

AP WORLD HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS
WORLD HISTORY
SECTION II

Note: This exam uses the chronological designations B.C.E. (before the common era) and C.E. (common era). These labels correspond to B.C. (before Christ) and A.D. (anno Domini), which are used in some world history textbooks.

Part A
(Suggested writing time – 40 minutes)
Percent of Section II score – 33 1/3

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-6. (The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) Write your answer on the lined pages of the Section II free-response booklet.

This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents.

Write an essay that:

- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with evidence from the documents.
- Uses all of the documents.
- Analyzes the documents by grouping them in as many appropriate ways as possible. Does not simply summarize the documents individually.
- Takes into account the sources of the documents and analyzes the authors' points of view.
- Identifies and explains the need for at least one additional type of document.

You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents.

WRITING PROMPT:

Analyze and discuss the motivations and results of the Crusades. What do the documents tell us about why Crusaders took on this task, and what resulted from it.

Document 1: Robert the Monk, *Pope Urban's Call to the First Crusade*, 1096

From the confines of Jerusalem and from the city of Constantinople a grievous report has gone forth and has been brought repeatedly to our ears; namely, that a race from the kingdom of the Persians, an accursed race, a race wholly alienated from God...has invaded the lands of those Christians and has depopulated them by pillage and fire...They have either destroyed the churches of God or appropriated them for the rites of their own religion. They destroy the altars, after having defiled them with their uncleanness...The kingdom of the Greeks is now dismembered by them and has been deprived of territory so vast in extent that it could not be traversed in two months' time.

...we neither command nor advise that the old or feeble, or those incapable of bearing arms, undertake this journey. Nor ought women to set out at all without their husbands, or brothers, or legal guardians. Let the rich aid the needy; and according to their wealth let them take with them experienced soldiers...

Whoever, therefore, shall decide upon this holy pilgrimage, and shall make his vow to God to that effect, and shall offer himself to Him for sacrifice, as a living victim, holy and acceptable to God, shall wear the sign of the cross of the Lord on his forehead or on his breast...[and] fulfill the precept of the Lord, as he commands in the Gospel, 'He that taketh not this cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me.'

Document 2: Raymond of St. Giles, Count of Toulouse, *The Capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders*, 1097

Multiply your supplications and prayers in the sight of God with joy and thanksgiving, since God has manifested His mercy in fulfilling by our hands what He had promised in ancient times. For after the capture of Nicaea, the whole army, made up of more than three hundred thousand soldiers, departed thence, And, although this army was so great that it could have in a single day covered all Romania and drunk up all the rivers and eaten up all the growing things, yet the Lord conducted them amid so great abundance...Moreover, although the princes and kings of the Saracens [Muslims] rose up against us, yet, by God's will, they were easily conquered and overcome.

Therefore we call upon you of the Catholic Church of Christ and of the whole Latin church to exult in the so admirable bravery and devotion of your brethren, in the so glorious and desirable retribution of the omnipotent God, and in the so devoutly hoped-for remission of all of our sins through the grace of God...

Document 3: Anna Comnena, *The Alexiad*, 12th century

For the whole of the West all the barbarian tribes which dwell between the further side of the Adriatic and pillar of Hercules [Gibraltar], had all migrated in a body and were marching into Asia through the intervening Europe, and were making this journey with all their household...those Frankish soldiers were accompanied by an unarmed host more numerous than the sand or the stars...

When the Sultan heard what had happened, he dispatched Elchanes against them [Franks] with a substantial force. He came, and recaptured Xerigordus and sacrificed some Normans to the sword, and took others captive...He placed ambushes in suitable spots so that any coming from the camp in the direction of Nicaea [a Turkish city near Constantinople] would fall into them unexpectedly and be killed...As they journeyed neither in ranks or squadrons, they fell foul of the Turkish ambushes near the river Dracon and perished miserably...such a large number of Franks and Normans were the victims of the Ishmaelite sword that when they piled up the corpses of the slaughtered men which were lying on either side they formed, I say, not a very large hill or mound or peak, but a high mountain as it were...so great was the pyramid of bones...When the emperor received reliable information of...the terrible massacre, he summoned Constantine Catacalon Euphorbenus [a military commander] and gave him a large force which was embarked on ships of war and sent him across the straits to Peter's succour. Directly the Turks saw him land they fled, Constantine, without slightest delay, picked up Peter and his followers, who were but few, and brought them safe and sound to the Emperor.

Document 4: Imad ad-Din, *History of the Fall of Jerusalem*, 12th century

Among the Franks there were indeed women who rode into battle with cuirasses (armor breastplates) and helmets, dressed in men's clothes; who rode out into the thick of the fray and acted like brave men although they were but tender women, maintaining that all this was an act of piety, thinking to gain heavenly rewards by it, and making it their way of life...On the day of battle more than one woman rode out with them like a knight and showed (masculine) endurance in spite of the weakness (of her sex); clothed only in a coat of mail they were not recognized as women until they had been stripped of their arms. Some of them were discovered and sold as slaves...They exhorted and incited men to summon their pride, saying that the Cross imposed on them the obligation to resist to the bitter end, and that the combatants would win eternal life only by sacrificing their lives, and that their God's sepulcher was in enemy hands...

Document 5: Ibn al-Athir, *The Capture of Jerusalem*, 12th century

When the Franks saw how violently the Muslims were attacking, how continuous and effective was the fire from the catapults and busily the sappers were breaching the walls, meeting no resistance, they grew desperate and their leaders assembled to take counsel. They decided to ask for safe-conduct out of the city and to hand Jerusalem over to Saladin ... “We shall deal with you,” he said, “just as you dealt with the population of Jerusalem when you took it in 1099 with murder and enslavement and other such savageries!” ... Then Saladin took counsel with his advisers, all of whom were in favor of his granting the assurances requested by the Franks, without forcing them to take extreme measures whose outcome could not be foreseen. “Let us consider them as being already our prisoners,” they said, “and allow them to ransom themselves on terms agreed between us.”

At the top of the cupola of the Dome of the Rock, there was a great gilded cross, When the Muslims entered the city on the Friday, some of them climbed to the top of the cupola to take down the cross, When they reached the top a great cry went up from the city and from outside the walls, the Muslims crying the *Allah akbar* in their joy, the Franks groaning in consternation and grief. So loud and piercing was the cry that the earth shook.

Document 6: Nicetas Choniates, Byzantine historian, “The Sack of Constantinople” (1204)

How shall I begin to tell of the deeds wrought by these nefarious men! Alas, the images, which ought to have been adored, were trodden under foot! Alas, the relics of the holy martyrs were thrown into unclean places! Then was seen what one shudders to hear, namely, the divine body and blood of Christ was spilled upon the ground or thrown about. They snatched the precious reliquaries, thrust into their bosoms the ornaments which these contained, and used the broken remnants for pans and drinking cups,- precursors of Anti-Christ, authors and heralds of his nefarious deeds which we momentarily expect. Manifestly, indeed, by that race then, just as formerly, Christ was robbed and insulted and His garments were divided by lot; only one thing was lacking, that His side, pierced by a spear, should pour rivers of divine blood on the ground.