

## A-level HISTORY

### Component 1A The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204

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Friday 9 June 2017

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

#### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/1A.
- Answer **three** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

#### Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
  - 60 minutes on Question 01
  - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

The story of the Crusades is as much a chronicle of the mistrust and misunderstanding between Eastern and Western Christendom as it is about the battle for the Holy Land. Despite their Christian roots, the two shared virtually nothing in common, in philosophy, in politics, in their attitude to the world and their respective places in it. The first meetings between the Eastern Empire and the Crusaders were fraught with difficulty, with the two parties not having a shared vision from the outset. The situation deteriorated still further during the twelfth century. Philosophically, the differences were immense and centuries of religious disagreements had exacerbated the situation. Given this increase in mutual dislike, it was unavoidable that there would one day be a major confrontation. Since the disaster of Myrioccephalum in 1176, Byzantium had deteriorated alarmingly under a succession of second-rate Emperors and the Empire was wide open to a major attack. Given the aggressive culture of the West, it was not at all unlikely that Constantinople itself would be attacked.

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Adapted from W B Bartlett, *God Wills It: A History of the Crusades*, 1999**Extract B**

The theory that the events of 1204 were the culmination of a century of misunderstanding between two contrasting civilisations is unconvincing. Far from being alien to Byzantine culture, many western Europeans were very familiar with it. Theological differences did exist, but this was not in itself the cause of armed conflict. Equally flimsy is the argument that the Fourth Crusade was an accident, the outcome of a series of random and unpredictable events. The pronouncements of both Emperor Henry VI and Pope Innocent III make it quite clear that, by the 1190s, western leaders believed that the Byzantine Empire was under an obligation to assist the crusading effort and that use of force was quite legitimate if the Emperor neglected his duty. Such a failure occurred in January 1204. The sack of Constantinople should be seen as a failure in the Byzantine approach to foreign policy. By being seen to put their own empire before the struggle for Jerusalem, the Byzantines seemed to be colluding with the infidel.

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Adapted from Jonathan Harris, *Byzantium and the Crusades*, 2003

**Extract C**

In the history of the relationship between the Italian merchants and Byzantium, the two significant dates are undoubtedly 1171 and 1182, the years respectively of the mass arrest of Venetians by Manuel and the massacre of the Latins by Andronicus. It is certain that these two events, the one a calculated but clumsily executed piece of policy on the part of a ruler, the other an outbreak of savagery by a brainless rabble, were contributory causes of the diversion of the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople. By the end of the twelfth century, Venice was in a confident and expansionary mood, and was determined to assert itself in the pursuit of prosperity and power. Venice knew the Empire and its capital city well and exactly where the imperial weaknesses lay. Venice had, itself, a will of steel and, from a long association with Byzantium, it had an acuteness of mind which was to enable it to exploit the martial prowess of feudal Europe for its own ends.

Adapted from John Godfrey, 1204: The Unholy Crusade, 1980

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the deterioration in the relationship between Eastern and Western Christendom from the 1170s.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for the next question.**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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**0 2** How far was Baldwin of Boulogne (Baldwin I) the most important individual in determining the success of the Latin Christians in the Near East in the years 1097 to 1118?  
**[25 marks]**

**0 3** 'Outremer remained over-reliant on the Latin West for its survival in the years 1119 to 1149.'  
Assess the validity of this view.  
**[25 marks]**

**0 4** 'The collapse of Outremer in 1187 was more the result of increasing Islamic strength than internal Frankish divisions since 1164.'  
Assess the validity of this view.  
**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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