



## Section A

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

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

- A** *An account of Urban II's speech at Clermont in 1095, and the response of the crowd, written by a French monk who was present at the council and who participated in the First Crusade.*

'All who die on the journey, whether by land or by sea, or in battle against the pagans, shall have immediate remission of sins. This I grant them through the power of God with which I am invested. O what a disgrace if such a despised and base enemy race should conquer a Christian people! With what reproaches will the Lord overwhelm us if you do not aid those who, with us, follow the Christian religion! Let those who have been accustomed unjustly to wage private warfare against the faithful now go against the infidels and win this war, which should have been begun long ago. Let those who for a long time have been robbers, now become knights. Let those who have been fighting against their brothers and relatives now fight in a proper way against the barbarians. Let those who have been serving as mercenaries for small pay now obtain the eternal reward.'

After these and various other matters had been attended to, all who were present, clergy and people, gave thanks to God and agreed to the pope's plan.

Fulcher of Chartres, *History of the Expedition to Jerusalem*, written between 1101 and 1128.

- B** *A German monk, who was not present on this wave of the Crusade but participated in the Crusade of 1101, describes the situation in France in the 1090s.*

The Franks were easily persuaded to leave their fields, since France had, for several years, suffered terribly with civil war, famine, and sickness. Among the other nations, both common and wealthy people related that, aside from the summons by the pope, they had in some instances been called to the holy land either by certain prophets who had appeared among them, or through heavenly signs and revelations. Others confessed that they had been induced to pledge themselves to crusade by some misfortune. A great part of them started forth with wife and child and laden with their entire household equipment. Some who were watching horses in the fields reported that they had seen the image of a city in the air and had observed how troops from different directions, both on horseback and on foot, were hastening there. I may also report that at this time a woman after being pregnant for two years finally gave birth to a boy who was immediately able to talk, and that foals were born with great teeth, which nature only grants to three-year-old horses.

Ekkehard of Aura, *Hierosolymita*, written before 1130.

- C** *A German monk, who never went on Crusade, describes the events in 1096 as the crusaders travelled down the valley of the River Rhine.*

At the beginning of summer in the same year in which Peter the Hermit, after collecting an army, had set out, there also assembled an innumerable force of Christians from diverse kingdoms and lands; namely, from France, England, Flanders, and Lorraine. I know not whether by a judgement of the Lord, or by some error of mind, they rose in a spirit of cruelty against the Jewish people scattered throughout the cities through which they travelled and slaughtered them without mercy. They said that it was the beginning of their expedition and that it was their duty against the enemies of the Christian faith.

This slaughter of Jews was done first in Cologne. The crusaders suddenly fell upon a small band of Jews and severely wounded or killed many; they destroyed the houses and synagogues of the Jews and divided among themselves a very large amount of money. When the Jews saw this cruelty, about two hundred began to flee by boat in the silence of the night. The pilgrims and crusaders discovered them, and after taking away all their possessions, killed them all.

Albert of Aachen, *History of the Expedition to Jerusalem*, written between 1125 and 1130.

- D** *The daughter of Alexius I, the Byzantine Emperor, describes the origins and early stages of the First Crusade.*

A certain Frenchman, Peter by name, had set out from his home to worship at the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. After suffering many dangers and wrongs from the Turks and Saracens, who were devastating all Asia, he returned to his own country most sorrowfully. He could not bear to see himself thus cut off from his proposed pilgrimage and intended to undertake the expedition a second time.

After Peter had promoted the expedition, he, with 80 000 foot soldiers and 100 000 knights, was the first to cross Italy. Then passing through the territory of Hungary, he arrived at the queenly city of Constantinople. For, as anyone may guess from the outcome, the race of the Franks is not only very passionate but also, when urged on by an impulse, cannot thereafter be stopped. Our Emperor, aware of what Peter had suffered from the Turks before, urged him to await the arrival of the other crusading leaders.

Anna Comnena, *Alexiad*, written in the first half of the twelfth century.

- E** *A modern historian describes conditions in Europe in the 1090s.*

Life for peasants in north-western Europe was grim and insecure. Rivers had flooded on to fields. Villages were liable to be robbed or burnt by outlaws. Floods in 1094 had been followed by drought and famine in 1095. It was a time when emigration seemed very attractive.

Steven Runciman, *A History of the Crusades*, published in 1951.

- (a)** To what extent does the evidence in Document A corroborate the description in Document B of the situation in France in the 1090s? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the First Crusaders were motivated mainly by religious devotion? 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 is the survival of the Crusader States in the period 1099–1144 best explained? [30]
- 3 ‘The failure of the Second Crusade was a failure of leadership.’ Discuss. [30]
- 4 To what extent was the Third Crusade a personal conflict between Richard I and Saladin? [30]

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cambridgeinternational.org](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org) after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.