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International Baccalaureate®  
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**HISTORY**  
**ROUTE 1**  
**HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL**  
**PAPER 2**

Thursday 10 November 2011 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different Topic.
- Questions in this paper must be answered with reference to events and developments in medieval Europe and the Islamic world.

**Topic 1    Dynasties and rulers**

1. Compare and contrast the rule of the Holy Roman Emperors Otto I and Frederick I (Barbarossa).
2. Analyse the political and administrative impact of the Carolingian Empire between 768 and 814.
3. “The Norman and Angevin rulers of England proved more effective in developing their power than the Capetian rulers of France of the same period.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Assess the reasons for the collapse of **one** Islamic dynasty.
5. What changes in the nature of Islamic government were instituted by the Umayyad dynasty?
6. Describe the major challenges to the authority of **either one** medieval European **or one** Islamic ruler.

**Topic 2    Society and economy**

7. Assess the social **and** economic role of **either** Christian churches and cathedrals **or** the urban mosques of Islam.
8. Analyse the reasons for the decline of the institution of serfdom in medieval Europe.
9. Assess the major factors which promoted trade in the Islamic world.
10. For what reasons, and with what results, did guilds emerge in medieval European towns?
11. Examine the importance of the contribution of women to **either** medieval European **or** Islamic society.
12. Analyse the role and importance of **one** city in the Islamic world.

**Topic 3 Wars and warfare**

13. Analyse (a) the reasons for the outcome, **and** (b) the consequences, of **one** of the following battles: Hastings (1066); Manzikert (1071); Hattin (1187); Poitiers (1356).
14. Evaluate the reasons for conflict between England and France in the twelfth century.
15. For what reasons, and with what results, did the First and Second Civil Wars (*fitna*) occur in the Islamic world in the seventh century?
16. Assess the impact of changes in military technology on medieval European warfare.
17. Analyse the reasons for the success of the Islamic wars of conquest in the seventh and eighth centuries.
18. Analyse the reasons for the defeat of the crusading movement by the Islamic world.

**Topic 4 Intellectual, cultural and artistic developments**

19. Analyse the impact of the twelfth century renaissance on medieval Europe.
20. In what ways did religious and secular institutions in medieval Europe both encourage and limit the expansion of knowledge?
21. Why was the Islamic world the centre of scientific knowledge and scholarship up to 1500?
22. Analyse the contribution to knowledge and intellectual development of **two** of the following: Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980–1037); al-Ghazali (1058–1111); Ibn Rushd (Averroes) (1126–1198); Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406).
23. Explain the role and significance of art in **either** medieval Europe **or** the Islamic world.
24. Analyse the contribution to knowledge and intellectual development of **two** of the following: Adelard of Bath (d.1160); Hildegard of Bingen (d.1178); Roger Bacon (1220–92); William of Ockham (c1285–1349).

**Topic 5 Religion and the state**

25. “Innocent III was the most powerful and influential pope of the medieval period.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  26. Assess the reasons for the rise and fall of **one** religious opposition movement in **either** the Islamic **or** the Christian world.
  27. Analyse the principal reasons for factional divisions in the Islamic world during the seventh and eighth centuries.
  28. Explain the policies towards Jews in **either** the Christian **or** Islamic worlds **and** the results of those policies in the chosen society.
  29. How did monastic orders impact medieval society in both religious and non-religious ways?
  30. Examine the reasons for disputes between religious leaders and secular rulers in **either** the Islamic **or** medieval European worlds.
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