



GuideMyGrades

— YOUR GOALS. OUR EXPERTISE. —

EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

AS and A Level History · Paper 1 · Option 1A

80 questions · 1600 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

 [guidemygrades.com](https://www.guidemygrades.com)

 @Guidemygrades

 @Guidemygrades

 @Guidemygrades

 info@guidemygrades.com

 Piccadilly Business Centre, Unit C, Aldow Enterprise Park
Blackett Street, Manchester, M12 6AE

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

QUESTION	SOURCE	MARKS	PAGE
THEME 1: REASONS FOR THE CRUSADES AND CRUSADER MOTIVES, C1095–1192		13 questions · 260 marks	5
1. Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2016	20	6
2. Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2017	20	7
3. Q1	A Level Paper 1 June 2017	20	8
4. Q4	A Level Paper 1 June 2018	20	9
5. Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2019	20	10
6. Q1	A Level Paper 1 October 2020	20	11
7. Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2022	20	12
8. Q2	A Level Paper 1 June 2022	20	13
9. Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2023	20	14
10. Q2	A Level Paper 1 June 2023	20	15
11. Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2024	20	16
12. Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2025	20	17
13. Q1	A Level Paper 1 June 2025	20	18
THEME 2: MUSLIM UNITY, LEADERSHIP AND THE GROWTH OF MUSLIM POWER		14 questions · 280 marks	19
14. Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2016	20	20
15. Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2017	20	21
16. Q2	A Level Paper 1 June 2017	20	22
17. Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2018	20	23
18. Q3	A Level Paper 1 June 2018	20	24
19. Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2019	20	25
20. Q2	A Level Paper 1 October 2020	20	26
21. Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2022	20	27
22. Q1	A Level Paper 1 June 2022	20	28
23. Q4	A Level Paper 1 June 2023	20	29
24. Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2024	20	30
25. Q2	A Level Paper 1 June 2024	20	31
26. Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2025	20	32
27. Q2	A Level Paper 1 June 2025	20	33
THEME 3: GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE AND ECONOMY OF THE CRUSADER STATES		23 questions · 460 marks	34
28. Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2016	20	35
29. Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2017	20	36
30. Q4	A Level Paper 1 June 2017	20	37
31. Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2018	20	38
32. Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2018	20	39



33.	Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2018	20	40
34.	Q1	A Level Paper 1 June 2018	20	41
35.	Q2	A Level Paper 1 June 2018	20	42
36.	Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2019	20	43
37.	Q1	A Level Paper 1 June 2019	20	44
38.	Q3	A Level Paper 1 June 2019	20	45
39.	Q4	A Level Paper 1 June 2019	20	46
40.	Q3	A Level Paper 1 October 2020	20	47
41.	Q4	A Level Paper 1 October 2020	20	48
42.	Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2022	20	49
43.	Q4	A Level Paper 1 June 2022	20	50
44.	Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2023	20	51
45.	Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2023	20	52
46.	Q3	A Level Paper 1 June 2023	20	53
47.	Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2024	20	54
48.	Q1	A Level Paper 1 June 2024	20	55
49.	Q3	A Level Paper 1 June 2025	20	56
50.	Q4	A Level Paper 1 June 2025	20	57

THEME 4: CRUSADER LEADERSHIP, KNIGHTHOOD AND THE MILITARY ORDERS

14 questions · 280 marks

58

51.	Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2016	20	59
52.	Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2017	20	60
53.	Q3	A Level Paper 1 June 2017	20	61
54.	Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2019	20	62
55.	Q2	A Level Paper 1 June 2019	20	63
56.	Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2022	20	64
57.	Q3	A Level Paper 1 June 2022	20	65
58.	Q4	AS Paper 1 June 2023	20	66
59.	Q1	A Level Paper 1 June 2023	20	67
60.	Q1	AS Paper 1 June 2024	20	68
61.	Q3	A Level Paper 1 June 2024	20	69
62.	Q4	A Level Paper 1 June 2024	20	70
63.	Q2	AS Paper 1 June 2025	20	71
64.	Q3	AS Paper 1 June 2025	20	72

HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS: WHY DID THE FOURTH CRUSADE FAIL? 11...

16 questions · 320 marks

73

65.	Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2016	20	74
66.	Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2017	20	76
67.	Q5	A Level Paper 1 June 2017	20	136
68.	Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2018	20	138
69.	Q5	A Level Paper 1 June 2018	20	140
70.	Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2019	20	142
71.	Q5	A Level Paper 1 June 2019	20	144



72. Q5	A Level Paper 1 October 2020	20	146
73. Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2022	20	148
74. Q5	A Level Paper 1 June 2022	20	150
75. Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2023	20	152
76. Q5	A Level Paper 1 June 2023	20	154
77. Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2024	20	156
78. Q5	A Level Paper 1 June 2024	20	158
79. Q5	AS Paper 1 June 2025	20	160
80. Q5	A Level Paper 1 June 2025	20	162



QUESTIONS

80 questions · 1600 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



THEME 1

REASONS FOR THE CRUSADES AND CRUSADER MOTIVES, C1095–1192

13 questions in this sub-topic · 260 marks · lowest tariff first



- 1 Was the aim to free and then defend Jerusalem the main reason for crusading in the years 1095-1146?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant were religious motives for crusaders taking part in the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



1 How similar were the reasons for launching the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



4 How far do you agree that the motives for crusading changed in the years 1095–1192?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How accurate is it to say that papal political ambition was the most significant reason for calling the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 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)



-
- 1 Were the ambitions of the papacy the main reason for the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that encouragement from the papacy provided the main motive for crusading in the years 1095–1192?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



...

2 Were preachers the main reason for crusaders joining the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Were the papal reform movement's ideas about penance and remission of sins the main motive for crusaders in the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 1 How accurate is it to say that the First and Second Crusades were called mainly to serve the political interests of the papacy?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



THEME 2

MUSLIM UNITY, LEADERSHIP AND THE GROWTH OF MUSLIM POWER

14 questions in this sub-topic · 280 marks · lowest tariff first



Q2

- 2 Was the unification of Syria by Nur ad-Din the main reason for Muslim military success in the years 1146-69?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent was the leadership of Nur ad-Din different from the leadership of Saladin?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the decline of the crusader states was primarily due to the quality of Saladin's leadership in the years 1169–87?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the degree of Muslim unity the main reason for the different outcomes of the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the religious enthusiasm of Nur and Saladin was the most important reason for increased Muslim unity in the years 1146–92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that Muslim victories, in the years 1146–87, happened because divisions between Muslims were largely overcome?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 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)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Muslim power was transformed in the years 1095–1144?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



3 The Second Crusade ended in 1149.

How far do you agree that control of Syria continued to be the main source of Muslim power in the years 1149–92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that Saladin's power, in the years 1169–87, came mainly from his control of Egypt?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Zengi was the most significant Muslim leader in the years 1095–1192?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that Nur ad-Din made the most significant contribution to the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144–69?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



THEME 3

GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE AND ECONOMY OF THE CRUSADER STATES

23 questions in this sub-topic · 460 marks · lowest tariff first



3 To what extent did the government of the crusader states change in the years 1100-87?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the creation of strategically-placed castles the most important consequence of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100–18?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that control over the seaports of Outremer was the most significant factor in the governance of the crusader states in the years 1100–87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 1 Was increased European settlement in Outremer the main consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1099–1144?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was the absence of natural boundaries in the east for the defence of the crusader states in the years 1100–87?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the lack of European support was the main reason for the decline of the crusader states in the years 1100–87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 1 How accurate is it to say that the rule of Baldwin I was significantly different from that of Baldwin II in the years 1100–31?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that the main consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade was limited European support for the crusader states in the years 1149–92?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was religious belief the most significant factor in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095-1118?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant reason for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118-92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118-92?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent was the accession of Baldwin IV in 1174 a turning point in the government of the crusader states?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant feature of the economy of the crusader states in the years 1100–87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 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)



- 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)



- 2 Was the creation of the crusader states of Outremer the main consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1100–44?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was the absence of natural boundaries in the east to the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144–87?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that lack of support from Byzantium and Europe was the most significant weakness in the defence of the crusader states in the years 1100–92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



4 King Baldwin II died in 1131.

How significant was division within the ruling elite in the decline of the crusader states in the years 1131–87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How far do you agree that castle building was the most important feature of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100–18?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1100–92, the reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were very different from the reigns of those rulers who came after them?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the failure of the Second Crusade was the main turning point in the fortunes of the crusader states in the years 1100–92?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



THEME 4

CRUSADER LEADERSHIP, KNIGHTHOOD AND THE MILITARY ORDERS

14 questions in this sub-topic · 280 marks · lowest tariff first



Q4

- 4 The Knights Templar were founded c.1119.

How significant were the military orders to the survival of the crusader states in the years 1120-87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Was poor preparation the main reason why the Second and Third Crusades failed to achieve their goals?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant were chivalric values for the participation of knights in the Second and Third Crusades?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from that of his European opponents in the years 1169-92?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



3 How significant were problems of leadership in the Second and Third Crusades?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 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)



Q4

4 To what extent did the nature of crusader leadership change in the years 1095–1192?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that the leadership of the Second Crusade was very different from the leadership of the First Crusade?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Was personal rivalry between the leaders the main cause of failure in the Second and Third Crusades?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the main duty of knights, in the years 1095–1192, continued to be the protection of pilgrims?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that Richard I provided the most significant example of effective crusader leadership in the years 1095–1192?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were divisions between crusade leaders the main reason for the failure of the Second and Third Crusades?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the military orders continued to be the main defence of the crusader states in the years 1118–92?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS

WHY DID THE FOURTH CRUSADE FAIL? 1198–1204

16 questions in this sub-topic · 320 marks · lowest tariff first



SECTION 1

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 own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How convincing do you find the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because it was in the interests of Venice to attack Constantinople?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Donald E. Queller and Thomas F. Madden, *The Fourth Crusade: the Conquest of Constantinople*, published 1997.

Although it makes little sense it has become common for historians to describe the desperate situation in the summer of 1202 as the outcome of careful planning by the Doge Enrico Dandolo. Dandolo, it is said, knew that there would never be 33,500 crusaders, nor would they ever come up with the agreed payment. Thus the Doge was able to entrap the crusaders in contracts by forcing its leaders to promise what he knew they could not deliver. 5

With the crusade in his power Dandolo could divert it against his enemies, namely Zara and Constantinople. The problem with this view is that there is no evidence for it and abundant evidence against it. What if the crusaders refused to pay at all? What if they chose to find transport elsewhere? This would leave Venice holding an enormous fleet, crushing debt and no army. 10

These were real risks to which no doge would expose the republic.

Extract 2: From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The Venetians had a much firmer understanding of the situation than the crusaders had. They understood the commercial opportunities that were opening up at the end of the twelfth century; they saw themselves falling behind their Pisan and Genoese rivals, who had got the better of them by exporting western manufactures – mostly cloth – to the Levant. 15

The Pisans and Genoese were also challenging the Venetians in their traditional trading area of Byzantium. At the same time the Venetians were at last realising that their long-standing attachment to Byzantium was becoming something of a disadvantage. The long term aim of Venetian policy was to secure its interests in Byzantium in such a way that its merchants were free to open up other markets. This appeared to have been achieved by the treaty eventually signed with Alexius III Angelus in November 1198. 20

25

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.

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 convincing do you find the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because Innocent III made 'the acquisition of wealth' (*Extract 1 Line 13*) a motive for crusading?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Christopher J. Tyerman, *The Invention of the Crusades*, published 1998.

Innocent III's dynamic leadership provided a contribution to crusading which could be described as a sort of creation. He built on existing practices but included taxation of the clergy, local organisation of preaching and fund-raising and the clear intention to support warfare on behalf of the Church. In summoning the new crusade, Innocent reiterated the propaganda of earlier years: the offer of salvation; relief of oppressed Christians; and the crusade as a test of Christian devotion. 5

However, Innocent went further than other popes by encouraging 'anyone who wishes' to take the Cross, allowing for redemption of sins for money. This made the organisation of the crusade vulnerable to accusations of 'crosses for cash'. It was no doubt unintended, but Innocent shifted the motivation for crusading away from an avowed religious duty to retake Jerusalem for Christendom, and made the acquisition of wealth decisive in the minds of crusaders. The pope guaranteed protection of crusaders' property, looked sympathetically at those forced to borrow money, and even permitted borrowing from Jews. 10 15

Extract 2: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Contemporaries and modern historians alike have been moved to ask what drove the Fourth Crusade to the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has been suggested that the diversion was the outcome of a festering distrust and dislike that had been an increasingly prominent feature of crusader-Byzantine relations during the twelfth century. After all, some on the Second Crusade had considered attacking the Greek capital, and the Third Crusade had witnessed the forcible seizure of Cyprus, a Byzantine possession. Some have even suggested that the expedition was actually part of a complex anti-Greek conspiracy – that the seizure of Constantinople was the crusaders' deliberate and intended goal from the outset. This is unlikely to have been true. 20 25

There may not have been a grand design at work, but that is not to say that the eventual bloody conquest of Constantinople did not suit Venetian interests or stem from the ambitions of some of the crusader leaders. 30

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

History

Advanced Subsidiary**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

Wednesday 17th May 2017 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1A**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 ►

P49874A

©2017 Pearson Education Ltd.



SECTION A**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.****EITHER**

- 1** Was poor preparation the main reason why the Second and Third Crusades failed to achieve their goals?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 2** Was the creation of strategically-placed castles the most important consequence of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100–18?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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** ☐



(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How significant were religious motives for crusaders taking part in the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** To what extent was the leadership of Nur ad-Din different from the leadership of Saladin?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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** ☐



(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)



(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**History****Advanced Subsidiary****Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

Wednesday 17th May 2017 – Afternoon

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/1A**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P49874A**

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Christopher J. Tyerman, *The Invention of the Crusades*, published 1998.

Innocent III's dynamic leadership provided a contribution to crusading which could be described as a sort of creation. He built on existing practices but included taxation of the clergy, local organisation of preaching and fund-raising and the clear intention to support warfare on behalf of the Church. In summoning the new crusade, Innocent reiterated the propaganda of earlier years: the offer of salvation; relief of oppressed Christians; and the crusade as a test of Christian devotion. 5

However, Innocent went further than other popes by encouraging 'anyone who wishes' to take the Cross, allowing for redemption of sins for money. This made the organisation of the crusade vulnerable to accusations of 'crosses for cash'. It was no doubt unintended, but Innocent shifted the motivation for crusading away from an avowed religious duty to retake Jerusalem for Christendom, and made the acquisition of wealth decisive in the minds of crusaders. The pope guaranteed protection of crusaders' property, looked sympathetically at those forced to borrow money, and even permitted borrowing from Jews. 10 15

Extract 2: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Contemporaries and modern historians alike have been moved to ask what drove the Fourth Crusade to the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has been suggested that the diversion was the outcome of a festering distrust and dislike that had been an increasingly prominent feature of crusader-Byzantine relations during the twelfth century. After all, some on the Second Crusade had considered attacking the Greek capital, and the Third Crusade had witnessed the forcible seizure of Cyprus, a Byzantine possession. Some have even suggested that the expedition was actually part of a complex anti-Greek conspiracy – that the seizure of Constantinople was the crusaders' deliberate and intended goal from the outset. This is unlikely to have been true. 20 25

There may not have been a grand design at work, but that is not to say that the eventual bloody conquest of Constantinople did not suit Venetian interests or stem from the ambitions of some of the crusader leaders. 30

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--

History

Advanced Subsidiary**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

Wednesday 17th May 2017 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1A**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 ►

P49874A

©2017 Pearson Education Ltd.



SECTION A**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.****EITHER**

- 1** Was poor preparation the main reason why the Second and Third Crusades failed to achieve their goals?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 2** Was the creation of strategically-placed castles the most important consequence of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100–18?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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** ☐



(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)



TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How significant were religious motives for crusaders taking part in the First and Second Crusades?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** To what extent was the leadership of Nur ad-Din different from the leadership of Saladin?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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** ☐



(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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 convincing do you find the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because Innocent III made 'the acquisition of wealth' (*Extract 1 Line 13*) a motive for crusading?

(20)



(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)

(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**History****Advanced Subsidiary****Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

Wednesday 17th May 2017 – Afternoon

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/1A**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P49874A**

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Christopher J. Tyerman, *The Invention of the Crusades*, published 1998.

Innocent III's dynamic leadership provided a contribution to crusading which could be described as a sort of creation. He built on existing practices but included taxation of the clergy, local organisation of preaching and fund-raising and the clear intention to support warfare on behalf of the Church. In summoning the new crusade, Innocent reiterated the propaganda of earlier years: the offer of salvation; relief of oppressed Christians; and the crusade as a test of Christian devotion. 5

However, Innocent went further than other popes by encouraging 'anyone who wishes' to take the Cross, allowing for redemption of sins for money. This made the organisation of the crusade vulnerable to accusations of 'crosses for cash'. It was no doubt unintended, but Innocent shifted the motivation for crusading away from an avowed religious duty to retake Jerusalem for Christendom, and made the acquisition of wealth decisive in the minds of crusaders. The pope guaranteed protection of crusaders' property, looked sympathetically at those forced to borrow money, and even permitted borrowing from Jews. 10 15

Extract 2: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Contemporaries and modern historians alike have been moved to ask what drove the Fourth Crusade to the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has been suggested that the diversion was the outcome of a festering distrust and dislike that had been an increasingly prominent feature of crusader-Byzantine relations during the twelfth century. After all, some on the Second Crusade had considered attacking the Greek capital, and the Third Crusade had witnessed the forcible seizure of Cyprus, a Byzantine possession. Some have even suggested that the expedition was actually part of a complex anti-Greek conspiracy – that the seizure of Constantinople was the crusaders' deliberate and intended goal from the outset. This is unlikely to have been true. 20 25

There may not have been a grand design at work, but that is not to say that the eventual bloody conquest of Constantinople did not suit Venetian interests or stem from the ambitions of some of the crusader leaders. 30

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



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)



Extracts for use with Section C

Extract 1: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Innocent was perhaps too confident in his abilities. He believed that the practice of crusading itself should urgently be reorganised, and seems to have concluded that physical combat would lead to spiritual rejuvenation. He set out to refine the management and operation of holy war, so as to empower participants to act with greater purity of intent. Looking back over the last century, the pope perceived three fundamental problems: too many of the wrong people (especially non-combatants) were taking the cross; the expeditions were poorly funded; and they were also subject to ineffective command. Innocent was certain that he knew how to resolve these difficulties – the Latin Church would step forth, reaffirming its 'right' to direct the crusading movement, assuming control of recruitment, financing and leadership. The beauty of this whole scheme to Innocent was that crusaders fighting in a perfected holy war stood a better chance of freeing Jerusalem, and at the same time it would purge the sins of the crusaders, all to the benefit of western Christendom.

