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GCE History 9HI0 1A

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see that candidates were able to engage effectively across the ability range in this, the first year of the reformed A-Level paper 1A which deals with The Crusades, c1095-1204.

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting the second order concepts of cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. In Section A questions have a time frame of no less than 10 years. Section B offers a further choice of essays, targeting any of the second order concepts of cause, consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance, but questions have a time frame of no less than one third of the time frame of the option. Section C contains a compulsory question which is based on two given extracts. It assesses analysis and evaluation of historical interpretations in context (AO3). Candidates in the main appeared to organise their time effectively, although there were some cases of candidates not completing one of the three responses within the time allocated. Examiners did note a number of scripts that posed some problems with the legibility of handwriting. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

Of the three sections of Paper 1, candidates are generally more familiar with the essay sections, and in sections A and B most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. A minority of candidates, often otherwise knowledgeable, wanted to focus on causes and engage in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates in the main were able to apply their knowledge and understanding in a manner suited to the different demands of questions in these two sections, in terms of the greater depth of knowledge required where section A questions targeted a shorter-period, as compared to the more careful selection generally required for the section B questions covering a broader time span.

Candidates do need to formulate their planning so that there is an argument and a counterargument within their answer; some candidates lacked sufficient treatment of these. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates do need to be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

In Section C, the strongest answers demonstrated a clear focus on the need to discuss different arguments given within the two extracts, clearly recognising these as historical interpretations. Such responses tended to offer comparative analysis of the merits of the different views, exploring the validity of the arguments offered by the two historians in light of the evidence, both from within the extracts, and the candidates' own contextual knowledge. Such responses tended to avoid attempts to examine the extracts in a manner more suited to AO2, assertions of the inferiority of an extract on the basis of it offering less factual evidence, or a drift away from the specific demands of the question to the wider taught topic.

Question 1

This proved to be the most popular question in Section A. It was generally done quite well. Candidates approached the question either thematically or by crusade. Both approaches worked, but the latter only if the candidate continually remembered to address the conceptual focus of the question (similarity and difference) and remained focussed on causes when dealing with the Second Crusade. If this was done satisfactorily then this method provided some of the most nuanced and sophisticated answers. If it was done unsatisfactorily then it often led to something of a narrative.

Some candidates did describe each crusade in turn, which restricted the level.

Knowledge was significantly stronger on the First Crusade than it was on the Second Crusade.

In the twelfth century Europe was a society subject to intense pious inclinations and sentiments, as evinced by the increasing popularity of Jerusalem pilgrimage, the most popular destination for which was Jerusalem. This demand ~~for the~~ This allowed the papacy to tap into the significant undercurrents of piety by proposing a crusade, the first ever expedition of its nature. However, there were elements of society which the papacy was not content with, ~~as~~ because as an institution it had recently undergone its own

(Section A continued) transformation under the development of the papal reform movement, originating at ~~the~~ the monastery of Cluny. The ideals of this movement championed the preeminence of the papacy over the secular institutions in Europe, a concept which came to a head with relative secular ideology in the form of the investiture contest. The Church pushed for papal monarchy, the right of churchmen rather than lay lords to appoint bishops in European

~~territories~~ territories. These aims were intrinsic to Urban's call to arms at Clermont in 1095; upon receiving Alexios Byzantine Emperor Alexius' letter, the 'casus belli' for the first Crusade, the pope recognised a golden opportunity to assert papal authority in Europe. ~~Moreover~~ By raising an enormous crusading force, Urban hoped to demonstrate the ~~power~~ power of the papacy and force his secular enemies (such as the Holy Roman Emperor, who had supported Antipope Clement III) into ideological submission. There is even evidence to suggest that ~~Urban's~~ an expedition to the Holy Land was ~~just~~ developing on the minds of Urban's predecessors, as not only would ~~the~~ the mobilisation of a crusading force assert papal dominance, it would divert the problem of wandering knights in Europe, France in particular, to ~~take a~~

(Section A continued) more productive location in the near east. Urban was convinced that society in Christendom, despite its intense religious devotion, was becoming archaic as knights struggled to balance the earthly duties of their profession with their ~~also~~ spiritual duties to God. Diverting ^{the} violence inherent in the European knightly classes would increase the pious nature of society and end the anarchy of warring Christian knights, thus fulfilling the religious aims of the papacy, and in addition it would show secular leaders in Europe what the papacy was capable of, ~~in turn~~ resulting in a realisation of the political ambitions of the papacy, which were deeply rooted in the papal reform movement. Although Alexius' letter and the ~~already~~ preexisting popularity of pilgrimage facilitated this, ~~keep~~ along with the lure of Jerusalem and desire to protect it, this cannot be overestimated as ~~the crusades~~ when Jerusalem had been in muslim hands since 638 AD, and modern historiography argues that the first crusade was not simply an 'armed pilgrimage'.

In contrast, the call to arms in the mid 12th Century was precipitated by ^a political crisis in Outremer, not Europe. This highlights a key difference

(Section A continued) between the reasons for launching the first and second crusades, as, although the loss of Edessa and the aim to reclaim it (which is assumed ~~as it~~ to be the goal of the Second Crusade despite not being outlined in Quantum Praedecessores, Eugenius' encyclical) was connected to the defence of Jerusalem just as Urban's call to arms was presented to be, this in itself did not cause the crusade. The reasons for the launch of the second crusade subscribe to ~~a~~ a three-tail formula as outlined by Thomas Asbridge; a seismic catastrophe in the Holy Land (the loss of Edessa), combined with powerful preaching (in this case that of Bernard of Clairvaux), and the involvement of the upper aristocracy (Conrad III of Germany and Louis VII of France). This formulaic approach demonstrates that the reasons for the launch of the Second Crusade were far more simple than the ~~underlying~~ complex and underlying ambitions of the reform papacy in 1095, and in turn that the causes of the two crusades were not similar at all beyond their connection to the capture and defence of Jerusalem.

