



# Cambridge Pre-U

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## HISTORY

9769/52

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

For examination from 2022

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

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

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### The Latin East, 1149–1187

#### Question 1

Study both the following documents, A and B, and answer the question which follows.

**A** *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 (c.1137–1193), *The Life of Saladin*.

**B** *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.

Compare and contrast the evidence in Documents A and B about how Saladin was viewed. You should analyse the content and provenance of both documents. [10]

## The Second Crusade

### Question 2

Study all the following documents, C, D, E and F, and answer the question which follows.

- C** *Bernard of Clairvaux writes a letter to the people of England encouraging them to undertake the Second Crusade.*

Now is the accepted time, now is the day of abundant salvation. The earth is shaken because the Lord of Heaven is losing his land, the land in which he appeared to men, in which he lived amongst men for more than thirty years; the land made glorious by his miracles, holy by his blood; the land in which the flowers of his resurrection first blossomed. And now, for our sins, the enemy of the cross has begun to lift his sacrilegious head there, and to devastate with the sword that blessed land, that land of promise. Alas, if there should be none to stop him, he will very soon invade the very city of the living God and defile the holy places. What are you doing, you mighty men of valour? What are you doing, you servants of the cross? Consider the Almighty's goodness and pay heed to his plans of mercy. He puts himself in your debt so that, in return for taking up arms in his cause, he can reward you with pardon for your sins and everlasting glory.

Letter of 1146.

- D** *A popular song of the time encourages people to go on the Second Crusade.*

Knights, you are in very good hands now that God has called for your help against the Turks, who have done Him such dishonour. They have wrongfully snatched His fiefs. Anyone who now goes with Louis need have no fear of Hell, for his soul will be in Paradise with the angels of Our Lord. Edessa is taken, as you know, and Christians are sorely afflicted because of it. God has organised a tournament, and so He is asking all His friends who are willing to support His cause not to fail Him. Who will go and help Him in His hour of need, and take revenge on His behalf?

Anonymous French song of the Second Crusade, c.1147.

- E** *After his arrival in Antioch, Louis VII writes to his principal advisor.*

From the time we left the frontiers of France the Lord made our journey prosperous, and divine mercy brought us safe and sound as far as Constantinople, with our army very happy. From there, we made our way through Anatolia. There, however, partly through the deceit of the Emperor, and partly through our own fault, we sustained heavy losses. Be assured that either we will never return, or we will come back with the glory of God and the French. It remains only to ask that you remember us often, and that you always and everywhere recommend us to men of religion for their prayers. It is a matter of utmost urgency that you collect more money, and whatever money you have amassed you send to us as quickly as possible by reliable messengers.

Louis VII, letter to Abbot Suger of St Denis, spring 1148.

**F** *The Archbishop of Tyre gives an account of events at Antioch in 1148.*

Raymond of Antioch showed King Louis every kindness on his arrival. Raymond's greatest hope was that, with the king's help, he would be able to subjugate the neighbouring cities of Aleppo and Shaizar. When he saw that he was making no progress, the king being set on going to Jerusalem in fulfilment of his ardent vows, Raymond, being frustrated in his designs, changed his attitude. He began to hate the ways of the king and openly to plot against them. Queen Eleanor, who was a foolish woman, sided with him, and he planned to take her from the king, either by violence or by secret designs. In defiance of her royal dignity, and neglectful of the laws of marriage, the queen was unfaithful to her husband. When the king discovered this, on the advice of his nobles, he brought forward the time of his departure and left Antioch in secret with his people.

William of Tyre, *A History of Deeds Done Beyond the Sea*, written in the 1170s and 1180s.

How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the Second Crusade was characterised by religious devotion? In evaluating the documents, you should refer to all the documents in this set (C–F). [30]

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