

A-level HISTORY

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

Tuesday 21 May 2019 Afternoon 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.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

The outstanding feature of Frankish settlement in the East after 1099 was the newcomers' numerical inferiority. At the greatest extent, there was one Frank to three of the indigenous population. In 1101 only three hundred knights remained in Jerusalem and, whilst new settlers continued to arrive, the Christians still had to judge which areas of land they could hold without overstretching themselves. It was not practical for the Franks to remove all non-Christians. By 1119 a way of living had been established to satisfy the needs of day to day life. Muslims were allowed to practise their faith. The payment of a poll tax, plus the yield of half their crops was, in fact, lighter than that demanded in Muslim lands. The danger of indigenous revolt must have been of real concern, but it should be emphasised that such incidents were extremely rare. In general, the Franks managed to maintain full authority largely through military presence, provision of justice and a reasonable burden of taxation.

5

10

Adapted from J Phillips, *The Crusades 1095–1204*, 2014**Extract B**

Most of Baldwin I's reign was devoted to the extension of the kingdom. His apparent dependence on the Italians is explained by the need to capture the ports. The acquisition of new lands was crucial, because in order to be able to defend the kingdom, the King needed a body of knights. Such a body, however, could only be maintained if he had the means to reward them with land, property or money. At Baldwin I's death in 1118 the Kingdom of Jerusalem, though still vulnerable, was a viable political territory. Skilful use of small numbers of knights had secured the Egyptian frontier and extended Frankish influence east of the Jordan. Fiefs had been established through a resourceful combination of grants, while at the same time a royal demesne had been created. Baldwin had encouraged settlement from the West. Much of this had been accomplished through the continued support of Western arms; without such aid it is difficult to imagine that Baldwin II would have had a kingdom to inherit.

5

10

Adapted from A Jotischky, *Crusading and the Crusader States*, 2004

Extract C

The capture of Jerusalem in 1099 meant that the crusaders had a capital although the kingdom was yet to be created. Surrounded on all sides by Muslims, the destinies of the new state were still in the balance. Any concentration of Muslim forces could have put an end to the precarious Latin settlements. At this crucial moment, however, the Muslims were unable to co-ordinate their efforts. Rivalries between Damascus and Cairo paralysed any concerted attack on the Latin settlements, and Iran was too distant to impose effective control on its Syrian vassals. Profiting from the near-paralysis of Muslim power following the shock of conquest, the crusaders succeeded in adding a fully-fledged kingdom to their capital in less than a decade. The rulers of Damascus were compelled to recognise that a new power was rising and was determined to stay. Damascus soon realised that it was safer to have the Franks as a neighbour rather than a Muslim power which would try to become its master.

5

10

Adapted from J Prawer, *The Crusaders' Kingdom*, 1972

0	1
---	---

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the reasons for the survival of the Kingdom of Jerusalem in the years 1099 to 1119.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 To what extent was Pope Urban II's decision to call the First Crusade the result of the Papacy's desire for supremacy in Europe in the years 1073 to 1095? **[25 marks]**

0 3 To what extent was Outremer weakened by Nureddin in the years 1146 to 1174? **[25 marks]**

0 4 'Western interventions in the Near East achieved little of significance in the years 1177 to 1204.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2019 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

