



# **A-level HISTORY**

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

**7042/1A**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 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 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:
  - 1 hour on Question 01 from **SECTION A**
  - 45 minutes on each of the **TWO** questions answered from **SECTION B**.

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

## SECTION A

### Answer Question 01.

#### EXTRACT A

Life in the Frankish settlements was dominated by military necessity. Frankish occupation of the region does not seem to have been the result of any high strategic principles. Occupation proceeded piecemeal as the opportunity arose for land or control of a trade route. Effective authority depended upon the possession of castles or walled towns and this explains the remarkable castle building programmes which took place. The haphazard nature of the Frankish occupation and the Muslim counter-attack can be illustrated by reference to any atlas. It is clear that the resources of the settlers were very thin. The Franks in the East regularly appealed to Europe for help and irregularly received it. The settlers were, of course, isolated, for they had alienated the Byzantine Empire and they were also unable to truly influence the course of political events in the Muslim world, on which their existence depended. There developed on the Muslim side the idea of jihad which began to spread and came to the surface in Aleppo in the 1120s.

Adapted from J Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A Short History*, 1987

**EXTRACT B**

In one sense the alarm caused by the Field of Blood proved to be unfounded. Over the next two decades Near Eastern Islam remained disunited and bogged down in internal power struggles, thus little concerted thought was given to waging jihad against Outremer. Indeed, the Franks made a number of significant conquests in this period. Nonetheless, the crusader states were plagued by instability. This was the result largely of misfortune rather than entrenched Muslim aggression, as captivity and untimely death robbed the Franks of a series of leaders, igniting succession crises and causing internal disputes. The Franks increasingly looked beyond their own borders for aid, and turned most frequently to Western Christendom for assistance. Keen to solve their succession crises, the Franks often looked to secure eligible European husbands for a number of Outremer's heiresses. This helped to bring new wealth and manpower to the east and helped to calm political turbulence.

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Adapted from T Asbridge, *The Crusades*, 2010

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**EXTRACT C**

Away from the coast, crusader sieges usually  
 ended in arguments and accusations. The focus  
 on capturing targets inland, which followed the  
 capture of the coastal cities, was sound in  
 principle, but was far too ambitious and ultimately 5  
 ended in failure. The manpower issue was critical.  
 The tactical reality was that Frankish armies, once  
 inland, were outnumbered, surrounded and  
 isolated in enemy territory. It was unusual for any  
 crusader siege to gain sufficient ground around 10  
 heavily populated Muslim cities, being far from  
 their fleets which provided experienced siege  
 engineers and logistical support. Even if they had  
 been able to capture some of the major inland  
 centres of Muslim power, it is by no means clear 15  
 that they would have been able to retain them, in a  
 period in which local Muslim states were beginning  
 to merge under a series of increasingly effective  
 leaders such as Zengi. Frankish strategic  
 objectives and intent were generally sound, but 20  
 they were ultimately too few in number to take a  
 major Muslim population centre.

Adapted from S Tibble, *The Crusader Strategy*,  
 2020

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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 condition of Outremer in the 1120s and 1130s. [30 marks]**

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**SECTION B**

**Answer TWO questions.**

**02**

**To what extent were those taking the Cross, in the years 1096 to 1146, motivated by a desire for economic gain rather than spiritual reward? [25 marks]**

**03**

**‘In the years 1171 to 1193, Saladin was primarily motivated by jihad.’**

**Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]**

**04**

**‘The diversion of the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople in 1204 was the result of divisions between the Byzantine Empire and Latin Christians since the Second Crusade.’**

**Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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