

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

**J411/31 Viking Expansion, c.750–c.1050
with The First Crusade, c.1070–1100**
Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

OCR supplied materials:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Section A – Viking Expansion, c.750–c.1050: Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and **either** question 4 **or** question 5.
- Section B – The First Crusade, c.1070–1100: Answer questions 6 and 7, and **either** question 8 **or** question 9.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

Section A**Viking Expansion, c.750–c.1050**

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1.
- (a) Name **one** Viking god. [1]
 - (b) Name **one** of the major rivers that Vikings used to sail deep into Russia. [1]
 - (c) Give **one** example of a country that was ruled by King Cnut as part of his empire. [1]
2. Write a clear and organised summary that analyses Viking contact with the Arab world. Support your summary with examples. [9]
3. What caused Viking raids in the west between 793 and 850? Support your answer with examples. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4.* “The study of Viking society in their homelands of Scandinavia shows us that they were much more than just warriors”. How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5.* How far do you agree that the Vikings were quickly converted to Christianity? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Section B**The First Crusade, c.1070–1100**

Answer questions 6 and 7.

6. What can Source A tell us about the Battle of Dorylaeum? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer.

[7]

Source A – From *The Deeds of the Franks*, first published c.1100

An account of the Battle of Dorylaeum. It was written by a Christian soldier who was there at the time. The battle took place in July 1097 as the crusaders were crossing Muslim lands in what is now Turkey.

The Turks came at us from all sides, brandishing their weapons and hurling them and shooting arrows from an incredible distance. We knew we could not withstand them or hold the weight of so many enemies, but we went forward to meet them as one. Our women were a great help to us that day, bringing water to drink for the fighters and encouraging those who were fighting and defending [...] Our men asked in astonishment where such a multitude of Turks, Arabs, Saracens and others whose name I do not know had come from, because all the mountains, hills and valleys were filled with these people. Then a secret message was sent out among us [...] stating, "Come what may, stand firm in the faith of Christ and have faith in the victory of the Holy Cross, because today, if it pleases God, all riches shall be given you."

7. How useful are Source B and Interpretations C and D for a historian studying how the crusaders survived the siege of Antioch in June 1098? In your answer, refer to the source and the two interpretations as well as your own knowledge.

[15]

Source B – From the chronicle of Raymond d’Aguilers, written c.1101

A crusader’s account of how they discovered an ancient object under the floor of a church in Antioch where they were under siege. Many of them believed that they had found the Holy Lance that pierced Christ’s side as he died on the cross.

After we had dug from morning to evening, some began to despair of finding the Lance. The youth who had spoken of the Lance, saw that we were worn out, and took off his shoes and coat and descended into the pit in his shirt, earnestly begging us to pray that God would give us his Lance for the comfort and victory of His people. Finally, in His mercy, the Lord showed us His Lance. And I, who have written this, kissed it when the point alone had as yet appeared above ground. What great joy and exultation then filled the city I cannot describe [...] When our men felt defeated, discouraged and under severe pressure, this divine aid appeared.

Interpretation C – From *The Crusades* by Thomas Asbridge, 2010

Historian Thomas Asbridge writes about the Battle of Antioch that ended the siege on 28 June 1098.

The Battle of Antioch was a stunning victory. Never before had the crusade come so close to destruction and yet, against all expectation, Christendom had triumphed. Not surprisingly, many saw the hand of God at work and an array of spectacular miracles was reported. It was said that an army of ghostly Christian martyrs, clad all in white and led by soldier saints appeared out of the mountains to aid the Franks. Elsewhere on the battlefield, Raymond of Aguilers himself carried the Holy Lance in among the southern French contingent led by Bishop Adhemar. It was later said that the sight of the relic paralysed Kerbogha, the Muslim leader.

Interpretation D – From a version of the chronicle of William of Tyre, made between 1232 and 1261

The illustration shows the battle at Antioch (June 1098). Bishop Adhemar, a crusader leader, is shown on the left, carrying the Holy Lance.



Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

8.* “The People’s Crusade of 1095–1096 was a catastrophic failure”. How far do you agree with this view?

[18]

9.* “The Islamic world was hopelessly weak and divided in the years just before the First Crusade”. How far do you agree with this view?

[18]

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Copyright Information:

Source A: Adapted from Nirmal Dass, *The Deeds of the Franks and Other Jerusalem–Bound Pilgrims: The Earliest Chronicle of the First Crusade*, pg 42, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, USA, 2011.

Source B: Adapted from August C Krey, *The First Crusade, the Accounts of Eye–Witnesses and Participants*, pg 181, Princeton University Press, USA, 1921.

Interpretation C: Adapted from Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, pg 81, Simon & Schuster Inc, London, 2010.

Interpretation D: Detail of a miniature of the battle outside Antioch.

Origin: France, N. (Picardy?). Image freely available from The British Library Images Online, www.imagesonline.bl.uk

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