Surname	Other r	names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced		
Paper 1: Breadth st Option 1A: The cru	_	
1 -	sades, c1095-12 ning	

Instructions

Information

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 there may be more space than you need.
- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 5 0 4 9 6 A 0 1 2 8

Turn over ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 How similar were the reasons for launching the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How accurate is it to say that the decline of the crusader states was primarily due to the quality of Saladin's leadership in the years 1169–87?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A				
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .				
Chosen question number:	Question 1	×	Question 2	



(Section A continued)	 	



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	





ection A continued)	



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How significant were chivalric values for the participation of knights in the Second and Third Crusades?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that control over the seaports of Outremer was the most significant factor in the governance of the crusader states in the years 1100–87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $oxtimes$. If you change your
mind, put a line through the box $oxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $oxtimes$.

Chosen question number:	Question 3	X	Question 4	



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	

(Section B continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because Innocent III was 'too confident in his abilities' (Extract 1, line 1)?					
	o explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your				
	own knowledge of the issues.	(20)			













	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS	



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095-1204

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/1A

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C

Extract 1: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Innocent was perhaps too confident in his abilities. He believed that the practice of crusading itself should urgently be reorganised, and seems to have concluded that physical combat would lead to spiritual rejuvenation. He set out to refine the management and operation of holy war, so as to empower participants to act with greater purity of intent. Looking back over the last century, the 5 pope perceived three fundamental problems: too many of the wrong people (especially non-combatants) were taking the cross; the expeditions were poorly funded; and they were also subject to ineffective command. Innocent was certain that he knew how to resolve these difficulties - the Latin Church would step forth, reaffirming its 'right' to direct the crusading movement, assuming 10 control of recruitment, financing and leadership. The beauty of this whole scheme to Innocent was that crusaders fighting in a perfected holy war stood a better chance of freeing Jerusalem, and at the same time it would purge the sins of the crusaders, all to the benefit of western Christendom.

Extract 2: From Jonathan Philips, *The Crusades, 1095-1204*, published 2014.

From the spring of 1202 onwards the northern French crusaders began to assemble in Venice where their envoys' terrible miscalculation soon became clear. By August, only about 12,000 of the required 33,500 men had turned up. The leadership pooled their resources but still fell 34,000 silver marks short of the 85,000 owed.

By now it was September and no longer prudent to set sail for Egypt. By way of getting the crusade under way and to generate some income, Dandolo proposed an assault on the city of Zara. The scheme was not without its problems however. The Zarans were Christians and their overlord, King Bela III of Hungary had taken the cross. The leadership knew how controversial such a plan was, yet so great was the need to do something positive that they chose not to broadcast their intentions and simply gave the order to depart from Venice. In reality this episode reveals the limits of Innocent III's control over the Fourth Crusade. The French crusaders' contractual failure, coupled with the Venetians' threat to withdraw their shipping, were the considerations which won the day.

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