Upon closer analysis, the three ^{general} aspects which

(Section A continued) caused the Second Crusade were not all of equal importance. The crisis in Edessa prompted Pope Eugenius to issue an encyclical in December 1145 (a year after the catastrophe), however, the initial reaction was unenthusiastic. Bernard of Clairvaux was adopted as an advocate for the cause, and it seems he single handedly blew life into the crusade; his preaching tour of Europe led to the recruitment of both crusading kings, which would prove to be invaluable, and thus Bernard's forceful preaching enhanced the impact of the loss of Edessa and prompted the recruitment of kings, ~~which~~ factors which, in their entirety, ~~prov~~ caused the launch of the crusade. Bernard's preaching can be connected to that of Urban ~~in~~ in 1095, as there is evidence that the majority of noble recruitment came from areas he visited personally, however, Urban's preaching was motivated by his ~~papal~~ ambitions for the papacy, so merely emphasise this as the main cause.



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Examiner Comments

This is the main part of a sophisticated answer. The candidate deals with the First and Second Crusades in turn and offers excellent detail on the causes of both crusades. The comparative analysis of similarity and difference comes towards the end of the essay. The analysis is part of a developed argument. This answer is clearly a level 5 response to the question. However, a thematic treatment of the issues focussing on political, and religious causes might have worked better and made the candidate's task easier.



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Examiner Tip

This candidate clearly has excellent knowledge, but be careful not to display knowledge for the sake of it. The evidence is there to support the analysis and judgement, and it is this quality that will gain top marks. This response combines excellent detail with clear focus.

SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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

The reasons for launching the First and Second Crusades can be argued to have been very similar. Both Crusades were called and motivated due to a variety of religious and political factors that largely centred around increasing Muslim threat to Jerusalem and its major significance to Christians in ~~the~~ medieval Europe ~~world~~ due to a majority Catholic population. Therefore, the need to protect Jerusalem made the reasons for launching both the First and Second Crusade similar.

The reasons for launching the First and Second Crusade were similar due to the influence of religion in society. Jerusalem was considered to be of major religious significance to the Christians of medieval Europe due to the fact it was the backdrop to the last days of Christ's life. It contained Calvary Hill, the place of Christ's crucifixion on the cross where it is believed he suffered for our sins, and the Holy Sepulchre, the place of Christ's resurrection (where he came back to life). In addition, Jerusalem had been the traditional place of pilgrimage for centuries after Empress Helena (mother of Roman Emperor Constantine the Great) had gone there in the 4th

(Section A continued) century. Therefore, threat to Jerusalem was very serious and a major reason for the launching of the First and Second Crusade. At his sermon at the council of Clermont in France, on 27th November 1095, Urban II spoke of Jerusalem's significance. Baudri of Dol stated that Urban focused on Jerusalem's sacred nature and how it was being polluted by Islam, and the increasing threat posed by the Seljuk Turks as they made it more difficult to pilgrimage to Jerusalem (by raiding, charging large toll charges and the decreasing number of Byzantine controlled areas). One can argue that the reason for launching the Second Crusade was different to this as the threat was more of an immediate one. Muslim ruler, Zengi, who claimed he was leader of jihad, had attacked and taken the Frankish county of Edessa in December 1144. In the process he had destroyed many major Christian relics, murdered the archbishop and killed 15,000 people, therefore sending a message to Europe that if they wanted to keep Outremer, they needed to defend it. Therefore, the religious significance of Jerusalem, alongside the increasing Muslim threat were a major reason that the First and Second ^{Crusades} ~~Crusades~~ were launched making it similar,

(Section A continued) although the ^{threat} ~~threat~~ was more immediate in 1144.

One can argue that the political situation in Outremer and Europe led the reasons for launching both the First and Second Crusades to be largely similar. As previously mentioned, the increasing Muslim threat was a large factor religiously but it also was political. In the years running up to the First Crusade, the Seljuk Turks had become increasingly powerful that by the 1090s, all of Asia Minor was under control of one Turk, Suleymen. It was this expansion of Muslim territory and power that prompted Byzantine Emperor Alexius I to plead for help from Urban II by sending envoys to a major church council in Piacenza. Similarly, in December 1184, as previously mentioned it was Zengi's conquest of Edessa that prompted the Christians of Europe to launch a crusade to help the Frankish states.

However, one major political difference in the reason for launching the First and Second Crusade was that in 1145 there was no plea for help from Byzantine Emperor Manuel I. This had been the trigger Urban II had needed from Alexius I ~~to~~ to launch his plans for holy war ~~but that was~~ in 1095 but this was not the case in 1145 suggesting that the Crusades were not welcome in Byzantine lands.

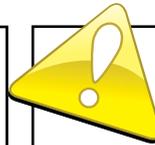
(Section A continued)

In reflections, the reasons for launching the first and second crusade were largely similar due to the major religious significance of Jerusalem and the increasing Muslim threat which prompted and inspired both Pope Urban II in 1095 and Pope Eugenius III in 1145 to launch their crusades.



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Examiner Comments

This response was given a mid-level four award. There is enough detail to support the argument offered, but there is something of an imbalance between both the two crusades and the treatment of the second order concept of similarity and difference. The candidate successfully makes the case for the launching of the two crusades being for similar reasons but the differences involved are given more limited treatment. As a result, the judgement in the conclusion is also quite limited.



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Examiner Tip

In planning a similarity/difference essay always check that the evidence used will allow a comparative analysis to develop. This response was clearly planned to cover the causes of the two crusades but has slightly neglected one half of the answer - the differences.

Question 2

This question was generally done well. Although less popular than question 1 it proved to be accessible, and most candidates handled its demands competently. The balance between the role of Saladin and the internal strife of the kingdom was present in almost all candidates' work. This question was answered best where candidates built their argument from the start, offering an evaluation of the various factors that made up Saladin's qualities when compared to the weaker leadership on the Christian side. At the top end the arguments were qualified and the temptation to simply extol the virtues of Saladin was avoided. Specific detail on Saladin beyond the victory at Hattin was thin in responses from lower performing candidates who saw the question in terms of military leadership, and thus failed to take on board the significance of his political and religious strategies.