5

10

Extract 2: From Jonathan Philips, *The Crusades, 1095-1204*, published 2014.

From the spring of 1202 onwards the northern French crusaders began to assemble in Venice where their envoys' terrible miscalculation soon became clear. By August, only about 12,000 of the required 33,500 men had turned up. The leadership pooled their resources but still fell 34,000 silver marks short of the 85,000 owed.

15

By now it was September and no longer prudent to set sail for Egypt. By way of getting the crusade under way and to generate some income, Dandolo proposed an assault on the city of Zara. The scheme was not without its problems however. The Zarans were Christians and their overlord, King Bela III of Hungary had taken the cross. The leadership knew how controversial such a plan was, yet so great was the need to do something positive that they chose not to broadcast their intentions and simply gave the order to depart from Venice. In reality this episode reveals the limits of Innocent III's control over the Fourth Crusade. The French crusaders' contractual failure, coupled with the Venetians' threat to withdraw their shipping, were the considerations which won the day.

20

25

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



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 Innocent III's personal ambition led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Terry Jones and Alan Ereira, *Crusades*, published 1994.

Once Innocent III arrived in power he blossomed into a monster seeking unlimited power. He ruthlessly destroyed anyone who did not give in. His ambition was total. He was determined that the Pope, as representative of the supreme monarch in heaven, must be the supreme monarch on earth. His programme called for kings to obey him, for the Eastern Church to submit to Rome, and for only his interpretation of the Christian message to be valid. He wanted the reconquest of Jerusalem in his name. The Archbishop of Jerusalem wrote to Innocent to say that no crusade would be necessary. Innocent ignored this advice. Innocent did not ask any king to join the crusade – he himself was to be the ultimate commander.

5

10

The fall of Constantinople did nothing whatever to harm the Muslims. But it had achieved another aim that had been part of the crusading movement from the beginning. The Eastern Church was now under the authority of Rome.

Extract 2: From Christopher Tyerman, *God's War*, published 2006.

The diversion to Constantinople seemed to rest on Alexius's own questionable estimate of his support there, rather than some long-planned plot to undermine the crusade. Each decision that the crusaders took created new problems that they had to solve. The crusaders were under huge pressure to remain united if they were to achieve their goals. The honour of the leaders had to be upheld, and their Christian vows were extremely important. Human greed and the prospect of plunder was no doubt a factor too. Although a small, possibly unrepresentative group determined the eventual destination of the crusade, their decisions were always subject to debate with the wider body of the crusaders expressing their views. Those who wanted the diversions to Zara and Constantinople did not see anything wrong with it. The diversion to Constantinople was no accident, but rather the result of conscious choices. These choices were made under extreme pressure and were a last resort rather than a treacherous plot. The motives behind these choices were contradictory and muddled.

15

20

25

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



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 was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders?

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

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The leaders of the Fourth Crusade were unfit to face the difficulties and hard decisions that awaited them. Their knowledge of Byzantium was limited. The crusaders were inclined to be contemptuous of the Byzantines' fighting skills, and they thought Byzantium was weak. The crusaders understood that they had a duty to respond to calls for aid from fellow Christians, making them vulnerable to manipulation. They had put themselves in a relationship with Venice that handed Doge Dandolo the power to influence the events that followed. Venice saw the Crusade as an opportunity to reverse its relationship with Byzantium, from being a client state to becoming the dominant power. 5

Byzantium itself was in a vulnerable position. The central government had lost effective control of many of its provinces. It was a time of weakness for both the imperial government and the Eastern Church. This weakness was noticed by the crusaders, and it became part of their calculations, as Byzantium was now considered more of a hindrance than a help in the fight against the Muslims. The crusaders also knew that Constantinople contained fabulous wealth. 10 15

Extract 2: From W B Bartlett, *An Ungodly War*, published 2000.

The Venetians accepted that they were obliged to transport the crusaders to the Muslim East, but Egypt was not their preferred choice. Relations between Egypt and Venice were good. The Venetians had significant trading interests in the country which would be seriously jeopardised if they transported the crusaders there. The Venetians had a history of playing both sides in the crusades. They had often helped the Christian cause while at the same time providing materials for armaments to the Muslims. The Venetians would probably have gone along with the deal to ship the crusaders to Egypt, albeit unenthusiastically, but they did not need to do so. When the young Prince Alexius asked the Crusade to divert to Constantinople and install him as emperor, a solution was found. Boniface of Montferrat* particularly championed the Prince's cause. The Venetians were very happy to fall in with the scheme. The Venetians' willingness to divert the Crusade to Constantinople was made all too easy by the terms of the Treaty of Venice that had left the crusaders in debt. 20 25 30

*Boniface of Montferrat – a prominent crusader leader

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



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 the Venetians gained control of it?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

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

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

*this arrangement – the terms of the Treaty of Venice

**secular – non-religious

***nefarious - crooked

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

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

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

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.

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 sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed?

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

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A Short History*, published 1987.

Seeking to blame someone for the sacking of Constantinople is rather pointless. No individual was to blame. Enrico Dandolo, Philip of Swabia, Boniface of Montferrat, and even Innocent III have all been wrongly accused. The capture of Constantinople was simply the result of a series of accidents. The intention of the crusader leaders in 1203 was simply to change the government in Constantinople. This would pay off the crusaders' debts and leave a crusader-friendly government to rule the Byzantine empire. 5

Nor can the capture of Constantinople be explained by the long history of bad relations between crusaders and the Greeks. It was simply a response to a request from the Byzantine prince Alexius which was made when the crusaders were heavily in debt. The error of judgement was made when the Treaty of Venice was drawn up. Historians' inclusion of Innocent's name among those responsible for the capture of Constantinople is particularly unkind. The Fourth Crusade ended in a way that was bound to make the unification of the Catholic and Orthodox churches, so dear to his heart, much harder. 10 15

Extract 2: From Norman Housley, *The Crusaders*, published 2002.

In April 1204 Constantinople faced a disastrous set of circumstances. Constantinople was a city incomparably rich in both material and religious terms, and now it was exposed to the attentions of an army with a deeply-ingrained and brutal lust for wealth. The plundering of Constantinople was predictable. Greed and the desire to plunder were commonplace features of the society from which crusading sprang. It had after all been a feature of every crusade since 1095. The habit of plundering was deeply embedded in the crusading mentality, and Innocent knew this when he called the crusade. For the crusaders themselves there was nothing inherently different between their behaviour in 1204 and previous examples of plunder by crusaders. The agreement made between the crusader barons and Dandolo to divide the spoils of Constantinople between them was the standard practice of crusader leaders. The decisions that led to the sacking of Constantinople were not accidental. 20 25

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



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 due to a 'chain of unfortunate circumstances' [Extract 1, line 3]?

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

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Andrew Jotischky, *Crusading and the Crusader States*, published 2004.

Crusaders had thought of the advantages of taking Constantinople on previous occasions, but in 1204 it actually happened. However, it happened as the result of a chain of unfortunate circumstances, rather than malicious intent from the outset – as those who believe in a ‘conspiracy theory’ would have us believe.

The chronicler Geoffrey de Villehardouin’s explanation for the fate of the crusade is one of logical cause and effect, and it has stood the test of time. The crusaders could not meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice and were compelled by the Venetians to divert the crusade first to Zara, and then Constantinople, because of their debt. Alexius would then guarantee their further passage to the Holy Land or Egypt. When Alexius was unable to deliver, the crusaders had no alternative but to sack the city in order to secure sufficient resources to fulfil their crusading vows. This account raises further questions however, especially about the role of Innocent III. Yet the only mistake that Innocent made was to agree to the Treaty of Venice in the first place.

Extract 2: From Hans Eberhard Mayer, *The Crusades*, published 1991.

Innocent III believed that the papacy should be set above the secular powers and that the pope should rule as a kind of priest-king. Innocent took advantage of the power vacuum in Europe to turn this theory into fact. In Innocent’s view of the world there was no room for crusades directed exclusively by kings in which the pope’s role was limited to only calling the crusade. In his view the whole thing should be under his control. Apart from this political objective Innocent also wanted to rebuild the kingdom of Jerusalem.

In pursuing these two goals Innocent overlooked the fact that it was not possible to finance and lead an army to the Holy Land without the active co-operation of the rulers. What Innocent failed to understand was that the organisation of the medieval state had changed considerably since 1096. Crusades could no longer be led from Rome because military organisation and leadership were now much more important than religious guidance. Innocent’s leadership was no substitute for state power and this explains the failure of the Fourth Crusade.

Acknowledgement

Extract 1 from: ‘Crusading and the Crusader States’, Andrew Jotischky, 2004, Pearson

Extract 2 from: ‘Hans Eberhard Meyer’, *The Crusades*, Oxford University Press 1991

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.



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?

(20)



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. 5

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. 10

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. 15 20

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>

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)

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



BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

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

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



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 own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that ‘particular blame’ should be given to doge Dandolo for the failure of the Fourth Crusade [Extract 1, line 2]?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Thomas F. Madden, *Outside and Inside the Fourth Crusade*, published 1995.

If Venice should be blamed for the diversion of the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople, then particular blame should be given to doge Enrico Dandolo. The personality of the doge is important. He was a man whose cool assessment of the situation meant that he was indifferent to the passions of the crusaders. He was completely unmoved by the genuine crusading spirit. Dandolo realised that the permanent security of Venetian interests in the East could only be obtained by destroying the Byzantine Empire. 5

When the glory and benefit of Venice demanded it, Dandolo had no scruples about how it might be achieved. He knew how to get people to do what he wanted and he possessed extraordinary willpower. Dandolo had many qualities. He was a remarkable statesman, an ingenious diplomat and an expert economist. In his mind, the chances of securing the Byzantine market for Venice was a chance to be taken. 10

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

The Fourth Crusade can be seen as a series of unfortunate accidents. Far from being a villain, Dandolo was a wise and able man. If anyone should be blamed for the failure of the Fourth Crusade it was those crusaders who failed to show up at Venice in the summer of 1202 and who failed to pay their passage money to the Venetians. They left the expedition hopelessly under-financed. This gave the crusader leaders little choice when the Byzantine prince, Alexius Angelos, invited them to accompany him to Constantinople to help restore his father, the emperor Isaac II, to his rightful throne. For Alexius promised to pay all the expenses of the expedition. 15 20

Once Isaac and Alexius were placed back on the throne by the crusaders in August 1203, however, they proved slow in paying their debts to the crusaders. When, in January 1204, a new and uncooperative emperor, Alexios Mourtzouphlos, seized power, the crusaders had no choice but to attack. 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: <https://www.academia.edu/>

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



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 it is wrong to blame the Doge, Enrico Dandolo, 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)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Donald E. Queller and Thomas F. Madden, *The Fourth Crusade: The Conquest of Constantinople*, published 1997.

It is wrong to blame Doge Dandolo for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. In searching for an answer as to why the Fourth Crusade ended up fighting their fellow Christians and besieging Zara and Constantinople, historians have found a simple explanation. It has become common for historians to blame the Doge, Enrico Dandolo, for deliberately trapping the crusaders with the terms of the Treaty of Venice. 5

Dandolo, it is said, knew that there would never be 33,500 crusaders, nor would they ever come up with the agreed payment. Thus, the Doge was supposed to have trapped the crusaders and forced the crusade leaders to enter into contracts that they could never fulfil. With the crusade in his power Dandolo could divert it against his enemies, namely Zara and Constantinople. 10

The problem with this view is that there is no evidence for it and abundant evidence against it. What if the crusaders refused to pay at all? What if they chose to find transport elsewhere? This would leave Venice holding an enormous fleet, a huge debt and no army. No Doge would expose Venice to these risks. 15

Extract 2: From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The Venetians and Doge Dandolo had a much clearer understanding of the way the world worked than the crusaders had.

In terms of trade, they understood the commercial opportunities that were opening up at the end of the twelfth century. The Venetians knew they had to overtake their Pisan and Genoese rivals. Pisa and Genoa had got the better of Venice by exporting western manufactures – mostly cloth – to the Levant. However, Byzantium was the most important market, and it was one the Venetians had dominated. But now the Pisans and Genoese were challenging the Venetians in their traditional trading area of Byzantium. 20 25

The Venetians' agenda in Byzantium was to secure for themselves a clear trading advantage. They wanted to secure their interests in Byzantium in such a way that their merchants would then be free to open up further markets. They had agreed a treaty with Byzantium in November 1198 that had made a start in developing such a policy. The Fourth Crusade could be used to consolidate the Venetians' relations with Byzantium, and make Venice a greater trading power. 30



BLANK PAGE**Acknowledgements**

Extract 1 From: Donald E. Queller and Thomas F. Madden, *The Fourth Crusade: the Conquest of Constantinople*, Penn Press, 1997

Extract 2 From: Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, Routledge, 2003



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 own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Fourth Crusade failed due to the motives of Enrico Dandolo?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Norman Housley, *Contesting the Crusades*, published 2006.

The Venetians could be seen as the 'conspirators' who led the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople. Doge Enrico Dandolo was remarkably able and ambitious and saw a wonderful opportunity to take control of a trading city that was vital to the prosperity of Venice. Dandolo was able to bring about the diversion to Constantinople due to the debt the crusaders faced when they could not meet their commitments to the Treaty of Venice. First, the Venetians offered to postpone the crusaders' debt in return for capturing Zara. Then, when debt once again threatened the crusade, Dandolo seized on the highly attractive offer of Prince Alexius and directed the crusade to Constantinople. When Alexius proved unable to deliver on his promises to the crusaders and renounced his pact with them, the Venetians and crusaders stormed the city and installed themselves as its rulers. The Venetians' plan had been realised.

Extract 2: From John France, *The Crusades and the Expansion of Catholic Christendom 1000–1714*, published 2005.

Doge Dandolo was the key personality in the Fourth Crusade and has attracted unfair blame for its failure. Dandolo was forced to offer leadership to the crusade precisely because Innocent III proved unable to exert any control over events. Dandolo was helped by the simple fact that none of the other major crusading leaders had much force of personality.

Dandolo was consistently the best leader. Of course he put the interests of Venice first, because as the doge he had to. Dandolo saw the chance to get a new government in Constantinople that would be friendly to Venice and finance the crusade. It seems unlikely that Dandolo sought to divert the Fourth Crusade simply for material gain because he was a devoted crusader himself. Innocent III by comparison was weak. He gave spiritual leadership but never expected the practical problems that the crusade ran into. When important decisions had to be made to retrieve the crusade from its difficulties, Dandolo proved to be the only one offering solutions.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *Contesting the Crusades* by Norman Housley © Blackwell Publishing – 2006

Extract 2 from: *The Crusades and the Expansion of Catholic Christendom 1000–1714* by John France © Routledge – 2005



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 it is misguided to blame one specific individual 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)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Chris Breyer, *Culpability and Concealed Motives: An Analysis of the Parties Involved in the Diversion of the Fourth Crusade*, published 2007.

Historians that seek to blame one specific individual, including Pope Innocent III, for the failure of the Fourth Crusade are misguided. They overlook the fact that nearly everyone involved was in some way to blame.

For example, among key leaders of the Fourth Crusade, there were pre-existing motives to divert the Crusade to Zara and Constantinople. This is especially true of Boniface of Montferrat and the Venetians led by Doge Enrico Dandolo. Boniface was angry about the mistreatment of his brothers by previous Byzantine Emperors and this was clearly a guiding factor in Boniface's decision to support the young Prince Alexius. This in turn led Boniface to lead his army against one of the largest Christian cities in the world, Constantinople.

Similarly, the diversion of the Crusade to Zara was because Doge Dandolo held grievances against that city, that he thought of as an obstruction to Venetian interests. After the successful venture to Zara, Dandolo's bitterness increased over Byzantium's choice to give preferential treatment to Venice's competitors from Genoa and Pisa. For this reason, Dandolo diverted the Crusade to Constantinople.

Extract 2: From Christopher Tyerman, *How To Plan A Crusade*, published 2015.

Innocent III thought that he possessed the ability to plan the vast international enterprise of the Fourth Crusade. The Fourth Crusade, however, was to prove him wrong.

Innocent was an accomplished lawyer and he used his expertise to provide a legal justification for the Fourth Crusade. He claimed that the Crusade would be a just war, but 'justice' was to include the notion of taking revenge on God's enemies. Those who were shown to have insulted God should face the consequences. 20

Innocent proclaimed that the Holy Land had been conquered by the 'treachery' of Muhammed. Innocent compared avenging an insult to Christ with the obligation to fight for one's secular lord. The right to vengeance was strengthened by the use of horror stories that in turn gave the crusaders the idea that taking vengeance was both legal and holy. 25

Innocent's desire to motivate Christians to join the Crusade through taking vengeance on God's enemies was disastrous for the Fourth Crusade. Innocent only wanted holy vengeance against Muslims. But the crusaders did not understand vengeance in a purely legal sense. They took their own brutal vengeance at Zara and then Constantinople. 30

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Culpability and Concealed Motives: An Analysis of the Parties Involved in the Diversion of the Fourth Crusade*, By Chris Breyer, © Western Oregon University, 2007

Extract 2 from: *How to Plan a Crusade: Reason and Religious War in the High Middle Ages*, By Christopher Tyerman, © Penguin, September 2016



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 own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Doge Dandolo and the Venetians should be blamed for the failure of the Fourth Crusade?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Dan Jones, *Crusaders*, published 2019.

Enrico Dandolo was a calculating and practical thinker. In his oath of office, he swore to serve the 'honour and profit' of Venice, and he kept his promise.

In October 1202, and with the crusade short of funds and manpower, Dandolo argued that it was right to plunder the city of Zara. At one time the city had owed tribute and obedience to Venice, but in 1180 they had rebelled. Now they were under the lordship of King Emeric of Hungary.

5

Innocent III had suspected Dandolo might do this and had specifically forbidden it. Some crusader leaders thought it wrong to attack a city under the protection of a Christian king. However, Dandolo continued to propose downright insubordination and defied Innocent's command.

10

As the Venetian fleet approached Zara, the townspeople took to the city walls and unfurled banners with crosses. They were reminding the Venetians and crusaders that they, too, were crusaders. Dandolo didn't care. He ignored the howls of protest from the crusaders and ordered an assault on the city.

Extract 2: From Donald E. Queller and Gerald W. Day, *Some Arguments in Defense of the Venetians on the Fourth Crusade*, published 1976.

