



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY**9769/52**

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

October/November 2020**2 hours**

You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
 - Section A: answer Question 1.
 - Section B: answer **one** question.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You will be marked on analysis and critical evaluation in your answers. You should also show an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods, where appropriate.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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.

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Section A

Answer the following question.

Nominated topic: The Latin East, 1149–1187, and the rise of Nur ed-Din and Saladin

- 1 Study all the 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** *The Archbishop of Tyre, writing in the mid 1180s, describes how King Baldwin IV of Jerusalem, seriously ill with leprosy, appointed Guy of Lusignan as regent of the kingdom in 1183.*

King Baldwin was ill and now he despaired for his life. He summoned his princes to him and in the presence of his mother and the lord patriarch of Jerusalem he made Guy de Lusignan, the Count of Jaffa and Ascalon, who was his sister's husband, regent of the Kingdom. He kept the royal title for himself. He transferred to Guy the administration of the rest of the Kingdom and commanded his faithful men and his princes to become Guy's vassals and to swear homage to him.

Some were not much pleased by this change. They said publicly that Guy was not equal to the burden of administration and that he was not qualified to conduct the affairs of the Kingdom. Others, however, were hopeful that Guy's rise to power would improve their own chance of power.

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

- B** *The same author describes how disagreements between Guy and Baldwin resulted in Guy being replaced as regent by Raymond of Tripoli in 1184.*

The hatred which had arisen between King Baldwin and Guy grew stronger every day. The King was openly trying to collect reasons to bring about a separation of his sister Sybil from her husband Guy and to break up their marriage.

When Guy had been summoned many times and had failed to appear, pretending he was sick, the King himself decided to go to Ascalon to call Guy to justice by word of mouth. When the King arrived there with some of his princes, he found that the gates of the city were barred, and ordered that they be opened. When he discovered that neither Guy nor his supporters would obey his command, he returned home, properly indignant.

The King then summoned the princes and delegated the administration of the Kingdom to Raymond, Count of Tripoli. It seemed to everyone that the only way to safety was to place the affairs of the Kingdom in the hands of Raymond.

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

- C** *A thirteenth-century English monk describes how Queen Sybil outwitted the nobility of the kingdom after her coronation in 1185.*

A meeting of nobles was held and it was agreed that Sybil, wife of Guy, as heiress to the kingdom, should be crowned queen, and divorce Guy, who was incapable of governing. Sybil refused to accept this until the nobles agreed on oath that they would obey whomever she then chose as her new husband. Then Sybil was solemnly crowned queen. Meanwhile a report was spread that Saladin was approaching with an army; the queen gathered her nobles and discussed with them about choosing a king. The nobles were anxious about the choice she would make. Then Sybil stood and said to Guy, who was standing with the other nobles, 'My lord Guy, I choose you for my husband, and give up myself and my kingdom to you as the future king.' All were astonished and were amazed that she had outwitted so many wise councillors.

Roger of Wendover, *Flowers of History*.

- D** *An eyewitness account written, possibly by a Templar or Hospitaller knight, shortly after the conquest of Jerusalem in 1187. It describes a discussion between Guy and his advisors before the Battle of Hattin.*

Toward evening Guy, the King of Jerusalem, called together all the leaders of the army. They all advised that at dawn they should march out ready to fight the enemy, with all the men armed and in battle formation. They would then relieve the city of Tiberias. Raymond, the Count of Tripoli, when he heard this, spoke: 'Tiberias is my city and my wife is there. None of you is so fiercely attached as I am to the city. We and the King, however, should not move away from water, food, and other necessities to lead such a large number of men to death from hunger, thirst, and scorching heat. Stay, therefore, at this midway point, close to food and water, for certainly the Saracens, when they have taken the city, will head straight through the vast desert to us and challenge us to battle.' But Guy, our young King, followed the advice of younger counsellors. He ignored the advice which would have saved his people. Because of his foolishness they lost land, people, and lives.

The Conquest of the Holy Land by Saladin.

- E** *A modern historian discusses Guy's reasons for his decision to attack Saladin before Hattin.*

Guy can hardly have avoided an unpleasant feeling that he had seen this before.

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If they had known how heavily the odds were stacked against them, the decision may have been different.

Christopher Tyerman, *God's War – a New History of the Crusades*, 2006.

- (a)** How far are the divisions amongst the leading men and women in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, as depicted in Document A, corroborated by Document C? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Guy of Lusignan was an unpopular and incompetent leader? In making your evaluation you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Section B

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 Was the success of the First Crusade more the result of Christian unity or Muslim disunity? [30]
- 3 How secure was the Kingdom of Jerusalem by 1144? [30]
- 4 Assess the role of Louis VII in the preparations for, and course of, the Second Crusade. [30]

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