SECTION A

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 ☒

Between the years 1169-87, the crusader states declined, ending with the principal state - the Kingdom of Jerusalem - being captured by Saladin after the battle of Hattin in 1187. This shows that Saladin caused the final downfall of Outremer, however other factors such as the succession crisis of Baldwin VI reign in 1185 ^{and} the growing factionalism also cause the decline of crusader states. The decline of the crusader states can be measured by how unstable and unsafe they become, and so can ultimately be shown in loss of territory. ^{I think it is partially accurate to say the primary factor was Saladin, however} I believe that the most significant factor for the decline of the crusader states is the factionalised government as it is this which caused

an inactive defence against Saladin's preparations, and caused the circumstances in which Jerusalem was easily captured by Saladin - which is the ultimate loss of territory and safety.

(Section A continued) ~~Part 1~~

Firstly, I think the statement is not fully accurate as the factionalised government was the most significant factor in causing the decline of the Crusader states. In 1174, Baldwin VI was crowned, however at the time a faction had appeared between the king's maternal and paternal lines. This faction caused fighting within the ^{government} ~~government~~ of Jerusalem, ~~to~~ and left the government ineffective and the defence limited. This faction is shown in 1183 during a campaign at Gattin the king falls ill and leaves Guy in charge of the army, however the ^{nobles} ~~nobles~~ refused to follow Guy's authority, rendering the army inactive as Saladin was able to ^{plunder} ~~plunder~~ the surrounding land. This shows how the ^{frictions} ~~frictions~~ within Jerusalem ~~to~~ directly allowed territory to be taken

by Saladin. Furthermore, due to the infighting, Count Raymond of Tripoli - once regent to the king - made a truce with Saladin in 1180 and again in 1185, as he couldn't deal with the (Section A continued) threat from both King Guy and Saladin. This truce was exploited by Saladin in 1187 as Raymond allowed 7000 Muslims to march through Galilee. During the march the Muslim troops were met by a few hundred Hospitallers and this led to an assault in which the Christian forces were defeated. This is the event which lured King Guy into the battle of Hattin and led to the capture of Jerusalem - which again shows ~~at~~ how the statement is not accurate as the faction between two parts of the government caused the circumstances ^{that} ~~in which~~ Saladin could exploit for his own gain.

However, I believe the statement is
some accuracy as Saladin was a
formidable muslim leader and was able
to take many areas in Outremer.
For example, Saladin consolidated ^{Nur ad-Din's} ~~most of~~
territories around Antioch and Tripoli - however
between 1169 and 1180's most of ^{Saladin's} ~~this~~
efforts were towards ^{uniting} the muslim
forces under one ruler and so the
decline of the crusader states during

(Section A continued) this time were due to the
problems with government. Furthermore,
~~while~~ Saladin did capture Jerusalem in
1187 and so the statement is partially
accurate as this was the main loss
of territory, however Saladin did have
set backs such as accepting the ^{truces} ~~peace~~
in 1180 and 1185 as he was consolidating
his own power as the leader of the
Jihad. Furthermore, not every campaign was
successful for him, as in 1183 ^{at} ~~with~~ the
of Gaije, he was unable to lure
the Franks to fight, but if he had
then he could of taken even more
land. Saladin also launched an
unsuccessful attack on Tripoli in the

1180's which shows that whilst Saladin was an immense force, it was not this alone that caused the loss of land and downfall of Outremer, it was the circumstances brought by the factionalised government that made Jerusalem ineffectively governed and defended and so I cannot agree that the statement is accurate.

(Section A continued)

Finally, a factor that exacerbated the decline of Outremer was the rule of Baldwin IV. The king's leprosy meant that he was unable to have an heir and so needed to secure a successor through Sibyl. However in the 1170's, Sibyl's husband died and Raymond of Toulouse began to mount an attack to stop Sibyl marrying someone the count couldn't control as a bid to hold onto power. Baldwin IV acted quickly and married Sibyl and Guy. This example shows how the pre-existing factions were exacerbated by the turbulent rule of the leper king from 1174 to 1185. Furthermore, the succession

crisis of 1185 led to Ki. Sibyl being crowned
had she divorced Guy. ^{the Queen} She agreed to
his but then named Guy her king.
This worsened the situation as it
~~angered~~ ^{angered} many nobles, further opening
the factions. Finally, Raymond's
support for Humphrey led to the count
and King Guy being on turbulent terms
and so causing the truce with Saladin.

(Section A continued)

Whilst this factor doesn't directly cause
the loss of land, it is significant as
it exacerbates and causes the other
two factors and so I cannot fully
agree with the statement as other
factors were ^{heavily} involved and influential
in the decline of the Crusader states.

To conclude, I think the statement has
some accuracy as ~~the~~ Saladin was the
reason for the eventual collapse of
Outremer after the capture of Jerusalem
in 1187, however it is not fully accurate
due to the significance of the
rift between the leading powers of
nobility, which was exacerbated

under Baldwin's rule and the succession crisis, which Saladin was then able to exploit. Had the government united after the succession crisis - as some like Humphrey did, as he paid homage to Guy - then they would have been more able to launch a successful defence. However, Saladin was able to exploit this but also ~~can~~ should be

(Section A continued) gives some of primary as his tactics of poisoning the water supply and raiding the Christian camp through the night, & shows the excellent military leadership Saladin had and used to win the Battle of Hattin and cause the end of the already ~~self-declining~~ self-declining states of Outremer.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response was awarded a mark just above mid-level 4. The candidate offers a range of information which is mostly accurate and relevant. At the outset, the candidate establishes some criteria by which the evidence can be judged, and a judgement is offered throughout. There is sufficient evidence on Saladin because the candidate links some of the mistakes made by the Christian rulers of Outremer to the advantages it gave him. However, we would expect more on the use of jihad and the serious efforts Saladin gave to unifying the Muslims to give a mark at the top end of level four.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always give the stated factor - the one offered in the question - serious consideration. It is a good idea to deal with the stated factor first, so that other factors can be measured against it. In this case, if there had been more telling evidence about Saladin's qualities at the start, the errors of the Christian rulers would have stood out, and the debate about leadership would have been easier to evaluate.

SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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**

From the period 1169-87 the Crusader states went into decline.

The actions of Saladin played a key role in causing this decline.

However although he was an important factor other elements ^{such as a weakening} ^{government} facilitated his success against the Franks.

