

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

Wednesday 17th May 2017 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

8HI0/1A

Extracts Booklet

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Christopher J. Tyerman, *The Invention of the Crusades*, published 1998.

Innocent III's dynamic leadership provided a contribution to crusading which could be described as a sort of creation. He built on existing practices but included taxation of the clergy, local organisation of preaching and fund-raising and the clear intention to support warfare on behalf of the Church. In summoning the new crusade, Innocent reiterated the propaganda of earlier years: the offer of salvation; relief of oppressed Christians; and the crusade as a test of Christian devotion. 5

However, Innocent went further than other popes by encouraging 'anyone who wishes' to take the Cross, allowing for redemption of sins for money. This made the organisation of the crusade vulnerable to accusations of 'crosses for cash'. It was no doubt unintended, but Innocent shifted the motivation for crusading away from an avowed religious duty to retake Jerusalem for Christendom, and made the acquisition of wealth decisive in the minds of crusaders. The pope guaranteed protection of crusaders' property, looked sympathetically at those forced to borrow money, and even permitted borrowing from Jews. 10 15

Extract 2: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Contemporaries and modern historians alike have been moved to ask what drove the Fourth Crusade to the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has been suggested that the diversion was the outcome of a festering distrust and dislike that had been an increasingly prominent feature of crusader-Byzantine relations during the twelfth century. After all, some on the Second Crusade had considered attacking the Greek capital, and the Third Crusade had witnessed the forcible seizure of Cyprus, a Byzantine possession. Some have even suggested that the expedition was actually part of a complex anti-Greek conspiracy – that the seizure of Constantinople was the crusaders' deliberate and intended goal from the outset. This is unlikely to have been true. 20 25

There may not have been a grand design at work, but that is not to say that the eventual bloody conquest of Constantinople did not suit Venetian interests or stem from the ambitions of some of the crusader leaders. 30

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