



MARKSCHEME

November 2012

HISTORY

ROUTE 1

Higher Level

Paper 3

22 pages

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The following bands provide a précis of the full markbands for Paper 3 published in the History guide (2008) on pages 77–81. They are intended to assist marking but must be used in conjunction with the full markbands found in the guide. **For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate’s work please contact your team leader.**

0:	Answers not meeting the requirements of descriptors should be awarded no marks.
1–2:	Answers do not meet the demands of the question and show little or no evidence of appropriate structure. There is little more than unsupported generalization.
3–4:	There is little understanding of the question. Historical knowledge is present but the detail is insufficient. Historical context or processes are barely understood and there are little more than poorly substantiated assertions.
5–6:	Answers indicate some understanding of the question but historical knowledge is limited in quality and quantity. Understanding of historical processes may be present but underdeveloped. The question is only partially addressed.
7–8:	The demands of the question are generally understood. Relevant historical knowledge is present but is unevenly applied. Knowledge is narrative or descriptive in nature. There may be limited argument that requires further substantiation. Critical commentary may be present. An attempt to place events in historical context and show an understanding of historical processes. An attempt at a structured approach, either chronological or thematic has been made.
9–11:	Answers indicate that the question is understood but not all implications considered. Knowledge is largely accurate. Critical commentary may be present. Events are generally placed in context, and historical processes, such as comparison and contrast, are understood. There is a clear attempt at a structured approach. Focus on AO1, AO2 and AO4. Responses that simply summarize the views of historians cannot reach the top of this markband.
12–14:	Answers are clearly focused on the demands of the question. Relevant in-depth knowledge is applied as evidence, and analysis or critical commentary are used to indicate some in-depth understanding but is not consistent throughout. Events are placed in context and there is sound understanding of historical processes and comparison and contrast. Evaluation of different approaches may be used to substantiate arguments presented. Synthesis is present but not always consistently integrated. Focus on AO3 and AO4.
15–17:	Answers are clearly structured and focused, have full awareness of the demands of the question, and if appropriate may challenge it. Accurate and detailed historical knowledge is used convincingly to support critical commentary. Historical processes such as comparison and contrast, placing events in context and evaluating different interpretations are used appropriately and effectively. Answers are well structured and balanced and synthesis is well-developed and supported with knowledge and critical commentary.
18–20:	Answers are clearly focused with a high degree of the awareness of the question and may challenge it successfully. Knowledge is extensive, accurately applied and there may be a high level of conceptual ability. Evaluation of different approaches may be present as may be understanding of historical processes as well as comparison and contrast where relevant. Evaluation is integrated into the answer. The answer is well-structured and well-focused. Synthesis is highly developed.

Christianity c500–1300

1. Analyse the causes and the results of the investiture crisis (1075–1122).

This will be a popular question. Candidates are required to address both parts of the question. Responses must be well-structured and supported with relevant detail.

The causes of the investiture crisis may include, but not be limited to: the crisis originated with the Church reform movement of the eleventh century which sought to remove abuses such as simony, nepotism and clerical marriage in an attempt to restore the spirituality and reputation of the Church. This reform movement wished to eliminate secular interference in the administration of Church affairs such as the appointment of bishops by kings and secular control of the election of the Pope. Influential church leaders such as Hildebrand (who became Pope Gregory VII) were anxious to eliminate lay interference in the Church. The Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV was determined to maintain control over the appointment of bishops in order to keep them as loyal vassals, obtain a share of the revenue they collected and ensure their political support in disputes with the Church or the nobility. He also wished to control the election of the Pope to maintain his power in Italy and prevent challenges to his authority.

This difference in goals led to a confrontation in 1075 when Gregory VII excommunicated Henry IV over the question of lay investiture of bishops.

The results may include, but not be limited to: civil war occurred in Germany as the nobles were encouraged to revolt against Henry who was no longer considered the legitimate ruler as a result of excommunication. Conflict in Italy and Germany was continuous for the next few years as rival emperors and popes struggled for power. Ultimately the Papacy emerged as more powerful as it now assumed the right to supervise secular rulers and undermine their authority through excommunication and interdict. The Papacy would now play a larger role in the internal politics of all nations. The reform movement gained greater strength as well as the movement for the independence of the Church.

The crisis was resolved in 1122 at the Concordat of Worms by a compromise over the appointment of bishops.

If only causes or results are addressed, mark out of a maximum of [12 marks].

2. For what reasons, and with what results, did new monastic orders appear after 900?

Candidates must respond to both parts of the question. Responses must be well-structured and supported with relevant detail.

