne of Jerusalem.

Baldwin 'the leper king' rose to the throne at age 13 in 1174, the same year that Saladin became leader of the Muslim forces following the death of Zengi. The main issue with Baldwin was his inability to father children, which would ~~spare~~ ^{worsen} ~~the~~ ^{the} debilitating succession crisis in the government of Outremer. Baldwin IV prioritised the marriage of his sister Sybil to a suitable husband so that she could provide an heir. However, Baldwin's choice of William of Montserrat caused divisions in government as Raymond III of Tripoli, Baldwin's regent, saw this as a move to diminish his power. These disputes raged on and although they did not result in outright civil war, they weakened the government significantly. Following the death of Sybil's child, Baldwin IV, Raymond sought a truce with Saladin during which time he rallied his forces. A further truce took place in 1185, and was broken following disputes between Reynald of Châtillon and Guy of Lusignan; resulting in Reynald attacking a Muslim baggage. This breach gave Saladin the excuse he needed to launch his attack on the crusader states; resulting in

(Section B continued) The Battle of Hattin and the loss of Jerusalem. Therefore, Baldwin this use to the more would be an alternative turning point as it led to severe divisions in the government which led into their demise at the battle of Hattin.



This is an example of one of the more successful answers to this question. Firstly, the candidate answers the question set. They show how the Second Crusade changed the government of Outremer (especially in terms of European support) and therefore was a turning point, and then goes on to consider the limitations of the Second Crusade as a turning point. However, as in the first example this candidate also brings up another turning point - the reign of Baldwin IV. This is done to account for the additional problems government faced in these years and thus forms part of the overall analysis, through exploring evidence and creating a discussion.



Use this answer as a good example of a change and continuity question.

Question 5

Q5 asked candidate to consider whether the sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed.

At the top end candidates saw two differing historical interpretations. The majority of candidates argued against extract 1's claim that no one should be blamed for the sacking of Constantinople by developing the case that the crusaders' debt to the Venetians was at the root of it all and a number of people were blameworthy. Some, who thought that extract 1 was in fact arguing against conspiracy theorists rather than simply absolving everyone from responsibility, developed a more sophisticated argument, and they tended to offer a more nuanced discussion as a result. The balance of most candidates' judgement fell in favour of extract 2. At the top end candidates picked up on "a disastrous set of circumstances" and linked that to "a series of accidents" in extract 1. The majority of candidates picked up on the "brutal lust for wealth" of the crusader leaders and used that as a key point of comparison to extract 1, with the more able candidates finding plenty of ways to deploy their own knowledge and develop an analysis. The vast majority of candidates hit level 3 and above.

At the bottom end a simple argument about who was to blame predominated. Only a small minority criticised the extracts for being secondary sources. The main feature of responses from less able candidates was to use a copy and comment style making asserted judgements on the various points selected.

Riley-Smith states that "seeking someone to blame... is rather pointless."
He places a lot of the blame... not on choices made at Constantinople but rather at the Treaty of Venice in 1202, before the Crusade had actually started. He believes everything happened due to an "error of judgement." At the Treaty of Venice it was agreed between the lords and the Doge that the Crusaders would pay 85,000 marks for the transport of 33,500 Crusaders, plus 300,000 Venetians in 500 ships from Venice to Alexandria, Egypt. There had never been a crusading number so large. In the third Crusade, Frederick Barbarossa had

brought 15,000 men and that was thought of as an extremely large amount of men. Riley-Smith believes that the Crusading leaders went as a "response to a request" made by Prince Alexios, whom had been seeking aid to reinstate his father as emperor. As well as implying that the Crusaders were inclined to go as they were in such a mess with the Venetians, rather than having 33,500 they had 12,000, a number that was dwindling fast and only paid 5,000 marks. The crusaders needed help, and Alexios was the key to that offering 200,000 marks, 10,000 men and to make Byzantium Roman Catholic. Evidence in Riley-Smith's work is "the intention of the Crusader leaders... was simply to change the Government." His use of word "simply" implies that he believes the Crusaders were there to take what they were promised and move on.

On the other hand Housley suggests that the Crusaders sacking Constantinople was inevitable, blaming it on the history and lifestyle of the Crusades. Stating "it was exposed to the attentions of an army" whom had "a brutal lust for wealth." The wealth of Byzantium was shown to the Crusaders in 1203, when Alexios promised to give them 200,000 marks which for context was four times the yearly income of England at the time. To extend his opinion he states "the desire to plunder were common place features" and "had been a feature in every crusade since 1095", which is true. In the siege of Jerusalem, the crusaders led "a two day pillage where they collected large quantities of booty and destroyed much of the Muslim architecture. He believes it was inevitable and believing that an event like this would happen regardless of where the Crusaders were, drawing it back to when Pope Innocent III called for crusade in 1098. "Innocent knew this when he called the crusade."

To solidify his opinion, he discusses the March Pact of March 1204, prior to the sacking the following month, stating "the agreement... was the standard practice."



This response is at the top of level 3. The candidate shows that they understand the extracts as having different interpretations, and offer evidence from their own knowledge which develops some points. The knowledge adds some detail to the views in the extracts but falls short of evaluating the interpretations.



Try to relate the extracts offered to you to the overall debate in your introduction. For example, extract 1 seeks to give Innocent credit for having noble motives and extract 2 says Innocent was at least partly to blame, and the crusade as a whole had little noble intent. By establishing the broader debate at the outset, the extracts are more likely to be seen as interpretations.

