

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C100UE0-1



THURSDAY, 19 MAY 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY

COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH

Non-British Study in Depth

1E. The Crusades, c.1095–1149

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	8	
3.	10	
4.	11	
5.	16	
SPaG	5	
Total	55	

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for question 5 within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well-substantiated extended response.

In addition your answer to question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.



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Answer **all** questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

Goods taken by sea from the coast of Syria are to have duties paid on them. There is much demand in the West for goods such as spices, sugar, ivory, incense, aloe and cotton oil. The cities of Venice, Pisa and Genoa are becoming rich as a result of this trade.

[An anonymous account of the developments in trade between Europe and the Crusader Kingdoms, written in the 1120s.]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the effects of the Crusades on European life during this period. [5]

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Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

We beg you then, Holy Father, come among your children. Come and lead us in the path you have mapped out and open for us the gates of the one and only Jerusalem. Come and liberate with us the tomb of Jesus Christ and make the name of Christ victorious over all other names.

[An extract from a letter written by the Crusaders to Pope Urban II, September 1098.
It was written after the Pope's representative on the First Crusade,
Bishop Adhemar of Le Puy, died.]

What was the purpose of Source B?

[8]

[Use details from Source B and your own knowledge and understanding of the historical context to answer the question.]



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QUESTION 3

Study the interpretations below and then answer the question which follows.

Interpretation 1

Two brilliant armies, led by Conrad III of Germany and Louis VII of France, moved towards the East. But the Byzantine emperor was more afraid of the Crusaders than of the Turks. He secretly made peace with the Turks and chiefly by his treachery the German army was destroyed. The French army also suffered, and disease and the treachery of the Christian inhabitants of Damascus brought the whole undertaking to a sorry end.

[An extract from an article on the Second Crusade, published on the website *Medieval Church.org*, an educational website aimed at promoting the spread of Christianity.]

Interpretation 2

After almost a year, the German and French forces finally arrived in Jerusalem. They decided to attack Damascus, which ended in disaster. The Crusaders just retreated, there wasn't a great battle. They weren't defeated in an epic struggle, they just slunk away in the face of a Muslim revival led by Nour Ed-Din Zengi. He united Muslims under one banner and enabled them to recover occupied land.

[An extract from an article entitled *Revival: The Muslim Response to the Crusades*, published on the website of the Arab news organisation *Aljazeera.com* in 2016.]

Do the interpretations support the view that the Second Crusade failed due to a Muslim revival? [10]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why the interpretations may differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

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QUESTION 4

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

Baldwin possessed few cities and people, but his enemies on all sides found out that he was a very skilful fighter. Some Christian fighters remained in the Holy Land, but others went back to their native countries. Although the land of Jerusalem did not have enough people to defend it, the Muslims did not dare attack. We conquered them and made them give us tribute.

[Fulcher of Chartres, in his *History of the Expedition to Jerusalem*, written 1101–06. He took part in the First Crusade and served as priest to Baldwin.]

Source D

The Christians looked down from their own lands on disunited Muslim kingdoms. Their ambitions therefore grew in strength and they continued in the holy war against the Muslims. The Muslims did not join forces to fight them and the Christians' hopes expanded as they saw their enemies content to let them establish their kingdom.

[Al Sulami, an Arab chronicler and expert in law, in his *Kitab al-Jihad* (Book of Struggle), written in 1105. He was the first to preach *jihad* against the Crusaders.]

Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying the establishment of the Crusader Kingdoms?

[11]

[You should refer to both sources in your answer and use your knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

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Read the interpretation below and then answer the question which follows.

[An extract from an article entitled *Factors that caused the First Crusade*, published on *WarHistoryOnline*, a website devoted to military history, in 2016.]

[16]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question. [5]



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Additional space for question 5 only:

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