One aspect of Saladin's leadership that helped cause the decline of Outremer was his ability to unite the Muslim world.

In 1169 the leader of the jihad against the Franks Nur adin died. Saladin, who was vizier of Egypt, Egypt at the time took this opportunity to unite the Muslim world. For example in

1174 Saladin managed to capture Mosul after previously failing to take the city. Saladin's leadership ability was crucial

in the unification process. For example, he married

Nur Adin's widow to legitimate his position as leader of

the jihad. Furthermore he managed to win the support of

the Egyptians by putting their needs first and not imposing

higher taxes on them. Saladin's unification of the Muslim

world was important in the demise of Outremer

as it meant that the Franks faced a larger, more united

and better resourced force. The larger numbers of the

Muslims came into play in the battle of Hattin in 1187

when the 30,000 strong Muslims defeated a

(Section A continued) Frankish army of 20,000. Saladin's leadership, and his ability to unite the Muslims thus played a big role in causing Othman to decline.

However the importance of Saladin to Othman's fall may only have been important after 1174 as before this he was focused on consolidating his own power. This suggests that other factors were important in causing Othman to weaken during 1169-74.

One of these factors may have been a lack of European support. The Crusaders Franks were a minority ruling over an ~~an~~ sometimes hostile majority.

For this reason external support from Europeans was crucial for the ^{survival} success of Othman. For example

In 1101 Baldwin I received help from the Norwegian king to capture coastal cities such as Arsuf. Declining European support could explain Othman's weakening state.

For example in 1171 King Amalric sent an embassy to Europe to call another crusade but no support was given and he was forced to go to the Assassins, a local Shiite Muslim group for help.

However the lack of European support did not was not as important a factor as there were no large scale attacks on the Franks between 1169-74. Its effects would be felt later on

(Section A continued) When a lack of manpower was crucial for defeats at Hattin and Jerusalem.

Another point which supports the notion that Saladin's leadership was the main reason behind Quthaybi's declining fortunes was his military ability at Tiberias and Hattin in 1187. Saladin was aware of how effective the Franks were in siege warfare as their castles ^{and fortified towns} provided ~~them~~ excellent defence.

As a result he was aware to defeat the Crusaders he would have to tempt them into open battle where ^{their} numerical advantage could be exploited. In 1187 Saladin attacked Tiberias in an attempt to lure the Franks into a set-piece battle. This plan succeeded and King Guy set up an army to meet Saladin in battle. This ability to lure the Crusaders into battle showed good leadership and further example of strong leadership were displayed in the battle. For example the Muslims attacked the Crusaders through the night disturbing them at sleep. Also ~~this meant~~ also he blocked the Crusaders from accessing water. This meant he faced a tired ~~as well as smaller~~ and numerically inferior force. These factors were crucial in winning the Battle of Hattin.

(Section A continued) However it could be argued that it was incompetence of the Frankish leaders that was the most important factor in causing the loss. King Guy rushed into battle even though he had less men and marched his army in the scorching heat which made them fatigued. However it was Saladin's tactics that dragged them into battle in the first place and his military skill which ultimately won them the battle.

Saladin's ability to enter the Muslim world and his military prowess were important in causing Ottoman decline. However some blame has to be put down to the Ottoman government which became progressively weaker between 1189-87. In 1124 the accession of Baldwin IV to the throne of Jerusalem was disastrous for Ottoman fortunes. Two main issues plagued his rule; military incompetence and a succession crisis. In 1184 for example he fell ill before an attack on Saladin and was unable to stop him plundering Galilee. This shows that Saladin was often able to show strong leadership because the Frankish leaders were so weak. Also because he was a leper he could not produce an heir. This led to the breakdown of government as rival factions fought

(Section A continued) Fought for power. For example

in 1186 Raymond of Antioch called a truce with Saladin so he could focus on his own aims of claiming the throne of Jerusalem.

This ingighting allowed Saladin to unify the Muslim world with little opposition from the Franks.

To conclude it can be seen that Saladin's leadership was crucial in influencing outcomes. However he was only able to exercise good leadership because the leaders of outcomes did little to oppose him.

The view that governance was the main factor is also supported by the fact that more territory was lost as the government became weaker as time progressed. Furthermore leadership may not have been the strongest factor as the crusaders previously dealt with strong leaders but could limit their influence as government was strong.

For these reasons the decline of outcomes was only partly due to Saladin's leadership and more to do with a weakening government.



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Examiner Comments

This response was given a mark at mid-level five. The candidate has organised the answer well. There is a range of evidence about Saladin's leadership and this is considered against other factors that were important in the decline of Outremer. The candidate builds the argument up from the start and there is some discussion and evaluation offered throughout the response.



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Examiner Tip

This response is very helpful in showing how to evaluate a historical argument. History is a subject which is dominated by discussion and argument. Candidates who put good evidence to support their argument but also consider how their argument could be criticised are showing open mindedness as well as a rigorous method of evaluating their stance. All conclusions in historical debate need to be qualified.

Question 3

This was the more popular question in Section B. Chivalric values were understood by the majority of candidates and they were able to discuss specific examples of this leading to the recruitment of knights to crusading. Although the stated factor was often well treated, not all candidates linked this to specific examples involving the two crusades. At the top end candidates were able to cite the preaching of Bernard of Clairvaux and his appeal to chivalric values, and also the role of Richard the Lionheart as a 'knight of God' as very significant. At the bottom end candidates tended to simply counterpose chivalric values to other factors and thus did not weigh their significance fully. Strong answers often recognised that chivalry developed organically in the period and, therefore, were able to point out that it had a greater bearing on recruitment for the Third than the Second Crusade. Weaker answers did not make distinctions between the Second and Third Crusades for any factors, thus seeing crusader motivation as completely static in the period, which was not the case.

SECTION B

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 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

Upon Eugenius' call for a crusade in ~~1146~~ 1146, chivalric ideology was already under development due to the success of the first crusade and the consequences of this. However, although it had an influence, it was not yet fundamental to the recruitment of knights. The mid to late 12th century witnessed a dramatic shift in the view of crusading; it became a duty rather than a choice, ~~and this meant that~~ under chivalric ideology, and for this reason chivalry was the main catalyst for recruitment of knights on the third crusade.

