Please check the examination details belo	w before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	re Number Candidate Number
Wednesday 15 I	May 2019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)	Paper Reference 8HIO/1A
History	
Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study wit Option 1A: The crusades, c	· .
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks

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.

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was the aim of settling in the Holy Land the main motive for crusaders in the years 1095-1150?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was the consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100-18 achieved mainly because of the capture of Jerusalem?

(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 Question 2	



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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 To what extent was the leadership of Louis VII in the Second Crusade different from that of Richard I in the Third Crusade?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that the seizure of Edessa was the most significant event in the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144-87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .	
Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4	



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

	5	Historians have different views about the reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.	
l		How far do you agree that the Fourth Crusade failed because the Venetians gained control of it?	
			(20)



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 8HIO/1A

History

Advanced Subsidiary

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 ▶



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Karen Armstrong, *Holy War: The Crusades and Their Impact on Today's World*, published 1988.

Innocent was not happy about this arrangement*, which let the entirely secular** and materialistic Venetians play such a key role in the Crusade, and he deeply distrusted Dandolo. He was quite right to do so: Dandolo had no intention of fighting any Muslims because this would ruin his profitable markets in the East. At the very time Dandolo was making his treaty with the 5 Crusaders, his agents had been making another treaty with the Sultan al-Adil, who had not retained his brother's enthusiasm for the jihad and preferred a profitable peace with the Christians. Dandolo promised the Sultan that he would not countenance any attack on Cairo: he hoped to use the Crusade for his own nefarious*** purposes. An opportunity soon presented itself. By June 10 1202 the Crusaders had assembled in Venice, but unfortunately only half the number they had expected had taken the Cross and only two thirds of the money they owed Dandolo had been collected. When Dandolo found that they could not pay him in full, he took control.

*this arrangement – the terms of the Treaty of Venice

Extract 2: From John H. Pryor, *The Venetian fleet for the Fourth Crusade and the diversion of the crusade to Constantinople*, published 2003.

The 'diversion' of the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople was not planned from the beginning by Enrico Dandolo and the Venetians. The evidence gained from studying the fleet that the Venetians assembled shows that they were committed to sailing to Egypt from the start. The fleet that the Venetians built was designed for beach landings in Egypt and not to attack the harbour of Constantinople.

Another neglected theme has been the contribution of Venice to the crusading movement as a whole. Venice was a splendid Christian city with magnificent churches and not just a trading port. On numerous occasions since the First Crusade Venice played a decisive role in transporting troops and supplies, besieging ports and confronting Muslim ships. Why should Enrico Dandolo not have shared Venice's dedication to the cause of crusade? Personal greed cannot explain it. The profits for Venice from the conquest of Egypt would be astronomical. The entire spice trade with Europe would have fallen into Venice's hands.

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^{**}secular – non-religious

^{***}nefarious - crooked