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History Advanced Subsidia Paper 1: Breadth st Option 1A: The crus	udy with interp	
Advanced Subsidia Paper 1: Breadth st	tudy with interposades, c1095–12  - Afternoon	

#### **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.





#### **SECTION A**

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

#### **EITHER**

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)

#### OR

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)

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 num	ber: Question 1	Question 2					



(Section A continued)





(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)



ion A continued)	
TOTAL	



#### **SECTION B**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

#### **EITHER**

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)

#### OR

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)



#### **SECTION B**

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind, put a line through the box $\boxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $\boxtimes$ .				
Chosen question number:	Question 3	$\boxtimes$	Question 4	





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#### **SECTION C**

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

5	Historians have different views about the reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.	
	How far do you agree that Innocent III's personal ambition led to the failure of the Fourth Crusade?	
		(20)





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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS
(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# History

**Advanced Subsidiary** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095-1204

Wednesday 16 May 2018 - Afternoon

**Extracts Booklet** 

Paper Reference

8HI0/1A

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### 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.

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 15 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 20 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. 25 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.

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