Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference **9HI0/1A**

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Terry Jones and Alan Ereira, *Crusades*, published 1994.

Innocent seized on the chance to give a priest named Fulk full papal authority to preach a new crusade. Fulk was respectable, well-groomed and with great powers of oratory – a perfectly acceptable representative of papal intentions. In addition, Innocent sent letters to the clergy and nobility throughout France and northern Italy urging them to take up the Cross. But he sent no letter to any king – not that he would have stopped them going but why encourage them, since he himself was to be the ultimate commander?

There didn't seem to be quite the same enthusiasm for crusading as there had been in the time of Urban II, so Innocent resorted to unprecedented – even desperate – measures. He announced a tax upon the clergy to pay for the Crusade. There was an outcry of course. From now on, would-be Crusade leaders would be able to make a profit from crusading, if someone else was going to pay for it.

Innocent believed that the ends justified the means. He would break any precedent that needed breaking, with disastrous consequences.

Extract 2: From Geoffrey Hindley, *The Crusades,* published 2003.

Few popes have been elected with such unquestioned authority and magnificent personal abilities as Innocent III.

Innocent believed that previous crusades had failed because of poor leadership. Therefore, he wisely desired that any new crusading venture should be directed from Rome. Innocent wrote to all of Europe's monarchs hoping to shame them into support, but only the King of Hungary took the Cross.

Innocent took practical steps to make the Crusade a success. He wrote to the Patriarch of Jerusalem asking him about the strengths and weaknesses of the Muslim states. He was also in constant contact with the Byzantine Emperor Alexius III.

In 1199 Innocent came up with an important practical measure to fund the Crusade, with the first levy on clerical incomes. This was a new kind of tax, a precedent for all future papal income tax.

Pope Innocent was sceptical about the exaggerated rhetoric that many preachers used to promote crusading. His own choice, therefore, went to Fulk, 'a man of saintly character'. Innocent prepared well for the Crusade that was about to be launched.

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Crusade, Terry Jones And Alan Ereira, BBC Books, 1994

Extract 2 from: The Crusades, Geoffery Hindley, Robinson, 2003