



Pearson
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2021

Pearson Edexcel GCE

In History (9HI0)

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Paper

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Generic Level Descriptors: Sections A and B

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

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.

Section C

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

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate.• Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts.• Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate.• Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included.• A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences.• Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts.• A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them.• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth.• Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors.• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments.• Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that European settlement in Outremer was the most important consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1100-44.</p> <p>The extent to which European settlement in Outremer was the most important consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1100-44 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The settlement of crusader leaders in Outremer helped form a feudal political economy which provided defence alongside the opportunity to create wealth and drew in further settlers• The settlement of European farmers, who brought new techniques of cultivation and adapted existing ones, provided the material basis for a European way of life• The settlement of European traders was an important consequence of the First Crusade as this developed markets and revenue, e.g. the roles of Pisan and Genoese merchants• The creation of Frankish villages (<i>villeneuves</i>) colonised the land and added to the revenue of feudal lords through tithes and taxes, hence the various encouragements offered to settlers, e.g. at Casal Imbert• The <i>villeneuves</i> had the further consequence of increasing the number of Christian churches in Outremer, which in turn encouraged further settlement. <p>The extent to which other consequences of the First Crusade were important in the years 1100-44 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The capture of Jerusalem and its religious and political primacy was important in forging a recognised hierarchy and stable government in Outremer• The increase in the number of pilgrims after the First Crusade was an important consequence because it brought wealth to Outremer and maintained links with Europe• The First Crusade enriched the participants through plunder, which was an important consequence because noble wealth paid for castle building and facilitated trade• Christian settlement in Outremer initially weakened Muslim strength, but it also gave Muslims a cause to rally against, e.g. the seizure of Edessa in 1144. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the unification of Syria by Nur ad-Din was the most significant reason for Muslim military success in the years 1146-69.</p> <p>The extent to which the unification of Syria by Nur ad-Din was the most significant reason for Muslim military success in the years 1146-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur ad-Din's march against the crusaders besieging Damascus in 1148 was an important reason for the siege being abandoned by Louis VII, and began the process of uniting Syria • The consolidation of Muslim power in northern Syria exposed the weakness of Antioch and led to the defeat of Raymond at the battle of Inab in 1149 • After his capture of Damascus in 1154 Nur ad-Din became virtually the sole ruler of Syria and led to greater organisation of Muslim military strength through his deployment of family members in positions of influence • The unification of Syria gave Nur ad-Din a base from which to launch raids into Frankish territory, e.g. after the battle at Harim in 1164 Nur ad-Din rampaged through Antioch destroying crops, towns and castles • United Syria gave Nur ad-Din enough troops to vie for control of Egypt with King Amalric of Jerusalem after 1163. <p>The extent to which reasons other than the unification of Syria were important for Muslim military success in the years 1146-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur ad-Din used intelligent and flexible tactics to deal with potential enemies, e.g. his treaty with Manuel Comnenus against Kilij Arslan in 1159 which protected Aleppo without giving battle • Muslim military success owed much to the use of jihad which Nur ad-Din promoted after his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1158 and his defeat by the Franks at al-Buqay'a in 1163 • The massacre at Bilbeis by the Franks in 1168 made Shawar appeal to Nur ad-Din for help, which in turn led to the permanent presence of Shirkuh and Saladin in Egypt • The European states did not realise how the balance of power was shifting in the Middle East and failed to adequately supply and support the crusader states. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the military orders were the most significant factor in the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-92.