Riley Smith in Extract 2 views the sack of Constantinople as accidental and says blame towards the leaders has led to them "being wrongly accused". This view that the crusaders only wanted to "change the government in Constantinople" can be considered to be naive. It is evident that the decision to go to the city was not appreciated by all, especially Innocent III.

who was threatening communication to those involved. As a result, it may be argued that the need to change the government wasn't a priority as by the time the Crusaders had sacked the city in April 1204, they had already been there for many months as Alexius IV asked them to stay until March 1204. However, by the time of the sack of the city, Alexius IV and his father Isaac II were both dead with a looming 100,000 ~~vezeva~~ mark debt to pay the crusaders. In this sense, as Alexius V refused to pay, the actions were not accidental but deliberate as the crusaders were in a bit of a straits and needed the money which they could get from the sack of the city.

Extract 1 also looks at how it was the part actions to blame. Niley-Smith refers to the 'error of judgement... when the Treaty of Venice was drawn up.' This can be argued as a ~~scholar~~ interpretation given the high demands the Crusade leaders put on the Venetians - that led to them stopping all ~~trade~~ commercial trade for 18 months to plan and prepare for the crusade. As a result Niley-Smith's view that being in Constantinople was only a 'response to a request' can also be seen as another error of judgement. The conditions of the Treaty of Venice made in April 1201 agreed on so much with the 75,000 ~~mark~~ ^{mark} offered by the Franks unrealistic ~~to accept~~ ^{especially} as it was the most ambitious deal ever done at the time. To say, as Niley-Smith does, that agreeing to this was an error of judgement ~~ignores~~ ignores the fact - the crusaders were expecting

more than 12,000 who showed up, many of which were free-paying. Therefore, the crusade leaders knew what they were doing; ^{when agreeing to the deal} and upon arrival in Constantinople, would have had little doubt of the vulnerability of the sack of the city (of which they profited from) and therefore, in disagreement to Miley-Smith's view, the leaders can be seen as responsible for the sack of the city.

On the other hand, Extract 2 disagrees with Miley-Smith believing that "the sackings of Constantinople were not accidental". Hensley points out that the city was "uncomparably rich in both material and religious terms"; which suggest robbery from Alexis IV for allowing a crusading army to stay in his city. It was his closeness with the crusaders that got him killed and upon his death it became evident that the ~~stipulations~~ demands agreed upon between the Byzantines and ~~the crusaders~~ the crusading leaders were not going to happen. Therefore, as Hensley points out the crusaders had a "brutal lust for wealth" and the chance to achieve booty was not going to be passed on, therefore, the extract places some blame on the decision of Alexis IV's offer 200,000 marks, only pay 100,000 of them and then not expect the crusaders to fight back. Many crusaders went east purely for the wealth, there and Constantinople was there for the killing. Therefore, it was not accidental and the crusaders were going to get their money ~~from~~ ~~from~~ owed to them by Alexis IV, thus meaning to a certain degree Hensley places

blame on Alexius IV for offering more than he could give. Furthermore, Extract 2 debunks the idea of it being accidental as it refers to "the agreement made between the crusader barons and Dandolo to divide the spoils of Constantinople between them." We know that throughout the Fourth Crusade, Dandolo would act out of his own interests, for example his decision to divert the crusade to Zara was made in order to ensure personal ~~and~~ benefits for himself and economic benefits for Venice. Therefore, it is not unlikely for him to have been heavily involved in the ~~act~~^{sack} of the city. The crusade leaders also, lacked any real papal guidance as Peter of Capua never returned from Acre in 1203, ~~and~~ nor was the elected leader Boniface of Montferrat present. As a result, for young leaders to see something of a lot of wealth, they will naturally want it, and with no-one there to physically stop them, they stood by as the crusaders plunged the city. Housley notes that "plundering was deeply ~~and~~ embedded in the crusading mentality" and thus once the sack started, with no-one telling them not, the crusade leaders had no excuse for not expecting the result of the sack of Constantinople. The three-day raid between the 9th and 12th April 1204, was not the first time crusaders had ~~to~~ attempted to sack the city, the first being between the 4th and 17th July, therefore if the crusade leaders did not want this to happen again, they were in a position to stop this. Housley's view ~~concludes~~ can as such be seen to favour a view that the crusade leaders were, to some extent, responsible for the sacking of Constantinople.



This is an excellent example of work at the top of the range. The candidate interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and arguments presented. The candidate has integrated their own knowledge to develop and criticise the relevant points of interpretation. There is a constant process of discussion and evaluation showing an understanding of the nature of historical debate.



When analysing the extracts, use different colours to show evidence in one colour and argument (or interpretation) in the other. Start with the general points of interpretation and you will automatically be operating around the focus of the question.

Paper Summary

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

To score in the higher levels for sections A and B, candidates should:

- pay close attention to the date ranges in the question;
- give sufficient consideration to the issue in the question (e.g. main factor), as well as some other factors;
- explain their judgement fully; demonstrate their 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 questions (with approximately the same time given over to each one);
- aim for 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 in sections A and B:

- paying little heed to the precise demands of the question, e.g. writing about the topic without focusing on the question, or attempting 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;
- writing a response 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;
- an 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;
- a judgement not being reached or not explained;
- a lack of detail.

To score in the higher levels for section C, candidates should:

- pay 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;
- make 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;
- make 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;
- make 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 (selection over sheer amount of knowledge);
- carefully read the extracts, to ensure the meaning of individual statements and evidence within these are used in the context of the broader arguments made by the authors;
- attempt 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 in section C were:

- 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 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 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:

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