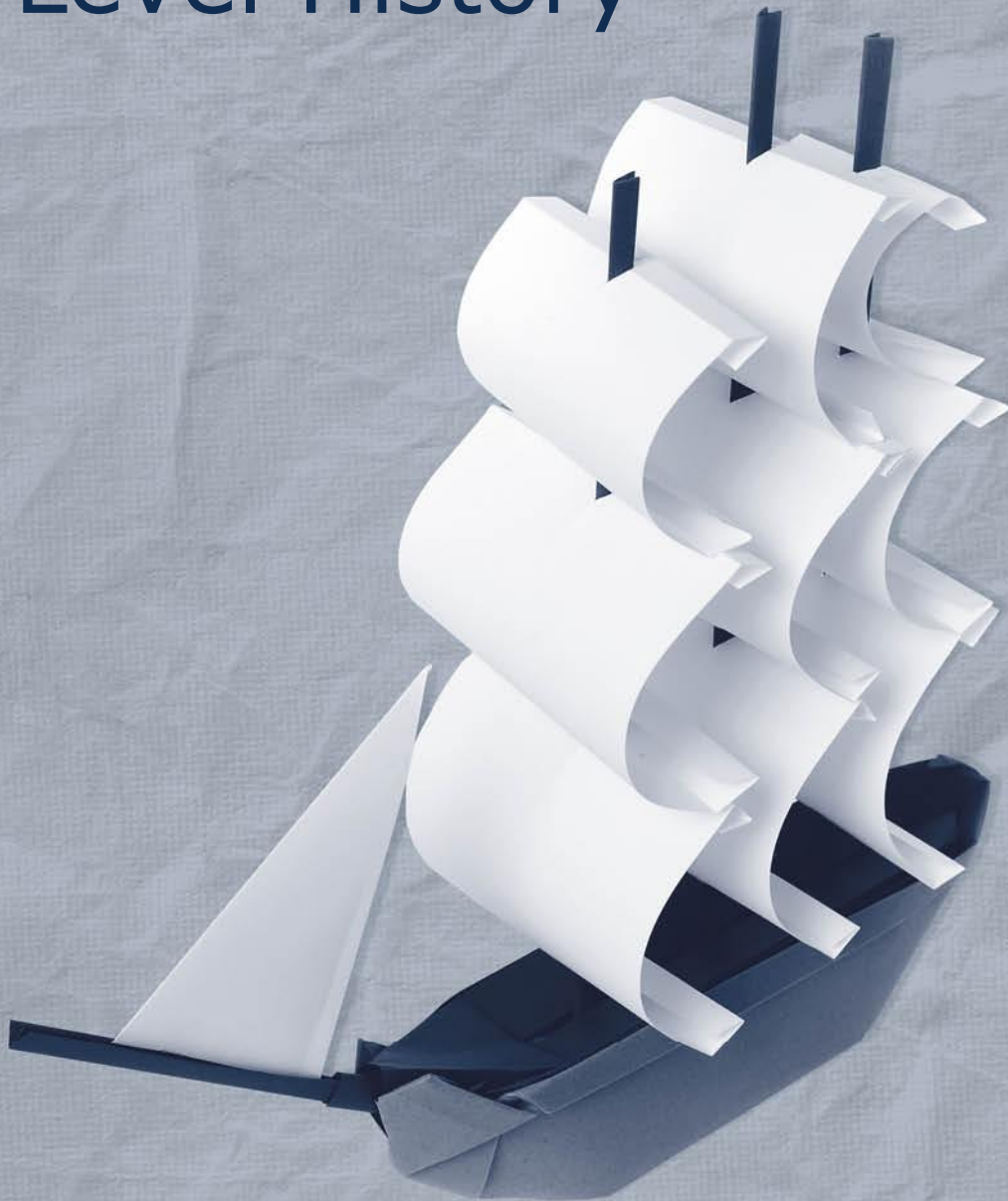


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_01

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 1A

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 1:

- 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 3.

Students must:		% in GCE
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	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_1A

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

EITHER

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

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?

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The decline of the crusader states could arguably be because of the quality of Saladin's leadership in the years 1169–87. However, other factors one could argue are more to blame is that crusader had no help from Europe and as a result was extremely left to defend for its self. Another factor is that internal disputes between leaders which lead to the decline in crusader states. Finally ^{in the end} ~~geographical~~ overall it could be argued that the decline of the crusader states was due to the quality of Saladin's leadership.