Most historians of the Fourth Crusade make a number of anti-Venetian assumptions. The most prominent accusations are:

15

Firstly, that the Venetians were not enthusiastic about crusading. Secondly, Doge Dandolo compelled the crusaders to comply with his treacherous plans. Thirdly, the Venetians had trading interests with Alexandria that would be damaged if the crusade landed there. And lastly, that Venice was intent on securing for itself, a dominant trading role in the Byzantine Empire.

20

These assumptions seem plausible and even self-evident in the light of the eventual profit Venice gained from the conquest of Constantinople. However, the evidence to support these assumptions is weak. The Venetians were the victims of a series of mistakes, failures and accidents that began with the Treaty of Venice, and decided the fate of the Fourth Crusade. The Venetians were caught up in a chain of unforeseen events that threatened to overwhelm the crusade. It was actually the Venetians and their remarkable Doge Dandolo who consistently provided the leadership to rescue the Fourth Crusade.

25

Acknowledgements:**Extract 1 from:** *Crusaders: The Epic History of the Wars for the Holy Lands*, Dan Jones, Head of Zeus Ltd., 2019**Extract 2 from:** *Some Arguments in Defense of the Venetians on the Fourth Crusade*, Donald E. Queller and Gerald W. Day, OUP 1976

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 failure of the Fourth Crusade was due to 'the lack of effective organisation' [Extract 1, line 10]?

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

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Contemporary commentators and modern historians alike have discussed what drove the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople, the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has been suggested that the diversion to Constantinople was the result of ongoing distrust and hatred that had been an increasingly prominent characteristic of crusader-Byzantine relations during the twelfth century. Some historians have even suggested that the diversion was the result of a complex anti-Byzantine conspiracy. In other words, the seizure of Constantinople was the deliberate and intended goal of the crusade from the outset. This seems unlikely to have been true. It makes more sense to blame the lack of effective organisation. 5 10

The crusaders' inability to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice set the crusade on the diversion to Constantinople. It led to a series of unplanned but necessary decisions that diverted the crusade first to Zara, and then to Constantinople. However, that is not to say that the bloody conquest of Constantinople did not suit the interests of some crusader leaders and Venice. Ineffective organisation was also evident in Innocent III's grand 'papal crusade' project. Events showed that Innocent, in Rome, could not impose his will on the crusade. 15

Extract 2: From Jonathan Phillips, *The Crusades 1095–1204*, published 2002.

Innocent set out practical measures for the launch of the Fourth Crusade. He asked churchmen to provide both money and men for the crusade. He promised that people who could not go on crusade in person, but who paid (or contributed as best they could) for suitable warriors to go in their place, would receive remission of sins too. However, Innocent was motivated mainly by the desire to recapture the Holy Land. He believed passionately that God had called the crusades and that, as pope, it was his duty to support them. 20 25

There were some problems related to the timing of the crusade's launch that were beyond Innocent's control. Innocent was denied the leadership of two major figures due to the death of Richard the Lionheart and the marriage-related difficulties that ruled out Philip II of France. Innocent's decision to have the crusade preached at a tournament at Ecry-sur-Aisne recruited Count Thibaut of Champagne and Count Louis of Blois to the cause. Both men came from famous crusading families and other prominent nobles were to join them. 30

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, Thomas Asbridge, © Simon and Schuster, 2012

Extract 2 from: *The Crusades 1095–1204*, Jonathan Phillips, © Routledge, 2002



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether freeing and then defending Jerusalem was the main motive for the First and Second Crusades. The importance of freeing and defending Jerusalem in motivating people to join the crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Jerusalem's status as the centre of the Christian religion • The desire to liberate Christians travelling to Jerusalem from alleged Muslim oppression • Use of the concept of pilgrimage to Jerusalem to promote the crusade by the church • The support of Byzantium for the crusade might be more easily gained if a strong Christian case for liberating Jerusalem was offered. The importance of other factors in motivating people to join the crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Other religious motives for crusading such as the remittance of sins • Pope Urban wanted to use the crusade to end disputes between the church and secular powers in Europe • Eugenius' appeal in the Second Crusade included cities other than Jerusalem – Edessa and the Iberian and Baltic Crusades • The suspension of crusader debts and the prospect of acquiring riches. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant religious motives were for crusaders taking part in the First and Second Crusades. The significance of religious motives for crusaders taking part in the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Urban II's offer of remission of sins and penitential war had a huge appeal to the nobility • The prospect of freeing Jerusalem from Muslim control was significant at a time of rising religiosity and pilgrimage • The preaching of the Second Crusade by Bernard of Clairvaux concentrated on the 'sin' of allowing the capture of Edessa and he had remarkable success • Louis VII and Conrad III of Germany, both significant as kings, took the cross in the Second Crusade for religious rather than political motives. Other significant reasons for taking part in the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The prospect of gaining land and wealth in the Holy Land appealed to the nobility • The appeal of Alexius I Comnenus to pope Urban is significant both politically and militarily as it opened the possibility of a land route to Jerusalem, with the backing of Byzantium • The development of the heavy cavalry charge gave the crusaders a military advantage • The papacy gained political advantage by calling the nobility to war in the service of religion, e.g. the Second Crusade eased political tension in Germany • The growth of chivalric values was a spur for knights to take part in the Second Crusade to increase their social standing. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how similar the reasons were for launching the First and Second Crusades. The extent to which the reasons for launching the First and Second Crusades were similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Urban II and Eugenius III used the launch of the First and Second Crusades to strengthen their political authority in relation to secular European rulers • The First and Second Crusades were launched for similar religious reasons, e.g. the offer of plenary indulgence • The First and Second Crusades were both launched to regain lands conquered by Muslims • The First and Second Crusades were launched to gain wealth for the participants, both in terms of conquered land and the plunder of treasures, and the offer of financial incentives in Europe. The extent to which the reasons for launching the First and Second Crusades were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pope Urban II was moved to call the First Crusade to curb growing violence between nobles and clergy in Europe, which was not the case in the Second Crusade • The First Crusade was called partly as a response to the appeal from Alexius I for help, but Byzantine attitudes to the crusaders had changed by 1145 • The desire to free Jerusalem was an important motive for participation in the First Crusade, but Jerusalem was not an issue for crusaders taking part in the Second Crusade • The First Crusade was driven by a broader and more populist movement than was the Second Crusade, e.g. the Peasant's Crusade in comparison to the narrower personal motives of Conrad III. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the motives for crusading changed in the years 1095–1192. Evidence and argument that the motives for crusading changed in the years 1095–1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Political motives for calling crusades were much stronger in the First Crusade, e.g. the influence of the Investiture Controversy on Urban II • The First and Third Crusades were focused on taking Jerusalem for Christianity, the Second Crusade was not • Chivalric values encouraged knights to go on crusade after the success of the First Crusade and were more important in the Second and Third Crusades • The motive of acquiring land for crusaders was strong in the First Crusade but declined as a motive thereafter, e.g. Richard I and Philip had large European kingdoms already. Evidence and argument that there was little if any change to the motives for crusading in the years 1095–1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Religious motives remained fairly consistent throughout the period, e.g. Jerusalem continued to be of great spiritual significance to Christians • Papal motives in calling crusades continued to be concerned with extending and preserving the authority of the Holy See • The Christian perception of Muslims as a threat to the Christian territory was constant, and consistently featured in pre-crusade propaganda • Military training, tournaments and jousting continued to stimulate knightly zeal for Holy War. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	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. 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. 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: • 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. Other motives of crusaders in the years 1095-1150 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 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. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that papal political ambition was the most significant reason for calling the First and Second Crusades. The extent to which papal political ambition was the most significant reason for calling the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pope Urban II envisaged a papal monarchy with the power to depose monarchs and a victorious crusade would help to meet this ambition • Urban's ambition was to gain influence at least, and control if possible, over the Greek Church of Byzantium, and answering the appeal from Alexius I was therefore a significant opportunity • The political ambition of Eugenius III in calling the Second Crusade was to regain the significant papal prestige Urban had got from the First Crusade, e.g. the fall of Edessa was a significant slight to papal political power • Eugenius had the ambition to assert greater political authority over European kings whom he targeted through his preachers for the Second Crusade. The significance of other reasons for calling the First and Second Crusades and/or that the significance of papal ambition was limited should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Urban was greatly troubled by the violent conflicts between the nobility in Europe, which revealed a significant lack of church authority and this could be addressed by exporting the problem to the Holy Land • The appeal of Alexius I was not answered in a completely cynical way, because solidarity between Christian rulers was important and this limits the significance of Urban's political ambition • The difficulties facing Christian pilgrims travelling to Jerusalem had to be addressed for purely religious reasons and this was a significant factor motivating Urban to call a crusade • Eugenius correctly understood that the fall of Edessa was a real threat to Jerusalem and his religious duty to defend it, which therefore limits the significance of his political ambition • In purely practical terms there were not the military resources available in Outremer to meet the growing Muslim threat and calling a crusade was therefore a significant necessity.

	Other relevant material must be credited.
--	---

1	1–4	• 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	4–7	• 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 focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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.
---	-----	--



1	1–4	• 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	4–7	• 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 focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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.
---	-----	--

2	5–10	• 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.
----------	-------------	---



Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the papal reform movement's ideas about penance and remission of sins were the main motive for crusaders in the First and Second Crusades. The importance of the papal reform movement's ideas about penance and remission of sins as a motive for crusaders in the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Remission of sins allowed knights to practise their martial calling without transgressing the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill', and was used to motivate knights for the First Crusade • Urban preached that as the First Crusade aimed to take Jerusalem it was an arduous pilgrimage that would act as a penance. This would cleanse knightly sins and offered a strong spiritual motive to crusaders • The Treasury of the Church was used to protect crusaders from potential loss of wealth, e.g. '<i>Quantum praedecessores</i>' promised remission of sins and also the protection of crusaders' families and possessions • Louis VII led the Second Crusade as a penance for burning down a church at Vitry. The importance of other motives for crusaders in the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Urban described the Holy Lands as 'a land of milk and honey' that invited crusaders' to seek wealth and land • Jerusalem was at the centre of the Christian world and taking it for Christ offered a powerful motive to crusaders in the First Crusade • The fall of Edessa, a powerful Christian city, gave crusaders in the Second Crusade a powerful motive to recapture it • The desire of knights in the Second Crusade to seek glory in imitation of their predecessors in the First Crusade was a powerful motive to crusade, especially as chivalric values gained momentum. Other relevant material must be credited.

1	1–3	• 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.
----------	------------	--

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether unification of Syria by Nur ad-Din was the main reason for Muslim military success in the years 1146-69. The importance of the unification of Syria should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1148, the crusader attack on Damascus was defeated, Nur then attacked Antioch showing the importance of Syrian unity • Nur ad-Din, as the sole ruler of Syria, became the figurehead for Muslim resistance to the Franks and could lead jihad • The unification of Syria meant Nur had a base from which to attack the crusader states, e.g. the battle at Harim • Nur had an army strong enough to campaign in Egypt, and gain a huge economic and military advantage. In considering other reasons for Muslim military success a range of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nur used intelligent and flexible tactics other than warfare, e.g. his treaty with Manuel Comnenus against Kilij Arslan • The failure of the Frankish attempts to take Egypt in the 1160s left an opportunity for Nur • The massacre at Bilbeis by the Franks in 1168 made Shawar appeal to Nur for help which led to the permanent presence of Shirkuh and Saladin in Egypt • The European states did not realise how the balance of power was shifting in the Middle East and failed to supply the crusader states. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the leadership of Nur ad-Din was different to the leadership of Saladin. The extent to which the leadership of Nur ad-Din was different from the leadership of Saladin should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nur took religious devotion more seriously than Saladin who declined the duty to visit Mecca • Saladin's power was based on Egypt, and Nur's power on Syria, which gave Saladin more resources to meet the Third Crusade than Nur had in 1146 • Nur's consolidation of power involved the dispensation of justice, whereas Saladin relied more on military and political tactics • Nur laid the basis of a united Muslim power, whereas Saladin used that power to secure the prize of Jerusalem. The extent to which the leadership of Nur ad-Din and Saladin was the same should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both Nur and Saladin made resisting the crusaders a religious duty for Muslims, Saladin consciously strove to maintain Nur's legacy • Both leaders understood the importance of uniting Damascus and Aleppo to prevent Syria making alliances with the crusaders • Both leaders were generous and selfless in their dealings with the Muslim population, e.g. founding madrassas and hospitals • Both leaders understood the importance of Egypt as the key to taking and defending Jerusalem. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the decline of the crusader states in the years 1169-87 was primarily due to the quality of Saladin's leadership. Arguments and evidence in support of the decline of the crusader states being primarily due to the quality of Saladin's leadership in the years 1169-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Saladin offered leadership to three Muslim territories (Egypt, Iraq, Syria) which helped him recruit a vast army, forcing crusaders to pursue a defensive strategy • Saladin's consolidation of power in Egypt by 1171 showed crucial strategic thinking, as Richard I acknowledged • Saladin used his freedom of movement to sever communications and pillage towns and villages, thereby causing economic decline in the crusader states • Saladin used the conquest of Jerusalem as a base from which to wage war on the remaining Frankish castles and ports. Arguments and evidence against the decline of the crusader states being primarily due to the quality of Saladin's leadership in the years 1169-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The deterioration of Franco-Byzantine relations, especially after the accession of Andronicus in 1182, weakened crusader resistance • European political turmoil prevented support for the crusader states, e.g. the murder of Thomas Beckett in 1170 meant Henry II could not leave the kingdom • The attacks from Seljuk Turks in the north gave the crusaders a second front to defend • Divisions among the crusaders prevented the military and political unity required to defeat Saladin, e.g. the succession crisis after the accession of Baldwin IV. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the degree of Muslim unity was the main reason for the different outcomes of the First and Second Crusades. Evidence that the degree of Muslim unity was the main reason for the different outcomes of the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Divisions between Muslims in Turkey and Syria during the First Crusade allowed the crusaders to fight decisive battles in isolation, e.g. the extended siege of Antioch • The Sunni Seljuk Turks did not assist the Shi'a Fatimids in defending Jerusalem, which fell in 1099 • Zengi and Nur ad Din fought to unite Muslims, which, to an extent, stiffened resistance to the Second Crusade • Nur's alliance with the Sultan of Rum proved decisive in securing Aleppo and defending Damascus during the Second Crusade. The importance of other reasons for the different outcomes of the First and Second Crusade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The motives behind the First Crusade were clearly focused on taking Jerusalem and fulfilling crusader vows whereas the motives of participants in the Second Crusade were highly influenced by greed • The leaders of the First Crusade showed the ability to work together effectively, but this was lacking in the Second Crusade, e.g. Louis VII's rejection of the Antioch plan in 1148 • Edessa was an effective obstacle to Muslim advance after it was captured in 1097, whereas this was removed after its fall in 1144 • The role of Byzantium was more damaging to the Second Crusade than it was to the First Crusade. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the religious enthusiasm of Nur and Saladin was the most significant reason for increased Muslim unity in the years 1146–92. Evidence and argument that the religious enthusiasm of Nur and Saladin was the most significant reason for increased Muslim unity in the years 1146–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The intervention of the caliph of Baghdad in 1157 who encouraged Nur ad-Din to rally Muslims against the Christians • Nur's defeat by the Franks in 1163 led him to seek religious support and thereafter he promoted future campaigns as <i>jihad</i> and began to emphasise the spiritual significance of Jerusalem for Muslims • Saladin paid for <i>madrasas</i> (religious schools) and Muslim charitable works to cement his appeal across Muslim territory • Saladin used <i>hadith</i> (sayings of the Prophet) to underscore his dispensation of justice and his renowned magnanimity. Evidence and argument in favour of other significant reasons for increased Muslim unity in the years 1146–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nur consolidated his power in Syria by waging war on Muslim rivals until 1157, and uniting them under his power rather than religion • Shirkuh's expansionist desire and seizure of Egypt in 1169 brought unity between Muslims there and those in Iraq and Syria • Both Nur ad-Din and Saladin created a united leadership by appointing family members on the basis of loyalty rather than religion • Division among the Franks emboldened Muslim advances, e.g. the succession crisis after the death of Baldwin V assisted Saladin with the offer of a truce in 1185. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. 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. 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: • The seizure and destruction of Edessa by Zengi 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 Zengi'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. 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: • 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. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that Muslim victories in the years 1146-87 happened because divisions between Muslims were largely overcome. The extent to which Muslim victories in the years 1146-87 happened because divisions between Muslims were largely overcome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nur ad-Din's treaty with the Sultan of Rum led to victory at Inab in 1149 and enhanced his reputation as war-leader • By overcoming the independence of Damascus, Nur prevented the Damascenes forming treaties with the Franks and a united Syria became a secure base for further attacks on crusader territory • By acting as the leader of jihad, Nur was able to increase the number of soldiers for the Muslim cause • By overcoming divisions between Fatimids and Seljuks, Saladin was able to harness Egyptian wealth and resources for his campaigns against the Franks • By uniting Muslims in a jihad, Saladin was able to deploy vast and decisive troop numbers in his attack on Tiberias in 1187, which led to the fall of Jerusalem. Other reasons for Muslim victories in the years 1146-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The unwillingness of European kings to respond to appeals for help left the crusader forces under-manned, e.g. Henry II preferred to send funds to the Templars rather than take the cross himself • Conflict within government gave the Muslim leaders opportunities to make gains, e.g. Raymond III's truce with Saladin was taken as a sign of weakness and encouraged Muslim advance on Tiberius • After the fall of Edessa the Crusader states were increasingly difficult to defend from attacks in the north east, which was compounded by the inability to secure Egypt in the south west • Both Nur and Saladin were talented military leaders with sharp tactical brains and a better understanding of how to campaign in intense heat. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

