



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate  
Principal Subject

**HISTORY**

**9769/52**

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

**May/June 2013**

**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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

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 **4** printed pages.



**Answer the following question.****Nominated topic: The Latin East, 1099-1144, and the rise of Zengi**

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

- A** *A description of the new sense of identity formed by Frankish settlers in the Crusader States. The author was a French priest who accompanied his lord, Baldwin of Boulogne, on the First Crusade and then settled in Jerusalem when Baldwin became King in 1100. This description was written early in the twelfth century.*

We who were once westerners have now become Orientals. He who was of Rheims or Chartres has now become a citizen of Tyre or Antioch. We have already forgotten the places of our birth; already these are unknown to many of us or not mentioned any more. Some already possess homes or households by inheritance. Some have taken wives not only of their own people, but Syrians, Armenians, or even Saracens who have achieved the grace of baptism. Words of different languages have become common property known to each nationality, and mutual faith unites those who are ignorant of their descent. He who was born a stranger is now as one born here; he who was born an alien has become a native. Our relatives and parents join us from time to time, sacrificing, even reluctantly, all that they formerly possessed. Those who were poor in the west, God makes wealthy in this land. Therefore why should one return to the west who has found the Orient like this?

Fulcher of Chartres, *A History of the Expedition to Jerusalem*.

- B** *An English chronicler, writing in the 1120s, reflects on the achievements of the settlers.*

Only Godfrey and Tancred remained, leaders of high renown, to whose praises posterity, if it judges aright, will assign no limits; heroes who from the cold of uttermost Europe plunged into the intolerable heat of the East, careless of their own lives, if only they could bring help to Christendom in its hour of trial. Besides the fear of barbarian attacks, exposed to constant apprehension from the rigours of an unfamiliar climate, they made light of the certainty of peace and health in their own country. Few as they were, they overwhelmed many enemy cities by the fame and operation of their prowess, setting a noteworthy example of trust in God, in that they were ready to remain without hesitation in a place where either the air they breathed would be loaded with pestilence, or they would be killed by the fury of the Saracens.

William of Malmesbury, *The History of the English Kings*.

- C *The Archbishop of Tyre, writing in the 1160s and 1170s, describes some of the problems facing the early Frankish settlers.*

In 1116, King Baldwin realised with great concern that the holy city, beloved of God, was almost destitute of inhabitants. There were not enough people to carry on the necessary undertakings of the realm. Indeed there were scarcely enough to protect the entrances to the city and to defend the walls and towers against sudden hostile attacks. Accordingly he gave much anxious thought to the problem. The gentiles [non-Christians] who were living there at the time the city was taken by force had perished by the sword, almost to a man; and if any had by chance escaped they were not permitted to remain in the city. The people of our country were so few in number and so needy that they scarcely filled one street. Accordingly, he made careful investigations in regard to some source whence he might obtain citizens. Finally he learned that beyond the Jordan in Arabia there were many Christians living in villages under hard conditions of servitude and forced tribute. He sent for these people and promised them improved conditions. Within a short time he had the satisfaction of receiving them with their wives and children, flocks and herds, and all their households. They were attracted thither not only by reverence for the place but also by affection for our people and the love of liberty.

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

- D *The same author tells the story of a Byzantine attack in 1137.*

Meanwhile numerous reports began to circulate that John, emperor of Constantinople, was about to descend swiftly upon Syria. He claimed Antioch as his own and wished to recall it to his own jurisdiction. He sailed across the Hellespont and pressed on to Antioch with all his armies and immediately began siege operations. It was finally arranged that the Prince [Raymond of Antioch] should present himself before his imperial majesty and should with all due solemnity swear allegiance and fealty to the emperor. Furthermore, he should take a solemn oath that, whenever the emperor desired to enter Antioch, either in war or peace, the Prince should not refuse him.

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

- E *A Muslim chronicler writing at the beginning of the thirteenth century describes the fall of Edessa in 1144.*

In 1144 the atabeg Zengi seized from the Franks the city of Edessa and other forts in the Jazira. The Franks had penetrated far into this area. The army set out and reached the walls of Edessa. They besieged the city and attacked it for three weeks. Zengi made several assaults on it, and used sappers to mine the walls. He was straining every nerve in the struggle, for fear that the Franks should marshal their forces and march on him to relieve the fortress. Then the sappers undermined the wall and it collapsed, and Zengi took the city and besieged the citadel.

Ibn al-Athir, *The Perfect History*.

- (a) How far is the view of the life of western settlers in the east given in Document A corroborated by Document B? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that lack of settlers from the west was the greatest problem facing the Crusader States in the period 1099–1144?

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 To what extent was Urban II's call for the First Crusade motivated by a desire to strengthen the position of the papacy? [30]
- 3 'Poorly planned, and thereafter doomed to failure by poor leadership.' Discuss this view of the Second Crusade. [30]
- 4 Discuss the view that the fall of Jerusalem in 1187 was a disaster of the Crusader States' own making. [30]

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 Document A  
 Question 1 © Jonathan Phillips; *The Crusades*; Pearson Education; 2002.  
 Document B  
 Question 1 © S J Allen & E Amt; *The Crusades: A Reader*; Broadview Press; 2003.  
 Document C

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