



**A-level  
HISTORY**

**Component 1A The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204**

**7042/1A**

**Wednesday 6 June 2018                      Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**  
• **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7042/1A.**
- **Answer THREE questions.**  
**In SECTION A answer Question 01.**  
**In SECTION B answer TWO questions.**

## **INFORMATION**

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 80.**
- **You will be marked on your ability to:**
  - **use good English**
  - **organise information clearly**
  - **use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.**

## **ADVICE**

- **You are advised to spend about:**
  - **60 minutes on Question 01**
  - **45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

**SECTION A****Answer Question 01.****EXTRACT A**

It has been argued that the turning point in Muslim attitudes came with the fall of Edessa in 1144. However, the tide was probably beginning to turn in the preceding decades. Indeed, the process of the reawakening of jihad must have been slow and gradual and in some part, at least, it must have come as a direct response to Crusader fanaticism, witnessed first-hand. The Battle of the Field of Blood must be seen as a tentative turning point as known preachers were present within the army, clearly swaying emotions on the battlefield and helping Il-Ghazi to win the day. Il-Ghazi's nephew, Balak, is also worthy of mention in the jihad context. In his funerary inscription he is given a whole series of impressive titles reflecting a clear concern with jihad against the Crusaders. Had he lived beyond 1124 he might have inspired an earlier and greater Muslim response to the Franks. Such inscriptions illustrate the stirring of jihad spirit amongst at least some of the Muslim leaders of Syria.

Adapted from Carole Hillenbrand,  
The Crusades: Islamic Perspectives, 1999

**EXTRACT B**

**During the immediate aftermath of the first Frankish invasion of the Near East, the responses of the Muslim authorities to this new presence were fragmented and largely ineffectual. Even the Seljuk Sultan, try as he might, could not overcome the intrigues and self-interest of his own elites in order to organise them effectively in campaigns against the Franks. Military responses were left to local warlords like Tughtegin of Damascus. Pushing the Franks out of Syria required political leadership that would transcend the petty factionalism of the province. It would be in the figure of Zengi that this combination of military success and ideological certainty would come. However, what Zengi showed was a willingness to use jihad as a basis for carving out his own independent domain. Zengi's first forays were notably free of any conflict with the Franks and he remained an Iraqi ruler first and foremost. His primary Syrian goal was Damascus.**

**5**  
**10**  
**15**  
**20**

**Adapted from Paul Cobb, The Race for Paradise, 2014**

**[Turn over]**

**EXTRACT C**

In the north, the situation was complex. Duqaq of Damascus and Ridwan of Aleppo had little inclination to embark on joint action against the Franks. However, formidable adversaries for the Franks did emerge, mainly from Mosul. The successors to Kerbogha frequently appeared in Syria with the intention of destroying the Frankish principalities. It was lucky for the Franks that the rulers of Damascus viewed these governors with some distrust, fearing their intentions regarding their states since they represented the authority of the Sultan. It was from Mosul that Zengi would emerge and he would succeed in reuniting Aleppo and Mosul. Already, some years before, the assumption of power in Aleppo by Il-Ghazi had proved a real danger to the Franks. However, the turning point had come earlier at the Battle of Harran in 1104 which had checked previously unchallenged Frankish expansion. The result was a crumbling of Frankish domination which seemed to return the position of the Franks in the north to where it had been in 1098.

**Adapted from Jean Richard, *The Crusades c1071–c1291*, 1999**

**01** Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the Islamic response to Outremer in the years 1099 to 1144. [30 marks]

[Turn over]

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**SECTION B**

**Answer TWO questions.**

**0 2** 'The First Crusade strengthened Alexius I's position as Byzantine Emperor.'

**Assess the validity of this view of the reign of Alexius I. [25 marks]**

**0 3** 'Baldwin IV's problems as king, in the years 1174 to 1185, were mainly the result of events during the reign of his father, Amalric, from 1163.'

**Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]**

**0 4** How significant were the problems faced by Outremer in the years 1185 to 1204? [25 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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