

## AS HISTORY

The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204

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

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Wednesday 17 May 2017    Afternoon    Time allowed: 1 hour 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 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.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

The Papacy had for some time been worried about the disintegration of Christendom's eastern frontier. News of Turkish advances had led Pope Gregory VII in 1074 to make an extraordinary proposal to lead a force to liberate the Christian brothers in the East in person. Urban had been in touch with the Byzantine emperor since the start of his pontificate, with the aim of improving relations between the Latin and Greek churches. It is, therefore, highly unlikely that his behaviour after Piacenza was a spontaneous response to the appeal of the Greeks. It is far more likely to have been one that he had long thought about. 5

Adapted from Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A Short History* (2001)**Extract B**

The problems addressed by the First Crusade - Muslim occupation of Jerusalem and the potential threat of Islamic aggression in the East - had loomed for decades, provoking little or no reaction in Rome. Urban's decision to take this up at Clermont was, therefore, primarily proactive rather than reactive, and the crusade was designed, first and foremost, to meet the needs of the Papacy. Launched as it was just as Urban began to stabilise his power-base in central Italy, the campaign must be seen as an attempt to consolidate papal empowerment and expand Rome's sphere of influence. Urban's entire grand tour of France in 1095/96 was a transparent attempt to demonstrate papal authority. 5

Adapted from Thomas Asbridge, *The First Crusade* (2005)

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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 the Papacy's motives behind the calling of the First Crusade?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

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**Either**

**0 2**

'The establishment of the military orders was the most significant factor in the survival of Outremer to 1143.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3**

'The failure of the Second Crusade was caused by the rise of Muslim unity after the First Crusade.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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