Pearson Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel in
GCE History (8HI0/1A)
Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1A: The crusades, c1095–1204

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Generic Level Descriptors: sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	**1–4**	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	**5–10**	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	**11–16**	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	**17–20**	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–4**	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	**5–10**	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	**11–16**	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	**17–20**	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the ambitions of the papacy were the main reason for the First and Second Crusades. The importance of the ambitions of the papacy for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Urban II responded to the request for help from a political ally, Alexius I, by formulating plans for a religious war against Byzantium's Muslim enemies with the ambition to restore Christian influence in the Holy Land • Urban II saw the First Crusade as a way to assert his authority over European political and religious rivals, e.g. Henry IV in the aftermath of the Investiture Controversy • Both Urban II and Eugenius III wanted to create a papal kingdom with authority over kings, and used the concept of 'just war' to underpin their authority • Eugenius launched the Second Crusade to retake Edessa with the ambition to defend the Holy Land as a Christian kingdom and maintain the authority of the papacy in Outremer. The importance of other reasons for the First and Second Crusades should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The appeal of plenary indulgence motivated many crusaders to take the cross • The prospect of gaining land and wealth was attractive to younger sons of the nobility • The growth of chivalric values motivated knights to take part in the Second Crusade • The growth of Muslim power and the fall of Edessa led to appeals for a second crusade from the Holy Land. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the creation of the crusader states of Outremer was the most important consequence of the First Crusade in the years 1100-44. The importance of the creation of the crusader states of Outremer in the years 1100-44 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The states of Outremer were a necessary part of establishing the feudal system in Outremer, e.g. the need for a military and government hierarchy based on fealty • The states combined to keep Muslim forces divided through alliances, between individual states and rival Muslim leaders, e.g. the treaties between Antioch and Damascus that maintained the latter city's independence • The states combined their military and economic resources to maintain Outremer under the primacy of Jerusalem • The states defended a large geographical area and vital sea ports, which denied Muslim armies a base and the potential to recruit soldiers or impose taxes. The importance of other consequences of the First Crusade in the years 1100-44 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Defeat in the First Crusade, largely because of disunity, spurred the need to unite Muslims and led to the rise of Zingi to prominence in Syria • The acquisition of seaports that gave the crusader states links to Europe for trade and supply • The consolidation of crusader territory by Baldwin I through war, castle building and the fortification of towns to bring economic stability • European settlement in Outremer brought a feudal system of land ownership and political authority. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the absence of natural boundaries in the east were to the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-87. The significance of the absence of natural boundaries in the east to the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The absence of natural boundaries in the east meant that it was not possible to create a fixed and defendable boundary that established absolute control over crusader territory. The border was therefore porous. • The need to construct, populate and defend castles on the porous eastern boundaries was a drain on resources and difficult to maintain despite the efforts of the Templars and Hospitallers • The absence of natural boundaries in the east left Antioch badly exposed to attacks and forced them to rely on support from the kingdom of Jerusalem and Byzantium to survive • Nur ad-Din and Saladin exploited the absence of natural boundaries in the east, e.g. Saladin established his over-lordship in Aleppo, Damascus, and Mosul in preparation for his conquest of Jerusalem. The significance of other factors to the defence of the crusader states in the years 1144-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The failure of the Second Crusade to retake Edessa left the north eastern territories of the crusader states exposed • The limited support given to Outremer from Europe after the failure of the Second Crusade • Factional disputes, e.g. in connection with the 'leper king' Baldwin IV, prevented the crusaders from uniting effectively against the threat of Saladin • The rise of Muslim power under two very effective leaders, Nur ad-Din and Saladin, was the decisive factor in breaching the defences of the crusader states. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the nature of crusader leadership changed in the years 1095-1192. The extent to which the nature of crusader leadership changed in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The priorities of the crusader leaders changed from the conquest of territory for Christianity in the First Crusade to the defence or retaking of territory thereafter • The leadership's planning of the crusades changed dramatically, e.g. Richard I's preparations of equipment and the decision to crusade from Egypt was much more successful than trekking into the Holy Land from Byzantium • The leadership of the First Crusade by princes gave way to kings thereafter • The crusading ideal of chivalry developed throughout the period reaching its apogee in the leadership of Richard I. The extent to which the nature of crusader leadership did not change in the years 1095-1192 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Personal rivalries and tensions between crusade leaders were a constant feature, e.g. between land-grabbing princes in the First Crusade to kingly rivalries thereafter • Strong Christian devotion was a motivating factor in the leadership of the three crusades, e.g. they responded to the papal call to take the cross • The leadership of the crusades were consistently aware of the economic benefits of crusading, although the desire for land and settlement opportunities was more pronounced in the First Crusade • The leadership of all three crusades was motivated by the desire to see Jerusalem in Christian hands. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that particular blame should be given to doge Dandolo for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Dandolo was indifferent to the passions of the crusaders and the crusading ideal, making him unsuitable to lead the Fourth Crusade • Dandolo was driven by the view that the security of Venetian interests in the East could only be obtained by destroying the Byzantine Empire • Dandolo believed that the ends justified the means and had no scruples about how the interests of Venice might be achieved • Dandolo had remarkable personal qualities that enabled him to persuade the crusaders to attack Constantinople when the opportunity arose. Extract 2 • The Fourth Crusade was a series of accidents not a conspiracy of Dandolo's • The crusaders who failed to show up in Venice in 1202 should be blamed for the lack of finances that bedevilled the crusade • Lack of money forced the crusaders to back the Byzantine prince Alexius in his desire to restore his father to the throne in Constantinople • When Mourtzouphlos seized power and reneged on the money owed to the crusaders they had no choice but to attack. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that particular blame should be given to doge Dandolo for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may include: • Venice had strong trading interests in Egypt and Dandolo might have wanted to divert the crusade in order to maintain these • The diversion to Zara, led by Dandolo, dealt with an old enemy and secured an important market for Venice, despite the commands of Innocent III not to wage war on Christians • Dandolo enthusiastically took part in the sack of Constantinople, another Christian city, and many treasures were removed and transported to Venice. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address other reasons for the failure of the Fourth Crusade. Relevant points may

	include: • Innocent III made himself the de facto leader of the crusade and must bear some of the blame for its failure • The Fourth Crusade was led by nobles rather than kings and this affected the quality of leadership and the resources available to the crusaders • The crusaders tended to have a negative view of Byzantium as an unreliable power, often in league with the Muslims, and welcomed the opportunity to enrich themselves • The decision taken by many crusaders to travel to the Holy Land after Zara further deprived the crusade of resources and made the appeal of Alexius more attractive. Other relevant material must be credited.

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