

A-level HISTORY

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

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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

All that the Second Crusade had accomplished was to lose many men, much material and to bring about a terrible humiliation. The legend of unbeatable knights from the West was utterly shattered. The spirits of the Muslim world revived. This failure marked a turning point in the history of Outremer. The fall of Edessa had completed the first revival of Islam and this was confirmed by the pitiful collapse of the great expedition which had aimed to restore Frankish supremacy. Amongst the chief reasons for this failure had been the differences between the Syrian Franks and their cousins from the West. It was the immigrants who came to fight for the Cross whose poor behaviour continually ruined the policy of Outremer. Raymond of Antioch had been right to urge the leaders to march against Aleppo. The chief threat to Christendom was Nureddin; in 1147 a great army could have crushed him. But the foolishness of the Crusaders allowed him to strengthen his hold on Syria into the 1150s and 1160s.

Adapted from S Runciman, *A History of the Crusades*, 1952**Extract B**

To the Muslims of the Near East, the collapse of the Second Crusade was a source of huge delight. Previously they had feared western armies, but now they mocked them. After the defeat at Inab, the Franks were panic-stricken and appealed to Europe. However, it would be a serious mistake to regard what followed as a period of inevitable decline for the Franks. Saladin's ultimate success came about through a complicated sequence of events which included good fortune and sheer opportunism. Indeed, there were times when the Christians seemed poised to become dominant. Faced by such a formidable opponent as Nureddin, the Franks needed a strong leader of their own and, in Baldwin III, they found an energetic and effective monarch. He managed to achieve control over the whole eastern Mediterranean coastline, which eliminated the naval threat from Egypt to the merchant and pilgrim fleets which Outremer relied upon. The Franks remained a powerful force.

Adapted from J Phillips, *Holy Warriors: A Modern History of the Crusades*, 2009

Extract C

The Second Crusade had failed miserably to deal with the Islamic threat. Thanks to the wave of optimism on which it had been launched, there was a severe backlash against crusading generally. The most dangerous expression of this was indifference. Pope after pope tried, and failed, to arouse the faithful in response to the growing pressure that the Muslims were exerting. In 1169 Nureddin seized control of Egypt which brought about the Christians' strategic nightmare, the unification of Syria and Egypt. However, whilst Catholics were cool towards crusading appeals, they still cared passionately about Jerusalem, and flocked to its shrines as pilgrims. Their occasional armed assistance on campaign came in handy, but much more important support was being provided by the religious military orders of the Templars and the Hospitallers. Their assistance was continuous and reliable and was far preferable to irregular support from pilgrims. Increasingly they shouldered the burden of maintaining and manning the castles which were starting to play a central role in defence.

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Adapted from N Housley, *Fighting for the Cross*, 2008

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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 situation in Outremer in the years 1149 to 1174.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 'The consequences of the Byzantine defeat at Manzikert in 1071 were the main factors behind the calling of the First Crusade by Urban II in 1095.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3 How important was the rise of ideas of jihad to the Islamic response to the Crusader States in the years 1100 to 1144?

[25 marks]

0 4 'By 1204 Outremer had failed to recover from the crisis of 1185–1187.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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