

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## History

Advanced Subsidiary

**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204**

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

**8HI0/1A**

**Extracts Booklet**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Donald E. Queller and Thomas F. Madden, *The Fourth Crusade: the Conquest of Constantinople*, published 1997.

Although it makes little sense it has become common for historians to describe the desperate situation in the summer of 1202 as the outcome of careful planning by the Doge Enrico Dandolo. Dandolo, it is said, knew that there would never be 33,500 crusaders, nor would they ever come up with the agreed payment. Thus the Doge was able to entrap the crusaders in contracts by forcing its leaders to promise what he knew they could not deliver. 5

With the crusade in his power Dandolo could divert it against his enemies, namely Zara and Constantinople. The problem with this view is that there is no evidence for it and abundant evidence against it. What if the crusaders refused to pay at all? What if they chose to find transport elsewhere? This would leave Venice holding an enormous fleet, crushing debt and no army. 10

These were real risks to which no doge would expose the republic.

**Extract 2:** From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The Venetians had a much firmer understanding of the situation than the crusaders had. They understood the commercial opportunities that were opening up at the end of the twelfth century; they saw themselves falling behind their Pisan and Genoese rivals, who had got the better of them by exporting western manufactures – mostly cloth – to the Levant. 15

The Pisans and Genoese were also challenging the Venetians in their traditional trading area of Byzantium. At the same time the Venetians were at last realising that their long-standing attachment to Byzantium was becoming something of a disadvantage. The long term aim of Venetian policy was to secure its interests in Byzantium in such a way that its merchants were free to open up other markets. This appeared to have been achieved by the treaty eventually signed with Alexis III Angelus in November 1198. 20

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