



A-level HISTORY

The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204

Paper 1A

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **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 AAnswer Question 01

Extract A

The Franks' defeat at Hattin has been viewed as an inevitability: after the vigorous rule of King Amalric the obvious incapacity of his young son, the leper-king Baldwin IV, combined with the ceaseless in-fighting of the nobility is contrasted with the remorseless rise of Saladin and the triumph of Islam. This is an attractive and easily assimilated picture, but on closer inspection, a false one. First, simply because Baldwin IV (1174–85) was a leper does not mean that he, or his commanders, were incapable of effective action. While it is true that, at times, the Franks revealed an extraordinary tendency to contribute to their own downfall through political conflict and personal jealousies, they also attracted – from their perspective at least – the most wretched and unpredictable ill-luck. On Saladin's part, it should be remembered that he required thirteen years of hard struggle to establish his power and to create the conditions necessary to confront and defeat the Franks in battle.

Adapted from J. Phillips, **The Crusades 1095–1197**, 2002

Extract B

From the third quarter of the twelfth century, political society in Outremer, in western eyes prosperous, extravagant, self-absorbed, fractious and corrupt, suffered a cumulative crisis only partly the fault of its leaders. In the north, the principality of Antioch had been reduced by Nur ad-Din to the coastal strip west of the Orontes. In the Kingdom of Jerusalem political instability was increasingly frayed by the rapid succession as monarchs of a possible bigamist (Amalric), a leper (Baldwin IV), a child (Baldwin V) and a woman (Sibylla) with an unpopular arriviste husband (Guy). Protected by a series of truces with Saladin, appearances of wealth and power, noticed by Christian and Muslim travellers in the 1170s and 1180s, concealed and encouraged self-indulgent factional politicking. From 1174 to 1186 constant jockeying for control of the regency, the ill and infant kings or royal patronage, diverted attention from the more intractable problems of defence and finance. Although revenues from commerce were buoyant, the incomes of the king and his greater barons seemed increasingly inadequate.

Adapted from C. Tyerman, **God's War**, 2007

Extract C

Manuel was well aware of the significance of the military defeat at Myriocephalum in 1176, which he himself compared to that of Manzikert. There were troops enough to defend the frontiers and even to win a few petty victories in the next three years. But nevermore would the Emperor be able to march into Syria and dictate his will at Antioch. Nor was there anything left of his great prestige which had in the past deterred Nur ad-Din at the height of his power from pressing too far against Christendom. For the Franks the disaster at Myriocephalum was almost as fateful as for Byzantium. Despite the mutual mistrust and misunderstanding, they knew that the existence of the mighty Empire was an ultimate safeguard against the triumph of Islam. There had been rumours of a new crusade from the west; both Louis VII and Henry II were said to have taken the Cross. But only Philip of Flanders appeared in Palestine.

Adapted from S. Runciman, **A History of the Crusades II**, 2nd Edn 1990

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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 reasons why the Kingdom of Jerusalem collapsed.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions

0 2

'The military skill of Western Christians was key to their successes against their Muslim opponents.'

Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1095 to 1119.

[25 marks]**0 3**

'The military orders were the most effective form of defence for the crusader states.'

Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1119 to 1149.

[25 marks]**0 4**

'The most significant consequence of the failure of the Second Crusade was the alliance between Byzantium and Outremer.'

Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1149 to 1176.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Extract C: Steven Runciman, *A History of the Crusades: The Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Frankish East 1100–1187 - Vol 2*, Penguin, 1990. Reproduced by permission of Cambridge University Press.

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