

A-level HISTORY

Component 1A The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204

Tuesday 19 May 2020 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/1A.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

The fact was that Saladin's superior resources and his control of strategic positions enabled him to strike at will along the frontiers of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Although not yet strong enough to deal the decisive blow, he was able to organise a series of damaging raids in Christian territory in the decade 1177 to 1187. The comparative frequency of these raids helped to build the image of Saladin as a champion of Holy War and also helped to contribute significantly to the weakening of Jerusalem. Many a Frankish lord found himself forced to sell property to raise ransoms for relatives captured in Muslim raids. Once he had taken Aleppo, Saladin could focus and commit himself to an attack on Jerusalem. The news fell like a bombshell in the Christian camp and they were very afraid. They knew well that if Saladin could take Aleppo, then he could take Jerusalem. The Franks talked about being in a permanent state of siege.

Adapted from G Hindley, *Saladin: Hero of Islam*, 1976**Extract B**

The rise of Saladin had provoked some serious reservations on the part of the Muslim sovereigns. The Abbasid Caliph remained suspicious of this Kurdish adventurer and many Muslims saw Saladin's appeals for union against the Franks as a screen for his territorial ambitions. The question arises as to what Saladin's true aims were. He adopted the role of leader of the Sunnis, earlier held by Nureddin, and it has been assumed that he wanted to restore the unity of the Muslim world to his own advantage. Projects which damaged his co-religionists often took priority over holy war, and convenient truces with the Franks allowed him to relegate this to the second rank of his priorities. That he offered trading privileges to the Genoese and Pisans has been interpreted as a means of weakening the economy of the Frankish states. However this might simply have been, for a prince always in financial difficulties, a way of increasing the volume of trade from which he benefited.

Adapted from J Richard, *The Crusades*, 1996

Extract C

By 1187, Saladin had enjoyed a career marked by a consistent and passionate pursuit of the twin goals of Muslim unity and expulsion of the Franks. In 1171 Saladin, as vizier, carried out a suppression of the Fatimid Caliphate. This was disastrous for the Franks. Following the death of Nureddin, Saladin portrayed himself as Nureddin's true heir, becoming the master of Syria and northern Iraq. The tragedy of Frankish Syria was that, in this very period, the Kingdom of Jerusalem had become so divided internally that it reached the brink of civil war. In 1174 the Franks probably possessed the resources and strategic skill to survive. But the successful use of their assets called for a measure of unity and, above all, strong and capable leadership. This last essential could not be expected since Baldwin IV was a leper and required a regent. This led to the development of two groups that were mutually hostile and made impossible the adoption of a common approach to the menace of Saladin.

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Adapted from N Housley, *Saladin's Triumph over the Crusader States*, 1987

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the rise of Saladin.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

- 0 2** 'The main result of the First Crusade was that it increased the power of the Papacy.'
Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1088 to c1120. **[25 marks]**
- 0 3** To what extent was the establishment of Outremer by 1131 due to failures within the Islamic World from 1099? **[25 marks]**
- 0 4** How important was desire for economic gain in persuading people to take the Cross in the years after the Second Crusade? **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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