



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/52

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

May/June 2022

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has **4** pages.



The Third Crusade

Question 1

Study both the following documents, A and B, and answer the question which follows.

- A** *A Muslim chronicler, a courtier of Saladin who knew him well, describes Richard I's dilemma as he prepared to attack Jerusalem in June 1192.*

A despatch arrived which ran as follows: 'Our spy has returned and brings intelligence that discord is rife among the enemy. One group is anxious to push on to the Holy City, the others wish to return to their own territory. The French insist upon advancing on Jerusalem. "We left our own country," they say, "only for the sake of the Holy City, and we will not return until we have taken it." To this the King of England replies, "All the springs in the neighbourhood have been deliberately polluted, so that there is not a drop to drink; where shall we find water?" They said, "We will drink from the stream of Tekua, near Jerusalem." "How could we drink there?" said he. "We will divide our army into two sections," they replied; "one will ride out to the watering hole, while the other will remain close up to the city to carry on the siege, and we will go to water each day." To this the English king made answer: "As soon as one division of the army has gone to the watering hole with their animals, the garrison will march out from the city and attack the troops that remain, and destroy all Christendom."

Beha ed-Din, *Life of Saladin*, early thirteenth century.

- B** *An anonymous English chronicle, written in the early thirteenth century, describes how Richard made peace with Saladin in September 1192.*

As his illness became very grave, King Richard despaired of recovering his health. Because of this he was much afraid, both for the others as well as for himself, and he decided to seek to make a truce rather than to desert the depopulated land altogether and to leave the business unfinished.

He demanded of Saif ad Din, Saladin's brother, that he seek the best conditions he could get for a truce between them. Saif ad Din carefully secured peace terms on these conditions: that Ascalon, which was an object of fear for Saladin's empire so long as it was standing, be destroyed and that it be rebuilt by no one for three years. Saladin agreed to confirm a lasting peace between Christians and Saracens, guaranteeing for both free passage and access to the Holy Sepulchre.

King Richard agreed to observe these conditions, for he could not hope for anything much better, especially since he was sick, relying upon limited support, and was not more than two miles from the enemy's position. Whoever contends that Richard should have felt otherwise about this peace agreement should know that he thereby marks himself as a perverse liar.

Journey of King Richard, c. 1220.

Compare and contrast the evidence in Documents A and B about Richard's response to the difficulties he faced in 1192. You should analyse the content and provenance of both documents.

[10]

The First Crusade**Question 2**

Study all the following documents, C, D, E and F, and answer the question which follows.

- C** *A German chronicler describes events shortly before the First Crusaders departed on their journey.*

The French were easily persuaded to leave their fields, since France had, for several years, suffered from civil war, famine, and sickness. Among the other nations, the common people, as well as those of higher rank, related that, aside from the Pope's summons, they had in some instances been called to the land of promise by prophets who had appeared among them, or through heavenly signs and dreams. Others confessed that they had been induced to pledge themselves by some misfortune.

Ekkehard of Aura, *Hierosolymita*, c. 1101.

- D** *A German chronicler, writing some years after the crusades, describes events as the crusaders journeyed through the Rhineland.*

I know not whether by a judgment of the Lord, or by some error of mind, the crusaders rose in a spirit of cruelty against the Jewish people scattered throughout these cities and slaughtered them without mercy, stating it to be the beginning of their expedition and their duty against the enemies of the Christian faith. They suddenly attacked a small band of Jews and severely wounded and killed many; they destroyed the houses and synagogues of the Jews and divided among themselves a very large amount of money. Some Jews fled in hope of safety to Bishop Rothard. Then that excellent Bishop of the city carefully stored away the incredible amount of money received from them. He placed the Jews in the very spacious hall of his own house, away from the sight of the crusaders, so that they might remain safe and sound in a very secure and strong place.

Albert of Aix, *History of the Journey to Jerusalem*, c.1125.

- E** *A crusade leader writes home to his wife whilst outside the walls of Antioch in 1098. Shortly after this, he abandoned the Crusade and returned home.*

You may be very sure, dearest, that the messenger whom I sent to you left me outside Antioch safe and unharmed and through God's grace in the greatest prosperity. And already at that time, together with all the chosen army of Christ, endowed with great valour by Him, we had been continuously advancing for twenty-three weeks toward the home of our Lord Jesus. You may know for certain, my beloved, that of gold, silver and many other kind of riches I now have twice as much as you had asked for when I left you. All our princes, with the common consent of the whole army, against my own wishes, have made me up to the present time the leader, chief and director of their whole expedition.

Letter of Stephen of Blois to his wife Adela, March 1098.

- F *An anonymous chronicler, who was a member of Bohemond of Taranto's army, describes the visions which the crusaders saw and their breakout from Antioch in the summer of 1098.*

There came out from the mountains countless armies with white horses, whose standards were all white. When our leaders saw this army, they were entirely ignorant as to what it was, and who they were, until they recognised that Christ had come to their aid and the army was led by St. George, St. Mercurius, and St. Demetrius. This is to be believed, for many of our men saw it. The terrified Turks took to flight, and our men followed them to their tents. Thereupon, the crusaders chose to pursue them rather than to seek any spoils, and they pursued them even to the Iron Bridge, and then up to the fortress of Tancred. The enemy, indeed, left their pavilions there, gold, silver, and many ornaments, also sheep, cattle, horses, mules, camels, asses, grain, wine, butter, and many other things which we needed.

The Deeds of the Franks, c.1101.

How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the progress of the First Crusaders to Jerusalem was characterised by religious devotion? In evaluating the documents, you should refer to all the documents in this set (C–F). [30]

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