Saladin's leadership did help to decline the crusader states because the main reason for that was because he ~~he~~ was able to Sunni Muslims of Syria and the Shiite Muslims of Egypt which meant that unlike his predecessors (Nuraddin, Zengi...) the Saladin was able to unite the Muslims ~~to work~~ ~~mean~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ and as a result of this, he was able to

(Section A continued) Put pressure on the crusader states mainly Jerusalem. Another reason is that in 1187 Saladin was able to capture Edessa and because of this caused the 3rd Third Crusade and the fall of Edessa symbolised what was to become of other especially Jerusalem and that is that when Saladin ~~fell~~ recovered from his illness, just like Nuradin he persuaded Jihad to the Muslim people which gave them hope that if they fought this cause, then barbarians would be gone and Jerusalem would be theirs again. Overall ~~it~~ Saladin's leadership ~~is~~ could arguably be primary cause of the decline of the Crusader states.

However, another factor to consider is internal disputes ~~were~~ the reason for the decline of the Crusader states because Baldwin III was fighting with his ~~mother~~ mother Melisende which meant he was not 100% focused on defending against from the ~~the~~ Muslim forces. Another reason is that Baldwin ~~III~~ ^{III} was very focused on his son Sibyl having a child because he was not able to have one which meant that Jerusalem had no heir which did result in

(Section A continued) not being 100% focused on defence
the crusader states. Also leadership in Edessa was
always a problem because Joscelin who ~~was~~ left
Edessa left it with no heir so as a
result it was attacked and took over
by Saladin in 1187. Overall internal dispute/leadership
was less of a cause than Saladin's leadership.

Another factor to consider is that
they had no help from Europe
this was a problem because it
meant that they did not have enough men
to be able to attack the muslim forces
which were more united than before. Also
knight templars and hospitaliers were under threat
all the time which meant it was hard for
pilgrims to be able to go to Jerusalem. Overall
this is not ~~as big~~ as big of a cause
than Saladin's leadership.

~~Overall, Saladin's~~

Overall, Saladin's leadership was
primarily the decline of the crusader
states was primarily due to Saladin's

(Section A continued) leadership because he was able to do what no other muslim leader could do and that was to unite Sunni and Shiite muslims when the put on pressure on the crusader states and by taking ~~a~~ his opportunity i.e. Colesse he was able to a chunk out of the crusader which started off the decline of the crusader states. However ~~at~~ it could be seen that disasters in the crusader did play a role but was not as a big ~~as~~ the of a cause the Saladin's leadership which was undeniably more of a cause to the decline of the crusader states.

This response received 5 marks.

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.
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Exemplar response BChosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

The crusader states of Jerusalem, Tripoli, Edessa & Antioch were established following the successes of the First Crusade, and saw the Latin Christians hold the coastal strip of Outremer. While the states were relatively stable during the first half of the 12th Century, 1169-87 saw a decline in their strength. A number of factors contributed to this growing weakness which eventually saw the fall of Jerusalem in 1187, including the succession crises of the government of Jerusalem. However, as the question states, the key factor was indeed the growing power of Saladin under his unifying & effective leadership as this caused victories such as Hattin in 1187 which destroyed Outremer's defence. Saladin rose to power on the death of Nur ad Din in 1174, having already become leader of Egypt in 1169 after his uncle Shirkuh. Saladin's main success as a leader was uniting the Sunni Seljuk & Shi'ah Fatimids of respective Egypt & Syria, despite their internal factions. Saladin was not the first to attempt the unification of the Muslims, yet he was the most

(Section A continued) successful in doing so, perhaps due to his adaptation of the concept of jihad. This concept of 'struggle' ^{may} have been introduced 100s of years before Saladin by preachers such as al-Sulami, but he is the greatest ^{best} muslim leader to use this idea to ^{best} insight a holy war against christianism. This concept was therefore key in allowing a united ~~and~~ force against the crusader states; for example, Saladin's ~~army~~ army was able to massacre the majority of the remaining latins in Outremer in 1187 at the Battle of Hattin. This battle is seen as the major downfall of the crusader states and the immediate cause of the fall of Jerusalem in the same year, as so many crusaders were lost that they were unable to adequately defend the states. Therefore this proves that Saladin was a high quality leader in recognising & utilising such a powerful concept to bring the atomised muslims of Egypt & Syria together.

One of the key arguments for the success of the crusader states, on the other hand, is the development of castles as defence, control & consolidation. Castles were key to defend areas such as Ascalon (Beth Gibelin) & also aided

(Section A continued) administration. These castles were manned by 'warrior monks' or the military orders of Hospitallers & Templars, and helped to ensure safe passages for Christian pilgrims. However, once again Saladin caused the weakening of these castles towards the latter half of the 12th century by attacking & raiding them. Saladin's capable leadership is ^{perhaps} best demonstrated when he destroyed the castle being built at Jacob's Ford. In this instance in 1179; Saladin recognised the immense threat of the crusader castle on the River Joseph & rushed to extinguish it before it was complete, massacring every Latin involved. This clearly demonstrates how the rise of Saladin in 1169-87 was becoming a huge threat to the crusader states, weakening their vital defenses.

