Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/1A

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Extracts for use with Section C

Extract 1: From Thomas Asbridge, *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, published 2012.

Innocent was perhaps too confident in his abilities. He believed that the practice of crusading itself should urgently be reorganised, and seems to have concluded that physical combat would lead to spiritual rejuvenation. He set out to refine the management and operation of holy war, so as to empower participants to act with greater purity of intent. Looking back over the last century, the pope perceived three fundamental problems: too many of the wrong people (especially non-combatants) were taking the cross; the expeditions were poorly funded; and they were also subject to ineffective command. Innocent was certain that he knew how to resolve these difficulties – the Latin Church would step forth, reaffirming its 'right' to direct the crusading movement, assuming control of recruitment, financing and leadership. The beauty of this whole scheme to Innocent was that crusaders fighting in a perfected holy war stood a better chance of freeing Jerusalem, and at the same time it would purge the sins of the crusaders, all to the benefit of western Christendom.

Extract 2: From Jonathan Philips, *The Crusades, 1095-1204*, published 2014.

From the spring of 1202 onwards the northern French crusaders began to assemble in Venice where their envoys' terrible miscalculation soon became clear. By August, only about 12,000 of the required 33,500 men had turned up. The leadership pooled their resources but still fell 34,000 silver marks short of the 85,000 owed.

By now it was September and no longer prudent to set sail for Egypt. By way of getting the crusade under way and to generate some income, Dandolo proposed an assault on the city of Zara. The scheme was not without its problems however. The Zarans were Christians and their overlord, King Bela III of Hungary had taken the cross. The leadership knew how controversial such a plan was, yet so great was the need to do something positive that they chose not to broadcast their intentions and simply gave the order to depart from Venice. In reality this episode reveals the limits of Innocent III's control over the Fourth Crusade. The French crusaders' contractual failure, coupled with the Venetians' threat to withdraw their shipping, were the considerations which won the day.

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