Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

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

Contemporary commentators and modern historians alike have discussed what drove the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople, the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. It has been suggested that the diversion to Constantinople was the result of ongoing distrust and hatred that had been an increasingly prominent characteristic of crusader-Byzantine relations during the twelfth century. Some historians have even suggested that the diversion was the result of a complex anti-Byzantine conspiracy. In other words, the seizure of Constantinople was the deliberate and intended goal of the crusade from the outset. This seems unlikely to have been true. It makes more sense to blame the lack of effective organisation.

The crusaders' inability to meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice set the crusade on the diversion to Constantinople. It led to a series of unplanned but necessary decisions that diverted the crusade first to Zara, and then to Constantinople. However, that is not to say that the bloody conquest of Constantinople did not suit the interests of some crusader leaders and Venice. Ineffective organisation was also evident in Innocent III's grand 'papal crusade' project. Events showed that Innocent, in Rome, could not impose his will on the crusade.

Extract 2: From Jonathan Phillips, *The Crusades 1095–1204,* published 2002.

Innocent set out practical measures for the launch of the Fourth Crusade. He asked churchmen to provide both money and men for the crusade. He promised that people who could not go on crusade in person, but who paid (or contributed as best they could) for suitable warriors to go in their place, would receive remission of sins too. However, Innocent was motivated mainly by the desire to recapture the Holy Land. He believed passionately that God had called the crusades and that, as pope, it was his duty to support them.

There were some problems related to the timing of the crusade's launch that were beyond Innocent's control. Innocent was denied the leadership of two major figures due to the death of Richard the Lionheart and the marriage-related difficulties that ruled out Philip II of France. Innocent's decision to have the crusade preached at a tournament at Ecry-sur-Aisne recruited Count Thibaut of Champagne and Count Louis of Blois to the cause. Both men came from famous crusading families and other prominent nobles were to join them.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*, Thomas Asbridge, © Simon and Schuster, 2012

Extract 2 from: *The Crusades 1095–1204*, Jonathan Phillips, © Routledge, 2002