Saladin's growing strength surrounded the crusader states, particularly as states such as Edessa had no natural borders or defences against the ^{neighbouring} ~~surrounding~~ muslim empire. While this was a weakness of the crusader states, this had been an ongoing problem since the beginning of the 12th century. Therefore, the geography of the Levant cannot be attributed to its

(Section A continued) collapse ~~of the~~ a to as much of an extent as the immense growth of the muslim Empire. Similarly, factors such as the lack of manpower since 1100 had been a result of the continual nature of pilgrims and crusading in that many would return home. However, it could be argued that Saladin made this situation of undermanned states worse after victories such as the Battle of Hattin.

Perhaps the only other significant factor in the decline of the Crusader states was the weak successive government. ~~Baldwin IV, inheriting his daughter Melisende & her husband Fulk heir caused factionalisation within Jerusalem which worked to Saladin's advantage. When Fulk attempted~~ kings such as Baldwin IV (the leper king) caused factionalisation within Jerusalem due to his inability to produce an heir. The succession crisis that followed caused tensions between Guy of Lusignan (Baldwin's son in law) and Raymond, Baldwin IV's regent. This is key to the collapse of the Crusader states as it meant Guy would not take advice ~~to~~ from Raymond when he became king. This is particularly prevalent at the

(Section A continued) Battle of Hattin, where Guy would not believe Raymond who knew it was a trap set up by the warlord Saladin.

Ultimately then, the key point in the collapse of the crusader states, as this essay has proven, was the Battle of Hattin 1187. As this defeat of the latins would not have been possible without a unified force of muslims from Egypt & Syria, it is without doubt that Saladin's quality of leadership under jihad was primarily responsible for the decline of the crusader states as he worsened their ongoing problems of geography & poor government through attacks such as Jacob's Ford & Hattin, & was the leader who took Jerusalem in 1187.

This response received 11 marks.

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.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The first crusade took place between 1095 to 1099 and its primary goal was the capture of Jerusalem ~~and~~ ^{and} to place it under Christian control so that pilgrimages from Europe could continue uninterrupted. The crusade had been called for by Pope Urban at the Council of Clermont after he received a plea from the Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus regarding the threat posed by the Seljuk Turks to his empire. The second crusade was called for in 1147 after the fall of Edessa in 1145. Zengi and the strength of Muslim power had grown significantly ~~in~~ between the first and second crusades and this growth is what sparked the calling for the second crusade. If Edessa fell Bernard Clairmont believed that Jerusalem would be lost in quick succession and that it would fall back into Muslim hands. There were similarities between the first and second crusade in regards to the reasons for being called. Both seem

(Section A continued) ~~It~~ have been influenced by religion to some extent and both had goals of securing land believed to belong to Christianity. However, there are also underlying differences between the calling and launching of the first and second crusade such as political instability regarding pope Urban II during the first crusade and the potential loss of money and wealth in the second crusade. To determine how similar the reasons for launching the crusade were, I will be judging against criteria such as includes if their goals were indeed the same and how similar were other political and aspects at the time.

There is evidence to suggest that the first and second crusade were called for very similar reasons. Both were launched in an attempt to regain lost land which was believed to belong to the Christian religion. The first crusade was launched with the goal of securing Jerusalem from under Muslim rule and returning lost Byzantine land back to the emperor as shown through the oaths taken by five of the 12 princes. Jerusalem was incredibly important to the

(Section A continued) crusades one to those following the christian religion as it is believed that christ died and was resurrected in Jerusalem. The Seljuk Turks had posed a threat both to Jerusalem itself and to the Byzantine empire which at the time was central to carrying on the bulkwork of christian Europe. *

The second crusade was similar to the first in the sense that its aim was also to reclaim land and this is why it was launched. In 1145 Zengi, who was a growing muslim power in the east had taken Edessa in an attempt to ~~consolidate~~ ^{consolidate} his own power. In doing so, Europe had lost one of its crusade states and it was thought that this would cause ^{a perpetual} ~~and perpetual~~ motion of other states being lost which would result in the loss of Jerusalem. The second crusade was launched with the intention of reclaiming the land that had been lost during the rule of Zengi. The goal of reclaiming christian land back from the muslims is an example of a similarity between the first and second crusade.

Religious motivation is another similarity between the two crusades. Europe at the time

(Section A continued) was both a violent and deeply religious society, with the pope holding a great amount of power. The first crusade was called for by the pope who marketed the crusade to knights and lords as an extreme pilgrimage, suggesting the significance of religion as a reason for the launch of the first crusade.

