Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 11 June 2019 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

J411/31 Viking Expansion, c.750–c.1050
with The First Crusade, c.1070–1100

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

You must have:
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
  (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Section A – Viking Expansion, c.750–c.1050: Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and **either** question 4 **or** question 5.
- Section B – The First Crusade, c.1070–1100: Answer questions 6 and 7, and **either** question 8 **or** question 9.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

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SECTION A

Viking Expansion, c.750–c.1050

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

1 **(a)** Give **one** example of a group that traded with the Volga Vikings. **[1]**

(b) Identify **one** reason why Vikings left their homelands. **[1]**

(c) Identify **one** feature of Harald Bluetooth's rule. **[1]**

2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the trading activities of the Volga Vikings. Support your summary with examples. **[9]**

3 What was the impact of the Great Heathen Army's invasion of England? Explain your answer with examples. **[10]**

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

4* 'Religion was the most important aspect of the lives of Vikings in their homelands.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

5* 'Harald Bluetooth was more important than Svein Forkbeard in the development of a Viking kingdom.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

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SECTION B

The First Crusade, c.1070–1100

Answer questions 6 and 7.

6 What can Source A tell us about the relationship between Alexios I and the crusader leaders when they arrived in Constantinople in 1096? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. **[7]**

Source A – An extract from the *Alexiad*. This book was an account of the rule of Byzantine Emperor Alexios I. It was written by his daughter Anna Comnena and published around 1148. This extract describes the meeting between the crusader leader Bohemond and Alexios I.

Adapted from C Tyerman, 'Chronicles of the First Crusade', pp90-91, Penguin Books Ltd, 2012. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

7 How useful are Interpretation B and Sources C and D for a historian studying the capture of Jerusalem by the crusaders in 1099? In your answer, refer to the interpretation and the two sources as well as your own knowledge. **[15]**

Interpretation B – An artist's reconstruction showing the crusader prince, Godfrey of Bouillon, entering Jerusalem in 1099. The image appeared in *History of the Nations*, published by a large publishing company in 1915. It was a history book aimed at the general public.

Source C – An extract from The Gesta Francorum (The Deeds of the Franks). The Gesta Francorum, written around 1100, was an account of the First Crusade. The author is unknown but it was probably a Norman or Italian knight. This extract from the Gesta describes the Frankish attack on the walls of Jerusalem in July 1099.

"On Friday at dawn we attacked the city from all sides but could achieve nothing, so we were very afraid, yet, when the hour came our knights fought bravely on the siege tower, led by Duke Godfrey and Count Eustace his brother. At that moment, one of our number Lethold of Tournai succeeded in getting onto the wall. As soon as he reached it, all the defenders fled along the walls and through the city, and our men went after them, killing them and cutting them down. There was such a massacre that our men were wading up to their ankles in blood"

Source D – From The *Chronicle of History of the Franks* by Raymond of Aguilers, published around 1100. Raymond was a priest and spiritual advisor to one of the Crusader commanders, Raymond of Toulouse. Raymond was present at the capture of Jerusalem.

Adapted from C Tyerman, 'Chronicles of the First Crusade', p328, Penguin Books Ltd, 2012. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

TURN OVER FOR QUESTIONS 8 AND 9

Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

8* 'Religion alone explains why so many joined the call to crusade in 1095.' How far do you agree with this view? **[18]**

9* 'The origins of the First Crusade lay in the weaknesses of the Byzantine Empire in the late eleventh century.' How far do you agree with this view? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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