4	17–20	- 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: AO3: 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	- 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	- 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	- 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	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by 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	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether violent disorder in Europe was the main reason for the First and Second Crusades? The importance of violent disorder in Europe as a reason for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pope Urban's appeal to the Franks at Clermont to 'let your quarrels cease' shows that he was mindful of violence and disorder in Europe, and that a crusade might divert it • Weak kingship in France led to chaotic government by allowing castellans to use violence against churchmen and the wider population and thus created the disorder which the assertion of papal authority could end • Both Urban and Eugenius desired to turn Europe into a papal kingdom that might bring an end to violence and disorder, and crusading was part of their strategy • Louis VII took the cross in 1146 partly as an act of penance for burning a church at Vitry. The importance of other reasons for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The appeal of Alexius I of Byzantium to Urban I for assistance against the Seljuk Turks • The desire to take Jerusalem out of Muslim hands in 1095 and defend it in 1146 • The need to defend pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land • Eugenius called the Second Crusade because of the fall of Edessa in 1144. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether divisions within the ruling elite, in the years 1174-85, were the main consequence of the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV. The importance of divisions within the ruling elite as a consequence of the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV in the years 1174-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Baldwin came to the throne as a leper and a minor (13 years old) and this led to a series of fractious regencies by nobles who thought his reign would be short, and might make Outremer more vulnerable • Baldwin's inability to produce an heir (evident at his accession) and find a suitable husband for Sibyl led to virtual civil war between factions around Raymond III of Tripoli and Guy of Lusignan • The attempt to secure the throne of Jerusalem with the coronation of Baldwin V as co-king in 1185 brought an intensification of rivalry after Raymond refused to be his guardian • The infighting between the different factions, which Baldwin could not contain, stimulated the ambitions of Saladin by giving him increased confidence and made him a greater threat. The importance of other consequences of the rule of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV in the years 1174-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Good kingship was a consequence of Baldwin's rule as he showed political skill and good judgement, e.g. he recognised Guy's weaknesses as a leader and displaced him as Regent • Military strength was a consequence of Baldwin's rule, e.g. while still a minor Baldwin led an attack on Damascus in 1174 to draw Muslim forces from Aleppo showing decisive military leadership • Reducing Saladin's immediate threat was an important consequence, e.g. after Baldwin's victory at Mont Gisard in 1177 Saladin had to rethink his plans, opting to further unify his own forces rather than take the offensive • Castle building and the deployment of the military orders was an important consequence of Baldwin's rule, e.g. his siting of a castle at Jacob's Ford under Templar control was rightly seen by Saladin as a major threat. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant problems of leadership were in the Second and Third Crusades. The significance of problems of leadership in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The leadership's decision to abandon the siege of Damascus on the west side of the city and besiege the arid eastern side in July 1148 ended in capitulation and, ultimately the defeat, of the Second Crusade • The untimely deaths of Frederick Barbarossa and Duke Frederick of Swabia led to much of the German contingent going home and massively weakened the Third Crusade • Richard I's decision to marry Berengaria of Navarre in preference to Philip II's sister Alice caused ill-feeling and prevented a close working relationship between these leaders of the Third Crusade • The departure from the Holy Land of Philip II in July 1191 left Richard I to fight on alone against superior numbers of Muslim troops, and ultimately the signing of a truce with Saladin in September 1192. The significance of other problems and / or the limited significance of problems of leadership in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The destruction of Edessa denied the Second Crusade the glorious victory its leaders hoped for, and was significant because the Crusade lost the purpose for which it was called, through no fault of the leaders • Manuel I weakened the Second Crusade through lack of provisions and providing a smaller fleet than originally promised, which exhausted the crusaders before they reached Antioch significantly reducing their capability • Isaac Angelus created a significant problem for the Third Crusade by signing a treaty with Saladin to delay the German army of Frederick Barbarossa • In 1192 Saladin's forces significantly outnumbered those of the Crusade leaders and it was this disadvantage, rather than poor leadership on the part of Richard I, which led to his abandonment of the march on Jerusalem. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the Muslim response to the Crusades changed in the years 1095-1192. The extent to which the Muslim response to the Crusades changed in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Muslim response to the First Crusade ended in failure due to divisions between the Sunni Seljuk Turks and the Egyptian Fatimids • The Second Crusade faced a more determined response from Muslims than had been the case in the First Crusade, e.g. harassing their march to Antioch and their triumph at Dorylaeum in 1147 • Saladin used <i>jihad</i> to appeal widely for Muslims to rally against the Third Crusade, which was different to the First and Second Crusades • The response of Saladin to the Third Crusade was different from the First and Second Crusades in terms of manpower and the unity of Muslim forces under one leader. The extent to which the Muslim response to the Crusades in the years 1095-1192 remained the same should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Muslim forces remained vulnerable to the crusaders' cavalry charge and therefore one of their main tactics continued to be the deployment of archers • Muslim divisions apparent in the First Crusade were also apparent in the Second Crusade, e.g. Damascus chose to remain independent from Nur ad-Din • Muslim tactics continued to involve denying crusader armies access to food and water, e.g. by devastating crops and poisoning wells • Muslim military propaganda continued to make the claim that Jerusalem was a centre of the Muslim faith and its domination by Christians was intolerable, e.g. through the writings of Muslim poets. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

1	1–3	• 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.
---	-----	--



4	13–16	• 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.
---	-------	--

3	11–16	• 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.
----------	--------------	---



2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

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	1–3	• 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	4–7	• 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 focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that Zengi was the most significant Muslim leader in the years 1095-1192. The significance of Zengi in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Zengi was the first Muslim ruler to successfully lead a jihad, e.g. he used the symbolic power of the caliph to bolster his own political power that allowed him to gain control of a number of Muslim cities, e.g. Homs in 1138 • In the years 1135-38, Zengi took a number of Christian forts and established a forward base to attack Tripoli, that in turn led to the capture of Count Raymond II of Tripoli in 1137 • Zengi showed great leadership in taking Edessa in 1144, e.g. by leading a very effective siege to destroy the city walls. This victory greatly weakened the crusader states • Zengi established a dynasty that went on to further unite Muslims using the same methods of persuasion and ruthless suppression. The significance of other Muslim leaders and / or the limited significance of Zengi's leadership in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Kilij Arslan was significant for his destruction of the People's Crusade in 1096 • Nur ad-Din exceeded his father's attempt to build a power base in Syria by uniting the country under his leadership and began the process of getting control of Egypt • Saladin was significant in building on Nur ad-Din's work. His consolidation of power over Egypt became the most important factor in weakening Christian defences • Saladin's recapture of Jerusalem in 1187 was the most significant victory of Muslims against the Christians. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

2	4–7	• 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 focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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.
---	-----	--



Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the government of the crusader states changed in the years 1100-87. In considering the extent to which the crusader states changed a range of factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The roles played by individual rulers - Baldwin I, Queen Melisende, Baldwin IV • The development of defence of Outremer - building castles and fortifications around cities • The establishment of the Frankish church gave Jerusalem primacy over the crusader churches, encouraging Christian unity • The development of seaports and trade increased government finances through taxation. In considering the extent to which the government of the crusader states failed to change a range of factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The divisions between Antioch and Jerusalem continued to prevent fully coherent government • Divisions over succession continued to lead to rebellions and disunity, e.g. the rebellion of 1123 against Baldwin II • The crusader states were never able to procure the necessary support from European rulers to maintain stable government. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the creation of strategically-placed castles was the most important consequence of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100-18. The importance of strategically-placed castles should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Castles provided security for settlers in outlying country and open to attack, e.g. the fortification of Edessa • Castles were an important part of securing seaports and securing links with Europe for trade and supplies, e.g. the castle at Margat defended the port of Latakia • Jerusalem became a much more formidably defended crusader capital because of castle building, e.g. Chastel Hernault • Castles were used as forward bases to conquer new territory, e.g. those castles under local control on the east of crusader territory. The importance of other consequences of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The creation of the primacy of Jerusalem gave the crusader states a respected hierarchy, recognised by European kings and the pope • The consolidation of crusade territory facilitated trade with the Italian states of Venice, Pisa and Genoa • Outremer developed a vibrant economy, with trade between Muslims and Christians essential to both parties • The military orders of Templars and Hospitallers provided robust security as a result of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusade territory. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that control over the seaports of Outremer was the most significant factor in the governance of the crusader states in the years 1100-87. Evidence and arguments that control of the seaports of Outremer was the most significant factor in the governance of the crusader states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The seaports gave easy access to supplies of goods and men, e.g. Acre and Tyre connected to Byzantium and Europe • The economies of the crusader states benefitted from the involvement of the Italian trading communities via the seaports, e.g. the Genoese Quarter in Acre • Import and export duties provided the crusader states with revenue and encouraged specialised economic activity, e.g. the export of Egyptian cotton goods to Europe via Alexandria • The control of seaports denied Muslim forces the opportunity of harbouring their fleets to gain water and supplies, e.g. Ascalon had, until its capture in 1153, been used to this end by the Egyptian fleet. Evidence and arguments about the importance of other factors that contributed to the governance of the crusader states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The primacy of the kingdom of Jerusalem over the other crusader states provided political stability • The trade between Muslim and Christian cities provided the basis of economic stability that good government depended on • Building castles and fortifications protected boundaries, roads and the seaports • The military orders of Templars and Hospitallers provided security for pilgrims, which in turn was an important link to Europe. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether increased European settlement in Outremer was the main consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1099-1144. Evidence to support the view that increased European settlement in Outremer was the main consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1099-1144 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The settlement of participants in the First Crusade was urgently needed for defending newly won territory • The First Crusade enabled the settlement of European farmers in Outremer, which was important in establishing a European feudal system there • The settlement of European traders was an important consequence of the First Crusade as this developed markets and revenue, e.g. the roles of Pisan and Genoese merchants • The increase in the number of European villages resulted in church building, which was important in extending Christian influence in Outremer. The importance of other consequences of the First Crusade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The capture of Jerusalem and its religious and political primacy was important in forging a recognised hierarchy and stable government in Outremer • The increase in the number of pilgrims after the First Crusade was an important consequence because it brought wealth to Outremer and maintained links with Europe • The First Crusade enriched the participants and was an important consequence because noble wealth paid for castle building and facilitated trade • In establishing Outremer, Muslim forces were weakened, which was an extremely important factor in consolidating the crusader states. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the absence of natural boundaries in the east was for the defence of the crusader states in the years 1100-87. The extent to which the absence of natural boundaries in the east was significant for the defence of the crusader states in the years 1100-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The lack of natural borders was significant in defending the county of Edessa, which fell in 1144 • The defence of Antioch was made difficult by a lack of natural borders and the principality survived only through support from Jerusalem • The lack of natural borders between Damascus and Acre threatened vital seaports, which intensified after the failure of the Second Crusade • The constantly moving frontier of the north-east made Jerusalem more vulnerable to attacks from Egypt and led to defensive and aggressive operations there. The extent to which the significance of the absence of natural boundaries in the east was limited/or other factors in the defence of the crusader states in the years 1100-87 were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Only the northeast was unprotected by a lack of natural boundaries and strong natural boundaries benefited Jerusalem, e.g. the Jordan valley • The northeast of Outremer would be difficult to defend in any case because of the vastness of Seljuk territory • The crusaders made a drastic mistake in failing to take Damascus in the Second Crusade as Nur ad Din could use it to consolidate Muslim forces to the east of Antioch • The crusader states relied on native labour to a large degree and thus had a potential opposition close to home that could not easily be persuaded to defend crusader territory • Failure to secure a meaningful alliance in Egypt gifted Shikur and Saladin crucial territory from which to attack Jerusalem. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that lack of European support was the main reason for the decline of the crusader states in the years 1100-87. The extent to which lack of European support was the main reason for the decline of the crusader states in the years 1100-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The papacy were more interested in mobilising Europeans to crusade than in planning and maintaining the crusader states themselves • Many European rulers took the view that the crusader states should protect themselves, having established European style government in Outremer • The nearest European rulers came to recognising the need for a standing army in Outremer was by offering gifts to the Templars, but at maximum this army was only 500 strong and spread across crusader territory • Potential support for the crusader states was restricted by internal political divisions in Europe, e.g. Henry II of England faced threats from within his own family throughout his reign. Other reasons for the decline of the crusader states in the years 1100-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The divisions between the rulers of Outremer over title and estate often occurred at times of danger and gave the Muslims encouragement, e.g. the succession crisis after 1183 assisted Saladin's preparations for war • The growth of Muslim unity and power after 1144 was a significant factor in the decline of the crusader states • The difficulty of securing Outremer from attack due to its undefined and porous borders tended to exhaust crusader power • The weakening of Byzantine power over the period prevented united action against growing Muslim power, and fed into the decline of the crusader states. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate is it to say that the rule of Baldwin I was significantly different from that of Baldwin II in the years 1100–31. Evidence and argument that the rule of Baldwin I was significantly different from that of Baldwin II in the years 1100–31 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Baldwin I offered strong leadership whereas Baldwin II was unable to prevent rebellion from his nobles in 1123 • Baldwin I gained over-lordship of the Church whereas Baldwin II faced an attempted takeover of Jerusalem by the Patriarch • Baldwin II, unlike Baldwin I, spent long periods away from Jerusalem and thus allowed discontent to surface • The reign of Baldwin II, unlike that of Baldwin I, ended in a succession crisis, stemming from his seizure of the crown and his displays of favouritism. Evidence and argument that the rule of Baldwin I was similar to that of Baldwin II in the years 1100–31 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both kings saw military campaigning as the essential duty of kings and campaigned vigorously against the Muslim threat • Both kings intervened effectively to support stable government in the crusader states where succession crises arose, e.g. Tripoli in 1109 and Antioch 1119–24 • Both kings fought successfully and won battles of decisive importance for the protection of the kingdom of Jerusalem, e.g. both the battle of Ramla in 1101 and the battle of Azaz in 1125 • Both kings pursued the policy of extending and consolidating crusader territory through conquest and castle building. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree with the view that the main consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade was limited European support for the crusader states in the years 1149–92. Evidence and argument to support the suggestion that the main consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade was limited European support for the crusader states in the years 1149–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Second Crusade exacerbated the European tendency to see support for Jerusalem as their main duty, e.g. Antioch's urgent appeal to Louis VII for help was ignored, resulting in defeat at the battle of Inab in 1149 • European leaders ignored seven appeals for help between 1157 and 1184, despite the Pope recommending that assistance be sent • Louis VII of France and Henry II of England ignored the embassy of Archbishop Frederick of Tyre in 1169 • The embassy of Amalric in 1171 found no support in the West until the launch of the Third Crusade. Evidence and argument to challenge the suggestion that the main consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade was limited European support for the crusader states in the years 1149–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Failure to take Damascus in the Second Crusade led to the city becoming a centre of Nur ad-Din's power • The failure of the Second Crusade to retake Edessa led directly to the consolidation of Muslim power in the North East and the subsequent loss of further crusader territory • The failure of the Second Crusade in the north led to energies being directed against the Fatimids in Egypt and led to Baldwin III capturing Ascalon in 1153, thus expanding crusader power in the south • The failure of the Second Crusade exacerbated divisions between Antioch and Jerusalem, e.g. the dispute over control of Shaizar. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	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. 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. 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: • 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. The importance of other factors in the consolidation of crusader territory should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 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. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether religious belief was the most significant factor in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095–1118. Evidence and arguments that religious belief was the most significant factor in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095–1118 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The guarantees of plenary indulgence offered by the Pope gave crusaders the belief that their actions would be rewarded in heaven, which drew significant numbers to the First Crusade • The concept of 'just war' meant that knights could practise their military profession and earn the remission of their sins, which added significant justification for fighting Muslims to 1118 • The blood-thirsty massacres of Jews and Muslims in the conquest of Jerusalem could be interpreted as Christian fanaticism, which was a significant departure from the norm • The conquest and defence of Jerusalem as a city of Christian importance was highly significant in motivating the crusaders, e.g. Godfrey of Bouillon refusing the title of King of Jerusalem, as it was Christ's city • The energetic defence of Jerusalem by Baldwin I and his repopulation of the city with Syrian Christians in 1115 shows that his strong Christian faith was significant in the consolidation of crusader territory. Evidence and arguments about the limitations of the significance of religious belief and/or the significance of other factors in the conquest and consolidation of the crusader states in the years 1095–1118 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pope Urban used religious justification for a crusade, which gave him greater political authority, thus reducing the significance of genuine religious belief • Urban promoted the First Crusade as an opportunity to gain land and booty, e.g. his reference to Palestine as a 'land flowing with milk and honey' in his speech at Clermont, thus reducing the significance of religious belief • The conquest and consolidation of crusader territory was a significant opportunity for individuals to enrich themselves, e.g. the seizure of Antioch by Bohemond of Taranto, which broke his oath to the Byzantine emperor • Baldwin I disputed how the kingdom of Jerusalem should be governed with the Patriarch who wanted a theocratic state, and Baldwin's removal of him shows a significant desire for secular authority • Baldwin's consolidation of crusader territory was driven significantly by military considerations, e.g. his seizure of key ports and his castle building. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant reason for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118–92. The extent to which trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant reason for the survival of Outremer in the years 1118–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade was the most important means of generating income for the European settlers and aided defence, e.g. farmer settlers traded crops for tools and clothes, and defended Outremer • Potentially hostile Muslim cities such as Damascus traded with Antioch and Jerusalem and this partly explains the lack of enthusiasm to support Nur ad-Din and Saladin and helped the survival of Outremer • The revenue from duties provided the means for lords to maintain their castles, weapons and horses, e.g. the tax of five per cent on the highly valuable commodity of sugar was raised all year round • Christians and Muslims traded through seaports with Europe and Byzantium which maintained the sea routes, which was significant for the defence of Outremer during the Second and Third Crusades • Laws covering trade and trade disputes gave Muslims equality of treatment and provided a significant reason not to rebel or seek to wage war. The extent to which trade between Muslims and Christians was of limited significance for the survival of Outremer, or other reasons that were as or more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The four crusader states were organised on the European feudal system of land-holding as a condition of military service, and formed the overarching political, economic and military system of defence • The control and defence of seaports was significant because they ended invasions from Egypt, e.g. the seizure of Ascalon in 1153 • Castles were key to the defence of Outremer because they were a visible symbol of European power, and were highly significant as they were used to extend and administer crusader power • The protection of the military orders was essential in deciding military campaigns, defending settlements and securing a flow of capital from Europe, e.g. Henry II's sizeable gifts in 1172 • Support from Europe and Byzantium was extremely significant in defending Outremer, e.g. the Second and Third Crusades and the roles of the Italian maritime powers in taking and defending ports. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they would agree with the view that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118–92. Evidence and arguments that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reign of Baldwin II saw vigorous military campaigning to extend crusader territory, e.g. the seizure of Tyre, whereas after the Second Crusade the defence of existing territory dominated government • Government was made more difficult by increasing Muslim unity after the Second Crusade, e.g. the uniting of Syria under Nur ad-Din • The extent of government jurisdiction was reduced because the Second Crusade was unable to recapture Edessa after it fell in 1144 • The divisions between and within ruling families intensified as government became more difficult after the failure of the Second Crusade, e.g. disputes over the heir to Baldwin IV diverted attention from the imminent Muslim threat • The failure to check Muslim power in the Second Crusade and the loss of territory reduced government income and increased dependence on European and Byzantine support. Evidence and arguments that challenge that the Second Crusade was a turning point in the government of Outremer in the years 1118–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The divisions between and within noble families was a continuous feature of government, e.g. the major divisions in the family of Queen Melisende that began in 1129 and split the nobility • The administration of law continued to be a major concern for government, particularly in courts established to govern cities and seaports • The feudal hierarchy around which government revolved was unchanged by events in the Second Crusade • Retaining good working relations with Byzantium was an abiding issue for all governments as doing otherwise spelled great danger, e.g. the role of Andronicus in forming an alliance with Saladin • The primacy of Jerusalem gave continuous stability to the governments of Outremer and this was unchanged by the Second Crusade. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the accession of Baldwin IV in 1174 was a turning point in the government of the crusader states. The extent to which the accession of Baldwin IV in 1174 was a turning point in the government of the Crusader states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Governments in the years 1100-74 carried out vigorous campaigns to conquer and consolidate territory, e.g. in the reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II, unlike government generally in the years 1174-87 • Factional disputes over succession were more easily resolved in the years 1100-74 than in the years 1174-87, e.g. the accession of Baldwin II's daughter Melisende was little contested • Jerusalem, in the years 1100-74, faced less military threat from Muslim power than in the years 1174-87, e.g. the attacks on Banyas in 1174 and the destruction of Jacob's Ford in 1179 by Nur ad-Din and Saladin • The deterioration of relations with Byzantium after the accession of Andronicus I to the Byzantine throne in 1182 left government more vulnerable than at any time in the years 1100-74 • Baldwin's leprosy provided government with problems of kingship that were different from anything in the years 1100-74, e.g. Baldwin's inability to take the field or provide an heir. The extent to which the accession of Baldwin IV in 1174 was not a turning point in the government of the Crusader states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Disputes over succession were a continuous feature of the government of Outremer, e.g. Baldwin II's succession was as disputed as was succession after the death of Baldwin IV • Reliance on Europe for extra manpower and martial assistance was a continuous requirement of government in Outremer, e.g. the calling of the Second and Third Crusades • The defeat of Saladin by Baldwin IV at Montgisard in 1177 was as significant a victory for crusader forces as any in the period 1100-74 • The Primacy of Jerusalem as the main seat of government was a continuous necessity and defending Jerusalem was always the priority of government • The Crusader states were never at any time truly integrated and this required each Crusader state to have a defensive and economic rationale

	of its own, which was unchanged by the accession of Baldwin IV. Other relevant material must be credited.
--	---



Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant feature of the economy of the Crusader states in the years 1100-87. The extent to which trade between Muslims and Christians was the most significant feature of the economy of the Crusader states in the years 1100-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Trade between Muslims and Christians was vital because European agricultural methods on their own would have been insufficient to maintain nutrition • Trade between Muslims and Christians eased tensions because it was to the advantage of both parties and indeed produced greater trading opportunities through an expanded market • Trade between Muslims and Christians developed trade to Europe and Byzantium in cotton cloth and spices, which in turn increased the willingness of states like Venice to provide military and logistical support • Trade between Muslims and Christians was a source of revenue for the crusader nobility and helped maintain the defences of Outremer. The significance of other features of the economy of the Crusader states and/or limitations of the significance of trade between Muslims and Christians in the years 1100-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Seaports were a very important development of the economy of the Crusader states because they acted as a lifeline to Europe, e.g. they were points of entry for crusading armies as in the Second Crusade • The seaports provided the Italian city states of Venice, Pisa and Genoa with their own dock, warehousing and market facilities, which maintained and developed important cities such as Tyre • Pilgrimage provided important revenue for the Crusader states and helped develop the infrastructure of a medieval tourist trade providing hospitality and trading opportunities, e.g. the sale of holy relics • Increased European settlement expanded the markets of the Crusader states and helped to diversify both supply and demand, as well as supplying some skilled workers for agriculture and construction. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



2	5–10	• 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.
---	------	---



4	13–16	• 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.
---	-------	---

Level	Mark	Descriptor
-------	------	------------

2	5–10	• 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	• 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.
----------	--------------	---

3	8–12	• 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	• 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: AO3: 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 on, 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	• 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	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether personal rivalry between the leaders was the main cause of failure in the Second and Third Crusades. The importance of personal rivalry between the leaders causing the failure of the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Louis VII's dismissal of the Antioch plan in May 1148 meant that Antiochene military support would not be offered for the rest of the crusade • After the failure to take Damascus, Conrad and Louis went their separate ways rather than act together to take the port of Ascalon • Richard I's decision not to marry Philip II's sister Alice led to rivalry between the two kings, e.g. Philip refused to help Richard when he besieged Messina in 1190, contrary to their agreement • After the siege of Acre in 1191 Philip returned to France, which weakened the resolve of the remaining French troops and the disunity caused Richard to withdraw from the planned attack on Jerusalem. The importance of other factors that caused the failure of the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The duplicity of Manuel I in aiding Turkish attacks on the marching columns of Conrad and Louis caused a loss of troops and delayed their arrival at Antioch, e.g. German losses at Dorylaeum • The decision to attack the eastern walls of Damascus led to exhaustion and retreat in the Second Crusade, which in turn assisted Nur ad-Din and the growth of Muslim power • As Richard was about to start on the second march to Jerusalem he was informed of troubles in England and doubted that it would be possible to hold Jerusalem if he managed to take it • In 1192 Richard became ill and was willing to settle a truce with Saladin that would allow him to return to England • Saladin held huge advantages over the Third Crusade, e.g. almost complete unity of Muslim territory and in the possession of Jerusalem. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether preachers were the main reason for crusaders joining the First and Second Crusades. The importance of the role of preachers should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Urban II was the main preacher for the First Crusade and as Pope his message delivered at the council of Clermont motivated the feudal elite to take the cross, e.g. the eight princes • Urban established a set technique of preaching to gain maximum effect, e.g. his preference for open air gatherings on holy days • Eugenius III recruited a cadre of papal legates to preach the Second Crusade so that the message was well targeted, e.g. avoiding the recruitment of the poor • The role of Bernard of Clairvaux in touring Flanders and Germany and his success in recruiting Conrad III and Louis VII. The importance of other reasons for crusaders joining the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The desire for land and booty among the lesser nobility, e.g. the eight princes seized land and increased their status on the First Crusade • Participation in crusading would gain remission of sins • Feudal ties meant that Conrad and Louis could recruit those who owed them fealty • The growth of the concept of chivalry after the success of the First Crusade made knights think of crusading as a glorious endeavour. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far they agree that control of Syria continued to be the main source of Muslim power in the years 1149-92. Evidence and argument that the control of Syria continued to be the main source of Muslim power in the years 1149-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Continued control of Syria prevented Damascus from making alliances with the Franks, and is why Nur ad-Din and Saladin (1174) made this a priority - Syria continued to be the northern base of Muslim power, e.g. by limiting the threat of Antioch and threatening crusader armies entering Outremer from Byzantium - Syria remained the key to Muslim unity in the war on the Franks, e.g. both Nur ad-Din (1154) and Saladin (1187) were able to lead jihad only when Syria was firmly on side - Syrian troops and wealth provided the means for Muslim armies to remain active throughout the period, both defeating Muslim opposition and the Franks. Evidence and argument that Syria did not continue to be the main source of Muslim power in the years 1149-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The conquest of Egypt shifted the balance of power firmly to the Muslims because Jerusalem in particular had to defend two fronts - The conquest of Egypt provided more troops and money than Syria could and increased the ability of Muslim leaders to make permanent war - The conquest of Egypt united Muslims and gained the support of Islamic leaders in Baghdad and Cairo, adding to the ideological base of Muslim power - Saladin changed the base of Muslim power through marriage and putting close family members in positions of authority - The fall of Jerusalem in 1187 provided the Muslims with a new base for their power. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant division within the ruling elite was in the decline of the crusader states in the years 1131-87. The significance of division within the ruling elite should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rule of Queen Melisende and the subsequent conflict over a possible male heir was a significant bonus for Zengi whose rise to power went without serious challenge • Decline was halted to an extent during the reigns of Baldwin III and Amalric I both of whom won military victories, e.g. Ascalon in 1153 and Bilbeis in 1164, emphasising that advance was possible when factionalism abated • The quest for a male heir during the reign of Baldwin IV allowed Saladin to annex Damascus (a significant political and military base) unopposed in 1174 • Factionalism between the nobility during the reign of Guy and Sybil prevented them organising any significant preparations against Saladin when his power was becoming decisive. The extent to which the significance of division within the ruling elite was limited/ or the significance of other factors in the decline of the crusader states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rise of Muslim power, which led to the collapse of the crusader states in 1187, was not dependent on divisions in the ruling elite alone, thus limiting its significance • There was a lack of support for Outremer from Europe between the Second and Third Crusades with appeals to the papacy and European kings for help going unheeded • The destruction of Edessa by Zengi and Nur ad-Din meant that the north east of Outremer was difficult to defend, Antioch was under constant danger and the decline of the crusader states largely flowed from this • To maintain Outremer after the loss of Edessa, Egypt needed to be made an ally, but the rulers of Outremer never had the military resources to effect this despite making several attempts, e.g. in 1164. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



3	8–12	• 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	13–16	• 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.
---	-------	--

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the military orders were significant to the survival of the crusader states in the years 1120-87. The significance of the military orders in the survival of the crusader states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The military orders were seen as the defenders of the Holy Land and received substantial gifts from European states • They were trusted with manning and building castles that defended the frontier territories • They played an important role in providing hospitals for the sick • They provided protection for farmers, pilgrims and traders. The extent to which the significance of the military orders was limited should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The energetic leadership of Baldwin II did not greatly involve the military orders • European settlers increased the Christian population of the crusader states making government more stable • Divisions between Muslim rulers meant the Franks did not face a united enemy, enabling the expansion and fortification of crusader territory • The growth of trade and agriculture meant a satisfied population, both Muslim and Christian, helping to consolidate the economy of the crusader states. • Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether poor preparation was the main reason why the Second and Third Crusades failed to achieve their goals. The role of poor preparation in the Second and Third Crusade's failure to achieve their goals should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Conrad III of Germany failed to adequately provision his army on campaign in the Levant in the Second Crusade, which made him vulnerable to attack, e.g. the forced retreat to Nicaea • Louis and Conrad failed to consult the leaders of the crusader states which led to disagreement about the objectives of the crusade, e.g. the 1148 Council of Acre • Insufficient funds for the Third Crusade led to Richard I of England besieging Messina in Sicily and delayed his arrival in the Holy Land • Failure to sort out European political difficulties meant the Third Crusade was cut short before its goals were achieved, e.g. Philip II's return to France in 1191 left Richard to fight alone. The role of other factors contributing to the Second and Third Crusades' failure to achieve their goals should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Byzantine emperor, Manuel, appears to have worked against the Second Crusade and with the Turks, for fear of losing territory to the crusaders • Rivalry between leaders of the crusader states weakened the Second Crusade, e.g. the rivalry between Antioch and Jerusalem under Queen Melisende • The untimely death of Frederick Barbarossa and the loss of his army weakened the crusader forces considerably in the Third Crusade • The crusader states failed to provide the troops and resources Richard needed to successfully march on Jerusalem, the decision to call a truce was therefore wise. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that chivalric values were a significant factor for the participation of knights in the Second and Third Crusades. The significance of chivalric values as a factor for the participation of knights in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Chivalric values were extolled to knights in their upbringing through poetry and the songs of troubadours and became an essential tool for recruitment, e.g. they placed stress on crusading as a 'feudal duty' to God • The First Crusade was increasingly used as an (idealised) exemplar of chivalric behaviour through literature and young knights wanted to emulate their predecessors • Chivalric values made military conquest appear as a glorious religious act; e.g. the massacre of the population of Jerusalem in the First Crusade • Chivalric ideals were encouraged at court as the Second and Third Crusades were led by kings who risked losing wealth, title and life: chivalric ideals stressed knightly obligation and loyalty to the leaders. The limited significance of chivalric values and/or the significance of other factors for the participation of knights in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The opportunity to gain remission of sins and the appeal of extending Christendom • Crusading was an opportunity to gain wealth, land and title for younger knights who were under-rewarded by the system of primogeniture • Armour and knightly weapons were expensive and crusading allowed the possibility of a return on the investment • Improvements in military technique and equipment made victory more likely, and thus crusading became more appealing. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	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. 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. The extent to which the leadership of Louis VII and Richard I was different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 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. The extent to which the leadership of Louis and Richard was similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • 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. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from that of his European opponents in the years 1169–92. Evidence and arguments that the leadership of Saladin was substantially different from that of his European opponents in the years 1169–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • After the death of Nur ad-Din, Saladin successfully overcame opposition to his leadership in Muslim ranks in contrast to the faction fighting of his European opponents • Saladin got support for his leadership from Islamic religious leaders in contrast to his European opponents who remained divided over hereditary titles with no resolution coming from the church • Saladin's consolidation of power between 1174–84 was in preparation to fight the Franks, whereas his European opponents did not prepare, and only called the Third Crusade after Jerusalem was lost • Saladin completely outmanoeuvred his European opponents at Tiberias and in the battle of Hattin • Saladin understood the principles of leadership being ruthless with opposition yet showing kindness and mercy when he could, which contrasts with the slaughter of 2,700 prisoners by Richard I in 1191. Evidence and arguments that the leadership of Saladin was similar to that of his European opponents in the years 1169–92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • After the death of Nur ad-Din, Saladin wanted power for himself, which was little different from the motives of his opponents • Saladin's use of <i>jihad</i> to give justification to his military power was the mirror image of the crusaders' holy war • Saladin and his European opponents had the same outlook in terms of overall military strategy, e.g. all the crusader opponents of Saladin shared his belief that control of Egypt was the decisive issue in waging war • Saladin suffered defeats at the hands of crusader armies as well as inflicting defeats, e.g. the defeat of Saladin's much larger forces by Richard at the battle of Arsuf, showing overall comparability in leadership • The truce agreed between Richard and Saladin in 1192 was settled between military equals, as neither opponent defeated the other. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content

3	11–16	• 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.
---	-------	---

3	8–12	• 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	- 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: AO3: 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	- 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	- 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	- 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	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by 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	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the ambitions of the papacy were the main reason for the First and Second Crusades. The importance of the ambitions of the papacy for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Urban II responded to the request for help from a political ally, Alexius I, by formulating plans for a religious war against Byzantium's Muslim enemies with the ambition to restore Christian influence in the Holy Land • Urban II saw the First Crusade as a way to assert his authority over European political and religious rivals, e.g. Henry IV in the aftermath of the Investiture Controversy • Both Urban II and Eugenius III wanted to create a papal kingdom with authority over kings, and used the concept of 'just war' to underpin their authority • Eugenius launched the Second Crusade to retake Edessa with the ambition to defend the Holy Land as a Christian kingdom and maintain the authority of the papacy in Outremer. The importance of other reasons for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The appeal of plenary indulgence motivated many crusaders to take the cross • The prospect of gaining land and wealth was attractive to younger sons of the nobility • The growth of chivalric values motivated knights to take part in the Second Crusade • The growth of Muslim power and the fall of Edessa led to appeals for a second crusade from the Holy Land. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the creation of the crusader states of Outremer was the most important consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1100-44. The importance of the creation of the crusader states of Outremer in the years 1100-44 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The states of Outremer were a necessary part of establishing the feudal system in Outremer, e.g. the need for a military and government hierarchy based on fealty • The states combined to keep Muslim forces divided through alliances, between individual states and rival Muslim leaders, e.g. the treaties between Antioch and Damascus that maintained the latter city's independence • The states combined their military and economic resources to maintain Outremer under the primacy of Jerusalem • The states defended a large geographical area and vital sea ports, which denied Muslim armies a base and the potential to recruit soldiers or impose taxes. The importance of other consequences of the First Crusade in the years 1100-44 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Defeat in the First Crusade, largely because of disunity, spurred the need to unite Muslims and led to the rise of Zengi to prominence in Syria • The acquisition of seaports that gave the crusader states links to Europe for trade and supply • The consolidation of crusader territory by Baldwin I through war, castle building and the fortification of towns to bring economic stability • European settlement in Outremer brought a feudal system of land ownership and political authority. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the absence of natural boundaries in the east were to the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-87. The significance of the absence of natural boundaries in the east to the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The absence of natural boundaries in the east meant that it was not possible to create a fixed and defensible boundary that established absolute control over crusader territory. The border was therefore porous. • The need to construct, populate and defend castles on the porous eastern boundaries was a drain on resources and difficult to maintain despite the efforts of the Templars and Hospitallers • The absence of natural boundaries in the east left Antioch badly exposed to attacks and forced them to rely on support from the kingdom of Jerusalem and Byzantium to survive • Nur ad-Din and Saladin exploited the absence of natural boundaries in the east, e.g. Saladin established his over-lordship in Aleppo, Damascus, and Mosul in preparation for his conquest of Jerusalem. The significance of other factors to the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The failure of the Second Crusade to retake Edessa left the north eastern territories of the crusader states exposed • The limited support given to Outremer from Europe after the failure of the Second Crusade • Factional disputes, e.g. in connection with the 'leper king' Baldwin IV, prevented the crusaders from uniting effectively against the threat of Saladin • The rise of Muslim power under two very effective leaders, Nur ad-Din and Saladin, was the decisive factor in breaching the defences of the crusader states. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the nature of crusader leadership changed in the years 1095-1192. The extent to which the nature of crusader leadership changed in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The priorities of the crusader leaders changed from the conquest of territory for Christianity in the First Crusade to the defence or retaking of territory thereafter • The leadership's planning of the crusades changed dramatically, e.g. Richard I's preparations of equipment and the decision to crusade from Egypt was much more successful than trekking into the Holy Land from Byzantium • The leadership of the First Crusade by princes gave way to kings thereafter • The crusading ideal of chivalry developed throughout the period reaching its apogee in the leadership of Richard I. The extent to which the nature of crusader leadership did not change in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Personal rivalries and tensions between crusade leaders were a constant feature, e.g. between land-grabbing princes in the First Crusade to kingly rivalries thereafter • Strong Christian devotion was a motivating factor in the leadership of the three crusades, e.g. they responded to the papal call to take the cross • The leadership of the crusades were consistently aware of the economic benefits of crusading, although the desire for land and settlement opportunities was more pronounced in the First Crusade • The leadership of all three crusades was motivated by the desire to see Jerusalem in Christian hands. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

