Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 24 May 2023

Morning (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 Donald E. Queller and Thomas F. Madden, *The Fourth Crusade: The Conquest of Constantinople*, published 1997.

It is wrong to blame Doge Dandolo for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. In searching for an answer as to why the Fourth Crusade ended up fighting their fellow Christians and besieging Zara and Constantinople, historians have found a simple explanation. It has become common for historians to blame the Doge, Enrico Dandolo, for deliberately trapping the crusaders with the terms of the Treaty of Venice.

Dandolo, it is said, knew that there would never be 33,500 crusaders, nor would they ever come up with the agreed payment. Thus, the Doge was supposed to have trapped the crusaders and forced the crusade leaders to enter into contracts that they could never fulfil. With the crusade in his power Dandolo could divert it against his enemies, namely Zara and Constantinople.

The problem with this view is that there is no evidence for it and abundant evidence against it. What if the crusaders refused to pay at all? What if they chose to find transport elsewhere? This would leave Venice holding an enormous fleet, a huge debt and no army. No Doge would expose Venice to these risks.

Extract 2: From Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, published 2003.

The Venetians and Doge Dandolo had a much clearer understanding of the way the world worked than the crusaders had.

In terms of trade, they understood the commercial opportunities that were opening up at the end of the twelfth century. The Venetians knew they had to overtake their Pisan and Genoese rivals. Pisa and Genoa had got the better of Venice by exporting western manufactures – mostly cloth – to the Levant. However, Byzantium was the most important market, and it was one the Venetians had dominated. But now the Pisans and Genoese were challenging the Venetians in their traditional trading area of Byzantium.

The Venetians' agenda in Byzantium was to secure for themselves a clear trading advantage. They wanted to secure their interests in Byzantium in such a way that their merchants would then be free to open up further markets. They had agreed a treaty with Byzantium in November 1198 that had made a start in developing such a policy. The Fourth Crusade could be used to consolidate the Venetians' relations with Byzantium, and make Venice a greater trading power.

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 From: Donald E. Queller and Thomas F. Madden, *The Fourth Crusade: the Conquest of Constantinople*, Penn Press, 1997

Extract 2 From: Michael Angold, *The Fourth Crusade*, Routledge, 2003