The second crusade was also launched with religious motivation as it ~~was created~~ ^{god was} to secure Jerusalem by reclaiming the lost crusader state of Edessa. Jerusalem was a place of worship for the crusaders and as pilgrimage had been disrupted for years prior to the calling of the first crusade due to the threat of the Seljuk and Fatimid turks, it is clear that there was religious motivation to launch the second crusade as Jerusalem held great significance to the Christian pilgrims and crusaders themselves.

Although there ~~are~~ ^{are clear} similarities between the first and second crusade in relation to why they were launched, there were also differences influenced by political situations of the respective time periods.

Pope Urban saw the first crusade as a

(Section A continued) Chance to consolidate his power. Prior to 1095 the pope had suffered from a lack of authority and increased rivalries. The Holy Roman emperor and Pope Urban II did not share a great relationship, and this is shown through the Holy Roman emperor installing an anti-pope in Europe in opposition to Urban. Urban was also threatened by the actions of Henry VI and Philip who had been accused of adultery against his wife. Urban knew that in launching the first crusade, its ^{possible} success ~~and~~ ^{provided} him with an opportunity to consolidate and secure his position within Europe and the political system.

The first crusade was also called for in an attempt to remove violence and conflict from within Europe as previously mentioned. Europe was a violent society during the 11th and 12th century. It was not uncommon for bloody acts of violence and conflict to transpire on a regular basis. To prevent this disruption in Europe Urban saw the crusade as an opportunity to take these fighting away from Europe and give the European knights and noble men a common enemy to fight against, creating a sense

(Section A continued) of solidarity rather than the men fighting each other. This calling for the first crusade as an attempt for Urban to secure his ^{position} differs from the reasons for the launch of the second crusade as the second crusade saw no motivation of this kind.

The second crusade was launched in a way similar to the first as it was not initially called for. In the first crusade the pope received a plea from the Byzantine Emperor Alexius in regards to the safety of the Byzantine empire and Jerusalem. The second crusade saw neither of the kind as the Byzantine emperor Manuel I did not contact the crusaders of Europe in regards to neither help and support. The second crusade was launched solely from the influence of Bernard of Clairvaux who believed the crusader states and Jerusalem would fall without the interference from Europe. This is similar to the reasons for the launch of the first crusade as the ^{launching} ~~calling~~ for the first was initiated by a legitimate plea from the East.

In conclusion and in relation to how

(Section A continued) Similar the two crusades were in ~~these~~ reasons for launching, there are both similarities and differences. They were both similar in the sense that they looked at regaining land and power through a religious motivation but dissimilar in the sense that they were called for doing one because of differing political influences such as pope Urban hoped for consolidation and the ~~potential~~ ^{with a lack of} ~~was~~ ^{recognised} authority from the east in relation to the second. Therefore I do agree that to some extent that the first and second crusades were launched for similar reasons however, ~~can~~ ^{can} not agree further as there were also contrasting reasons which were dissimilar.

This response received 20 marks.

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.
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Section B

Question 3 and Question 4

EITHER

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

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?

Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

Between 1100 and 1187 the crusader states saw a great level of change in the governance. ~~and~~ seaports became significant during this time period as ^{in control of} ~~being able to control~~ them meant that many benefits could be gained that were significant to the effectiveness of the governance of the states themselves. However there were other factors such as the building of castles that were also significant in relation to the governance of the crusader states in this time period. It is also important to include the effectiveness of the government of Outremer itself in this time period as ^{its} ~~their~~ ability to be effective influenced how much support was witnessed within the states and towards them. Criteria will be used to judge ~~seaports~~ which factor was most significant in relation to the governance of the crusader states. The most significant one will be the factor that is the least ineffective as in a positive sense and the factor that results in the most disruption occurring within the ^{crusader} ~~states~~ states themselves.

(Section B continued) seaports held great importance after the end of the first crusade and the securing of Jerusalem under Christian rule. Baldwin the 1st ruled in Jerusalem from 1100 and helped secure the crusader states positions through his ability to neutralise muslim threat by expanding the areas that were under fatimid rule, by creating safe conditions for the ~~pilgrims~~ ^{Christian} pilgrims to cross the desert and the expansion of fatimid controlled sea ports. seaports provided many significant benefits in relation to protection and the economy. seaports allowed for trade to continue between Europe and the east but they also allowed for trade to occur between the Christians and muslims themselves and with the wealthy Italians. This ability to trade allowed the economy of the crusader states to flourish and for the states to create alliances and trade deals with neighbouring cities and countries, ultimately expanding their influence. seaports were also significant in the sense that they provided defence from the muslims themselves. The consolidation of seaports prevented and provided defence from muslim attack, via boat, therefore improving the safety of the states themselves. They finally allowed for access

(Section B continued) access from Europe to the east.