The reasons for the emergence of new monastic orders after 900 may include, but not be limited to: a reaction to the corruption, moral laxity in monasteries and lack of respect for the monastic rule as established by St. Benedict. The desire by some religious leaders such as William the Pious to restore the spirit of asceticism and devotion of the early monasteries led to the founding of the Abbey at Cluny as the beginning of a reform movement. The influence of the Cluniac abbots, Odo and Odile inspired reform in many monasteries. There was a powerful secular support for the creation of new monastic orders by the Holy Roman Empire. Many individuals in the tenth century wished to embrace the ascetic life out of a desire for order, moral improvement, salvation and to escape the anarchy and violence of the medieval world. In addition, the formation of new monastic orders was inspired by the broad movement for church reform which was beginning to develop at this time.

The results of the creation of new monastic orders may include, but not be limited to: new monastic orders such as the Carthusians and Cistercians established rigorous moral standards and discipline as examples to the public and other clergy. Thousands of individuals were drawn to join these new orders, which gave them great influence and their example of morality, piety and devotion increased the reputation and influence of the Church. The Cistercian emphasis on manual labour contributed significantly to advances in agriculture and stock-raising which benefited everyone. Pilgrimages and the Crusades were given great support by the founding of the military orders such as the Templars and the Hospitallers.

A number of abbots, such as Bernard of Clairvaux, became important advisers to the Papacy and secular rulers; their moral stature and reputation gave them enormous respect and influence. Many members of the new orders attained high position in the Church and many became pope – this added to the movement for Church reform and the desire and ability of the church to expand its authority in medieval society.

Candidates might also point out that the success of the new orders attracted many individuals who were not pious but seeking a career and advancement. This, in addition to the rapidly growing wealth and power of the monastic orders, led to a return of corruption and moral laxity. The ironic result of monastic reform was the need for more monastic reform.

If only reasons or results are addressed, mark out of a maximum of [12 marks].

The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Why were the Fatimids successful in their military campaigns in North Africa and Egypt?

This question requires that candidates produce a clear analytical explanation of the reasons for Fatimid success in their rise to power. Responses must be supported by relevant detail.

The reasons for their military success may include, but not be limited to: the support of the Berber tribes of Morocco who were particularly formidable soldiers. Fatimid development of powerful naval forces that allowed them to spread their influence along the North African coast and acquire more wealth and territory. The weakness of the Abbasid Caliphate which was caused by a series of challenges to its authority in various parts of the Empire. The increasing discontent of many in the Empire with the Abbasids which made them more likely to support a new movement. The work of the Ismaili missionaries who recruited many individuals in North Africa to their cause and thus gained strength for the Fatimids and weakened the opposition. The fact that the Fatimids began their revolt in a remote area far from Baghdad gave them the opportunity to acquire considerable strength before expanding their territory. The Ismaili missionaries had actively created networks of support in Egypt prior to the arrival of the Fatimid army in Egypt. The Fatimids had a number of very capable military leaders who led their campaigns, including the conquest of Egypt.

4. “Internal conflict rather than external enemies caused the collapse of the Fatimid Empire.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates must assess the degree to which the Fatimid collapse was a function of their own weaknesses rather than conquest by various external enemies. Responses must be analytical in nature and supported by relevant detail.

The internal reasons for their collapse may include, but not be limited to: the Fatimid army and bureaucracy were weakened by internal strife amongst different factions (Berbers, Turks, Nubians). This led to civil war and the loss of territory such as Syria. The Caliphs lost their power to military commanders or *viziers* such as Badr al Jamali who took over all the caliph’s power and left him as a figurehead. Increasing religious schisms within the Fatimid Empire as the majority Sunni sect revived and refused to submit to the Ismaili rulers, in addition the Druze and the Assassins created further internal divisions and religious conflict. The Fatimids relied increasingly on a system of tax-farming to gain revenue. This led to many local leaders breaking away and declaring their independence. Tribal groups in North Africa broke away and the resulting conflict further weakened the Empire.

External reasons for the collapse would include, but not be limited to: the attacks of European crusaders who seized territory and reduced the prestige of the Fatimids, the incursions of the Seljuk Turks who took over much territory and further weakened their power. The rise of rival Islamic leaders such as Saladin who completed the destruction of the Fatimid power.

Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223

5. By what methods, and with what results, did Philip II (1180–1223) seek to increase royal power in France?

Candidates must deal with both parts of the question. Responses must be well structured and supported with relevant detail.

