



22125303



HISTORY

ROUTE 1

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PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE AND THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Monday 14 May 2012 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[60 marks]*.

Christianity c500–1300

1. For what reasons, and with what results, were monastic orders established in medieval Europe?
2. How, and with what success, was Gregory VII (1073–1085) able to expand the spiritual and temporal influence of the Papacy?

The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Analyse the importance of religious doctrine as a cause of the rise of the Fatimid Empire.
4. How did the Fatimid Empire impact the Islamic world?

Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223

5. How, and with what success, did royal government seek to become more powerful under **either** Henry I (1100–1135) **or** Louis VI (1108–1137)?
6. Account for the loss of Angevin power in France by 1214.

The Crusades 1095–1291

7. “The motives for the First Crusade by both the Papacy and the crusaders were largely non-religious.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. “Military weakness was the least important reason for the failure of the crusading movement.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The Mongols 1200–1405

9. Explain why Genghis Khan was able to successfully invade the Muslim world.
10. Assess the reasons for, and the results of, the Mamluk victory at the battle of ‘Ayn Jalut.

Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492

11. Why did Islamic rule collapse in Spain?
12. Assess the contributions of al-Andalus to **either** medieval Europe **or** the Islamic world.

Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. For what reasons, and with what results, was royal power challenged during the reign of Henry III (1216–1272)?
14. Assess the success of **either** Louis IX (1226–1270) **or** Philip IV (1285–1314) in expanding royal power and administration.

Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Analyse the causes and results of the removal of Richard II (1377–1399).
16. Compare and contrast the impact on France and England of their war between 1415 and 1453.

Fourteenth century famine, pestilence and social change

17. Analyse the reasons for, and the results of, the famines of the early fourteenth century.
18. Assess the significant changes to medieval society as a result of the Black Death (1348–1349).

The Ottomans 1281–1566

19. Analyse the reasons for, and the results of, the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople.
20. Analyse the nature and significance for the Ottoman Empire of the contributions of **either** Mehmet II (1451–1481) **or** Suleiman the Magnificent (1520–1566).

Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. Assess the extent to which **two** of the following rulers may be considered successful: Ludovico Sforza (c1452–1508); Lorenzo de Medici (1449–1492); Cesare Borgia (c1475–1507).
22. For what reasons, and with what results, did new forms of government emerge during the Renaissance?

New horizons: exploration 1400–1550

23. “The strength of the Islamic world was seriously undermined by European exploration and overseas expansion.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 24. Assess the importance of scientific and technological developments as causes of the European exploration movement.
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