Before the consolidation of seaports, particularly seen in the first and second crusade, travelling by land was a ~~highly~~^{very} risky choice as it left the crusaders open to attacks from the Muslims and a loss of supplies and morale. Frederick Barbarossa was killed in the third crusade after his German contingent suffered from a lack of market being set up along his chosen route over land and due to attacks by the Muslims. The safe arrival of Philip and Richard in the same crusade who travelled by sea shows the clear significance of sea port in relation to the governance of the crusade states.

However, ^{although} the seaports provided protection and defence as well as economic gains, these ¹ ~~don't~~^{would} argue do not have the greatest impact of the governance of the crusade states themselves. Castles are another factor that were significant in the governance of the crusade states is. Related to their impact on conflict is a multifaceted sense. Castles were built when conflict arose ^{due to their dominance and} ~~or when the crusaders needed~~ ability to act as a base for the crusading garrison. The role of castles changed during the time period

(Section B continued) as they became places of governance between 1100 to 127. However, their role of providing protection to the crusading states did not change. Their dominance and positive influence on the ability for the crusades to defeat the muslim threats were significant in allowing effective governance of the crusade states in 1100 to 127 as they increased defence and limited threat. Therefore castles provide a ~~good~~ ^{another factor that was significant in the} example of how ~~the crusade states were~~ ^{governed} the governance of the crusade states.

Both examples of scaport and castle tower looked at the physical factors and economic influences they have brought which have ultimately led to the effective governance of the crusade states. However, the governance of the crusade states themselves I would argue was mostly or more significantly influenced by the government of a ruler itself. The government is an example of how it could be effective through the rule of Baldwin the first and then but also when it could be ineffective such as during the succession crisis of 1174 due to Baldwin IV's leprosy.

Baldwin the first show how the government could influence the governance of the states as

(Section B continued) he was able to expose the isolated rule territories. Baldwin the third showed his significance in relation to the governance of the crusader states as he was able to restart the campaign to the east and consolidate the crusader states further. However the most significant factor which influences the governance of the states was the succession crisis experienced or caused by Almeric and exacerbated by Baldwin the IV's leprosy. During this time period the factions came into conflict with each other and Saladin and these conflicts ultimately resulted in the call for the third crusade. Therefore I would argue that this was the most significant factor the the governance of the crusader states as it lead to a call for a crusade which ultimately ^{was needed} impacted on as the government had become ineffective and did not prevent Saladin from taking rule of the crusader states & Jerusalem.

In conclusion, I would not agree that wars were the most significant factor as judging by my criteria, they were effective but ultimately this did not contribute much to the prevention of the third crusade and

(Section B continued) *the fall of Jerusalem. Instead I would argue that the governance of the crusade states was not influenced by the papal government of antwerp, particularly between 1174 - 1182.*

This response received 16 marks.

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.
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Section C

Question 5

- 5 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)?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

Exemplar response E

The Fourth crusade had many significant factors to why it failed. It was clear that in 1202, Pope Innocent III had lost control of the crusade, with his participation not enough to influence crusaders to stick to their stated aim; freeing Jerusalem. His overconfidence can be argued as a significant factor in why the fourth crusade failed as he put too much trust in his leaders and preached to keep the fourth crusade a success. However other factors such as the ~~man~~ influence of others can be said to have had significant consequences to the fourth crusade, as well as the acquisition of wealth. Extract 1, from Thomas Asbrige, explains how Pope Innocent was to blame for ~~his~~ having little involvement in the crusade, however Extract 2 from Jonathan Phillips explains how other influences hindered the success of the fourth crusade. The most convincing is the one that caused the biggest impact on the failure of crusade.

Thomas Asbrige begins by stating that Innocent III's

Views on 'physical combat' hindered the fourth crusade, as he had much more of a clear focus on improving the church and the Christendom's reputation. Asbridge goes on further to suggest that Innocent III was focused on the 'wrong people', funding and leadership. It is clear from this source that Pope Innocent III was lacking the correct focus of the crusade and as he focused on the areas mentioned above he was too overconfident of their success. In reality the funding and poor leadership can be blamed on Pope Innocent III as the promise to the Venetians of 85,000 marks and 33,500 men were never met. This is arguably a result of Pope Innocent's overconfidence in his preacher Peter Cappicane in ~~ing~~ as he stressed so much about the 'perfect' crusader rather than getting a sufficient amount of troops needed to pay the Venetian debt. In fact only 12,000 troops appeared. It can therefore be argued that Pope's overconfidence in his trusted preachers such as Peter Cappicane led to the failure of the crusade as there was not enough troops to pay off the debt, however it can be said from this source that Pope Innocent had so much of a focus on recruiting the right crusader for the reputation of the church.