The success of the first crusade led to the veneration of returning victors in Christendom, which would prove to be crucial in the development of chivalry. By the call to arms in 1146, familial ties obligated men to go on crusade, as they were under pressure to maintain the achievements of their illustrious ancestors in the Holy Land. This, in combination with feudal ties, would form the basis for the development of chivalric values.

(Section B continued) The novel idea of kingly involvement was important to the recruitment process of the second crusade, as European monarchs had the funds to subsidise large mercenary fleets, and, as ~~the~~ they had ~~the~~ status as the most powerful feudal lords in Christendom, many followed them on crusade out of feudal obligation. ~~This~~ This demonstrates how feudal and kinship ties were ~~so~~ essential to knightly recruitment for the second crusade, ~~and~~. Importantly, the significance of such ties emphasised the notion of knightly duty; duty to God and Christ was now merged with duty to an earthly lord. This idea is essentially chivalry in its developing stages, as ~~chivalric values were~~ at the foundation of chivalric values were duty, honour, bravery and largesse. An

example of this in the second crusade comes from the fact that ~~the~~ King Louis was praised for his bravery in Asia Minor, even though he was harried all the way to Adalia by Muslim forces: despite military failure, brave leadership was seen as more important.

~~The~~ Chivalric values. The significance of chivalric values in recruitment were, however,

(Section B continued) undermined by other recruiting agents. The powerful and forceful preaching of Bernard of Clairvaux was hugely significant, as before his influence the papal encyclical *Quantum Praedecessores* had largely been looked over by the masses. At his first sermon in Verzy, ~~the~~ the reaction to his preaching was supposedly so enthusiastic that he ran out of cloth crosses to hand out to his audience and had to rip material from his own cloak. His ability to inspire recruitment of knights was essential, and this, combined ~~with~~ with the fact that many aspects of chivalric values remained largely undeveloped, and were more connected with feudal and kinship ties ~~than~~ rather than being an independent motivating ideology, demonstrates that (although

motivating ideology, demonstrates that (although they were ~~important~~ relevant), chivalric values were not yet fundamental to knightly recruitment.

This changed dramatically over the next few decades, and, in striking contrast, chivalric values became ~~the~~ indisputably the main factor for the recruitment of knights on the third crusade. Kingly chivalry, which had been

(Section B continued) witnessed on a small scale in 1146, climaxed with the rise of Richard I 'the Lionheart'. Richard was seen as the epitome of chivalry, and was largely responsible for the organisation and launch of the crusade. His influence was central to fundraising, as he implemented the Saladin tithe (a 10% tax on all movable property) and gathered his troops on boats to take the sea route, avoiding Asia minor and the bloating burden of pilgrims and non-combatants. The ideals of kingly chivalry which contributed to recruitment were compounded by the image of the knightly Military Orders in Outremer, who Bernard described as the purest form of knightlyhood, doing God's work on earth. This provided a yardstick for knights in Europe, and to go on crusade would

render them associates with both chivalrous kings and the military orders, boosting their chivalric reputation. Chivalric values were also able to develop due to the increasing popularity of tournaments and chivalric literature in European Christendom, however crusading was seen as the ultimate chivalric act. ~~The forceful~~

The forceful preaching relevant to the second crusade was also undermined by the importance

(Section B continued) of chivalry in 1187, as Richard's tax spread the news of a crusade just as effectively as effective preaching. This indicates how, as well as chivalry being the preeminent motivation for knights, the chivalric actions of Richard provided an additional economic motivation (exemption from his tax) as well as undermining the role of preachers. Chivalry fed into all aspects of crusade motivations by 1187, as crusading developed from a duty to God, to a duty to both a spiritual and secular lord (as was the case in the second crusade), to the ultimate duty of a knight and the most chivalric act possible. This gradual development of chivalry rendered it important for knightly participation in the second crusade, but essentially fundamental for recruitment in the third.

In conclusion, knights who participated in the second crusade were motivated significantly by familial, kinship and feudal ties, as the victors of the first crusade set an initial benchmark for chivalric values. ~~Although~~ Chivalric values did not yet, however, supersede the importance of papal preaching. ~~Therefore~~ ~~instead~~ in contrast, chivalric values were manifested entirely in

(Section B continued) the recruitment of knights in the third crusade, as ~~was~~ is demonstrated by the importance of chivalric leadership and kingship. By ~~the~~ 1187, every knight was expected to go on crusade within his lifetime, as, to quote Odo of Chateaux, 'crux enim gladius est.' Crusading was the perfect combination of spirituality, ~~and~~ military prowess and dutiful service, ~~and~~ ~~as~~ and so the main motivation for knights to participate became ~~the~~ the desire for a chivalric reputation.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded full marks. The candidate is focussed on the significance of chivalric values throughout. The evaluations include other factors but the candidate does not allow these to take away the focus on the given factor. The knowledge shown is extensive and the argument is convincing, allowing as it does for change over time and circumstance. Both crusades are explored to meet the demands of the question.

Question 4

Although the less popular of the questions in Section B, responses were generally good. Seaports as a focus for the governance of the crusader states worked well as it allowed for a debate on the nature of successful government. Higher performing candidates were able to develop good arguments on trade and relationships with the trading cities of Italy, to show that the economy was the bedrock of stable government as much as military prowess. Candidates generally compared the importance of seaports to other factors which helped stable government and castle building and the role of the military orders were the main choice here. At the top end candidates considered the periods of dynamic leadership as being crucial to success. At the bottom end there was something of a narrative account of the period, after a brief description of the importance of seaports.

