



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2022

GCE History (8HI0/1A)
Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with
interpretations

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	1-4	<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	5-10	<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 question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it 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	11-16	<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	17-20	<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.

Section C

Target: AO3: 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	1-4	<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	5-10	<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 on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11-16	<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	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised 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 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.

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 whether violent disorder in Europe was the main reason for the First and Second Crusades?</p> <p>The importance of violent disorder in Europe as a reason for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pope Urban's appeal to the Franks at Clermont to 'let your quarrels cease' shows that he was mindful of violence and disorder in Europe, and that a crusade might divert it• Weak kingship in France led to chaotic government by allowing castellans to use violence against churchmen and the wider population and thus created the disorder which the assertion of papal authority could end• Both Urban and Eugenius desired to turn Europe into a papal kingdom that might bring an end to violence and disorder, and crusading was part of their strategy• Louis VII took the cross in 1146 partly as an act of penance for burning a church at Vitry. <p>The importance of other reasons for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The appeal of Alexius I of Byzantium to Urban I for assistance against the Seljuk Turks• The desire to take Jerusalem out of Muslim hands in 1095 and defend it in 1146• The need to defend pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land• Eugenius called the Second Crusade because of the fall 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 about whether divisions within the ruling elite, in the years 1174-85, were the main consequence of the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV.</p> <p>The importance of divisions within the ruling elite as a consequence of the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV in the years 1174-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baldwin came to the throne as a leper and a minor (13 years old) and this led to a series of fractious regencies by nobles who thought his reign would be short, and might make Outremer more vulnerable • Baldwin's inability to produce an heir (evident at his accession) and find a suitable husband for Sibyl led to virtual civil war between factions around Raymond III of Tripoli and Guy of Lusignan • The attempt to secure the throne of Jerusalem with the coronation of Baldwin V as co-king in 1185 brought an intensification of rivalry after Raymond refused to be his guardian • The infighting between the different factions, which Baldwin could not contain, stimulated the ambitions of Saladin by giving him increased confidence and made him a greater threat. <p>The importance of other consequences of the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV in the years 1174-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good kingship was a consequence of Baldwin's rule as he showed political skill and good judgement, e.g. he recognised Guy's weaknesses as a leader and displaced him as Regent • Military strength was a consequence of Baldwin's rule, e.g. while still a minor Baldwin led an attack on Damascus in 1174 to draw Muslim forces from Aleppo showing decisive military leadership • Reducing Saladin's immediate threat was an important consequence, e.g. after Baldwin's victory at Mont Gisard in 1177 Saladin had to rethink his plans, opting to further unify his own forces rather than take the offensive • Castle building and the deployment of the military orders was an important consequence of Baldwin's rule, e.g. his siting of a castle at Jacob's Ford under Templar control was rightly seen by Saladin as a major threat. <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 about how significant problems of leadership were in the Second and Third Crusades.</p> <p>The significance of problems of leadership in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The leadership's decision to abandon the siege of Damascus on the west side of the city and besiege the arid eastern side in July 1148 ended in capitulation and, ultimately the defeat, of the Second Crusade• The untimely deaths of Frederick Barbarossa and Duke Frederick of Swabia led to much of the German contingent going home and massively weakened the Third Crusade• Richard I's decision to marry Berengaria of Navarre in preference to Philip II's sister Alice caused ill-feeling and prevented a close working relationship between these leaders of the Third Crusade• The departure from the Holy Land of Philip II in July 1191 left Richard I to fight on alone against superior numbers of Muslim troops, and ultimately the signing of a truce with Saladin in September 1192. <p>The significance of other problems and / or the limited significance of problems of leadership in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The destruction of Edessa denied the Second Crusade the glorious victory its leaders hoped for, and was significant because the Crusade lost the purpose for which it was called, through no fault of the leaders• Manuel I weakened the Second Crusade through lack of provisions and providing a smaller fleet than originally promised, which exhausted the crusaders before they reached Antioch significantly reducing their capability• Isaac Angelus created a significant problem for the Third Crusade by signing a treaty with Saladin to delay the German army of Frederick Barbarossa• In 1192 Saladin's forces significantly outnumbered those of the Crusade leaders and it was this disadvantage, rather than poor leadership on the part of Richard I, which led to his abandonment of the march on Jerusalem. <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 the extent to which the Muslim response to the Crusades changed in the years 1095-1192.</p> <p>The extent to which the Muslim response to the Crusades changed in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Muslim response to the First Crusade ended in failure due to divisions between the Sunni Seljuk Turks and the Egyptian Fatimids • The Second Crusade faced a more determined response from Muslims than had been the case in the First Crusade, e.g. harassing their march to Antioch and their triumph at Dorylaeum in 1147 • Saladin used <i>jihad</i> to appeal widely for Muslims to rally against the Third Crusade, which was different to the First and Second Crusades • The response of Saladin to the Third Crusade was different from the First and Second Crusades in terms of manpower and the unity of Muslim forces under one leader. <p>The extent to which the Muslim response to the Crusades in the years 1095-1192 remained the same should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim forces remained vulnerable to the crusaders' cavalry charge and therefore one of their main tactics continued to be the deployment of archers • Muslim divisions apparent in the First Crusade were also apparent in the Second Crusade, e.g. Damascus chose to remain independent from Nur ad-Din • Muslim tactics continued to involve denying crusader armies access to food and water, e.g. by devastating crops and poisoning wells • Muslim military propaganda continued to make the claim that Jerusalem was a centre of the Muslim faith and its domination by Christians was intolerable, e.g. through the writings of Muslim poets. <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 view that the Fourth Crusade failed because of Pope Innocent III's errors. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion.</p> <p>In considering the given view, 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">• Innocent had misgivings about the roles of Alexius, the Venetians and the leadership of the Crusade, yet he justified the diversion to Constantinople because it might lead to the unity of the Churches• Innocent's error was to issue an order that no Christians were to be attacked unless they were hindering the Holy War• Innocent should have expressed uncompromising disapproval and forbade the crusaders to attack Christians, because anything else fed the distrust of Byzantium• Innocent's half-heartedness pointed to him being the power behind the diversion to Constantinople. <p>Extract 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the period leading to the sack of Constantinople, Rome and Byzantium were engaged in a mutual struggle in which both parties were responsible for pressing their interests• Byzantium feared European military power, yet still needed it for support which made Byzantium vulnerable because they did not know how to handle this contradiction• Prince Alexius made the mistake of inviting crusader military power to Constantinople to restore him to the throne and he therefore bears responsibility for events thereafter• The most telling errors which led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade were made by the crusader leadership, who often made decisions on the spur of the moment and without sufficient knowledge. <p>Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether the Fourth Crusade failed because of the errors of Pope Innocent III. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innocent failed to recruit kings to lead the Fourth Crusade• Innocent's plan to raise the finance for the Fourth Crusade through collection boxes in churches was a failure

- Innocent's own political ambition drove him and he wrongly believed that he could lead the Fourth Crusade from Rome
- Innocent agreed to the terms of the Treaty of Venice in 1201 which proved to be beyond the means of the crusader leaders and shackled the Crusade with debt.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:

- The failure of the crusaders to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice put power and influence over the crusade into the hands of the Venetians
- Doge Dandolo may have had his own personal agenda in leading the Crusade first to Zara and then Constantinople
- The death of Thibaut of Champagne deprived the Crusade of an able leader
- The crusaders were motivated to some degree by the desire to acquire great wealth, and this overrode their piety when they got the chance to take Constantinople for themselves.

Other relevant material must be credited.