

A



# **AS HISTORY**

**The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204**

**Component 1A The Crusader states and Outremer,  
c1071–1149**

**7041/1A**

**Wednesday 16 May 2018                      Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

**[Turn over]**

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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 7041/1A.
- Answer TWO questions.  
In SECTION A answer Question 01.  
In SECTION B answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.

## INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
  - 50 minutes on Section A
  - 40 minutes on Section B.

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

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

**By 1080 the whole of Asia Minor was in the hands of the Seljuk Turks except for the Black Sea coast and districts in the south west. The Sultan of Rum had established his capital at Nicaea, less than a hundred miles from Constantinople. Most of the Turks of Asia Minor recognised Malik Shah as their overlord and in 1085 the Sultan of Rum captured Antioch. Under such circumstances it was impossible for pilgrims to cross Anatolia on their way to the Holy Land. Even if they managed to reach Palestine by sea, they found things to be little better as the Turks had begun to bring Fatimid domination to an end.**

**5****10**

**Adapted from Steven Runciman, The First Crusade, 1965**

**EXTRACT B**

Romanus Diogenes had miscalculated when he decided to fight Alp Arslan in 1071. Alp Arslan had no hostile intentions towards the Byzantine Empire and was moving with his cavalry in the Sunni interest to attack the Shiite Fatimid power in Egypt. He gave merciful terms to Romanus, but this did nothing for the defeated leader, who was overthrown. There followed a ten year civil war in Byzantium which resulted in a series of Byzantine strongholds falling into the hands of a small number of Seljuk Turks who, being nomadic horsemen, had no real capacity for siege warfare and would not normally have been able to capture these cities.

Adapted from Malcolm Lambert, *Crusade and Jihad*, 2016

**0 1** With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the threat posed by the Seljuk Turks to the Christians in the 1070s and 1080s? [25 marks]

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**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 02 OR Question 03.**

**EITHER**

**0 2** 'Franks travelling to the Holy Land, in the years 1095 to 1107, should be considered primarily as pilgrims.'

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**OR**

**0 3** 'The success of the First Crusade and the failure of the Second Crusade were due to the situation in the Muslim Near East.'

**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.  
[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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