



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCE History (9HI0/1A)
Advanced

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	1–3	<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	4–7	<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 focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	<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	13–16	<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.
5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.

Section C

Target: A03: 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	1–3	<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	4–7	<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 is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	<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	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and 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 provided in the extracts 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.
5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors.• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments.• Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

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 religious belief was the most significant factor in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095–1118.</p> <p>Evidence and arguments that religious belief was the most significant factor in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095–1118 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The guarantees of plenary indulgence offered by the Pope gave crusaders the belief that their actions would be rewarded in heaven, which drew significant numbers to the First Crusade• The concept of 'just war' meant that knights could practise their military profession and earn the remission of their sins, which added significant justification for fighting Muslims to 1118• The blood-thirsty massacres of Jews and Muslims in the conquest of Jerusalem could be interpreted as Christian fanaticism, which was a significant departure from the norm• The conquest and defence of Jerusalem as a city of Christian importance was highly significant in motivating the crusaders, e.g. Godfrey of Bouillon refusing the title of King of Jerusalem, as it was Christ's city• The energetic defence of Jerusalem by Baldwin I and his repopulation of the city with Syrian Christians in 1115 shows that his strong Christian faith was significant in the consolidation of crusader territory. <p>Evidence and arguments about the limitations of the significance of religious belief and/or the significance of other factors in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095–1118 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pope Urban used religious justification for a crusade, which gave him greater political authority, thus reducing the significance of genuine religious belief• Urban promoted the First Crusade as an opportunity to gain land and booty, e.g. his reference to Palestine as a 'land flowing with milk and honey' in his speech at Clermont, thus reducing the significance of religious belief• The conquest and consolidation of crusader territory was a significant opportunity for individuals to enrich themselves, e.g. the seizure of Antioch by Bohemond of Taranto, which broke his oath to the Byzantine emperor• Baldwin I disputed how the kingdom of Jerusalem should be governed with the Patriarch who wanted a theocratic state, and Baldwin's removal of him shows a significant desire for secular authority• Baldwin's consolidation of crusader territory was driven significantly by military considerations, e.g. his seizure of key ports and his castle building. <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 on how far they agree that the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from that of his European opponents in the years 1169–92.</p> <p>Evidence and arguments that the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from that of his European opponents in the years 1169–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the death of Nur ad-Din, Saladin successfully overcame opposition to his leadership in Muslim ranks in contrast to the faction fighting of his European opponents • Saladin got support for his leadership from Islamic religious leaders in contrast to his European opponents who remained divided over hereditary titles with no resolution coming from the church • Saladin's consolidation of power between 1174–84 was in preparation to fight the Franks, whereas his European opponents did not prepare, and only called the Third Crusade after Jerusalem was lost • Saladin completely outmanoeuvred his European opponents at Tiberias and in the battle of Hattin • Saladin understood the principles of leadership being ruthless with opposition yet showing kindness and mercy when he could, which contrasts with the slaughter of 2,700 prisoners by Richard I in 1191. <p>Evidence and arguments that the leadership of Saladin was similar to that of his European opponents in the years 1169–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the death of Nur ad-Din, Saladin wanted power for himself, which was little different from the motives of his opponents • Saladin's use of <i>jihad</i> to give justification to his military power was the mirror image of the crusaders' holy war • Saladin and his European opponents had the same outlook in terms of overall military strategy, e.g. all the crusader opponents of Saladin shared his belief that control of Egypt was the decisive issue in waging war • Saladin suffered defeats at the hands of crusader armies as well as inflicting defeats, e.g. the defeat of Saladin's much larger forces by Richard at the battle of Arsuf, showing overall comparability in leadership • The truce agreed between Richard and Saladin in 1192 was settled between military equals, as neither opponent defeated the other. <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 on how far they agree that trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant reason for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118–92.