Please check the examination de Candidate surname	tails bel	ow before enter	ring your candidate information Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Cen	ntre Number	Candidate Number	
<b>Time</b> 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper reference	8HI0/1A	
History Advanced Subsidiary PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204				
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**

1/1/1/1/1/1

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶







#### **SECTION A**

# **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

### **EITHER**

1 Was violent disorder in Europe the main reason for the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

**2** Were divisions within the ruling elite, in the years 1174–85, the main consequence of the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A					
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 1	$\boxtimes$	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 How significant were problems of leadership in the Second and Third Crusades?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

### OR

**4** To what extent did the Muslim response to the Crusades change in the years 1095–1192?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

SECTION B					
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 n	umber: <b>Questio</b>	on 3 🛚	Question 4	$\boxtimes$	
					••••

















#### SECTION C

	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.					
	How far do you agree that the Fourth Crusade failed because of Pope Innocent III's errors?					
	errors:	(20)				
******						
******						













# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Time** 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference

8HI0/1A



# **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 Steven Runciman, A History of the Crusades, published 1951.

Pope Innocent III's worries about the Crusade did not lessen when he heard of its diversion to Constantinople. A scheme thought up by Alexius, the Venetians and the leadership of the Crusade was very troubling to Innocent. Innocent had met Alexius and summed him up as a worthless youth. However, if the diversion was really going to secure active Byzantine aid against the infidel and at the same time achieve the union of the Churches, it would be justified.

Innocent's error was to issue an order that no more Christians were to be attacked unless they were actually hindering the Holy War. He might have been wiser in the long run to have expressed open and uncompromising disapproval. Byzantium was always suspicious of Papal intentions and was ignorant of the intricacies of Western politics. Consequently, the half-heartedness of Innocent's condemnation seemed proof that he was the power behind the whole intrigue.

**Extract 2:** From Jonathan Harris, *The Debate on the Fourth Crusade*, published 2004.

In the long-term, the period leading up to the sack of Constantinople in 1204 was a struggle between two civilisations. Byzantium and Rome both saw their interests as overlapping but separate. The Byzantines faced a contradiction. Their empire was dependent on the military power of Europe, but European military power was also seen as the greatest threat to Byzantium's existence. This is why Alexius Angelus appealed to the crusaders to restore him to the throne. Therefore, he must share some responsibility for Constantinople's fate.

In the short-term, the story of the crusade itself was one of a thousand or more decisions. Some of these decisions were unwise to say the least. Decisions made by the leadership of the crusade, often on the spur of the moment and based on little useful information, also led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade.

#### **Acknowledgements:**

Extract 1 reproduced with permission of The Licensor through PLSclear.

Extract 2 from: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1478-0542.2004.00114.x