1	1–3	• 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.
----------	------------	--

1	1–4	• 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.
---	-----	--

3	8–12	• 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	13–16	• 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.
---	-------	--

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether divisions between crusade leaders were the main reason for the failure of the Second and Third Crusades. The importance of divisions between crusade leaders in the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Louis VII and Conrad III failed to agree a planned route into Outremer that caused delays in reaching Acre and the wastage of troops, supplies and money • Divisions between Richard I and Philip II over Richard's marriage to Berengaria of Navarre in preference to Philip's sister Alice prevented a close working relationship between the leaders of the Third Crusade • The departure of Philip II from the Holy Land in July 1191 left Richard I to fight on alone against superior numbers of Muslim troops, and ultimately the signing of a truce with Saladin in September 1192. The importance of other reasons for the failure of the Second and Third Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The role of Byzantium in the Second Crusade was significant, e.g. Manuel I revealed details of the routes to be taken by Conrad III and Louis VII to the Turks, with whom he had signed a treaty at Konya • The destruction of Edessa in 1146 denied the Second Crusade the glorious victory its leaders hoped for, and was significant because the Crusade lost the purpose for which it was called, through no fault of the leaders • Isaac Angelus created a significant problem for the Third Crusade by delaying the German army of Frederick Barbarossa • In 1192 Saladin's forces significantly outnumbered those of the Crusade leaders and it was this disadvantage rather than poor leadership on the part of Richard I that led to his abandonment of the march on Jerusalem. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the military orders continued to be the main defence of the crusader states in the years 1118-92. The extent to which the military orders continued to be the main defence of the crusader states in the years 1118-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Templars lent their skills to the Second Crusade, e.g. their defence of Antioch from the forces of Nur ad-Din in 1149 • The Hospitallers took on more military responsibilities after Raymond du Puy became Grand Master, e.g. the Hospitallers provided 500 knights and 500 turcoples for the campaign against Egypt in 1167 • The military orders were entrusted with the defence of fortified towns by manning the ramparts, e.g. the Hospitallers were given the castle at Bethgibelin to defend by King Fulk in 1146 • The military orders were given the responsibility of manning and maintaining border castles as a first defence against invasion, e.g. Baldwin IV gave the Templars Jacob's Ford in 1178. The extent to which the military orders did not continue to be the main defence of the crusader states in the years 1118-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Castle building was a major factor in the defence of the crusader states, and was used to consolidate territory initially, and later, to defend the approaches to cities and protect trade routes, e.g. Krak des Chevaliers • The role of individual rulers led to ever-changing defensive measures, e.g. from the consolidation of territory under Baldwin II to the defence of Jerusalem after the fall of Edessa • The conquest and defence of seaports changed through the increased role of the Italian city states in securing their own interests in the Holy Land, e.g. the conquest of Margat and in 1153 the conquest of Ascalon • Maintaining a healthy relationship with Byzantium was important in preventing the emperors from making alliances with Muslim rulers against the crusader states and was an ever-changing factor. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because it was in the interests of Venice to attack Constantinople. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The projected numbers and cost of the fourth crusade were unrealistic but largely the responsibility of the crusaders • It is said, but then denied, that the Venetians had contractual control over the crusade • It is said, but then denied, that Dandolo, rather than Innocent III, had control over the crusade and could divert it against his enemies. Extract 2 • The Venetian agenda was driven by economic competition with Pisa and Genoa • Venetian commercial interests necessitated control over Byzantium • The treaty with Alexius III Angelus encouraged Venetian designs on Constantinople. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the implications of Venetian interests. Relevant points may include: • Zara was attacked so that Venice could regain control of a valuable port which they had lost in 1186 • The secret agreement between Dandolo and the crusader leadership to invade Egypt could suit Venetian economic ambitions • The huge outlay made by the Venetians to provide ships, troops and provisions implies an investment in their own interests more than any Christian concerns. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other conditional and/or contingent reasons which explain why Constantinople was attacked. Relevant points may include: • The appeal from Prince Alexius as a Christian who had been wrongfully treated and who could restore Byzantium as an ally to Venice and the crusade • If Constantinople would submit to Rome it would heal the schism between east and west • Constantinople could provide the wealth and military support to facilitate the retaking of Jerusalem. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because Innocent III made 'the acquisition of wealth' a motive for crusading. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Innocent III's leadership was creative and went beyond his predecessors • Innocent could be perceived as having shifted emphasis away from the religious commitment expected from the crusaders • Innocent could be perceived as being overly concerned with money and the rights of property. Extract 2 • Distrust and dislike between Byzantium and crusaders had built up • Some have argued that the Fourth Crusade's actual objective was to take Byzantium and the crusaders had conspired to this end • The role of the Venetians and the crusader leaders was paramount in the decision to attack Constantinople. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which Innocent III's emphasis on acquiring wealth led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Innocent encouraged crusaders to take on debt to fund the crusade in the belief that it would be paid off through conquest and plunder, which fed the desire to take Constantinople when the opportunity arose • Innocent's attempt to recruit sufficient revenue through placing donation chests in churches failed • Innocent failed to recruit lay figures with sufficient wealth and support to the crusade, e.g. kings. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other factors which explain the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • The Venetians role in persuading the crusaders to take Zara • The crusaders' desire to gain sufficient resources to fulfil their original obligation to campaign in the Holy Land, hence the attacks on Zara and Constantinople • The role of prince Alexius in opening the crusaders' minds to the possibility of going to Constantinople. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because Innocent III was 'too confident in his abilities'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Innocent III set out to reorganise crusading, and believed he knew best • Innocent wanted to manage both the spiritual and practical aspects of crusading and had various motives for the crusade • Innocent identified the failings of the Third Crusade and was confident that he knew how to remedy them. Extract 2 • The crusaders were unable to fulfil their obligations to the Venetians in terms of the recruitment of men and the corresponding amount of money • Venetian interests brought about a conflict with another Christian power • Innocent III was kept in the dark about the plan to attack Zara, which revealed his lack of control over the crusade. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because Innocent III was 'too confident in his abilities'. Relevant points may include: • Innocent's intention to keep a firm control on the crusade was unrealistic because he allowed the crusade to be planned by three nobles • Innocent failed to recruit the kings of England and France, which in turn prevented the mass recruitment of knights that he wanted • The financing of the crusade fell short of what Innocent thought could be achieved by donations through the church, and his church-wide crusade tax of 1199. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because Innocent III was too confident in his abilities. Relevant points may include: • Thibault of Champagne, Louis of Blois and their representative Geoffrey de Villehardouin were responsible for the very ambitious deal struck with the Venetians, and was not directly the fault of pope Innocent • The attack on Zara was condemned by pope Innocent as unchristian and he attempted unsuccessfully to establish leadership over the crusade in opposition to the influence of Dandolo

Question	Indicative content
	• Prince Alexius's appeal to restore him to the throne in Byzantium, in return for wealth and soldiers was the only way out of the impasse after Zara, and the decision to attack Constantinople was taken by the crusade leaders not pope Innocent • Pope Innocent remained committed to the ideal of retaking Jerusalem and used his office to that end throughout the crusade.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that Innocent III's personal ambition led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Innocent's desire for supreme religious and political authority was destructive • Innocent ignored the advice of the Archbishop of Jerusalem when he called the Fourth Crusade • Innocent thought wrongly that he could lead the crusade without kings • Innocent wanted the subordination of the Eastern Church to Rome and this aim did nothing to challenge Muslim power. Extract 2 • The diversion to Constantinople was because of the appeal of Prince Alexius, not Innocent • The diversion to Constantinople was taken after a series of decisions by the crusaders, which had unforeseen consequences and demanded further solutions • The need for unity put the crusaders under pressure to act • The diversion to Constantinople was a result of choices by the crusaders. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether Innocent III's personal ambition led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Innocent III's eagerness connected the Fourth Crusade to the acquisition of wealth by encouraging crusader debt, e.g. crusaders were allowed to borrow money from Jews • Innocent's determination to launch the crusade led to him making an exaggerated prediction of crusader numbers, which led to the Treaty of Venice and handed power to the Venetians • Innocent condemned the taking of Zara but he failed to take control of the crusade and prevent the further diversion to Constantinople, which may suggest his approval • After Constantinople fell Innocent welcomed the subordination of the Eastern Church to Rome. 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: • The signatories to the Treaty of Venice shared a collective responsibility for its flaws • The role of the Venetians in persuading the crusaders to attack Zara and Constantinople, and the economic benefits that accrued to Venice from these diversions • The role of the crusader leaders in reneging on their vows to crusade in the Holy Land • The role of crusader leaders in the conquest, pillaging and division of Byzantium suggests their motive was to gain wealth and power. Other relevant material must be credited.
--	---

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The crusader leaders were unfit to make decisions affecting the Fourth Crusade • The leaders had a limited understanding of Byzantium and were contemptuous of Byzantine military capabilities • Byzantium was a weakened power and was seen by Christians as a liability in the fight against the Muslims • The wealth of Byzantium was a feature of the crusaders' motives for the diversion. Extract 2 • The Venetians were unhappy about transporting the crusaders to Egypt where they enjoyed good commercial relations • The Venetians were untrustworthy and had aided the Muslims in the past • Prince Alexius's appeal to the crusaders was enthusiastically supported by the Venetians • Venice had the crusaders within their power because of the Treaty of Venice. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders. Relevant points may include: • The Crusade was not led by kings and decision making was taken by the crusader body as a whole, which led to prevarication • The crusaders had failed to recruit the knights and money to meet their obligations in the Treaty of Venice, which led to the need for wealth acquisition to pay off their debts • The crusader leaders failed to listen to the response of Innocent III to the attack on Zara, and repeated their error by attacking Constantinople. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Fourth Crusade was diverted to Constantinople due to the limited abilities of the crusader leaders. Relevant points may include: • The responsibility for the Fourth Crusade was Innocent III's, who called the Crusade in the first place, and then failed to control events thereafter

Question	Indicative content
	• Prince Alexius's offer made a lot of sense to the indebted crusaders as he was a Christian who would turn Byzantium into a better ally, and they were not to know his claims were exaggerated • The crusader leaders were military men who saw themselves serving the Christian cause through fighting, and saw the diversions to Zara and Constantinople as furthering their cause to retake Jerusalem.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. 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. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • 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. Extract 2 • 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. 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: • 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. 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: • Innocent III's over-ambitious and hasty planning failed to recruit sufficient numbers of crusaders and failed to recruit kings

	• 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. Other relevant material must be credited.
--	---

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The intentions of the crusaders was 'nothing more' than to change the Byzantine government and get their debts paid off • The attack on Constantinople originated from a request made by Prince Alexius, and can therefore be seen as the crusaders helping a Greek and a Christian • The main error of judgement by the crusaders was made when the Treaty of Venice was drawn up and agreed • Innocent should not be blamed because it made the unity of the Catholic and Orthodox churches more difficult, which was a cause dear to Innocent. Extract 2 • The crusader army had a deeply-ingrained lust for wealth and the opportunity to satiate it, and thus the sacking of Constantinople was not accidental but inevitable • Innocent had knowledge of crusaders plundering wealth as it had featured on every crusade and sprang from European society itself • Plundering was so deeply embedded in crusader culture that it was seen as normal and justified. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed. Relevant points may include: • The untimely deaths of potential crusader leaders, e.g. Richard I in 1199 and Thibaut III of Champagne in 1201, resulted in the crusade being poorly led • The expected number of recruits to the crusade failed to materialise and left the crusade in debt and the choice of either abandonment or reaching a deal over Zara with Dandolo • The arrival of Prince Alexius in 1202 was an unexpected event, but his offer was attractive for the indebted crusaders • It was expected that Alexius would gain control over enough of Byzantium's fortune to be able to pay off the crusaders but the refusal of many Byzantine rulers to submit to his authority made this impossible. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to

Question	Indicative content
	counter or modify the view that the sacking of Constantinople was the result of accidents for which no one should be blamed. Relevant points may include: • The crisis in funding and recruitment that troubled the crusade from the start was the responsibility of Pope Innocent III who called the crusade and insisted on directing it • The Treaty of Venice for the shipping and provisioning of the crusade was made before the capital and recruits were committed to the project, which was, at the very least, unwise • The initial diversion of the crusade to Zara split the crusader force and compounded the crusaders' debts to the Venetians, effectively making the Venetians the leaders of the crusade thereafter • The crusaders and the Venetians' enthusiastic response to the appeal of Prince Alexius involved assaulting an impressive city, which entailed huge risk for the crusade, and which, in turn, demanded compensation.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Fourth Crusade failed due to a 'chain of unfortunate circumstances'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Although crusaders had been considering taking over Constantinople for some time, in 1204 it happened through circumstance rather than intent • Villehardouin's logical explanation of cause and effect has stood the test of time • The inability of the crusaders to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice led directly to other problems and the failure of the crusade • Innocent III was blameless apart from agreeing to the terms of the Treaty of Venice. Extract 2 • Innocent III wanted to be a priest-king and be able to rule over the secular powers • Innocent wanted the crusade to be completely under the control of the papacy • Innocent had a second goal of rebuilding the kingdom of Jerusalem and this would require more financial resources than were available • European states were very different in 1204 than they had been in 1099 and crusading had to be reconciled with this fact, which Innocent failed to do. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Fourth Crusade failed due to a 'chain of unfortunate circumstances'. Relevant points may include: • The deaths of Thibaut of Champagne and Richard I deprived the crusade of men and wealth, which created an unfortunate circumstance in terms of meeting the conditions of the Treaty of Venice • The arrival of Prince Alexius at a point of crisis in the crusade was unfortunate in that it offered a way out of the continuing debt problems

Question	Indicative content
	but nonetheless took the crusade away from its destination • Nobody knew in advance that Alexius would fail to live up to his promises and so in 1204 the crusaders found themselves still virtually bankrupt with the only means of restitution being to sack Constantinople. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Fourth Crusade failed due to a 'chain of unfortunate circumstances'. Relevant points may include: • Innocent III failed to intervene at times of crisis and tended to respond to events after the fact, e.g. his excommunications after the siege of Zara • The failure to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice was more than unfortunate because Innocent's idea of raising money to pay for the crusade had failed, and he knew this • Dandolo was a proactive war leader throughout the crusade and it is difficult to argue that he was merely responding to events, e.g. as doge he had to put the interests of Venice first.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because of Pope Innocent III's errors. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Innocent had misgivings about the roles of Alexius, the Venetians and the leadership of the Crusade, yet he justified the diversion to Constantinople because it might lead to the unity of the Churches • Innocent's error was to issue an order that no Christians were to be attacked unless they were hindering the Holy War • Innocent should have expressed uncompromising disapproval and forbade the crusaders to attack Christians, because anything else fed the distrust of Byzantium • Innocent's half-heartedness pointed to him being the power behind the diversion to Constantinople. Extract 2 • In the period leading to the sack of Constantinople, Rome and Byzantium were engaged in a mutual struggle in which both parties were responsible for pressing their interests • Byzantium feared European military power, yet still needed it for support which made Byzantium vulnerable because they did not know how to handle this contradiction • Prince Alexius made the mistake of inviting crusader military power to Constantinople to restore him to the throne and he therefore bears responsibility for events thereafter • The most telling errors which led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade were made by the crusader leadership, who often made decisions on the spur of the moment and without sufficient knowledge. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether the Fourth Crusade failed because of the errors of Pope Innocent III. Relevant points may include: • Innocent failed to recruit kings to lead the Fourth Crusade • Innocent's plan to raise the finance for the Fourth Crusade through collection boxes in churches was a failure

- Innocent's own political ambition drove him and he wrongly believed that he could lead the Fourth Crusade from Rome
- Innocent agreed to the terms of the Treaty of Venice in 1201 which proved to be beyond the means of the crusader leaders and shackled the Crusade with debt.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:

- The failure of the crusaders to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice put power and influence over the crusade into the hands of the Venetians
- Doge Dandolo may have had his own personal agenda in leading the Crusade first to Zara and then Constantinople
- The death of Thibaut of Champagne deprived the Crusade of an able leader
- The crusaders were motivated to some degree by the desire to acquire great wealth, and this overrode their piety when they got the chance to take Constantinople for themselves.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
---	-------	---



