Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Afternoon (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

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Andrew Jotischky, *Crusading and the Crusader States*, published 2004.

Crusaders had thought of the advantages of taking Constantinople on previous occasions, but in 1204 it actually happened. However, it happened as the result of a chain of unfortunate circumstances, rather than malicious intent from the outset – as those who believe in a 'conspiracy theory' would have us believe.

The chronicler Geoffrey de Villehardouin's explanation for the fate of the crusade is one of logical cause and effect, and it has stood the test of time. The crusaders could not meet the terms of the Treaty of Venice and were compelled by the Venetians to divert the crusade first to Zara, and then Constantinople, because of their debt. Alexius would then guarantee their further passage to the Holy Land or Egypt. When Alexius was unable to deliver, the crusaders had no alternative but to sack the city in order to secure sufficient resources to fulfil their crusading vows. This account raises further questions however, especially about the role of Innocent III. Yet the only mistake that Innocent made was to agree to the Treaty of Venice in the first place.

Extract 2: From Hans Eberhard Mayer, *The Crusades*, published 1991.

Innocent III believed that the papacy should be set above the secular powers and that the pope should rule as a kind of priest-king. Innocent took advantage of the power vacuum in Europe to turn this theory into fact. In Innocent's view of the world there was no room for crusades directed exclusively by kings in which the pope's role was limited to only calling the crusade. In his view the whole thing should be under his control. Apart from this political objective Innocent also wanted to rebuild the kingdom of Jerusalem.

In pursuing these two goals Innocent overlooked the fact that it was not possible to finance and lead an army to the Holy Land without the active co-operation of the rulers. What Innocent failed to understand was that the organisation of the medieval state had changed considerably since 1096. Crusades could no longer be led from Rome because military organisation and leadership were now much more important than religious guidance. Innocent's leadership was no substitute for state power and this explains the failure of the Fourth Crusade.

Acknowledgement
Extract 1 from: 'Crusading and the Crusader States', Andrew Jotischky, 2004, Pearson
Extract 2 from: 'Hans Eberhard Meyer', The Crusades, Oxford University Press 1991

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