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**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/52**

Paper 5b Special Subject: The Crusades, 1095–1192

**May/June 2016**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

## Section A

**Nominated topic: The Latin East, 1149–1187, and the rise of Nur ed-Din and Saladin**

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *The Archbishop of Tyre, writing in the 1160s and 1170s, reflects on the problems facing the Crusader States.*

The question is often asked, and quite justly, why it was that our fathers, though fewer in number, so often bravely withstood in battle far larger forces of the enemy and that by divine grace a small force destroyed multitudes of the enemy. The first reason is that our forefathers were religious men and feared God. Now in their places a wicked generation has grown up. Those first men who came to the East were led by divine zeal and aflame with spiritual enthusiasm; they were trained in battle and familiar with the use of weapons. The Muslims, however, were unused to the art of war and gloried in their state of military inactivity. Now, however, the Muslims obey one ruler, Saladin, and at his command alone are willing to take up arms. Other provinces provide him with numerous companies of horsemen and fighters, drawn to him by their thirst for gold.

William of Tyre, *A History of Deeds Done Beyond the Sea*.

- B** *The same author tells of an appeal to the west in 1171.*

The King of Jerusalem summoned all his nobles to him and laid before them the needs of the realm. For he perceived that the kingdom was weighed down by many troubles and that the enemies of the Christian faith were constantly increasing, not only in number and valour, but also in power and riches. On the other hand, our realm was completely without wise and discreet leaders. The King requested the advice of his nobles as to how these evil conditions could be remedied and the kingdom saved. They advised him that aid from the princes of the West should be requested; they had no other plan of relief to suggest. Envoys were then instructed to visit the Pope, the Holy Roman Emperor, the kings of France, England, Sicily and the Spanish lands. It was also resolved to appeal to the Emperor of Constantinople. Since he was much nearer to us and was, besides, far richer than the others, he could more easily furnish the desired aid.

William of Tyre, *A History of Deeds Done Beyond the Sea*.

**C** *A close associate of Saladin describes his leadership qualities.*

Our Sultan was just, merciful, compassionate, and ready to aid the weak against the strong. Every Monday and Thursday he sat in public to administer justice. Everyone who had a grievance was admitted – great and small, aged women and feeble men. He sat thus, not only when he was in the city, but even when he was travelling. He always received with his own hand petitions that were presented to him, and did his utmost to put an end to every form of oppression that was reported. I never heard him express any anxiety as to the numbers or the force of the enemy. Whilst occupied with the affairs of government he would listen to all sorts of military plans and discuss their probable results without losing his composure. When the Muslim army was routed at Acre [October 1189], he managed to reach some rising ground, and there rallied his troops. His criticism of them made them so deeply ashamed that they returned with him to the fight, and were victorious.

Beha ed-Din, *The Life of Saladin*.

**D** *The Pope issues a crusading Bull on hearing of the defeat at Hattin and the fall of Jerusalem in 1187.*

On hearing with what severe and terrible judgement the land of Jerusalem has been smitten by the divine hand, we have been overwhelmed by such great horror and affected by such great sorrow that we could not easily decide what to do or say. Taking advantage of the divisions in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, Saladin attacked with a host of armed men. Our King, the bishops, the Templars, Hospitallers and the barons with the knights and people of the land were overpowered and the Lord's cross was taken. The bishops, Templars and Hospitallers were beheaded in Saladin's sight and the King was captured. Once the army had been overcome, the infidels invaded and ravaged everything so that it is said that there are few places left that have not fallen into their hands.

Pope Gregory VIII, *Audita Tremendi*, October 1187.

**E** *A modern historian reflects on the divisions within the Kingdom of Jerusalem in the 1170s and 1180s.*

Previously we have tended to treat the struggle as one between 'hawks' and 'doves'. The 'doves' were said to be native barons who favoured peace with the Muslims and included Raymond of Tripoli, the Ibelins and William of Tyre. The 'hawks' were identified as aggressive newcomers and numbered Guy of Lusignan, Reynald of Chatillon, Baldwin's mother Agnes and Gerard of Ridefort, the master of the Templars. This view of fixed groups, and the enmities and characteristics of aggression and peacemaking attached to them, is unhelpful. For example, at times, the 'doves' made aggressive moves and the 'hawks' negotiated truces. In reality, the lines were drawn between the families of Baldwin's mother and his father.

Jonathan Phillips, *The Crusades, 1095–1197*, published in 2002.

- (a) How far does the evidence provided by Document D corroborate the view of Saladin given in Document C? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the greatest problem facing the Crusader States from the 1160s to the 1180s was the threat posed by Saladin? In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**Section B**

Answer **one** of the following questions. Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.

- 2 How important was the recapture of Jerusalem as a motivation for the First Crusaders? [30]
- 3 How significant was effective military leadership to the success of the First Crusade? [30]
- 4 Assess the importance of Bernard of Clairvaux in the origins and course of the Second Crusade. [30]

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