Thomas Asbridge's extract is useful to explain how the Pope's

motives for the crusade led to its failure however it is difficult to evaluate Pope Innocent's overconfidence as a reason to why the fourth crusade failed as it does not show the effects of Innocent's overconfidence, such as the fact crusaders were forced to go on other expeditions such as Zava and Constantinople due to Pope Innocent's reliance on his preachers getting enough troops who fit his standards and the Pope's overconfidence in finding the right crusade.

Furthermore Jonathan Phillips extract explains the lack of sufficient funds and troops for the Venetian debt, who built ships to hold 33,500 troops, was not met. This is clearly a significant impact of the Pope's overconfidence as it demonstrates the fact that the crusaders were left deserted to have no choice but to do anything but free Jerusalem to pay off the debt. Phillips' view focuses much more on the significant problems caused due to the lack of involvement of the Pope and therefore shows that these problems are much more of a significant factor in the failure of the fourth crusade. The attack on Zava detracted from the crusade all together and therefore meant the 'perfect' aim of the Pope

started with such as freeing Jerusalem had been detracted. The Pope Innocent actually sent a letter of excommunication to crusaders who detracted from the set goal however the Pope's influence was largely ignored by this point as his lack of involvement can be argued as to why the crusaders went to fight in Zaza in the first place.

Both sources are significant in demonstrating how the Pope failed in the fourth crusade however it can be said that Jonathan Phillips source gives a better picture on the effects of the Pope's overconfidence and overfocus on the best recruitment, however extract 1 explains how and why the Pope was overconfident. Therefore extract 2 helps to give a better picture of what the fourth crusade failed as it shows exactly the effects of the Pope's decision.

This response received 6 marks.

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.
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Exemplar response F

Extract 1 clearly argues that it is Innocent III that should bear most of the blame for the 4th Crusade's failure as he was the one that organised its funding, recruitment and leadership. Extract 2 by contrast places the responsibility on both the leadership and on Dandolo due to the terms of the Treaty of Venice and the Plan to attack Zara. ^{However,} ~~Indeed,~~ ~~both~~ source 2 also makes reference to the idea that Innocent may have had some responsibility. Therefore, I would argue that Innocent III created a flawed plan but it was the leadership that turned those flaws toxic with ^{and Dandolo} the Straitjacket of the April 1201 Treaty of Venice.

Firstly then Extract 1 argues that the failure of the Fourth Crusade is down to Innocent as it says "the Latin Church would step forth, reaffirming its 'right' to direct the crusading movement". This is clearly reflected by what Phillip has elsewhere argued that the papacy was too "absolutist".

in tone. Evidence for this can be seen in the actions of the papal legate Peter of Capua who was sent to recruit Richard I and Louis II. He did initially succeed in arranging a five year truce but then alienated both kings by making demands and refusing any compromise. He demanded Richard release Bishop Phillin of Beauvais who has been responsible for Richard's fortune in prison, and thereby caused Richard to refuse to crusade. Peter subsequently went to Phillin and demanded he schile Agnes of Courtenay and take back his old wife Ingeburge of Denmark when Phillin refused Peter threatened excommunication and thereby alienated him. Furthermore, due to Innocent's disputes over the succession of the Hohenstaufen dynasty Phillin of Swabia was totally ignored. As a result Innocent must be held ultimately responsible for the lack of kings, and consequent lack of men, recruitment, on the fourth crusade. and lack of funds or navy.

Extract 1 also argues Innocent III is responsible for the failure of funding for the Fourth Crusade as it says "owning control of recruitment, finance". This is evidenced by his attempts to get the church to

directly fund the crusade. He did this by attempting to introduce taxes in 1198 at Dijon of a 30th on Bishops salaries and of a 40th on the church in 1199. ~~Both~~ He also wanted placed chests in churches for donations. These measures failed however, in part due to ~~the~~ more conservative ~~negate~~ members of the church who believed outsiders should fund themselves and also because of Innocent's proposed time scale. Innocent wanted the crusade to launch ~~only~~ six months after his papal bull, Post Miserabile, was launched on the 15 of August 1199. This was in itself a ridiculous idea as in the Third Crusade Richard had taken three years to prepare.

