Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE - NEW

C100UE0-1





HISTORY

COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH Non-British Study in Depth

1E. The Crusades, c.1095-1149

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 2018 – MORNING 1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	8	
3.	10	
4.	11	
5.	16	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space use a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well substantiated extended response.

In addition your answer to question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

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Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

The Dictates of the Pope

- 1. That the Roman Church was founded by God alone.
- 2. That the Pope alone can be called universal.
- 3. That the Pope alone can depose or reinstate bishops.
- 12. That the Pope may depose emperors.
- 19. That the Pope may be judged by no one.

[Extracts from the *Dictatus Papae*, a statement of the rights of the Papacy, produced in the late 11th century]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the Investiture Contest.	[5]
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Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source B



[An illustration showing the construction of a Crusader church in Outremer. It is taken from the chronicle *History of Deeds Done Beyond the Sea*, produced for Western rulers. It was written by the Archbishop of Tyre, part of the Kingdom of Jerusalem]

What was the purpose of Source B?	[8]
[Use details from Source B and your own knowledge and understanding of the hist answer the question.]	orical context to

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Study the interpretations below and then answer the question which follows.

Interpretation 1

The First Crusade could well have ended at the walls of Antioch, were it not for two things that killed the cause of the Muslims – disunity and treachery. If it had not been for these factors the Muslims would have defeated the invaders.

[An extract from an article called *The Crusades: Invasion*, published on the website LostIslamicHistory.com, published in 2012]

Interpretation 2

The fight for Antioch was costly. With the arrival of the Muslim relief army, many believed it was the end of the Crusade, but God intervened and the Crusaders launched a surprise offensive that defeated the Muslim relief army.

[Steve Weidendorf, writing in an article called *Liberating Jerusalem – The Success of the First Crusade*, published on the *Catholic.com* website in 2014]

Do the interpretations support the view that Muslim disunity led to the success of the First Crusade? [10]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why the interpretations may differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

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Study the sources below and then answer the question that follows.

Source C

O sons of God, your brothers who live in the east are in urgent need of your help and you must give them aid. The Turks and Arabs have attacked them, conquered and occupied the lands of those Christians. Persuade all people to carry aid to those Christians and destroy our enemies. All who die in battle against the pagans shall have immediate forgiveness of their sins.

[An extract from the sermon of Pope Urban II at the Council of Clermont, according to the chronicler Fulcher of Chartres who was present at the sermon (1095)]

Source D

The French were easily persuaded to leave their fields, since France had, for several years, suffered civil war, famine and sickness. Common people and many nobles said that as well as God's summons, they had been called to the land of promise by prophets who appeared among them. Many confessed they had been persuaded to join the Crusade through a lack of money.

[Ekkehard of Aurach, a German monk and chronicler writing about his experiences during the First Crusade (1101)]

Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying the birth of the Crusading movement?
[11]
[You should refer to both sources in your answer and use your knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

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Read the interpretation provided below and then answer the question which follows.

'The most important effect of the Crusades on European life was the increased trade that they brought.'

[An extract from *The Commercial Impact of the Crusades*, an article published on the general educational website *KhanAcademy.org* (2013)]

To what extent do you agree with this interpretation?	[16]
[In your answer you should refer to how and why interpretations of this issue differ. Use knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-judgement.]	your own supported
Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are to this question.	e allocated [3]

only

12	
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	Total
END OF PAPER	