
HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/52

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

May/June 2018

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.



Section A

Nominated topic: The preaching of, and responses to the call for, the Second Crusade

- 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** *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.

- B** *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.

- C** *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.

D *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's bed. 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 1160s and 1170s.

E *A German bishop, who accompanied Conrad III on the Second Crusade, writing in the early 1150s, reflects on the Crusade's failure.*

Even though our expedition was not good for the increase of our holdings or for the comfort of our bodies, it nevertheless was good for the salvation of many souls. The holy abbot Bernard was inspired by the spirit of God to preach the crusade to us, but we, not observing his salvation-bringing instructions because of our arrogance and immorality, rightly brought home only loss of wealth and persons.

Otto of Freising, *The Deeds of Emperor Frederick*.

- (a) How far does the account in Document D corroborate Louis VII's account of his experiences in the Second Crusade as given in Document C? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that religious devotion was the main motive for the Second Crusade? 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 Assess the contribution of Bohemond of Taranto (Antioch) to the success of the First Crusade. [30]
- 3 How complete was the control exercised by the rulers of the Crusader States over their territories in the years 1099–1144? [30]
- 4 ‘The Kingdom of Jerusalem was already fatally weakened before the Battle of Hattin (1187).’ Discuss. [30]

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