However, Extract 1 fails to take into account the impact of the leadership of the crusade. It was they who, under Thibault III of Champagne, sent a delegate to negotiate the disastrous terms of the Treaty of Venice in April 1201. Nor does it mention the impact of Dandolo or Prince Alexius in driving the crusade to Zora in November 1202 and the Constantinople in July 1203.

Extract 2 however does clearly argue that the leadership is to blame as it says "the rotten French crusader ~~which~~ began to crumble in Venice where their enemy's terrible misadventure soon became clear". This makes direct reference to two critical errors made by the leadership. Firstly only a small group of them actually knew Venice was the intended meeting point, this was because they feared telling the rest that the objective was to sail to Alexandria might hamper recruitment. As a result many such as John of Narbonne and 200 knights sailed directly to the overseas via other routes. Secondly, they set the disastrous terms of the treaty of Venice, knowing recruitment was low they set the 33,500 mark target (more than twice the size of Barbarossa's contingent in the Third Crusade) and agreed the price of 85,000 marks (over twice times the income of King John of England or Philip Augustus of France). ~~As a result they set~~ of which 4,500 would be knights, 4,000 squires or 20,000 footmen along with 4,500 horses.

Furthermore, Extract 2 also clearly suggests that Dandolo is at fault as it says "to generate some income, Dandolo proposed an assault on the city of Zara". This clearly reflects

~~Dandolo~~ Enrico Dandolo's role in the failure of the Fourth Crusade. While the 19th century suggestion that Dandolo planned the entire venture as a way to fight the Byzantines who were Venice's competitors and had blinded him in the 1170s is going slightly too far. It is still clear that he also signed the treaty of Venice, ensuring its shut down for 18 months to produce ships and committing to providing 30,000 troops. Indeed, he proposed the ~~off~~ deviation to Zara and ignored the papal threat of excommunication. He then supported Alexios' proposal to go to Byzantium and in March ~~1204~~ 1204 was a key signatory of the March Pact. As a result he must also bear some degree of responsibility for the 4th Crusade's failure.

However, Extract 2 fails to mention that the impact of Alexios and Philip of Swabia in further diverting the crusade to Constantinople with the offer of 200,000 marks, 10,000 soldiers to help take Jerusalem and 500 knights to defend it along with the re-unification of the churches. Extract 2 also neglects to consider the inherent flaws in the Fourth Crusade caused

by Innocent III's handling of recruitment and financing. Nor does it address the effects of the death of Thibault III and his subsequent replacement Raoul of Navarre.

Consequently, I would argue that the view that the Fourth Crusade failed due to the fact that Innocent III was "too confident in his abilities" is quite convincing due to his creation of a flawed foundation for the crusade in its finance and lack of King. However, as Phillip has argued the reasons for the crusade's failure are "Numerous and overlapping" and as a result I believe it is a combination of Innocent III mistakes with, critically, the straight jacket of the treaty of Venice by the leaders in that caused the crusade to fail. As well as the impact of Dandolo's ambition for Venice and Achaia and Phillip of Swabia's ambition in Byzantium.

This response received 13 marks.

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.
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Exemplar response G

After examining both extracts by Ashbridge and Philip as well as adding in my own knowledge, I find the view ~~on~~ the first crusade failed because Innocent III was 'too confident in his abilities' to be very convincing, even though there were also other elements such as disobedience that caused its failure.

from the start in 1099/1198 when Innocent launched the crusade, he wanted total papal power, as he believed that the reasoning for the failure of the other crusades was because they weren't solely run by the papacy. So when Ashbridge writes "crusading itself should be urgently reorganised" it is ~~simple~~ simple to agree with him. Innocent solely believed that under his leadership he could win this crusade. This is clearly ^{seen} through the promises

and changes that he made to the religious, financial and ~~leadership~~ ^{recruitment} categories. He not only promised the indulgence to those going but he also allowed those who only funded the crusade to also be entitled to this honour, using his authority he also defined longstanding canon law, saying crusaders could take the Vow without seeking permission from their wives. Although both these two religious changes show how he thinks he has so much power, it is his poor leadership, when confidentially sending Peter of Capua to recruit European kings that really shows, how he was making poor choices and not identifying how it could affect the crusade, when Peter was greedy and ended up losing any hope of Richard wanting to support the crusade. If Richard had joined it would have covered for the rest of the mistakes Innocent made along the way.

When it comes to Philip's extract it ^{is} even

more obvious of Innocent's overambitious confidence, as well as how it was not solely his fault, as the crusaders began to ignore his wishes and go against his plans. In 1202 at Venice it was obvious that he was overambitious thinking he could recruit 33,500 men, especially when Barbarossa's fleet in 1187 was only 17,000 and he was seen to have one of the larger armies, causing a 34,000 man debt of which they had no means to pay, leading to the first division to Zara. As Philip states that this division "reaches the limits of Innocent's control", it is clear of his accuracy as when Zara failed to fulfill the debt payment causing the second division to Byzantium, Innocent was once again majority against this movement. He was not listened to, he was not powerful enough as a leader to have won this crusade.