</p> <p>The extent to which trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant reason for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trade was the most important means of generating income for the European settlers and aided defence, e.g. farmer settlers traded crops for tools and clothes, and defended Outremer• Potentially hostile Muslim cities such as Damascus traded with Antioch and Jerusalem and this partly explains the lack of enthusiasm to support Nur ad-Din and Saladin and helped the survival of Outremer• The revenue from duties provided the means for lords to maintain their castles, weapons and horses, e.g. the tax of five per cent on the highly valuable commodity of sugar was raised all year round• Christians and Muslims traded through seaports with Europe and Byzantium which maintained the sea routes, which was significant for the defence of Outremer during the Second and Third Crusades• Laws covering trade and trade disputes gave Muslims equality of treatment and provided a significant reason not to rebel or seek to wage war. <p>The extent to which trade between Muslims and Christians was of limited significance for the survival of Outremer, or other reasons that were as or more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The four crusader states were organised on the European feudal system of land-holding as a condition of military service, and formed the overarching political, economic and military system of defence• The control and defence of seaports was significant because they ended invasions from Egypt, e.g. the seizure of Ascalon in 1153• Castles were key to the defence of Outremer because they were a visible symbol of European power, and were highly significant as they were used to extend and administer crusader power• The protection of the military orders was essential in deciding military campaigns, defending settlements and securing a flow of capital from Europe, e.g. Henry II's sizeable gifts in 1172• Support from Europe and Byzantium was extremely significant in defending Outremer, e.g. the Second and Third Crusades and the roles of the Italian maritime powers in taking and defending ports. <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 how far they would agree with the view that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118–92.</p> <p>Evidence and arguments that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reign of Baldwin II saw vigorous military campaigning to extend crusader territory, e.g. the seizure of Tyre, whereas after the Second Crusade the defence of existing territory dominated government • Government was made more difficult by increasing Muslim unity after the Second Crusade, e.g. the uniting of Syria under Nur ad-Din • The extent of government jurisdiction was reduced because the Second Crusade was unable to recapture Edessa after it fell in 1144 • The divisions between and within ruling families intensified as government became more difficult after the failure of the Second Crusade, e.g. disputes over the heir to Baldwin IV diverted attention from the imminent Muslim threat • The failure to check Muslim power in the Second Crusade and the loss of territory reduced government income and increased dependence on European and Byzantine support. <p>Evidence and arguments that challenge that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The divisions between and within noble families was a continuous feature of government, e.g. the major divisions in the family of Queen Melisende that began in 1129 and split the nobility • The administration of law continued to be a major concern for government, particularly in courts established to govern cities and seaports • The feudal hierarchy around which government revolved was unchanged by events in the Second Crusade • Retaining good working relations with Byzantium was an abiding issue for all governments as doing otherwise spelled great danger, e.g. the role of Andronicus in forming an alliance with Saladin • The primacy of Jerusalem gave continuous stability to the governments of Outremer and this was unchanged by the Second Crusade. <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 views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument.</p> <p>Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed.</p> <p>In considering the extracts, 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">• The intentions of the crusaders was 'nothing more' than to change the Byzantine government and get their debts paid off• The attack on Constantinople originated from a request made by Prince Alexius, and can therefore be seen as the crusaders helping a Greek and a Christian• The main error of judgement by the crusaders was made when the Treaty of Venice was drawn up and agreed• Innocent should not be blamed because it made the unity of the Catholic and Orthodox churches more difficult, which was a cause dear to Innocent. <p>Extract 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The crusader army had a deeply-ingrained lust for wealth and the opportunity to satiate it, and thus the sacking of Constantinople was not accidental but inevitable• Innocent had knowledge of crusaders plundering wealth as it had featured on every crusade and sprang from European society itself• Plundering was so deeply embedded in crusader culture that it was seen as normal and justified. <p>Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The untimely deaths of potential crusader leaders, e.g. Richard I in 1199 and Thibaut III of Champagne in 1201, resulted in the crusade being poorly led• The expected number of recruits to the crusade failed to materialise and left the crusade in debt and the choice of either abandonment or reaching a deal over Zara with Dandolo• The arrival of Prince Alexius in 1202 was an unexpected event, but his offer was attractive for the indebted crusaders• It was expected that Alexius would gain control over enough of Byzantium's fortune to be able to pay off the crusaders but the refusal of many Byzantine rulers to submit to his authority made this impossible. <p>Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to</p>

Question	Indicative content
	<p>counter or modify the view that the sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crisis in funding and recruitment that troubled the crusade from the start was the responsibility of Pope Innocent III who called the crusade and insisted on directing it • The Treaty of Venice for the shipping and provisioning of the crusade was made before the capital and recruits were committed to the project, which was, at the very least, unwise • The initial diversion of the crusade to Zara split the crusader force and compounded the crusaders' debts to the Venetians, effectively making the Venetians the leaders of the crusade thereafter • The crusaders and the Venetians' enthusiastic response to the appeal of Prince Alexius involved assaulting an impressive city, which entailed huge risk for the crusade, and which, in turn, demanded compensation.