

---

**HISTORY**

**9769/52**

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

**May/June 2014**

**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.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

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.

---

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**Answer the following question.**

**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** *Louis VII's chaplain, who accompanied him on crusade and was writing in c.1148, describes the initial response in France to Pope Eugenius's call for a Crusade.*

In 1146, Louis, in order to be worthy of Christ, undertook to follow Him by bearing His cross. On the preceding Christmas, when the same devout king had held court at Bourges, he had revealed for the first time to the bishops and magnates of his realm the secret in his heart. On that occasion the Bishop of Langres spoke concerning the devastation of Edessa. There burned and shone in the king the zeal of faith, but what the bishop sowed by word the king did not harvest immediately through his royal example. Therefore another time was appointed, Eastertide at Vezelay, where those who should be divinely inspired were to take up the cross.

Odo of Deuil, *On Louis VII's journey to the East.*

- B** *A Byzantine chronicler, the Emperor Manuel's secretary, describes feelings in Constantinople in the summer of 1147.*

And now, quite simply, the whole of the west set its forces in motion. The convenient pretext was that these people would cross from Europe to Asia to fight the Turks, recapture the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Palestine and explore the holy places. In actual fact they intended to take the land of the Byzantine Empire by assault and overthrow everything in their way. Their army was too large to count. When the Emperor Manuel I Comnenus learned that they were very close to the boundaries of Hungary, he sent ambassadors to sound out the westerners' intentions and, if they had come intending no harm to the Byzantines, to make them confirm this on oath.

John Kinnamos, *The Deeds of John and Manuel Comnenus.*

- C** *The author of Document A recalls a French bishop's suggestion in Constantinople and Louis's response to Manuel's demand for an oath of homage from the crusaders.*

Foretelling the injuries which we afterwards endured, the Bishop of Langres urged us to take the city. When he had finished speaking, his remarks found favour with some. With many he did not find favour, however.

Although Louis could hardly endure the emperor's demand for homage from his men, he thought, nevertheless, that his agreement to this would be advantageous to the service of God. The emperor said that he feared our people, of whom he had already had experience in his realm, and that if they did not reassure him with such a guarantee he would have them deprived of all help. Since the king was excited about moving as quickly as possible against the pagans, moreover, he preferred to alter his firm purpose to fit in with the emperor's will rather than to hinder the service of God in any way.

Odo of Deuil, *On Louis VII's journey to the East.*

- D** *Louis writes from Antioch to Abbot Suger of Saint-Denis, Regent of France in his absence, in spring 1148.*

From the time when 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 and safe. In Anatolia, however, partly through the deceit of the emperor, and partly through our own fault, we sustained heavy losses, and were much distressed by many dangers. We reached Attalia with our army intact, by God's protection. There, we held a long and involved debate about what road to follow next, and it was decided that we should go quickly to Antioch by ship. We followed this advice, and with most of our commanders reached that city, after a good voyage, on 19 March.

*Letter from Louis VII to Abbot Suger of Saint-Denis, spring 1148.*

- E** *The Archbishop of Tyre, writing in the 1160s and 1170s, reflects on the failure of the crusade to capture Damascus.*

Some say that Prince Raymond of Antioch used all his influence to cause the siege to fail. He was incensed because King Louis had parted from him in anger and, despite many kindnesses, had not assisted him in any way. Accordingly, he prevailed upon some of the nobles in the army to manage affairs in such a way that the king was compelled to abandon the project and retire ingloriously. Still other stories are told to the effect that nothing happened except that the enemy bribed certain persons by a vast sum of money to bring about this great disaster. They still speak of it as marvellous that afterwards all this money so wickedly obtained was found to be utterly worthless. Thus opinions differed as to the responsibility for this detestable act, but I have been unable to obtain definite information on the subject.

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

- (a) How far does the information given in Document C corroborate the view of the threat posed to the Byzantine Empire by the crusaders given in Document B? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Louis VII was a weak crusading leader?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**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** Did the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I do more to help or hinder the First Crusaders? [30]
- 3** How is the fall of Jerusalem in 1187 best explained? [30]
- 4** How valid is the judgement that the Third Crusade reached stalemate because of the weaknesses, rather than the strengths, of both the Christian and Muslim armies? [30]

**BLANK PAGE**

---

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 1 Document A	© King, P. D. (ed.); <i>Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192</i> ; UCLES.
Question 1 Document B	© King, P. D. (ed.); <i>Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192</i> ; UCLES.
Question 1 Document C	© King, P. D. (ed.); <i>Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192</i> ; UCLES.
Question 1 Document D	© King, P. D. (ed.); <i>Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192</i> ; UCLES.
Question 1 Document E	© King, P. D. (ed.); <i>Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192</i> ; UCLES.

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.

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