The methods he used to increase his power may include, but not be limited to: he continued the process of expanding authority that had been begun by previous rulers. He increased his territory through marriage and the exercise of feudal rights. He increased his power through exploiting the divisions in the Angevin commonwealth and benefited from the death of Richard I and the weakness of John to acquire large amounts of territory. He developed relations with towns and the bourgeoisie which provided him with income, which in turn allowed him to raise forces to subdue many powerful nobles and force them to submit to him. He expanded the bureaucracy established by his predecessors and used them to enforce royal regulations throughout France, enforce royal laws, collect taxes and report disloyalty. His bureaucracy was composed of middle class officials who were natural opponents of the nobility and thus supported the king in his expansion of power. He increased his revenues through confiscation from the Jews and the Templars and insisted on the rigorous enforcement of his feudal rights from which he gained territory and wealth. He was a political opportunist who took advantage of the weaknesses and divisions of his opponents.

The results would include, but not be limited to: Philip became a powerful monarch ruling a greatly expanded territory. His defeat of the Angevins and victory at Bouvines established him as a powerful European monarch. He established French central authority and developed the bureaucracy and legal systems which supported the monarchy. The power of the nobility was reduced.

If only methods or results are addressed, mark out of a maximum of [12 marks].

6. “Military power was not the most important way in which William I (1066–1087) consolidated his authority in England.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates will have to assess the various methods that William used to consolidate his authority and determine how important military force was to the process.

The military contribution to William’s consolidation of power may include, but not be limited to: the impact of his military victory and new military technology showed him to be a powerful military leader. The death of many Anglo-Saxon leaders including Harold at Hastings, the brutal suppression of the rebellion in the North in 1069 intimidated many opponents, his building of royal fortresses throughout the kingdom and the maintenance of his own armed forces served to prevent armed rebellion.

The non-military policies that he used to consolidate his authority may include, but not be limited to: the maintenance of many Anglo-Saxon laws and customs conciliated the population, restricting high positions in government to those loyal to him, ensuring that nobles given land grants were loyal only to him and not others. Using the sheriffs to enforce royal ordinances and to supervise and report on every part of the kingdom, having himself crowned at Winchester to emphasize his position as the rightful ruler, controlling the Church and the appointment of bishops, abbots, *etc.* Establishing an effective central bureaucracy for taxation, legislation and legal matters. Creating the Domesday Book which gave him accurate information on the wealth, power and activities of the population.

The Crusades 1095–1291

7. **Explain the contribution and importance of *two* of the following during the Crusades: Nur al-Din; Richard I of England; Templars; Godfrey de Bouillon; Assassins; Baybars.**

Candidates must produce responses which focus on both the details of the chosen individual's actions and activities relative to the Crusades but also the importance/significance of their actions or activities.

Contribution may include, but not be limited to: military leadership, political initiatives, religious influences, formation of alliances, conquest or loss of territory.

Importance may include, but not be limited to: impact of military leadership including the results of victories or defeats, extent to which military goals were achieved, impact of military campaigns, impact on the political structure or power, ability to form alliances. The extent to which their activities strengthened or weakened their side in the crusading period.

If only importance or contribution is addressed, mark out of a maximum of [12 marks].

8. **“The crusading movement failed because Europe gave it little support after 1100.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

This question requires an analysis of the reasons for the failure of the Crusades. Candidates may advance a number of reasons but they must address the issue of a lack of European support at some point in their response. They may challenge the assertion but must address it in their response. Responses must be well-structured and supported by relevant detail.

Some points on the lack of European support may include, but not be limited to: lack of permanent settlers after 1100, the inability of the Crusader States to increase their European populations, the diversion of crusading resources (manpower and spiritual) into internal European Crusades such as the *reconquista* and the Albegensian Crusade. The lack of cooperation amongst leaders of Crusades such as Philip II and Richard I on the Third Crusade. Monarchs used their military power to fight each other in Europe or expand their territories rather than support the Crusades. The ability of monarchs and nobles to escape promises to go on Crusades through money payments to the Papacy limited military support.

Other points to explain the failure of the Crusades may include, but not be limited to: increasing Islamic unity and strength under Saladin, Baybars, *etc.*, the lack of cooperation amongst the Crusader states, poor relations with the Byzantine Empire, lack of central leadership in the Crusading states, poor military tactics.

The Mongols 1200–1405

9. Analyse the impact of *either* Hülegü (1256–1265) *or* Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane) (1370–1405) on the Islamic world.