Section C

Target: AO3: 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	1–3	• 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	4–7	• 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 is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• 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	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by 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 provided in the extracts 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.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that Saladin was motivated mainly by personal ambition in the years 1169-92. The extent to which Saladin was motivated mainly by personal ambition in the years 1169-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1169 Saladin replaced Shirkuh as Vizier of Egypt and seems to have acted thereafter as if he believed that he was the key individual to lead the Muslims to victory • Saladin placed his relatives in key positions within the Egyptian government and married Nur ad-Din's wife after his death showing his desire to secure his personal rule • Saladin established and maintained his own military strength and shunned the requests of his overlord, Nur ad-Din, to join forces, e.g. in 1171 after Shaubak • Saladin refused to supply Nur ad-Din with financial resources from Egypt, and after the death of the caliph, al-Adil, Saladin worked hard to construct his own image as a leader who would look after the Egyptians • After the death of Nur ad-Din Saladin brought Damascus, Aleppo and Mosul under his personal control and assumed the role of the leader of jihad that Nur ad-Din had created. The extent to which other factors motivated Saladin in the years 1169-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Saladin was a loyal and dutiful soldier who followed Shirkuh into battle, suggesting that devotion to his leader and the cause of Muslim victory might have been the main factor driving him • Despite building up his own power base in Egypt there is no evidence that this was used against Nur ad-Din or to usurp his power • After the death of Nur ad-Din, Saladin had to unify the Muslim world lest the divisions could be exploited by the Franks • Saladin was a generous and thoughtful ruler once he had power, e.g. he used his personal wealth to fund madrassas and hospitals, and was generally merciful in victory • Saladin had a strong desire to take and defend Jerusalem from the Franks. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that Christian enthusiasm to free and hold Jerusalem was the most important factor motivating the First and Second Crusades. The extent to which Christian enthusiasm to free and hold Jerusalem was the most important factor motivating the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Jerusalem was the destination of the First Crusade because of its association with the life of Christ, e.g. it was the site of Calvary where Christ was crucified and the Holy Sepulchre • Jerusalem was ingrained in Christian culture and the destiny of pilgrims, e.g. in the 1060s some 7,000 German pilgrims set off for Jerusalem • Pope Urban preached the need to liberate Jerusalem from Muslim hands and defend Christian pilgrims • The preaching of Bernard of Clairvaux emphasised the need to hold Jerusalem after the fall of Edessa • The Council of Acre, in 1148, decided to try and take Damascus because it seemed the best way to defend Jerusalem, e.g. having Damascus under crusader influence would prevent it falling under the sway of Nur ad-Din. The extent to which other factors motivated the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Other Christian objectives for crusading combatants included the remission of sins and to fight in a Christian 'just war' • The prospect of gaining land and booty in the Holy Land, as well as the suspension of crusader debts, was a strong motivating factor for the lesser nobility to take part in the First Crusade • The political ambitions of the papacy, e.g. the creation of a papal kingdom with authority over secular kings, was a motivation for both Urban II and Eugenius III • Eugenius III had other crusading priorities in mind when he called the Second Crusade, e.g. retaking of Edessa in the Holy Land, and the launching of the Iberian and Baltic Crusades. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the nature of knighthood in the Third Crusade was different from the nature of knighthood in the First Crusade. The extent to which the nature of knighthood in the Third Crusade was different from the nature of knighthood in the First Crusade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By the time of the Third Crusade knights had a higher social status through enhanced wealth, and were now a distinct social class below the nobility, and so different from the First Crusade • By the Third Crusade codes of chivalry influenced knighthood by giving them the duty to honour God, fellow Christians and women, unlike the rapacious behaviour of knights in the First Crusade • The religious orders of the Knights Templar and the Hospitallers led to knights becoming a separate warrior aristocracy in the service of God, missing in the First Crusade but prominent in the Third Crusade • By the Third Crusade knights were benefiting from the sanctity given to their profession by the Church through concepts of 'just war' and the remission of their sins. The extent to which the nature of knighthood in the Third Crusade was similar to the nature of knighthood in the First Crusade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The military equipment and tactics of knights was the same in both crusades, as were the qualities of speed and movement that this brought to the battlefield, e.g. cavalry charge with couched lance • The raison d'être of knighthood was the same in both crusades, e.g. to earn wealth and status through violence and war • The social standing of knights in the feudal hierarchy was the same in both crusades, their oath of fealty to their lords dictating their actions in the crusades • Knights played the same crucial role in both crusades of recruiting their own followers to serve as both auxiliary forces, e.g. archers, or as service personnel, e.g. cooks • Crusade leaders in both crusades could plan campaigns of siege and manoeuvre with confidence in the reliability of the knights. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that, in the years 1100-92, Queen Melisende provided the most significant example of good governance in the crusader states. The extent to which Queen Melisende provided the most significant example of good governance in the crusader states in the years 1100-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Melisende played a significant political role under the rule of her father Baldwin II and influenced important areas of government, e.g. her name was included on official documents concerning lands and titles • Melisende groomed her son (and nominated heir of Baldwin II) for kingship, preventing huge political discord, e.g. overcoming king Fulk's opposition, and becoming co-ruler with Baldwin III on Christmas day 1143 • Melisende was a patroness of the church and arts, and is credited with uniting Islamic, Greek and Frankish influences to bring cohesion to governance, e.g. the combination of influences shown in Melisende's Psalter • Melisende's wisdom was widely acclaimed and she overcame the disadvantages of being a non-combatant ruler through her acute political skills, e.g. she maintained the support of the <i>Haute Cour</i> against enemies • Melisende called for the Second Crusade after the fall of Edessa and was included in the discussion at the Council of Acre showing great foresight of the dangers facing her kingdom of Jerusalem. The significance of other examples of good governance in the crusader states in the years 1100-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Baldwin I's vigorous conquest and consolidation of crusader territory was significant for laying the defensive foundations of the crusader states • Baldwin III's governance was significant in restoring the primacy of the kingdom of Jerusalem, e.g. the other crusader states looked to Jerusalem to maintain their stability and avoid dynastic disputes • King Amalric showed good governance, in seeking to confront the rising threat of Nur ad-Din, by personally making an embassy to Byzantium in 1171 and sending a further embassy to the West • Baldwin IV's governance was significant in that despite his disability he strove to secure the dynasty and dealt with the threat of Saladin effectively, e.g. his attack on Damascus in 1174 aged 13. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that Innocent III's poor preparations were responsible for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Innocent III never sent a letter to any king asking them to join the Fourth Crusade because he intended to keep control of it • Innocent resorted to taxing the clergy to pay for the Crusade • Crusade leaders would be able to make a profit from crusading because the financial burden would fall elsewhere • Innocent believed that the ends justified the means and he was prepared to act ruthlessly by breaking any precedent that needed breaking. Extract 2 • Innocent had great personal abilities • Innocent wrote to kings asking them to support the Crusade but only one took up the request • Innocent took practical steps in preparation for the Crusade such as maintaining contact with the Levant and Byzantium • Innocent was inventive in terms of funding the Crusade and came up with a new form of papal income tax. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that Innocent III's poor preparations were responsible for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Innocent went further than the terms of the <i>remissio peccatorum</i> and offered crusaders a plenary indulgence, which, in a sense, let him overrule God • Non crusaders who paid for someone else to go would also receive remission of sins, which set the Crusade on a commercial basis • Innocent's concerns with financing the Crusade at all costs could be seen to have affected the attitudes of Venetians and crusaders who later fought for wealth rather than Christ • Innocent's measures were all focused on launching the Crusade, but he put little in place to make sure that he could control it after it set off.

Question	Indicative content
	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Fourth Crusade failed because of Innocent III's poor preparations. Relevant points may include: • Innocent's preparations were based on a careful analysis of what had gone wrong on previous crusades and how to avoid it, e.g. the malign influence of non-combatants and the tendency of crusade leaders to fall out • The terms of the Treaty of Venice were extremely optimistic and the numbers of crusaders, and hence also their money, failed to show up in 1202 • The Venetians were the de facto leaders of the Crusade after 1202 and the diversions to Zara and Constantinople can be argued to have been for their benefit • The events leading to the sack of Constantinople could not have been foreseen and developed a dynamic of their own, e.g. once the crusaders pledged to restore Isaac to the Byzantine throne.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that particular blame should be given to doge Dandolo for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Dandolo was indifferent to the passions of the crusaders and the crusading ideal, making him unsuitable to lead the Fourth Crusade • Dandolo was driven by the view that the security of Venetian interests in the East could only be obtained by destroying the Byzantine Empire • Dandolo believed that the ends justified the means and had no scruples about how the interests of Venice might be achieved • Dandolo had remarkable personal qualities that enabled him to persuade the crusaders to attack Constantinople when the opportunity arose. Extract 2 • The Fourth Crusade was a series of accidents not a conspiracy of Dandolo's • The crusaders who failed to show up in Venice in 1202 should be blamed for the lack of finances that bedevilled the crusade • Lack of money forced the crusaders to back the Byzantine prince Alexius in his desire to restore his father to the throne in Constantinople • When Mourtzouphlos seized power and reneged on the money owed to the crusaders they had no choice but to attack. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that particular blame should be given to doge Dandolo for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Venice had strong trading interests in Egypt and Dandolo might have wanted to divert the crusade in order to maintain these • The diversion to Zara, led by Dandolo, dealt with an old enemy and secured an important market for Venice, despite the commands of Innocent III not to wage war on Christians • Dandolo enthusiastically took part in the sack of Constantinople, another Christian city, and many treasures were removed and transported to Venice. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may



	include: • Innocent III made himself the de facto leader of the crusade and must bear some of the blame for its failure • The Fourth Crusade was led by nobles rather than kings and this affected the quality of leadership and the resources available to the crusaders • The crusaders tended to have a negative view of Byzantium as an unreliable power, often in league with the Muslims, and welcomed the opportunity to enrich themselves • The decision taken by many crusaders to travel to the Holy Land after Zara further deprived the crusade of resources and made the appeal of Alexius more attractive. Other relevant material must be credited.
--	--

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
----------	--------------	--

Section C

Target: AO3: 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	1–3	• 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	4–7	• 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 is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• 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	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by 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 provided in the extracts 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.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the leadership of the Second Crusade was very different from the leadership of the First Crusade. The extent to which the leadership of the Second Crusade was very different to the leadership of the First Crusade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The leadership of the First Crusade consisted of eight princes, which was different to the leadership of two kings in the Second Crusade • The eight princes were more successful in fighting a campaign of conquest, e.g. the conquest of Edessa in the First Crusade, compared to the failure to re-conquer it in the Second Crusade • The leadership of the First Crusade was free to campaign as they saw fit, whereas the leadership in the Second Crusade had to be mindful of the wishes of the rulers of Outremer • The leadership of the First Crusade showed more persistence than did the leaders of the Second Crusade, e.g. the sieges of Antioch and Jerusalem compared to the brief and unsuccessful siege of Damascus • Securing personal fortunes was more important to the leaders of the First Crusade than to the two kings who led the Second Crusade, e.g. Bohemond of Taranto abandoned the Crusade to become Prince of Antioch. The extent to which the leadership of the Second Crusade was similar to the leadership of the First Crusade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The leaderships were similar in that they were fighting to gain land for Christendom, e.g. the conquest and re-conquest of Edessa • The leadership of both crusades faced the common challenge of leading forces from across Christian Europe, e.g. a mixture of Franks and Germans • The leaderships were similar in the way they sought to engage the enemy, e.g. cavalry charges and siege methods • The leaderships were similar in that they both enjoyed knightly support based on the feudal obligation of fealty. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which encouragement from the papacy provided the main motive for crusading in the years 1095-1192. The extent to which encouragement from the papacy provided the main motive for crusading in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Encouragement from Urban II for the launch of the First Crusade was energetic and resourceful, e.g. his elaboration of crusading as a 'just war' connected to the remission of sins motivated feudal warriors • Urban II encouraged crusading as a political solution to violence and disorder that motivated younger nobles who were land-hungry, e.g. his reference to the Holy Land as 'a land of milk and honey' • Papal encouragement that stressed the need to capture and defend Jerusalem for Christendom was a compelling factor for crusaders throughout the period, e.g. particularly after the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin • Papal encouragement through deploying motivational preachers to make the appeal to crusaders popular and heartfelt was very important, e.g. the role of Bernard of Clairvaux in motivating the Second Crusade • In the final analysis, only a pope could call a crusade and therefore papal encouragement was the key factor. The extent to which other motives for crusading in the years 1095-1192 were important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The acquisition of land and plunder for younger nobles in the First Crusade was a decisive motivating factor that needed little further encouragement • There was a strong motive for European kings and nobles to prove their military strength and courage, or in some cases to do penance, as a defining feature of kingship • The growth of chivalric values motivated many knights to crusade, e.g. particularly in the case of the Third Crusade where the main leader, Richard I, was the embodiment of chivalry • The crusades called by Pope Calixtus II (1119) and Pope Alexander III (1165) were largely ignored by nobles and kings, and limits the argument of papal encouragement being the main motive for crusading • The duty to protect Christian pilgrims was a strong motive for crusading as some crusaders also undertook pilgrimage, e.g. Louis VII's visit to Jerusalem in 1148. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which lack of support from Byzantium and Europe was the most significant weakness in the defence of the crusader states in the years 1100-92. The extent to which lack of support from Byzantium and Europe was the most significant weakness in the defence of the crusader states in the years 1100-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Lack of support from Byzantium because of the disputed ownership of Antioch was significant during the rise of Zengi, e.g. the attack on Antioch by John Comnenus in 1137 • Lack of support, and indeed hostility, from the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus, weakened the defences of the crusader states significantly, e.g. it enabled Saladin to campaign against the Franks with renewed vigour • Louis VII refused to support Reynald of Châtillon's request to defend Antioch in the aftermath of the Second Crusade. This resulted in defeat at Inab, significantly weakening Outremer's defences • The rulers in Outremer saw support from Europe as essential to their survival and dispatched seven crusade letters (1157-84) that were ignored by European nobles and knights • The lack of European support allowed Jerusalem to become more vulnerable to attacks from Egypt and Syria. Ultimately it took the capture of Jerusalem for the Third Crusade to be called. The extent to which other weaknesses in the defence of the crusader states were significant and / or the limited significance of lack of support from Byzantium and Europe in the years 1100-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The lack of natural boundaries to the east led to a significantly porous border that Muslim forces could launch attacks into crusader territory from, e.g. the fall of Edessa in 1144 led to the fall of Damascus • Castles were difficult to man because of the limited numbers of troops available in Outremer, and this was a key weakness that made the military orders the main defence force in Outremer • Lack of support from Byzantium and Europe was offset, to some extent, by the donations sent to the military orders from European nobles and kings, e.g. the £20,000 sent by Henry II in 1186 • Egypt became the deciding factor in the defence of the crusader states after Nur ad-Din gained control of Syria, and failure to secure Egypt was thus a significant defensive weakness. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Muslim power was transformed in the years 1095-1144. The extent to which Muslim power was transformed in the years 1095-1144 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Muslim power was strengthened by Zengi who provided leadership committed to fighting the Franks, and that stood in contrast to the divided Sunni forces that faced the First Crusade • Zengi's call for jihad against the Franks imposed a religious duty on Muslims to take land from the Christians, and this added another significant dimension to Muslim power • Muslim power was massively enhanced vis-a-vis the Franks by the destruction of Edessa in 1144. This reduced Christian territory, justified jihad and reversed a conquest of the First Crusade • Muslim power was transformed in the sense that the Sunni-Shia divide, a decisive factor in the First Crusade, was less of an issue by 1144. Sunni and Shia forces were now attacking by land and sea. The extent to which change in Muslim power was limited in the years 1095-1144 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Muslim power in its wider sense had never been seriously broken but was disrupted at the Sunni-Shia interface in the Levant, so it could be said Muslim power was reasserted rather than transformed • The Sunni-Shia divide that prevented a joined-up Fatimid-Seljuk fight against the Franks in the First Crusade remained in 1144, e.g. with Egyptians and Turks largely following their own interests • Zengi's leadership was significant by the 1130s but by no means universally accepted, e.g. the limits to his power set by the Damascenes and Artuqid Turks around Aleppo and Mosul • Muslim power was limited by Byzantium, e.g. John Comnenus' attack on Shaizar in 1138 came close to success • Many Muslim cities chose to pay tribute to the Franks and to remain independent from the warring parties to preserve trade and their domestic economy. This limited the change in Muslim power. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that it is wrong to blame the Doge, Enrico Dandolo, for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • It is wrong to blame Dandolo for trapping the crusaders in the terms of the Treaty of Venice • Dandolo, it is wrongly claimed, knew the crusaders could not meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice • Dandolo, it is wrongly claimed, trapped the crusaders so that he could divert the crusade against Zara and Constantinople • Blaming Dandolo runs contrary to the evidence. It would be too risky for any doge to attempt such an elaborate plan. Extract 2 • The Venetians were more worldly wise than were the crusaders, especially about the changing trading opportunities for themselves • The Venetians wanted to gain advantage over their rivals Pisa and Genoa in their trading relations with Byzantium • The Venetians' agenda in Byzantium was to secure their dominance over Byzantine trade so that they could then move on to developing further markets. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that it is wrong to blame the Doge, Enrico Dandolo, for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Dandolo was a Christian with a history of crusading and assisting the crusader states, and it therefore makes little sense for him to suddenly abandon sincerely held views on an uncertain adventure • Dandolo did not plan the crusade, nor did he stipulate the details of the shipping order given to Venice. The finance and planning of the crusade was laid down by Innocent III • The ships that Venice produced were designed for beach landings in Egypt, not for besieging Constantinople, and this is evidence for a change of plans once the crusade had set off, not a heist by Dandolo • The diversions to Zara, and Constantinople (at the request of Prince Alexius) were to secure the funds to make the crusade viable. The sack of Constantinople happened after Alexius failed to pay up. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that it makes little sense to blame the Doge, Enrico Dandolo, for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• Venice had good trading relations with Egypt and Dandolo might not want to jeopardise the cloth and spice trade by an invasion • It makes sense to blame Dandolo and the Venetians for the invasion of Zara because they were desperate to secure Dalmatian oak for their shipyards • Dandolo ignored Innocent's rage after the attack on Zara and then attacked another Christian city, which suggests that his and Venice's motives for crusading were not based on religious devotion • Dandolo claimed part of the plunder of Constantinople for Venice. The Venetians did not denounce the rapacity of the crusaders and proudly displayed their own plundered trophies in Venice.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Fourth Crusade failed due to the motives of Enrico Dandolo. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Doge Dandolo had the ambition and ability to make Venice prosperous at the expense of Constantinople • Dandolo cleverly used the crusaders' debts to Venice to manipulate them into taking Zara • Dandolo seized on the offer of Prince Alexius and continued crusader debt to steer the crusade to Constantinople • Dandolo used the failure of Alexius to deliver on his promises to take Constantinople thus fulfilling his plan. Extract 2 • Dandolo was forced to offer leadership because Innocent was unable to control the events or offer solutions to problems • The crusader leaders were weak personalities and compelled Dandolo to lead • As Doge, Dandolo had to defend the interests of Venice and was a devoted crusader himself • Innocent failed to deal with the problems the crusaders ran into, which meant Dandolo had to give a lead. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether the Fourth Crusade failed due to the motives of Enrico Dandolo. Relevant points may include: • The Venetians had strong trading links with Egypt and had a strong motive to divert the Crusade from there without letting the crusaders know • Venice's trading rivals, Pisa and Genoa, were at war and this made the opportunity and motive of taking Constantinople more urgent • Constantinople was the key trading city in the eastern Mediterranean and conquering it would give Venice huge power and influence and was therefore a strong motive • Uniting the Greek and Roman churches would give Venice huge status in the eyes of Christians and Innocent himself, and was therefore a strong religious motive.

	Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • The preparations for the Crusade in terms of finance and leadership were poor, e.g. Innocent's unsuccessful attempt to raise money and the absence of kings on the Crusade • Innocent III had expressed the desire to unify the Greek and Roman churches and may have provided a justification for the diversion to Constantinople in the minds of the crusaders • Boniface of Montferrat had interests in Byzantium and was a strong advocate of diverting the Crusade to Constantinople • The crusader leaders knew the choice facing them after Zara was either to go to Constantinople and cash in on the promises of Prince Alexius or return home bankrupt and without completing their vows. Other relevant material must be credited.
--	--

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
----------	--------------	--

Section C

Target: AO3: 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	1–3	• 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	4–7	• 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 is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• 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	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by 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 provided in the extracts 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.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that castle building was the most important feature of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100-18. The extent to which castle building was the most important feature of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Castle building was important in securing Edessa, which was the most vulnerable crusader state and required castles to act as a forward base for campaigns and a defensive refuge, e.g. Turbessel • Tripoli was an important coastal city under siege by Christian forces 1102-9. Baldwin built the castle at Mount Pilgrim as a way to sustain the siege and led to the establishment of the County of Tripoli • Castle building helped to secure the seaports and prevent attacks from the Egyptians, e.g. the castle at Margat • The castrum (enclosure castle) was a crusader adaptation of an Islamic fortification that served military and administrative purposes, and helped to consolidate territory quickly, e.g. the castle at Coliath in Tripoli • Jerusalem was the city of greatest importance and Baldwin built a number of fortified towers in the territory and some castles to oversee caravan routes, e.g. Montreal, Eilat and Graye. The extent to which castle building was not the most important feature of Baldwin I's consolidation of crusader territory in the years 1100-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Baldwin's kingship of Jerusalem was an important part of consolidation as it gave him authority over Outremer, e.g. Bertrand of Toulouse was granted Tripoli after taking an oath of fealty to Baldwin in 1109 • Baldwin forged alliances with Genoa and Venice to jointly secure seaports that proved vital for trade with Europe and defence against the Egyptian fleet, e.g. Beirut was taken in 1110 • Energetic military leadership by Baldwin saw him defend the territory of Jerusalem against Egyptian invasion ten times and this was of paramount importance in defending the Holy City • Baldwin consolidated crusader territory through the control of trade routes that prevented invasion from Egypt and brought in money through the forced payment of tolls for caravans. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Saladin's power, in the years 1169-87, came mainly from his control of Egypt. The extent to which Saladin's power came mainly from his control of Egypt in the years 1169-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Saladin prioritised his control of Egypt and deliberately created a power base that made him independent of Nur ad-Din, e.g. becoming vizier in 1169 and refusing to fulfil his obligations to Nur ad-Din • Saladin defended his power base in Egypt from Nur ad-Din by filling government positions with family members and recruiting a military force accountable only to him, the Salhiyya • Saladin worked hard to win popular support in Egypt that would prevent rebellion in his absence, e.g. he abolished unpopular taxes and refused to send Nur ad-Din Egyptian wealth to fund his northern campaigns • Saladin's hold on Egypt was an important factor in his steady accrual of power in Syria after the death of Nur ad-Din, e.g. in his campaign to take Aleppo in 1174 Saladin deployed his Egyptian troops • Egyptian troops formed a sizeable contingent to Saladin's 30,000 strong army that attacked Tiberias and led to the fall of Jerusalem in 1187. The extent to which Saladin's power did not come mainly from his control of Egypt in the years 1169-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Saladin's rise to power actually owed much to Nur ad-Din who launched his Egyptian campaign with Shirkuh at its head and Saladin acting as second-in-command. This gave Saladin vital military experience • Saladin was a shrewd political tactician who understood the difficulty of replacing Nur ad-Din and his relatives, e.g. he married Nur ad-Din's widow to prevent dynastic rivalry and bolster his power in Syria • Saladin's power was bolstered after he punished the Assassins for making an attempt on his life in 1174 • Saladin's power increased when he assumed the role of leader of a jihad against the Christians before his attack on Tiberias. This overcame the criticism of Muslims who resented his purely military authority • Saladin's power was maintained by his many acts of mercy and generosity to defeated enemies and Muslims alike that earned him respect and admiration. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the main duty of knights, in the years 1095-1192, continued to be the protection of pilgrims. The extent to which the main duty of knights continued to be the protection of pilgrims in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The protection of pilgrims was seen as an essential duty of knights connected to the Cluniac Order in the First Crusade, e.g. those knights serving Stephen of Blois and Bohemond of Taranto • Maintaining Jerusalem as the centre of the Christian world reinforced the God-given duty to protect pilgrims, e.g. especially after the slaughter of 300 pilgrims journeying to Outremer in 1120 • The importance of protecting pilgrims as a knightly duty was evidenced by the formal approval given to the Knights Templar by the Church at the Council of Troyes in 1129 • The duty to protect pilgrims was the main function of the Hospitaller movement, e.g. as evidenced by beds for 2,000 sick or poor pilgrims in the Order of St John's hospital in Jerusalem, recorded in 1187 • The essential duty to save Jerusalem as the main destiny of Christian pilgrims was used to motivate knights in the Third Crusade. The extent to which the main duty of knights was not the protection of pilgrims in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The duty of knights to fight and use their military skills for Christ was evident throughout the period and was evident in the red cross they wore • The feudal system placed an obligation on knights, as tenants-in-chief, to follow their liege lords into battle • The development of chivalric values idealised the violence of knights and persuaded some of them to fulfil the duty to live by a code of courage, honour and devotion • The development of the military orders changed the duty of knights in a number of ways, e.g. as vanguard troops in battle and the defenders of castles and fortified towns • Knights played an essential role in protecting trade routes as Muslim power grew after 1144. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that Richard I provided the most significant example of effective crusader leadership in the years 1095-1192. The extent to which Richard I provided the most significant example of effective crusader leadership in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Richard's leadership was highly effective in terms of his preparations for the Third Crusade, e.g. he financed the Crusade through the sale of Crown Lands and public offices • Richard had good knowledge of previous crusades and was an effective planner of his military campaign, e.g. Richard understood, as did Saladin, that the best way to approach Jerusalem was through Egypt • Richard was effective in planning sieges and organising equipment, e.g. the siege engines and stone-throwing equipment he used at Acre in 1191 • Richard was an effective leader in battle who commanded respect, e.g. his well-organised march to Jaffa and his lightening reaction to the disarray of his troops at Arsuf • Richard showed effective leadership in deciding to sign a treaty with Saladin rather than risk defeat by trying to take Jerusalem in 1192. The significance of other crusader leaders and / or the limited significance of Richard I's leadership in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bohemund of Taranto was effective as a great leader with both military skill and wisdom whose tactics proved decisive against Kerbogha and allowed for the seizure of Antioch • Godfrey of Bouillon proved to be highly effective in the siege of Antioch in 1097, and the siege and conquest of Jerusalem in 1099. Godfrey was elected ruler of Jerusalem thereafter • The leaders of the Second Crusade were effective in maintaining a mutually supportive relationship and in deploying the large armies that kings could muster, e.g. Conrad's army numbered some 30,000 soldiers • The leadership of Richard I could be argued to be ineffective in that his leadership of the Third Crusade failed to retake Jerusalem • Philip II was significant in that he arrived at Acre before Richard with six full supply ships and the equipment needed to give the besieging troops effective support. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that it is misguided to blame one specific individual for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Both the leaders of the Crusade and the Venetians had pre-existing motives to attack Zara and Constantinople • Boniface resented the treatment of his brothers at the hands of Byzantine rulers and this encouraged his support for Alexius and the diversion to Constantinople • Doge Dandolo was bitter about Zara because he saw them as rebels against Venetian interests • Dandolo had economic motives for diverting the Crusade to Constantinople because they had given preference to Venice's Genoese and Pisan trading rivals. Extract 2 • Innocent was mistaken in the belief that he had the ability to plan the Fourth Crusade • Innocent used his legal knowledge to frame the launch of the Fourth Crusade, which included just war and the right to seek vengeance against God's enemies • The preaching of the Fourth Crusade exaggerated Muslim responsibility through their 'treachery' and horror stories about their behaviour • Innocent planted the idea of justified revenge in the crusaders' heads, but the crusaders didn't understand holy vengeance as a purely legal term and used revenge to divert the Crusade. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that it is misguided to blame one specific individual for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Innocent wisely reviewed previous crusades and acted to widen the scope of recruitment, e.g. <i>Post Miserabile</i> offered an indulgence to those paying for another to crusade • Innocent was concerned about the personal qualities and suitability of recruits and took steps to monitor this, e.g. through the office of 'the business of the cross' • Venice had control of the Crusade after the crusaders failed to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice and Doge Dandolo had to seek compensation for the debt owed by the crusaders

Question	Indicative content
	• Prince Alexius only exerted influence on the crusaders after Zara. It was also logical to divert the Crusade to Constantinople because it would bring additional wealth and soldiers to the crusading forces • The leadership of the Crusade decided issues collectively before the diversions to Zara and Constantinople by discussing them with Dandolo. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that it is misguided to blame one specific individual for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Innocent was the specific individual with the most authority over the Crusade and his failure to recruit kings was a telling factor in the failure of the Fourth Crusade • Innocent failed to reassert his control of the Fourth Crusade after Zara, e.g. his excommunication of the entire Crusade was lifted. Otherwise it would have to have been abandoned • Dandolo was the specific individual with most responsibility for the diversions to Zara and Constantinople, e.g. he argued strongly for the diversion to Zara to serve Venetian interests • Boniface of Montferrat and Prince Alexios met at Philip of Swabia's court in 1201 and started to plan the diversion to Constantinople. The plan would benefit both these specific individuals • The Fourth Crusade was something of a vanity project for Innocent because the treaty with Saladin had been upheld and Christians in Outremer had not requested another crusade.

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that Doge Dandolo and the Venetians should be blamed for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. 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. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Enrico Dandolo was a calculating and practical thinker, and used these attributes in the interests of Venice • Dandolo led the argument for the Crusade to attack Zara because he saw the city as hostile to Venetian interests • Dandolo disregarded the leadership of Innocent III and tried to undermine his authority • When confronted by the appeals of fellow Christians in Zara, Dandolo was unaffected and carried on regardless. Extract 2 • Most historians of the Fourth Crusade make questionable assumptions about the role of Venice • Some historians accuse Venice of being insincere about crusading; that Dandolo manipulated the crusade leaders; and that Dandolo was out to preserve Venetian trading interests above all else • The roles of Dandolo and the Venetians should be explained by the series of mistakes, failures and accidents emanating from the Treaty of Venice, that befell the Fourth Crusade • Dandolo and the Venetians consistently offered leadership to rescue the Fourth Crusade. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address whether Doge Dandolo and the Venetians should be blamed for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • The Venetians and Dandolo willingly committed to the terms of the Treaty of Venice despite the enormous sums involved. The shortfall left the crusade leaders under the control of Venice • The Venetians sacked Zara after they had plundered its wealth, showing vindictiveness against a city they perceived to be an enemy • After Innocent's excommunication of Dandolo for sacking Zara he persisted, along with the crusader leaders, in diverting the Crusade to Constantinople • The booty gained for Venice in the sacking of Constantinople points to the

acquisitive intentions of Dandolo and Venice.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include:

- Innocent III called the Fourth Crusade against the wishes of Christians in Outremer and was determined for it to proceed even without kings to lead it
- Prince Alexios was able to persuade the Fourth Crusade leaders and Dandolo to divert to Constantinople because he had good relations with the crusader leader Boniface of Montferrat
- The crusader leaders felt a good deal of contempt for the Byzantines whom they believed were behind the failures of previous crusades. They disguised this with claims to unite the Eastern and Western Churches.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
----------	--------------	--

Section C

Target: AO3: 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	1–3	• 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	4–7	• 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 is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• 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	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by 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 provided in the extracts 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.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the First and Second Crusades were called mainly to serve the political interests of the papacy. The extent to which the First and Second Crusades were called mainly to serve the political interests of the papacy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Alexius I's appeal to Urban II was a political opportunity for Urban that he grasped in order to reassert the authority of the papacy over western Christendom and his rivals Henry IV and Philip I • Urban II and Eugenius III both wanted to build a papal kingdom that gave popes the power to depose kings and emperors in line with the writings from the Gregorian reform movement, e.g. <i>Dictatus papae</i> • Calling the First and Second Crusades helped to assert the political leadership of the Roman Church over its eastern counterpart, e.g. by assuming the leading role of protecting Christians in the Holy Land • The crusades helped to impose the political authority of popes over European nobles and establish a rules-based order to stop the escalating violence and disorder of the period • The fall of Edessa in 1144 posed a political challenge to Eugenius III and prompted the Second Crusade, e.g. he needed to maintain the authority of the pope as the head of a Christian empire. The importance of other reason for calling the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The popes had a responsibility to protect the growing numbers of pilgrims that journeyed to the Holy Land, e.g. in 1064 alone, some 7,000-12,000 Germans made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem • The Holy Land, and Jerusalem in particular, were at the centre of the Christian world that gave popes a strong spiritual reason to call the crusades • 'Just war' theory was important in overcoming Christian scruples about war. Thus, the crusades were called as a religious duty to kill God's enemies, e.g. to take revenge on 'an accursed race, a race utterly alienated from God' • The growing violence in Europe was caused in part by the numbers of young nobles denied adequate inheritance in landed wealth. Urban II's crusade to a 'land of milk and honey' offered a solution. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Nur ad-Din made the most significant contribution to the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144-69. The extent to which Nur ad-Din did make the most significant contribution to the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nur ad-Din's alliance with the Sultan of Rum and their campaign against Antioch increased Muslim power, e.g. through victory at Inab and the beheading of Raymond of Poitiers in 1149 • Nur ad-Din established complete Muslim control over Edessa by 1151 when he took Turbessel after a bloody campaign, e.g. this prevented any invasion from the Franks and Byzantines • By 1154, Nur ad-Din had united Syria under his rule. This prevented any Syrian cities from allying with the crusaders • By 1169, Nur ad-Din had effectively prevented the crusaders from conquering Egypt and gaining access to vast wealth. This tipped the balance of power firmly in favour of the Muslims. The significance of others and / or limits to the significance of Nur ad-Din to the growth of Muslim power in the years 1144-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The significance of Nur ad-Din to the growth of Muslim power was limited by the defeats he suffered at the hands of the Franks, e.g. at al-Bugay'a in 1163 • Zengi increased Muslim power significantly by his unifying Muslims under the banner of jihad • Zengi was mainly responsible for destroying Edessa as a crusader state • Shirkuh has to take much of the credit for the success of the Egyptian campaign, e.g. he took the important port of Alexandria in 1167 • Saladin added much to the campaign to take Egypt, e.g. in the defence of Cairo from the Franks in 1168-9. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that, in the years 1100-92, the reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were very different from the reigns of those rulers who came after them. The extent to which the reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were very different from the reigns of those rulers who came after them should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were very different from the reigns of those that followed them because of their conquest and consolidation of crusader territory, e.g. their success in securing important seaports • The reign of Baldwin I was of singular importance because he established the primacy of Jerusalem over the crusader states, e.g. he established his authority over the church by 1112 • The reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were very different to those that followed them in that they put in place the key defensive system of the crusader states, e.g. through castle building and the defence of trade routes • The reign of Baldwin II was notably different for the number of military campaigns he led to defend the crusader states, e.g. 19 campaigns in the years 1126-9 • Dynastic disputes assumed more political importance during the reigns that followed the death of Baldwin II, e.g. factional disputes at the time of the death of Baldwin IV. The extent to which the reigns of Baldwin I and Baldwin II were not very different from the reigns of those rulers who came after them should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The defensive measures put in place by Baldwin I and Baldwin II continued to be developed in the reigns that followed, e.g. castle building and the deployment of the military orders • Dynastic disputes afflicted every reign in the period, e.g. Baldwin I and Baldwin II both seized the throne and Baldwin II's failure to produce a male heir was a root cause of dynastic disputes thereafter • Military campaigns after the failure of the Second Crusade were defensive but produced military successes just as notable as those of earlier reigns, e.g. the defeat of Saladin at Mont Gisard in 1177 • The capture of seaports continued in the reigns that followed Baldwin I and Baldwin II, e.g. the capture of Ascalon in 1153. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	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. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that the failure of the Second Crusade was the main turning point in the fortunes of the crusader states in the years 1100-92. The extent to which the failure of the Second Crusade was the main turning point in the fortunes of the crusader states in the years 1100-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The failure to recapture Edessa lost the crusaders an important Christian city and weakened the defences of the crusader states • The failure to take Damascus, after a siege, alienated the Damascenes and prevented the crusader states from making an alliance with them. This left Antioch exposed • The failure of the Second Crusade had a negative impact on aid from Europe until the fall of Jerusalem and the Third Crusade • The failure of the Second Crusade made Jerusalem more vulnerable to attack from Syria and made defence against Egypt paramount. The extent to which the failure of the Second Crusade was not the main turning point in the fortunes of the crusader states in the years 1100-92 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The establishment of the primacy of Jerusalem was a vital turning point in that it helped to establish a functioning feudal system, e.g. Jerusalem held effective political and religious authority • The founding of the military orders could be argued to be an important turning point in the fortunes of the crusader states in that a dedicated defence force was essential for their survival • The death of Baldwin II was an important turning point in that his failure to produce a male heir led to factional disputes between Fulk, Melisende and Baldwin III • The accession of the 'leper king' Baldwin IV in 1174 was an important turning point in that it intensified dynastic rivalry at a time of rising Muslim power • The fall of Jerusalem to Saladin in 1187 was a turning point of major significance, e.g. it was at the centre of Christian devotion and was of great political importance. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	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. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the failure of the Fourth Crusade was due to lack of effective organisation. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Relations between Byzantium and the crusaders had deteriorated and were dominated by mutual distrust • Some historians have argued that there was an anti-Byzantine conspiracy from the start that took the Crusade to Constantinople, but it was the terms of the Treaty of Venice that was at fault • The Treaty of Venice forced the crusaders to make a series of unplanned but necessary decisions • Innocent III showed he was an ineffective organiser who was unable to control the Crusade after it set off. Extract 2 • Innocent's preparations for the Fourth Crusade were practical • Innocent made financial and spiritual preparations that would help the Crusade to succeed • Innocent was driven by a desire to recapture the Holy Land for Christ • Innocent recruited effective leaders from the nobility after the leadership of kings was denied him. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the failure of the Fourth Crusade was due to lack of effective organisation. Relevant points may include: • Innocent's financial preparations failed to meet the costs incurred by the Venetians and were therefore ineffective • The crusader leaders failed to turn up with sufficient troops and money to meet the promises made in the Treaty of Venice • Innocent never consulted Christians in the Holy Land about the need for a crusade, and his belief that he could lead the Crusade from Rome proved to be misplaced • It should have been obvious to Innocent that trying to implement such a huge project without the financial and military support of kings was never going to be viable.

Question	Indicative content
	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the failure of the Fourth Crusade was due to lack of effective organisation. Relevant points may include: • The preparations to ship the Crusade to Alexandria were detailed and comprehensive, e.g. the provision of sufficient ships capable of transporting horses that could be used for beach landings • The Venetians had commercial interests that, once the Crusade was underway, caused them to act against the directions of Innocent and tore up his plans • The decisive intervention of Prince Alexius at a crucial moment in the Crusade could not have been foreseen or planned for.