The governance of the crusader states relied heavily on seaports, the loss of these largely detrimental to its stability, demonstrating their significance. Crucial for trade, settlement and external support, they were at the heart of Outremer's society and government. However, they relied upon the military orders, as did most of Outremer, and the strength of the leadership of the states, ~~was~~ all significant factors in Outremer's governance from the end of the First Crusade to the ultimate point in 1291 when the Third -

However, the importance of the seaports must not be overlooked while mentioned

(Section B continued) by other factors, they provided a strategic per seaport power. The two main ports in Jerusalem, Acre and Tyre, allowed trade between Muslims, Christians and Orthodox Christians, sending a message of co-operation ~~and~~ between faiths which enhanced the governance of the states. Captured in the early 1100s by King Baldwin I of Jerusalem, the ports of Acre and Tyre also needed it for easier to get support from Europe and Byzantine, Genoese and Venetian fleets crucial in the capture of major towns like Tripoli, in 1109. While the support was not always available, uniting the significance of seaports to trade, they also enabled the crusading armies of later crusades to arrive in Outremer safely, in the 2nd crusade, or used as a first point of attack to establish power, like the siege of Acre ~~at~~ at the start of the Third crusade, ~~the crusades, and the~~ demonstrating how the governance of seaports ~~enabled~~ ^{aided} were often just internal ~~other~~ strategies. While perhaps not the most significant power in Outremer's governance, seaports

(Section B continued) enabled the greater success of other factors in governance.

One important factor ~~was~~ ^{was} the military orders, the Templars and Hospitallers. While the seaports were significant to their strength, the military orders were fundamental to the governance of the crusader states. Their importance in the ~~area~~ governance is clear in their control of castles and fortified towns, like Turbessel in Tripoli. With a granary, Muslim market ~~and~~ ^{and} Seljuk tents, ~~market~~ ^{market} Sunni and Shi'ah Muslims and Fatimid as of 1177, Tripoli was particularly vulnerable, the military orders crucial in its survival and therefore a central governance of the crusader states. This is also demonstrated by Baldwin III granaries over half of Baniyas to the Hospitallers, a territory only taken by Jerusalem after the orders themselves had lost control. While there were other, perhaps more significant factors at play, the crusaders' loss at Hattin and Azzak in 1187, after a huge loss of

(Section B continued) control by the orders, suggests they may have played a significant role in defence against the Muslims, and would enable stable governance. However, the military orders were ~~at~~ put to rest at the battle of Ineb and Mount Ladmus, but were massacred and deserted with the rest of the forces. While maintaining ~~the~~ stability through their control of castles and ~~over~~ protection of pilgrims, the defects suffered and were to the often redundant impact of the orders, perhaps preoccupied with their personal power, ~~suggests~~ undermines their significance in the governance of Outremer.

Furthermore, the leadership of Outremer, perhaps obviously, was the central element of its governance. While not always governing successfully, there is a clear correlation between the strengths and weaknesses of Outremer's leadership, and the successful governance of the states. Building up the strength of the crusader states from 1100-1118, King Baldwin I



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was given a mid-level four award – 14 marks. The response has a good range of relevant material and there is a clear focus on issues of governance. However, the treatment of the stated factor – seaports – is quite narrow. The candidate clearly feels that seaports were not as important as other factors and makes the mistake of missing out important information about the seaports.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

To evaluate a given issue you must make sure that there is plenty of evidence to weigh against other factors that you think are important.

SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

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

It can be argued the use of seaports was significant in the governance of the Crusader States between the years 1100-1187 as it created a stream of revenue and strengthened the economic position of outvener. It also provided a military link, for example the capture of ^{Ascalon} ~~set~~ in 1153 reduced the threat of the Egyptians. However it can be argued other factors were important, such as the use of castles which improved the defensive situations of the Crusade, whilst Baldwin's consolidation program was significant in reducing the Muslim threat. We must consider the context when reaching a conclusion if seaports ^{was the most} ~~was the most~~ important factor, or if other reasons were more important.

It can be argued seaports was the most important factor in the governance of the Crusader States. ^{they} ~~it~~ provided a link with the Byzantine, the east and the west. Outvener was a net exporter, trading spices whilst importing ^{luxury} ~~luxury~~

men. The Crusader ^{created} ~~made~~ revenue with seaports, for example goods and services sold would be taxed (e.g. sugar had a tax of 5 bezants for every 100 bezants loaded). ~~The~~ ^{Customs} ~~Amir~~ were set up with the thriving world of Italian commerce. Seaports also had a military link for example the capture of Ascalon meant that the

(Section B continued) Egyptians could no longer stop the weaker land could not use it as a base to attack Jerusalem. The attacks on Jerusalem ^{reduced} ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ capture of Ascalon. The ^{ports} ~~ports~~ meant that they could easily get help from ~~the~~ west. The Italian commune helped with military attacks on Tyre 1124, in which they were granted 1/3 of the city. This shows that seaports ^{was} ~~had~~ a significant role in the governance of the Crusader states. The fact they had a dual purpose of economic and military ^{shows} ~~also~~ that they were significant. Looking at the context, Outremer did not get enough help from Europe, and Tripoli, Antioch and Edessa were reliant on Jerusalem. Therefore the ports revenue means that it is very significant in their governance.

On the other hand it can be argued that Baldwin's Consolidation program ^{between} ~~in~~ 1100-1118 was significant in the governance of the Crusader states. Baldwin focused on securing the coast after becoming king of Jerusalem. In 1101 he captured Caesarea, 1102 Gibelet and Tortosa, in 1104 Arse and Marib, in 1100 Sidon and Beirut. This helped to reduce the threat of the Muslims, looking at context when

he became King the Crusader States were vulnerable and attacks from Turcs and Egyptians were eminent. Therefore the strengthening of their ^{position} ~~position~~ shows the significance of Baldwin's consolidation program. The ports he captured would be significant in the governance of the Crusader States, without Baldwin they would not have been

(Section B continued) Captured.

Casles can be seen as significant to the governance of the Crusader States. The 6 States were vulnerable to attacks. Jerusalem faced constant threat from Egypt, Tripoli faced threats from the Muslims who captured the Nuruz Mountains, whereas Edessa faced threats from Mappa and Mosul. Casles would help to consolidate their position. Edessa were under constant threat from the Turcs. So had Turcs built to shelter in. Tripoli had most pilgrims built ^{for acquisition} ~~to sustain~~. In 1109 it was used to help sustain the Siege from the Turcs. Antioch needed to safeguard its ports such as Latakia. Therefore built the castle at Margat. Jerusalem was under constant threat in the 1130's towards the ^{and} ~~Syria~~ to Jerusalem to protect it from the Egyptians. Taking at the context the lack of natural boundaries meant that casles were indeed significant in the governance of overseas. Casles had multiple functions. At first they ^{were} ~~were~~ used to consolidate power, they were then used as a seal of governance for kings to come in and a symbol of Royal authority. They were used to being used for defence as the Muslim power grew.

