

AS HISTORY

The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204

Component 1A The Crusader states and Outremer, c1071–1149

Wednesday 18 May 2016 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/1A.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Under Baldwin I and Baldwin II divisions had not been very evident. Once the threat of rule by the Church had been overcome there were no other interests strong enough to challenge the Jerusalem monarchy. By the 1130s some of the insignificant noble houses which had established themselves in Outremer began to increase the scope of their dynastic ambitions. At the same time, the military orders and the Italian city states, upon which the Crusader States were becoming increasingly dependent for defence, began to make their influence felt. While the Jerusalem monarchy did not lack able supporters, these developments made unified government more difficult than it had been during the first generation of settlement. 5

Adapted from Malcolm Barber, *The Two Cities: Medieval Europe 1050–1320*, 2004

Extract B

The greatest enemy of all was the enemy within – the Franks themselves. The unity that they so desperately needed was not encouraged by the fact that Fulk, although a committed leader, was not an inspiring one. There were acts of defiance against him. While hunting on 7 November 1143 he was badly injured, and died a few days later. Queen Melisende assumed command, acting theoretically as co-leader alongside her son, Baldwin III. Melisende constantly tried to dominate her son who, as he grew older, naturally rebelled against her authority. The result was that the declining respect for authority, already marked during Fulk's reign, accelerated. Raymond of Antioch and Joscelin II of Edessa, were constantly at each other's throats. 5

Adapted from W B Bartlett, *The Crusades: An Illustrated History*, 2005

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of why the Jerusalem monarchy lost authority in the 1130s and 1140s?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2 'The Papacy was successful in strengthening its authority in the years 1073 to 1099.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Poor relations between Byzantium and the crusader states of Outremer in the years 1099 to 1130 were the result of the disputes that had occurred on the First Crusade.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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