Write your name here Surname	Other r	names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Advanced Paper 1: Breadth st	udy with interp sades, c1095–1	
Option TA: The Clu		4 0 7
Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Time: 2 hours 15 minute	Afternoon	Paper Reference 9HI0/1A

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
 use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶





Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1A: The crusades, c1095-1204

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Afternoon

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/1A

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The leaders of the Fourth Crusade were unfit to face the difficulties and hard decisions that awaited them. Their knowledge of Byzantium was limited. The crusaders were inclined to be contemptuous of the Byzantines' fighting skills, and they thought Byzantium was weak. The crusaders understood that they had a duty to respond to calls for aid from fellow Christians, making them vulnerable to manipulation. They had put themselves in a relationship with Venice that handed Doge Dandolo the power to influence the events that followed. Venice saw the Crusade as an opportunity to reverse its relationship with Byzantium, from being a client state to becoming the dominant power.

Byzantium itself was in a vulnerable position. The central government had lost effective control of many of its provinces. It was a time of weakness for both the imperial government and the Eastern Church. This weakness was noticed by the crusaders, and it became part of their calculations, as Byzantium was now considered more of a hindrance than a help in the fight against the Muslims. The crusaders also knew that Constantinople contained fabulous wealth.

Extract 2: From W B Bartlett, *An Ungodly Wa*r, published 2000.

The Venetians accepted that they were obliged to transport the crusaders to the Muslim East, but Egypt was not their preferred choice. Relations between Egypt and Venice were good. The Venetians had significant trading interests in the country which would be seriously jeopardised if they transported the 20 crusaders there. The Venetians had a history of playing both sides in the crusades. They had often helped the Christian cause while at the same time providing materials for armaments to the Muslims. The Venetians would probably have gone along with the deal to ship the crusaders to Egypt, albeit unenthusiastically, but they did not need to do so. When the young 25 Prince Alexius asked the Crusade to divert to Constantinople and install him as emperor, a solution was found. Boniface of Montferrat* particularly championed the Prince's cause. The Venetians were very happy to fall in with the scheme. The Venetians' willingness to divert the Crusade to Constantinople was made all too easy by the terms of the Treaty of Venice that had left the 30 crusaders in debt.

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^{*}Boniface of Montferrat – a prominent crusader leader