



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCE History (8HI0/1A)
Advanced Subsidiary

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	1–4	<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	5–10	<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 question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it 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	11–16	<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	17–20	<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.

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	1–4	<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	5–10	<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 on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	11–16	<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	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them.• Integrates issues raised by the 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 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.

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 the aim of settling in the Holy Land was the main motive for crusaders in the years 1095-1150.</p> <p>Evidence and argument that the aim of settling in the Holy Land was the main motive for crusaders in the years 1095-1150 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pope Urban II encouraged more settlement with his references to a rich and fertile land in the Middle East which could absorb the rising population of Europe• Bohemond of Taranto's seizure of Antioch and his refusal to honour his pledge to hand it over to the Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus set an example to later fortune seekers• The opportunity to escape the patronage and control of feudal lords encouraged knights to go on crusade and acquire their own estates and thereby increase their status• The consolidation of territory after the First Crusade secured further opportunities for settlement, e.g. Baldwin III offered encouraging terms to settlers in 1150. <p>Other motives of crusaders in the years 1095-1150 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religious incentives bestowed by the Church and promoted by preachers, e.g. the promise of the remittance of sins and the preaching of Bernard of Clairvaux• The opportunity to deploy highly developed military skills on crusade which knights had gained in tournaments• The role of the papacy in motivating crusaders to build their own political power, e.g. Urban II overcame the threats to his title by promoting the First Crusade• The desire to gain revenge for the capture of Edessa and offer protection to the increasingly vulnerable pilgrims and settlers in Outremer was a motive for the Second Crusade. <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 whether the consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100-18 was achieved mainly because of the capture of Jerusalem.</p> <p>The importance of the capture of Jerusalem in the consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerusalem's importance as a Christian site meant it could be used as the supreme reason to defend and extend crusader territory in Outremer, e.g. Godfrey of Bouillon's title of 'Defender of the Holy Sepulchre' • The establishment of the primacy of the Kingdom of Jerusalem brought centralised authority to Outremer, supported by the Pope and offered the chance of stability • Jerusalem brought pilgrims and wealth to Outremer • Jerusalem held decisive strategic importance for defence, e.g. from Iraq and Egypt. <p>The importance of other factors in the consolidation of crusader territory should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The energetic reign of Baldwin I was an important factor in the consolidation of crusader territory • The taking of key coastal towns to both defend against invasion and maintain support from Europe, e.g. the taking of Sidon and Beirut in 1110 • The building of castles as bases for expansion and refuges during times of attack, e.g. the fortified town of Turbessel • The importance of other kingdoms in Outremer, e.g. Antioch protected key coastal towns like Latakia and provided protection for the routes in the interior. <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 about the extent to which the leadership of Louis VII in the Second Crusade was different from that of Richard I in the Third Crusade.</p> <p>The extent to which the leadership of Louis VII and Richard I was different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Richard was more successful than Louis in holding his marching columns together, e.g. Richard's march to Jaffa and Louis's march across Mount Cadmus• Richard was a more decisive leader than Louis, e.g. Louis handed control of the leadership of his troops to the Templars after Mount Cadmus, whereas Richard had to rescue the Hospitallers at the battle of Jaffa• The leadership of Louis was driven more by religious devotion than was the leadership of Richard, e.g. his decision to fulfil his pilgrimage to Jerusalem• Louis lacked the strategic vision of Richard, e.g. the debacle at Damascus compared to Richard's careful planning of defence and attack on the march to Jerusalem. <p>The extent to which the leadership of Louis and Richard was similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Both Louis and Richard prepared for their crusades well in terms of provisions, troops and shipping• Both Louis and Richard failed to meet the initial goals of their respective crusades, e.g. the retaking of Edessa and Jerusalem• Both Louis and Richard attempted to work with the leadership in Outremer but met difficulties, e.g. at the Council of Antioch and the dispute over who would become King of Jerusalem• Both Louis and Richard showed good judgement in prioritising where they campaigned, e.g. the logical decision of Louis to try and take Damascus, and Richard's decision to repair the walls of Ascalon. <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 agree that the seizure of Edessa was the most significant event in the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144-87.</p> <p>Evidence and argument that the seizure of Edessa was the most significant event in the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seizure and destruction of Edessa by Zinghi made it virtually impossible to rebuild and left the north east territory of Outremer largely undefended • The seizure of Edessa inspired confidence in the Muslims and underpinned the rise of Zinghi's son Nur ad-Din • Deprived of Edessa the Second Crusade targeted Damascus which prompted an alliance between the Muslim leader of Damascus and Nur ad-Din in Aleppo, directly causing the growth of Muslim power • The seizure of Edessa allowed Muslim forces to attack Antioch and weaken the ties to Jerusalem, thus paving the way for its capture in 1187. <p>Evidence and argument that other events were significant in the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur ad-Din's unification of Syria by 1154 decisively reduced crusader military and economic influence • The promotion of jihad by Nur ad-Din and Saladin provided a heightened religious command for Muslims to fight the Christians • Saladin's consolidation of power in Syria and Egypt meant the crusaders were now massively outnumbered • The capture of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187 was highly significant as it transferred the political and religious importance of that city to the Muslims • Decisive victories over the crusaders further inspired Muslim confidence in the leadership and undermined the confidence of the crusaders, e.g. Saladin's victory at Hattin. <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 view that the Fourth Crusade failed because the Venetians gained control of it.</p> <p>Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion.</p> <p>In considering the given view, 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 Venetians were driven by wealth seeking and did not share the religious motives of the crusaders• Enrico Dandolo knew that a crusade would damage Venice's trade in the Middle East• Dandolo was unscrupulous and double-crossed the crusaders by making a deal with Sultan al-Adil• The diversion to Zara ensured the crusade would not get to Egypt. <p>Extract 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Venetian fleet's design indicates preparation to land in Egypt• Venice was a Christian city that had answered the call to crusade on numerous occasions• There is no reason to suggest Dandolo would break with the Venetian traditions of the past• The profits for Venice from the conquest of Egypt would be vast. <p>Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address to what extent the Fourth Crusade failed because the Venetians gained control of it. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Venice had economic interests in both Zara (the supply of Dalmatian oak) and Byzantium (to remove the trading advantages of Pisa and Genoa) which made them unreliable partners for the crusaders• Venice ignored all the appeals and commands from Pope Innocent and his legate which urged them not to attack fellow Christians• Dandolo supported the request of Prince Alexius to attack Constantinople and gain him the Byzantine throne• Venice had long-standing grievances against Byzantium which it prioritised. <p>Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other factors that explain the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innocent III's over-ambitious and hasty planning failed to recruit sufficient numbers of crusaders and failed to recruit kings

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innocent's financing of the Crusade fell well short of what was required• Innocent probably knew about the previous hostility between Byzantium and Venice when the Treaty of Venice was signed• The crusader leadership were party to the decisions to attack Zara and Constantinople and were happy to enrich themselves from both events. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>
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