The multiple purposes they had show how significant they were in the defence of Outremer. Knights would not be able to function properly without castles protecting them.

The Hospitaller and Templar movement suggest

(Section B continued) They were significant in the governance of the Crusader States. The Templars were formed in the 1120s and had 800 members in ~~the~~ 1150s. Military wise they were fundamental. In 1149 provided 120 knights and 1000 soldiers. In 1177 80 Templars joined Frankish forces, 230 Templars died during the Battle of Hattin. Both orders had to run castles. ~~by~~ Hospitallers became militarised in the 1130s, after being given the castle of Beaufort in 1136. By the 1180s the Hospitallers had 25 castles and the Templars had 17. Looking at the context, the ~~the~~ ^{Frankish} realm weaker in the 12th century passed, therefore Templars and Hospitallers were fundamental in helping to keep the Crusader States governed well, they were at the peak of their power between 1160-1180. Castles may have not functioned properly if it weren't for the two orders, which highlights their significance in keeping the States stable, especially during 1160s onwards. ~~the~~ ^{were} the Crusader States became weaker. ~~It can be argued that the~~ ^{settlers can be seen as another} ~~reason for the~~ ^{so stable} ~~Crusader~~ ^{governance} ~~failed~~ ^{of Outremer as} ~~there~~ ^{their} were very few who settled in an ~~uninhabited~~ ^{uninhabited} ~~area~~ ^{land} ~~help~~ ^{help} settle this issue and create trade and revenue. The land is underpopulated.

and public consensus were agreed. Such as Baldwin III in the 1150s offering long-term leases and other incentives to more permanent settlers would help generate trade and revenue from the seaports, suggesting their importance in helping seaports grow.

(Section B continued) It can be argued that seaports were significant in the governance of Outremer as they provided a strong economy and had a dual purpose, of military help on the one hand other factors can be seen as significant in the governance of the Crusader states, such as Baldwin's consolidation program which strengthened the Crusaders' defensible position. The use of castles helped to consolidate power. Another argument of ~~a strong and~~ ^{the power of} Hospitallers and Templars can be argued as they provided help as the states got weaker. I believe that seaports were not that significant in the governance of Outremer, as castles played a higher role in keeping them stable and well governed.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

In contrast to the previous response this answer offers excellent information about the seaports, including how they raised taxes and other important economic issues. This enables the candidate to offer a much more secure judgement when comparing seaports to other factors.

Question 5

This question produced a range of responses. At the top end candidates were confident in recognising two different interpretations in the extracts. The debate in the extracts was between innocent being guilty or overconfidence and poor preparation, versus the Crusader leaders and Dandolo being guilty of letting their shared difficulties, emanating from the Treaty of Venice, rule their actions. The best answers were able to develop the rival interpretations both by development of the argument and by adding decisive evidence. This enabled candidates to expose the weaknesses and strengths of the respective arguments and led to a convincing discussion and a supported judgement. At the bottom end candidates failed to appreciate the different interpretations and tended to pick out information that they could write about. The tendency to use the sources as information that can be incorporated into the candidate's answer was quite common. This kind of response suffers from two other problems. Firstly, candidates rely excessively on their own knowledge and, secondly, they offer formulaic criticisms of the extracts like saying what the extract fails to mention.

SECTION C

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

- 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.

(20)

The Fourth Crusade (1202-1204), ~~was~~ can be described as nothing other than a failure due to the aim of reaching Jerusalem having never been fulfilled. Both Asbridge and Philips suggest in their extracts the naivety of Pope Innocent III, which subsequently led to his weak and failed leadership. This being said, each extract also referenced the financial failures of the Crusaders, and the involvement of Pope Dandolo which led to diversions and delays.

Extract 1 suggests that Innocent's concept of crusading was essentially deluded, whilst extract 2 stresses the limits to his control as a result of this. Asbridge for example states that Innocent attempted to 'reorganise' the funding of the Crusade as ^{he believed} 'the expeditions were poorly funded.' We know however that his attempt at reform failed; Innocent was far too confident in the idea that a crusade could be funded entirely by the Church; - his taxing of bishops and donation chests in churches fell massively short, and it is arguably this that later pushed the Crusaders to sign the fatal treaty of Venice that would leave them ~~£2000~~^{34,000} marks in debt. (as extract 2 explains). Extract

2 references the 'Northern French crusaders', ~~which~~ such as Thibault III of Champagne and Boniface of Montferrat. We know that the fourth crusade was led merely by nobles, because Innocent failed to secure strong secular leadership, despite appealing to the likes of Richard I. Indeed, despite his belief as extract 1 states of the 'ineffective command' of previous crusades, Innocent's command was perhaps the most ineffective of all, for example as he failed to prevent the immoral attack on Zara (as extract 2 states, the crusaders 'chose not to broadcast' this, showing the 'limits of Innocent's control'). Therefore it can certainly be argued that he was too confident in his own abilities; Innocent believed he could control the crusaders, but in reality after they set off he made little impact at all (particularly emphasised in his reversal of their excommunication after it had little effect). Finally, ~~he~~ he could not 'refine...

participants to act with greater purity of intent' as extract one states, as the attack on Zara was a real opposition of Christian morality, ~~to~~ yet it was knowingly committed (as extract 2 claims, 'the leadership knew how controversial such a plan was'). So, it can certainly be argued Innocent was too confident in his abilities, as he failed to reform the finance, control or moral intent of the crusade. Thus, he can be blamed for its failure, ~~as~~ as the poor financing and divisions such as ~~both extracts however also say~~ Zara meant the Crusaders never reached Outremer.

