



AS HISTORY

The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1149

Paper 1A

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **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.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Extract A

The sultan never came in person to lead his armies and therein lay their principal weakness. In one sense the emirs were a part of the sultan's army; but without his leadership they were only a coalition of some of his great subjects. The consequent lack of undisputed leadership frequently paralysed military action. That emirs could never successfully co-operate and were always rivals to each other was proved by events. The intrusion of the sultan into Syria had as its object not only the expulsion of the Franks, but the reduction to obedience of the Muslim emirs. Consequently the rulers of Muslim Syria often refused their co-operation.

Adapted from R. C. Smail, **Crusading Warfare 1097–1193**, 1994

Extract B

Baldwin I and his rival Tancred steered the Latin East through a period of extreme fragility, during which the myth of Frankish invincibility in battle cracked and the first intermittent signs of a Muslim counter-offensive surfaced. Between 1100 and 1118 the real significance of Muslim disunity became clear, for in these years of foundation western European settlement of Syria and Palestine quite probably could have been halted by committed and concerted Muslim attack. Baldwin and Tancred's successes were built upon a flexibility of approach that mixed ruthlessness with pragmatism. Thus the work of consolidation was carried out not simply through direct military conquest, but also via diplomacy, financial exploitation and the incorporation of the indigenous non-Latin population.

Adapted from T. Asbridge, **The Crusades**, 2012

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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 crusader states survived between 1099 and 1124?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

EITHER

0 2

'The weak position of the Byzantine Empire by 1095 was a consequence of internal dynastic rivalry.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

OR

0 3

'The growth of the concept of Jihad was key to the fall of Edessa to Zengi in 1144.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Question 1 Extract A: R C Smail, *Crusading Warfare 1097–1193*, Cambridge University Press, 1994

Question 1 Extract B: Thomas Ashbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, Simon and Schuster UK, 2012

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