

N08/3/HISTI/BP1/ENG/TZ0/XX



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**ISLAMIC HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1**

Monday 10 November 2008 (afternoon)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer Section A or Section B.

SECTION A

PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 1 The Caliphate and the Imamate

DOCUMENT A *An extract adapted from Tar'rikb: The History of al Tabari, Ed Y Yarshater, (Albany, 1985) pages 2405-06.*

...Umar, The Commander of the Faithful has given the people of Jerusalem: their property; their churches; their crosses; their sick and health in the city ... Their churches will not be inhabited by Muslims, none of their property will be destroyed. They will not be forcibly converted. No Jew will live in the city. The people of Jerusalem must pay taxes like the people in other cities. Those who wish to go to the Byzantines can leave and nothing must be taken from them before the harvest is reaped.

DOCUMENT B *An extract adapted from The Great Arab Conquests by H Kennedy, (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 2007) page 93.*

The patriarch suggested that the caliph should pray in the church of the Holy Sepulchre itself. Umar refused ... he then issued a document in which Muslims were forbidden to pray in the precincts of the Church ... He then requested a site to build a mosque. The patriarch took him to a rock where Herod's temple had stood. Umar was well aware that the site marked the position of the Jewish temple and he set about clearing the site himself. He may have ordered the erection of a simple place of prayer.

DOCUMENT C *An extract adapted from A History of the Arab People by A Hourani, (Faber and Faber, 2005) page 23.*

By the end of Umar's reign the whole of Arabia, part of the Sasanian Empire and the Syrian and Egyptian provinces of the Byzantine Empire had been conquered ... The change was sudden and unexpected and might have been enhanced by the decline of prosperity of the Mediterranean world due to the barbarian invasions, the failure to maintain agriculture and the shrinking of the urban market. Both empires were weakened by plague and war. They were however invaded by Arab organised forces with skill and experience.

DOCUMENT D *An extract adapted from **The Jew in the Medieval World: A Sourcebook, 315-1791**, Jacob Marcus, (New York: JPS, 1938), pages 13-15 viewed at www.fordham.edu/halsall/jewish/jews-umar.html 8 Aug. 2007.*

The Pact of Umar probably 637

We (the Muslims) have no special treaty of this sort with the Jews, but we must assume that all conquered peoples, including the Jews, had to subscribe to it.

“This is a writing to Umar from the Christians ... When You [Muslims] marched against us [Christians]: we asked of you, protection for ourselves, our posterity, our possessions, and our co-religionists; and we made this stipulation with you, that we will not erect in our city or the suburbs any new monastery, church, cell or hermitage; that we will not repair any such buildings that may fall into ruins, or renew those that may be situated in the Muslim quarters of the town ... we will not make a show of the Christian religion nor invite any one to embrace it; that we will not prevent any of our kinsmen from embracing Islam, if they so desire ... we will honour the Muslims and rise up in our assemblies when they wish to take their seats ... and that we will not strike any Muslim ... All this we promise to observe, on behalf of ourselves and our co-religionists, and receive protection from you in exchange; and if we violate any of the conditions of this agreement, then we forfeit your protection and you are at liberty to treat us as enemies and rebels.”

1. From the evidence in Documents A and B and your own knowledge, what relationship existed between the conquering Muslims and the Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem? *[6 marks]*

2. From the evidence in Document C and your own knowledge, why was the expansion of Islam under Umar so successful? *[6 marks]*

3. From the evidence in Documents A, B and D and your own knowledge, compare and contrast Umar’s attitudes to Christians. *[6 marks]*

4. From the evidence in all the documents and your own knowledge, discuss the impact of Umar’s policies on the conquered territories. *[7 marks]*

SECTION B**PRESCRIBED SUBJECT 2 The Crusades: the threat from the West AH489–690 / AD1096–1291**

DOCUMENT A *An extract adapted from **The Crusades through Arab Eyes**, by A Maalouf, (Al Saqi Books, 1984) pages 194-195.*

The Sultan (Saladin) tried to persuade the Italian merchants to stay and promised that they would receive the same protection but they preferred to leave to go to the neighbouring port of Tyre. He even allowed them to take their possessions and offered to escort them so protecting them from brigands. Saladin saw no point in roaming the country at the head of a powerful army so he ordered his emirs to reduce the various Frankish strongholds in Palestine. Many surrendered in a few days and the inhabitants of many headed to Tyre ... Saladin headed north and passed by Tyre deciding not to waste his time at its powerful walls, preferring a triumphant march along the coast ... Saladin feeling he had nothing to fear, turned south and again passed by Tyre ... Saladin would later come to regret this decision bitterly.

DOCUMENT B *An extract adapted from **Crusades**, by T Jones and A Ereira, (BBC Books, 1995) pages 164-167.*

Antioch was still in Latin hands, along with its port, so was Tripoli ... nothing else was left to them except Tripoli. Saladin had every reason to suppose that these details could be dealt with reasonably easily ... however he did not reckon with the power of free enterprise. The profit motive was going to achieve what religious zeal could not. The three Italian towns (Pisa, Venice and Genoa) were heavily dependent on their income from the Outremer ... they had complete control of transport from Christendom and Syria. Saladin hoped that leaving the retreating Franks in Tyre and Tripoli, he would fuel their innate gift for in fighting. Instead the Pisan fleet arrived at Tyre and both ports became bridgeheads for the landings of new armies from the West.

DOCUMENT C *An extract adapted from **Chronicles of the Crusades**, ed. by E Hallam, (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1989) page 152.*

The news of the disaster at Hattin reached the West in the autumn of 1187... In November the Archbishop of Tyre called the western rulers to aid the Latin kingdoms. By March 1188 leaders of Europe and their sons had taken the cross. Ordinances regulating the crusade and the unpopular Saladin tithe were raised. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Gerald of Wales preached the cross. Once again the French and English were distracted from the task by mutual suspicion and rivalry; only the German army set out on schedule and hence the Third Crusade was born.

DOCUMENT D *An extract adapted from Ibn Al-Athir XI 358-9 and 366-8 in **The Arab Historians of the Crusades**, by F Gabrieli, (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1984) pages 176-177.*

When Count Raymond fled from Hattin he stopped at Tyre, one of the strongest and best defended cities in Syria. The Count was fearful that Saladin would march on Tyre. Tyre lay open and undefended from the Muslims and if Saladin had attacked it first he would have taken it easily. But he thought that its natural defences would make it difficult to capture and wanted to secure the surrounding territories first. This is why it survived unconquered. This was God's will. Tyre lacked a leader to unite or lead them into battle. The people were not warriors and were talking of making a treaty with Saladin but the arrival of the Count dissuaded them, he gave them hope and he distributed money.

5. From the evidence in Document A and B and your own knowledge why was Tyre an important city to the Crusaders? [6 marks]

 6. From the evidence in Document A, B and D and your own knowledge, what was the reason for Saladin not attacking Tyre? [6 marks]

 7. From the evidence in all the documents and your own knowledge, compare and contrast Crusader and Muslim perceptions of the importance of Tyre. [6 marks]

 8. From the evidence in all the documents and your own knowledge, evaluate the Crusaders' motives for the Third Crusade. [7 marks]
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