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 Geoffrey Hindley, *The Crusades*, published 2003.

Venetian interests lay in persuading the crusaders, if at all possible, not to attack Egypt. The terms of the shipping contract, known as the Treaty of Venice, indicated from the start that the Venetians and the crusaders had different agendas. Crucially, the Venetians were the only party with a clear understanding of their self-interest and the single-minded intention to achieve their aims. That is why the Venetians emerged triumphant at the end of the failed crusade.

An often overlooked clause in the shipping contract was that 'for the love of God', the Venetians would supply fifty armed galleys of their own, on condition that they receive half of everything that was won either by land or sea. From the outset, whatever the motives of the crusaders, the Venetians were thinking in terms of conquest for profit. The Treaty of Venice was designed to help Venetian bankers and ship-builders exert control over the crusaders. For example, the shortfall in crusader finances was met by a loan of 5,000 silver marks from Venetian banks.

Extract 2: From Steven Runciman, *A History of the Crusades*, published 1951.

Some crusaders objected when the proposal to sail to Constantinople was put before them. They felt that they had taken the Cross to fight against the Muslims and saw no justification for further delay. They left the Crusade and sailed on to Syria. However, crusaders had generally been taught to believe that Byzantium had betrayed Christendom throughout the Holy Wars. It would be a wise and holy act to enforce its co-operation now. The pious men in the army were glad to help in a policy that would bring the Byzantine Church under the influence of Rome.

The more materialistic crusaders reflected on the riches of Constantinople and its prosperous provinces and looked forward to the prospects of loot. Some of the barons, including Boniface himself, may have looked forward to gaining fertile estates in Byzantium, rather than in war-torn Syria. All the resentment that the West had long held against Eastern Christendom helped Boniface and Dandolo. They were soon able to bring the opinions of the remaining crusaders round to their way of thinking.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: 'The Crusades A History Of Armed Pilgrimage And Holy War 2003', Geoffrey Hindley, Constable

Extract 2 from: 'A history of the Crusades', Steven Runciman, Cambridge [England]: University Press, 1951–54