



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate  
Principal Subject

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**HISTORY**

**9769/52**

Paper 5b Special Subject: The Crusades, 1095–1192

**May/June 2010**

**2 hours**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.  
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.



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This document consists of **4** printed pages.



**Answer the following question.**

**Nominated topic: The Latin East, 1149–1187, and the rise of Nur ed-Din and Saladin**

- 1 Study the following documents and answer all the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *The Archbishop of Tyre, writing in the mid-1180s, describes events at the springs of Tubaniya in October 1183, when the Kingdom of Jerusalem was under the regency of Guy of Lusignan, the Count of Jaffa.*

In punishment for our sins, however, contention arose among the nobles, as the result of which matters of state which required the utmost care are said to have been carelessly and even wickedly handled. Those who, it seemed, would have been best able to handle the critical situation refused to act, it is said, through hatred of the Count of Jaffa, to whom the King had entrusted the welfare of the Kingdom. For they took it ill that at so critical and dangerous a time matters of the highest importance had been placed in the hands of an obscure man, wholly incapable and indiscreet. As a result they too patiently, or rather, disgracefully, allowed the enemy to remain for eight successive days encamped in the vicinity of our army hardly more than a mile away – a thing which, it is said, had never happened before in the Kingdom. During this time the Turks ravaged the entire region with impunity.

William of Tyre, *A History of deeds done beyond the sea*.

- B** *The same author describes a quarrel between Guy of Lusignan and Baldwin IV in 1184.*

Meanwhile the hatred between the King and the Count of Jaffa, nourished by secret causes, continued to grow stronger day by day. The King seemed openly to be seeking reasons for separating his sister from her husband. In pursuance of this intention, Baldwin went without disguise to the Patriarch and demanded that, as he intended to make a complaint against the marriage, a day be set when the annulment might be solemnly pronounced in the presence of the Patriarch. On his return from the campaign [to relieve Kerak, December 1183] the Count was informed of the entire proceeding. He immediately left the army and set out to warn his wife, who was in Jerusalem at the time, to leave the city for Ascalon before the King arrived, for he feared that if Baldwin should have her in his power he would not permit her to return to her husband.

William of Tyre, *A History of deeds done beyond the sea*.

- C *Extract from a list showing knight service in the Kingdom of Jerusalem in 1185–86, taken from an account of the administration of the Kingdom written by John of Ibelin, Count of Jaffa from c.1216 to 1266.*

The barony of the county of Jaffa and Ascalon to which Ramla, Mirabel and Ibelin belong owes 100 knights:

Jaffa	25
Ascalon	25
Ramla and Mirabel	40
Ibelin	10

The barony of the principality of Galilee owes 100 knights:

Land this side of the River Jordan	60
Land the other side of the River Jordan	40

The barony of Sidon to which Beaufort, Caesarea and Bethsan belong owes 100 knights:

Sidon and Beaufort	50
Caesarea	25
Bethsan	25

The total number of knights is 677.

The total number of sergeants is 5175.

John of Ibelin, *Book of Assizes*.

- D *A Muslim chronicler writing in the early-thirteenth century describes events during the siege of Jerusalem in September 1187.*

When the Franks saw how violently the Muslims were attacking, they grew desperate, and their leaders decided to hand Jerusalem over to Saladin. But when they spoke of it to Saladin he refused to grant their request. 'We shall deal with you,' he said, 'just as you dealt with the population of Jerusalem when you took it in 1099, with murder and enslavement and other such savageries!' Despairing of this approach, Balian of Ibelin said, 'Know, O Sultan, that there are very many of us in this city, God alone knows how many. At the moment we are fighting half-heartedly in the hope of saving our lives, hoping to be spared by you as you have spared others. But if we see that death is inevitable, then by God we shall kill our children and our wives and burn our possessions. When this is done, we shall pull down the Sanctuary of the Rock and the al-Aqsa mosque and the other sacred places, slaughtering the Muslim prisoners we hold and killing every horse and animal we possess. Then we shall come out to fight you like men fighting for their lives, when each man, before he falls dead, kills his equals; we shall die with honour, or win a noble victory!'

Ibn al-Athir, *The Perfect History*.

**E** *A modern historian gives his view of the Kingdom of Jerusalem during the reign of Baldwin IV.*

The defeat of Hattin and the loss of the Kingdom have cast a shadow over the reign of Baldwin IV in the minds of historians. Attention has focused on those aspects of the reign which contained the seeds of future Frankish weakness and aided Saladin's victory. It is important to remember that this is not a view which people living at the time would have shared. The leper king's subjects recognised that they faced great dangers, but they did not expect to be defeated and, indeed, while Baldwin lived they were not. Under his leadership they frustrated for some six years Saladin's plans to take over Nur ed-Din's empire and encircle the Crusader States; while Saladin's direct attacks on Frankish territory were for the most part ineffective.

Bernard Hamilton, *The Leper King and his heirs*, 2000.

- (a)** How far, and why, do the views expressed about the qualities of Frankish leadership in Documents A and D differ? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the Crusader States in the 1180s were a society in decline?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**Answer one of the following questions.** *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2** How is the success of the First Crusade best explained? [30]
- 3** How successfully did the settlers in the Latin East meet the challenges they faced in the years 1099–1144? [30]
- 4** How far do you agree with the view that the failure of the Second Crusade was caused by 'over-confident leadership and military errors'? [30]

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