



AS

HISTORY

The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204

**Component 1A The Crusader states and Outremer,
c1071–1149**

7041/1A

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7041/1A.**
- **Answer TWO questions.**
In SECTION A answer Question 01.
In SECTION B answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

INFORMATION

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 50.**
- **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:**
 - **50 minutes on Section A**
 - **40 minutes on Section B.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A**Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

Zengi was the first and in some ways the most impressive of the Muslim rulers who was to restore the jihad as a central feature of Near Eastern politics. Zengi can be seen as the protector of the Sunni majority against the double threat of the powerful Shi'ite Assassins within Damascus and the Franks. One respect in which Zengi differed from most of the warlords before him was his use of eastern Seljuk institutions to strengthen his government. Under Zengi, Syria saw the growth of the madrasas (Islamic schools) and khanqas (Islamic monasteries). In sponsoring these institutions, Zengi was cementing an alliance with the religious scholars. Zengi's aim was to create a religious fervour to strengthen his military campaigns.

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Adapted from A Jotischky, Crusading and the Crusader States, 2004

EXTRACT B

When Zengi concerned himself with affairs in the Near East, his primary objective proved not to be the eradication of the Crusader states, but the conquest of Damascus. Through the 1130s, Zengi made repeated attempts to push and extend his power south of Aleppo towards this goal. He sought to absorb Muslim-held settlements like Hama, Homs and Baalbek that had become allies of Damascus. Zengi constantly showed a ready willingness to break vows, turn on allies and terrorise enemies in pursuit of his goals. He showed little interest in the anti-Frankish jihad. Any attacks launched against the Christians were either almost incidental or related to his advance into southern Syria.

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Adapted from T Asbridge, *The Crusades*, 2010

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of Zengi's aims? [25 marks]

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

EITHER

02

‘The main reason why Western Europeans travelled to the Near East, in the years 1085 to 1097, was a desire for wealth and riches.’

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.
[25 marks]**

OR

03

‘The most significant weakness of the Crusader states, in the years 1098 to 1119, was their poor relationship with the Byzantine Empire.’

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.
[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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