

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference **9HI0/1A**

History

Advanced

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

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

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/

SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 How far do you agree that Saladin was motivated mainly by personal ambition in the years 1169–92?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 How far do you agree that Christian enthusiasm to free and hold Jerusalem was the most important factor motivating the First and Second Crusades?

(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** ☒

(Section A continued)

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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 nature of knighthood in the Third Crusade different from the nature of knighthood in the First Crusade?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1100–92, Queen Melisende provided the most significant example of good governance in the crusader states?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Terry Jones and Alan Ereira, *Crusades*, published 1994.

Innocent seized on the chance to give a priest named Fulk full papal authority to preach a new crusade. Fulk was respectable, well-groomed and with great powers of oratory – a perfectly acceptable representative of papal intentions. In addition, Innocent sent letters to the clergy and nobility throughout France and northern Italy urging them to take up the Cross. But he sent no letter to any king – not that he would have stopped them going but why encourage them, since he himself was to be the ultimate commander? 5

There didn't seem to be quite the same enthusiasm for crusading as there had been in the time of Urban II, so Innocent resorted to unprecedented – even desperate – measures. He announced a tax upon the clergy to pay for the Crusade. There was an outcry of course. From now on, would-be Crusade leaders would be able to make a profit from crusading, if someone else was going to pay for it. 10

Innocent believed that the ends justified the means. He would break any precedent that needed breaking, with disastrous consequences. 15

Extract 2: From Geoffrey Hindley, *The Crusades*, published 2003.

Few popes have been elected with such unquestioned authority and magnificent personal abilities as Innocent III.

Innocent believed that previous crusades had failed because of poor leadership. Therefore, he wisely desired that any new crusading venture should be directed from Rome. Innocent wrote to all of Europe's monarchs hoping to shame them into support, but only the King of Hungary took the Cross. 20

Innocent took practical steps to make the Crusade a success. He wrote to the Patriarch of Jerusalem asking him about the strengths and weaknesses of the Muslim states. He was also in constant contact with the Byzantine Emperor Alexius III. 25

In 1199 Innocent came up with an important practical measure to fund the Crusade, with the first levy on clerical incomes. This was a new kind of tax, a precedent for all future papal income tax.

Pope Innocent was sceptical about the exaggerated rhetoric that many preachers used to promote crusading. His own choice, therefore, went to Fulk, 'a man of saintly character'. Innocent prepared well for the Crusade that was about to be launched. 30

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 Innocent III's poor preparations were responsible for the failure of the Fourth Crusade?

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

(20)



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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Crusade, Terry Jones And Alan Ereira, BBC Books, 1994

Extract 2 from: The Crusades, Geoffery Hindley, Robinson, 2003

