

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9HI0/1A**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095-1204

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- 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.*

Information

- 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.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** Was religious belief the most significant factor in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095-1118?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How far do you agree that the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from that of his European opponents in the years 1169-92?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How far do you agree that trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant reason for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118-92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How far do you agree that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118-92?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **9HI0/1A**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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P 5 6 7 8 6 A



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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A Short History*, published 1987.

Seeking to blame someone for the sacking of Constantinople is rather pointless. No individual was to blame. Enrico Dandolo, Philip of Swabia, Boniface of Montferrat, and even Innocent III have all been wrongly accused. The capture of Constantinople was simply the result of a series of accidents. The intention of the crusader leaders in 1203 was simply to change the government in Constantinople. This would pay off the crusaders' debts and leave a crusader-friendly government to rule the Byzantine empire. 5

Nor can the capture of Constantinople be explained by the long history of bad relations between crusaders and the Greeks. It was simply a response to a request from the Byzantine prince Alexius which was made when the crusaders were heavily in debt. The error of judgement was made when the Treaty of Venice was drawn up. Historians' inclusion of Innocent's name among those responsible for the capture of Constantinople is particularly unkind. The Fourth Crusade ended in a way that was bound to make the unification of the Catholic and Orthodox churches, so dear to his heart, much harder. 15

Extract 2: From Norman Housley, *The Crusaders*, published 2002.

In April 1204 Constantinople faced a disastrous set of circumstances. Constantinople was a city incomparably rich in both material and religious terms, and now it was exposed to the attentions of an army with a deeply-ingrained and brutal lust for wealth. The plundering of Constantinople was predictable. Greed and the desire to plunder were commonplace features of the society from which crusading sprang. It had after all been a feature of every crusade since 1095. The habit of plundering was deeply embedded in the crusading mentality, and Innocent knew this when he called the crusade. For the crusaders themselves there was nothing inherently different between their behaviour in 1204 and previous examples of plunder by crusaders. The agreement made between the crusader barons and Dandolo to divide the spoils of Constantinople between them was the standard practice of crusader leaders. The decisions that led to the sacking of Constantinople were not accidental. 20 25

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