Both extracts also in part blame the crusader's 'terrible miscalculation', however extract 2 seems to lay more of a focus on this. Philip references the Treaty of Venice which left the crusaders in 34,000 marks of debt and set the tone for the rest of the crusade; they were then constantly in the hands of other leaders (Dandolo and later Prince Alexius Angelus) to make up for this failure. We know that many of the absent 33,500 simply avoided Venice altogether and took different routes to go directly to Outremer, ~~which suggests~~ and this can be put down to the crusade leader's lack of communication. Extract 2 states that they 'chose not to broadcast their intentions for Zara', and the same failing occurred previously; they did not communicate their initial intentions to go into Egypt, and so other crusaders did not realise the importance of assembling at Venice. This indeed shows an 'ineffective leadership' that Abbridge claims Innocent so hoped to avoid. Furthermore, Abbridge claims Innocent wanted

to 'purge the sins of the crusaders', and had they listened to him, they would not have committed the initial attack on Zara, and not been excommunicated from the church. Thus, in exploration of both extracts, the failure of the fourth crusade can in part be attributed to the crusade leaders, their complete miscalculation of size and lack of communication which inevitably left them indebted to and at the disposal of Dandolo.

Finally, extract 2 looks in detail at the involvement of Venice, however extract one hardly touches on ~~the~~ Dandolo. Perhaps, therefore we can conclude that Hibridge does not hold Dandolo accountable for the fourth crusade's failure. Indeed, many argue that Dandolo actually saved the crusade by providing a solution to the financial problem caused by Innocent and the Crusaders (despite the former's intent to 'assume control of financing'). However, Dandolo can in part be blamed for undermining the 'purging' of the crusaders' sins, as he put forth the idea of attacking Zara. Phillips states that he did this to 'get the crusade underway and generate some income', ~~which~~ following the debt owed to him by the Crusaders. It has been argued that Dandolo 'never lost sight of Venice's material interests'; and perhaps Phillips is suggesting that due to this he suggested Zara (no doubt ^{fairly} forcefully, as the crusaders saw the 'great need' in going there). Indeed, it can be argued that the attack on Zara was the first major diversion and thus set the tone for the rest of the crusade, for example

the diversion to Constantinople. It is due to these diversions that the Crusade failed and so as both extracts reference, Dandolo was in part to blame.

Whilst extract one focused far more heavily on Innocent's aims than extract two, both do suggest that his lack of control and poor initial financing imply he was 'too confident in his abilities'. Whilst extract 2 in particular goes into detail about the 'miscalculation' of the crusaders and their subsequent reliance on Venice and Dandolo, this would not have been necessary if Innocent had been able to achieve his aim in assuming ^{control of} the finance of the crusade. Thus, due to the debt and diversions that his failed organisation led to, the failure of the fourth crusade can be attributed to the fact that Innocent III overestimated his abilities.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is an example of a level 5 response and it was awarded 18 marks. The candidate has analysed the extracts by focussing on the key points of interpretation, and has developed these points with their own knowledge. The development of the rival interpretations has allowed the candidate to show where the interpretations are strong and weak. The candidate's knowledge is well integrated with the interpretations on offer. The judgement is therefore sustained.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

When analysing the extracts, highlight the points which make up the interpretations. The evidence the author cites is to support their interpretation. If you want to develop the argument you can add further important information, and similarly if you consider the argument to be weak you can cite evidence that challenges it. The interpretation comes before the evidence because this is the focus of the question.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A/B responses:

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the date ranges in the question.
- Sufficient consideration being given to the issue in the question (e.g. main factor), as well as some other factors.
- Candidates explaining their judgement fully – this need not be in an artificial or abstract way, but demonstrate their reasoning in relation to the concepts and topic they are writing about in order to justify their judgements.
- Focusing carefully on the second-order concept targeted in the question.
- Giving consideration to timing, to enable themselves to complete all three questions with approximately the same time given over to each one.
- An appropriate level, in terms of depth of detail and analysis, as required by the question – e.g. a realistic amount to enable a balanced and rounded answer on breadth questions.

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Paying little heed to the precise demands of the question, e.g. write about the topic without focusing on the question, or attempt to give an answer to a question that hasn't been asked – most frequently, this meant treating questions which targeted other second-order concepts as causation questions.
- Answering a question without giving sufficient consideration to the given issue in the question (e.g. looking at other causes or consequences, with only limited reference to that given in the question).
- Answers which only gave a partial response, e.g. a very limited span of the date range, or covered the stated cause/ consequence, with no real consideration of other issues.
- Assertion of change, causation, sometimes with formulaic repetition of the words of the question, with limited explanation or analysis of how exactly this was a change, cause, of the issue within the question.
- Judgement not being reached or explained.
- A lack of detail.

Section C responses:

Features commonly found in responses which were successful within the higher levels:

- Candidates paying close attention to the precise demands of the question, as opposed to seemingly pre-prepared material covering the more general controversy as outlined in the specification.
- Thorough use of the extracts; this need not mean using every point they raise, but a strong focus on these as views on the question.

- A confident attempt to use the two extracts together, e.g. consideration of their differences, attempts to compare their arguments, or evaluate their relative merits.
- Careful use of own knowledge, e.g. clearly selected to relate to the issues raised within the sources, confidently using this to examine the arguments made, and reason through these in relation to the given question; at times, this meant selection over sheer amount of knowledge.
- Careful reading of the extracts, to ensure the meaning of individual statements and evidence within these were used in the context of the broader arguments made by the authors.
- Attempts to see beyond the stark differences between sources, e.g. consideration of the extent to which they disagreed, or attempts to reconcile their arguments.

Common issues which hindered performance:

- Limited use of the extracts, or an imbalance in this, e.g. extensive use of one, with limited consideration of the other.
- Limited comparison or consideration of the differences between the given interpretations.
- Using the extracts merely as sources of support.
- Arguing one extract is superior to the other on the basis that it offers more factual evidence to back up the claims made, without genuinely analysing the arguments offered.
- Heavy use of own knowledge, or even seemingly pre-prepared arguments, without real consideration if these related to the arguments in the sources.
- Statements or evidence from the source being used in a manner contrary to that given in the sources, e.g. through misinterpretation of the meaning of the arguments, or lifting of detail without thought to the context of how it was applied within the extract.
- A tendency to see the extracts as being polar opposites, again seemingly through expectation of this, without thought to where there may be degrees of difference, or even common ground.

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