</p> <p>The extent to which the military orders were the most significant factor in the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The military orders embodied religiously directed violence and helped reassert the crusading spirit in Outremer after the seizure of Edessa by Zengi in 1144• The sanction from Pope Eugenius III gave them sufficient status to draw vital funds and recruits to the defence of Outremer, e.g. a number of nobles joined the Templars towards the end of their lives to remit their sins• They were trusted with manning and building castles that defended the frontier territories, e.g. the Knights Templar were given a castle at Safed c.1168 and the Hospitallers were given Krak des Chevaliers in 1144• The Hospitallers provided hospitals for knights wounded in battle which saved lives and maintained morale, e.g. after the battle of Mont Gisard (1177) 750 wounded were taken to the Jerusalem hospital• The military orders played a vital role in some important battles and campaigns, e.g. the Hospitallers were ordered to defend the rear of Richard I's army on the march to Jaffa and fought at the battle of Arsuf in 1191. <p>The significance of other factors in the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-92 and/or the limitations of the significance of the military orders should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of knights provided by the military orders was not enough to afford complete protection and security to the crusader states, hence the need for the Second and Third Crusades• Hostile terrain afforded some natural barriers to the crusader states, e.g. the Taurus Mountains in the north and the river Jordan• The construction of castles and fortified settlements provided protection for farmers and traders• The crusader states were defended by treaties with Byzantium and the Italian trading cities, e.g. the Byzantine and Frankish campaign in Egypt in 1169 and Amalric's subsequent embassy to Constantinople• The papacy defended the crusader states by calling the Second and Third Crusades. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the motives of crusade leaders changed little in the years 1095-1192.</p> <p>The extent to which the motives of crusade leaders changed little in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leaders of the three crusades all showed dedication to their religious duty as Christians to either capture or defend Jerusalem • The papal promise of remission of sins was a factor in the recruitment of leaders to all three crusades, e.g. Louis VII's desire to do penance for burning a church at Vitry • The leaders of all three crusades were spurred by the desire to win personal glory and the chance to deploy their military skills, e.g. Richard I was the epitome of feudal military culture • The leaders of all three crusades were motivated to crusade because they believed that the Byzantine Empire was too weak to effectively defend the Holy Land • The acquisition of land and wealth was evident in the leaders of the First and Third Crusades, e.g. the seizure of Antioch in 1098 and the capture of Cyprus by Richard I in 1191. <p>The extent to which the motives of crusade leaders changed substantially in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motives of the crusade leaders changed in proportion to the growth of Muslim power, e.g. from the desire to conquer the Holy Land in the First Crusade to the need to defend it thereafter • The motives of the princes in the First Crusade involved establishing estates in the Holy Land whereas the kings who led the Second and Third Crusades had kingdoms already and their kingly prestige was more significant • Chivalric values emerged as a strong motive for crusader leaders after the celebrated successes of the First Crusade and seem to have reached a climax in the leadership of Richard I • Remission of sins was a stronger motive for the eight princes in the First Crusade than it was for Frederick Barbarossa, Richard I and Philip II in the Third Crusade. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Fourth Crusade was undermined by the Venetian aim of 'conquest for profit'.</p> <p>In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <p>Extract 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attacking Egypt ran contrary to Venetian financial interests and was to be avoided at all costs• When the Treaty of Venice was drawn up it was apparent that the Venetians and crusaders had different interests• The Venetians were the only party with a clear idea of their own self-interests and the determination to act accordingly• The Treaty of Venice subordinated the crusaders' interests to those of merchant bankers and ship-builders in Venice. <p>Extract 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most crusaders believed that Byzantium was a treacherous ally who had failed to defend Christendom• Pious crusaders saw an opportunity to end the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches• Crusaders driven by the desire for plunder were tempted by Constantinople's riches and the fertility of Byzantine lands• Crusader resentment about Byzantium was used by Boniface and Dandolo to persuade those crusaders who were still unsure, to support the diversion to Constantinople. <p>Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Fourth Crusade was undermined by the Venetian aim of 'conquest for profit'. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Venice was a city state whose existence depended on trade, and they were in competition with Genoa and Pisa for trade with Constantinople• Venetian trade with Constantinople had suffered since the 1171 arrest and mistreatment of Venetian traders in the city• Venice led the Crusade to besiege and capture Zara, which delivered to the Venetians the commercial benefits of supplies of Dalmatian oak for ship-building• Pope Innocent highlighted the Venetian lust for wealth when he excommunicated the crusaders after the attack on Zara, e.g. 'Behold, your gold has turned into base metal'. <p>Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that it was the Venetian aim of 'conquest for profit' that undermined the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:</p>

Question	Indicative content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="347 176 1414 271">• Venice needed to recoup their considerable losses (caused by the suspension of all commercial activities for eighteen months) after the crusaders failed to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice<li data-bbox="347 304 1414 398">• Venice was a Christian city that had supported the Franks throughout the Holy Wars and therefore cannot be considered as entirely materialistic and indifferent to the Crusade's success<li data-bbox="347 432 1414 526">• Innocent III had failed to provide the crusade with kings to lead it, and the funds to make it feasible, and must therefore share some of the blame for the failure of the Fourth Crusade<li data-bbox="347 537 1414 631">• Prince Alexius made promises which, if fulfilled, would wipe out crusader debt and allow the Crusade to continue to Syria, and the Venetians and Crusade leaders were not to know that he was exaggerating.