From the information given in extract one and two matching up with each other and my own knowledge, it is simple and

clear to argue that Innocent III was most & definitely over confident in his ~~ability~~ ^{ability}, as lords and barons were not going to take orders from him, when he had less power and persistently wanted complete Papal Power.

This response received 13 marks.

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.
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Exemplar response H

There is absolutely no denying how the failure of the Fourth Crusade was fundamentally a result of Innocent III being 'too confident'.

Extract 1 absolutely agrees with this statement as Desbridge illustrates Innocent's 'confident abolition' as an attempt to 'refine the management and operation of holy war' by subjected subjecting the papacy to absolute control.

However, in Extract 2, Philip illustrates how the failure of the crusade was closely linked to a 'misallocation' of recruitment, which resulted in the 'controversial plan' of changing the objective from Alexandria to Zara. Both extracts highlight Innocent's inability to construct a crusade with logistical organisation and preparation, fundamentally placing the fault on Innocent. However, the promises created by Henry and the personal material interests created by Enrico Dandolo should not be neglected.

Thomas Hodgkin in *Barons 1* had ^{previously} illustrated how the failure of the Fourth Crusade was ^{legitimately} a result of Innocent III's ^{own} ambitious ^{own} views. Innocent had an ambition in creating a crusade ^{in which} the papacy, himself, would obtain complete control over recruitment, finance and leadership, which is correctly stated when 'assuming control of recruitment, financing and leadership'. Innocent, with ~~hoping~~ for the help of Peter of Aragon, would recruit ^{knights} such as Richard I & Philip II and ~~of other knights~~ with an indulgence, canon law and a one year commitment. ~~His followers~~ Furthermore, the finance of the crusade would be collected through checks on the church and a tax of 1/100 of all bishops. However, this had not gone to plan due to the demand for all recruits to meet in Venice with ^{only} 6 months notice. Richard I's crusade had taken him 5 years to prepare ~~prepare~~ and Frederick Barbarossa's 15,000 strong army was considered the largest. However, though the demand of 37,500 knights had remained strong, only 12,000 had turned up with no help.

However, though Innocent's ^{own} ambitious ^{own} ideas

should should count to the further
 of the 4th Crusade, the ~~as~~ harsh
 demands from Bruce Dandolo and
 the material interest had indeed
 provided a loose catalyst for the further
 further of the 4th Crusade. At Dandolo's
 demand for 84,000 marks for transport
 in the Treaty of Venice 1201 had had
 indeed marked the incense of long John
 which highlights the ~~as~~ ambitious regulations
 created by Dandolo. However, the ~~material~~
 material interest in Zara after
 took for the ~~material~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~ ~~and~~
 the suspicion that Dandolo had indeed
 had a treaty with the Byzantines to ~~and~~
 destroy Innocent's Crusade for Alexandria
 demonstrates the absolute inevitability of further.
 inevitability

Subject 2 further develops the ~~also~~ idea
 of which Innocent III was to have absolute
 blame for the Crusades failure due to ~~as~~
 ambition when Thirps describes the crusade
 as a 'terrible miscalculation' which demonstrates
 conclusively Innocent's ambition for
 complete papal control and recruitment.
 Thirps correctly states the surprised fact

of '12,000 of the required 33,500' men which fundamentally ~~was~~ resulted in ~~the~~ the '34,000 men short of the 85,000 aimed'.

Moreover, Moreau, Philip states how 'the leadership here has controversial such a plan was, yet so great was the need need, ~~therefore~~ This highlights how the leader, Thibault III of Chabault, Duke Bernard of Montferrat, had realised that without the capture of Zara, the general legitimate objective wouldn't be met

It fundamentally, ~~however~~ ^{however}, despite the fact the leadership had ~~achieved~~ ^{been} carrying on with the attack on Zara, Bernard had indeed threatened excommunication, yet the crusaders had carried on, which reflects their ~~their~~ ^{their} own personal interests.

In conclusion, both extract 1 & 2 demonstrate how Bernard III should have absolute responsibility to the failure of the 1st & 4th Crusades. His ~~own~~ ^{own} ambitions in a complete papal controlled crusade led to corruption. However, the fault and failure should also be drawn upon Boniface's ~~own~~ ^{own} unrealistic demands

as a catalyst for the failure
and the ^{lack} loss of leadership that
innocent had obtained after the
Treaty of Venice in 1201.

This response received 16 marks.

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.
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