



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/52**

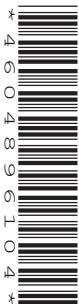
Paper 5b Special Subject: The Crusades, 1095–1192

**May/June 2015**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

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.

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

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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer the following question.

**Nominated topic: The First Crusade**

- 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 to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *An anonymous follower of Bohemond of Taranto gives an eyewitness account of the Siege of Nicaea in 1097.*

On the day of the Ascension of the Lord we, the Franks, began to attack the city on all sides, and to construct machines of wood to destroy towers on the walls. We attacked the city so bravely and so fiercely that we even undermined its walls. Count Raymond of Toulouse, approaching from another side, was protected by divine might. He rushed upon the Turks violently. They turned in flight, and most of them were killed. The Turks, seeing that they could have no further aid from their armies, sent a message to Emperor Alexius that they would willingly surrender the city, if he would permit them to go entirely away with their wives and children and all their substance. Then the Emperor, full of vain and evil thinking, ordered them to depart unpunished, without any fear, and to be brought to him at Constantinople with great assurance of safety. After Nicaea had been surrendered and the Turks had been conducted to Constantinople, the Emperor more and more rejoiced because the city had been surrendered to his power. In thanks, he ordered the greatest alms to be distributed to our poor.

*The Deeds of the Franks.*

- B** *The daughter of Alexius I, writing in c. 1148, describes the Emperor's actions before and during the siege of Nicaea.*

Emperor Alexius realised that it would be impossible for the Franks to take Nicaea, so in the meanwhile he had various sorts of siege-engines built, and most of them not according to the usual designs of the mechanics but on other lines he had thought out himself, and these he sent to the Franks. The Emperor would have liked to march with the Franks against the Turks, but when he pondered over this idea, and as from long experience he knew the Franks' fickleness, he abandoned it. Then he heard that the Sultan was conveying large numbers of troops into the town across the adjacent lake, and so schemed to get possession of the lake. He had light boats built, and then had them piled on wagons and carried to the lake. In them he placed heavy armed soldiers and gave them more standards than necessary to make them appear more numerous than they were.

While our men discharged showers of darts, the Franks in one place pierced the walls. By this time the defenders of the city had despaired of the Sultan's coming, and they considered it wisest to surrender the city to the Emperor. The Emperor promised them not only immunity, but also rich awards of money and honours to the Sultan's sister and wife, and to all the barbarians in Nicaea.

*Anna Comnena, Alexiad.*

- C** *A French chronicler, who was chaplain to Raymond of Toulouse and present on the First Crusade, describes preparations for the break-out from Antioch in June 1098.*

In the morning all took communion and gave themselves to God. Moreover, they decided about the battle as follows: that two double lines should be made of Count Raymond's and Bishop Adhemar's people, so that the foot soldiers went before the knights, and the knights were to follow them and guard them from the rear. They assembled, each man to his own standard and kinfolk, within the city before the gate of the bridge. Meanwhile Kerbogha, leader of the Turks, was playing at chess within his tent. When he received the message that the Franks were advancing to battle, he was disturbed in mind because this seemed beyond expectation, and he called to him a certain Turk who had fled from Antioch, Mirdalin by name. 'What is this?' he said, 'Didn't you tell me the Franks were few and would not fight us?' Mirdalin replied to him, 'I did not say that they would not fight.'

Raymond of Aguilers, *History of the Franks*.

- D** *Baldwin of Boulogne's chaplain, writing after he had settled in Jerusalem in 1100, describes the capture of Jerusalem in 1099.*

At noon on Friday, amid great commotion and shouting 'God help us', the Franks entered the city. The pagans turned to flee through the narrow streets of the city. Count Raymond and his men, who were attacking the wall on the other side, did not yet know of all this, until they saw the Saracens leap from the wall in front of them. Forthwith, they joyfully rushed into the city to pursue and kill the enemies. Some Saracens took refuge in the Tower of David, others fled to the Temples of the Lord and of Solomon. Many fled to the roof of the Temple of Solomon, and were shot with arrows, so that they fell to the ground dead. In this temple almost ten thousand were killed. Indeed our feet were coloured to our ankles with the blood of the slain. Neither women nor children were spared.

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

- (a)** How far are the reasons for the fall of Nicaea given in Document B corroborated by Document A? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the success of the First Crusade was the result of the superior military skill of the Franks over their Muslim enemies?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–D). [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** Why did Urban II's call for a Crusade receive such an enthusiastic response? [30]
- 3** How important were the Military Orders to the survival of the Crusader States up to 1144? [30]
- 4** 'The death of Frederick Barbarossa and the departure of Philip Augustus doomed the Third Crusade to failure.' Discuss. [30]

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