Hülegü

The impact of Hülegü on the Muslim world was considerable. The reasons for this may include, but not be limited to: he destroyed the Assassins which had a considerable impact as they had caused much disruption and had contributed to the Muslim world's weakness against the Crusaders and the Mongols. Hülegü captured and destroyed Baghdad and the Abbasid Caliphate. Baghdad lost its position as the centre of the Islamic world and the political prestige and remaining power of the Caliphs was assumed by the Mamluks in Egypt. His invasion of Syria weakened the Islamic power there as the rulers were overthrown and the influence of Damascus was weakened. Again more power in the Islamic world was assumed by the Mamluks. Hülegü's alliance with Christians in Syria further weakened Islam for a period of time. The defeat of Hülegü's army by the Mamluks at 'Ayn Jalut was a turning point in Islamic history as it preserved the empire from further invasion and destruction by the Mongols and their Christian allies.

Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane)

Tamerlane's effects on Islam are difficult to assess as he both supported and attacked Islamic states and cities during his four decades of conquest. Many of his wars were against other Muslims. These include the Golden Horde, the Ottomans and the Mamluks. This means that he is often seen as having a negative and destructive influence in many parts of the Islamic world. He did, however, spread Islam to India and he destroyed Christian communities in Armenia and Georgia, as well as recovering the city of Smyrna from the Hospitallers. He built Samarkand into a powerful Islamic centre of religion and scholarship in central Asia. He remains a heroic figure in Kazakhstan. His destruction of the Mamluks and other Islamic groups in the Middle East created a power vacuum which made the Ottoman conquests of the region much easier. He had defeated the Ottomans but they were not permanently weakened by him and took advantage of the vacuum left by his death to increase their power and dominate much of the Islamic world.

10. Why was the Islamic world not able to resist the Mongol invasion under Genghis Khan?

The reasons for the lack of resistance by the Islamic world to the challenge posed by the Mongol invasion may include, but not be limited to: the Islamic world was seriously divided and had been weakened by internal strife and civil war. The Seljuks are an example, as are the defeats and internal divisions caused by the Crusades. The breakup of the Muslim world into rival caliphates such as the Fatimid caliphate further weakened the central authority. Disputes between the Sunnis and Shi'ites had weakened internal unity further.

The Abbasid Caliphs were weak and had little support in the Empire – could not organize a coordinated response. The Abbasid Caliphs had neglected their armies and allowed them to become weak and ill-equipped. Many local Islamic rulers had alienated their subjects through harsh taxation and oppressive policies which undermined their loyalty.

Mongol strengths are also important in the explanation. These include, but are not limited to: the Mongol Army was extremely powerful in numbers, training and tactics. The Mongols employed psychological warfare which paralyzed opponents and minimized resistance. Mongol rule was not seen as oppressive by many individuals in the Islamic Empire and they gave their support to the Mongols which further increased their power. The Mongols made alliances with Christians and others in order to further their campaigns of conquest.

Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492

11. Why was al-Andalus under the Umayyad dynasty (756–1031) regarded as a unique society both culturally and economically?

This response will require candidates to examine the aspects and characteristics of al-Andalus that may cause it to be referred to as a unique society. The cultural aspects may include, but not be limited to: artistic, literary and intellectual developments and institutions, religious beliefs and interactions, ethnic and racial relations. The economic aspects may include but not be limited to: the development of industries, trade and technology and advances in all of these areas.

Economically, material may include, but not be limited to: the extensive irrigation and water management technology which excelled anything in Europe and provided an enormous variety and quantity of agricultural produce – Europe had no equivalent. The wealth produced by agriculture allowed for urbanization and the support of specialized craftsmen whose work greatly expanded Spanish trade. Trade brought in wealth but also design ideas and crafts that created unique styles and sophistication in architecture, household goods and luxury items. Al-Andalus benefited from inputs from the East in many areas – these were further adapted when they reached Spain. The wealth of Cordoba exceeded anywhere in Europe, rivalled other Islamic centres and was said to have overawed even the Byzantine ambassadors in the ninth century. This wealth and sophistication brought many Christians to convert to Islam.

Culturally, al-Andalus was the centre of intellectual development as a result of the constant influx of knowledge from the East but also because of its unique society which brought cooperation and interaction amongst Muslims, Jews and Christians in the study of a wide range of topics. The Universities at Cordoba and Toledo and the extensive libraries far beyond those of Europe encouraged intellectual development. Religious toleration and the presence of a large number of Jewish scholars was key to creating a unique environment for intellectual and cultural development. Jews were outcast in Europe but had important roles in Islamic Spain. This unique society was recognized by Europeans as they migrated in great numbers to learn everything from medicine to mathematics to classical philosophy.

12. Why did the *Reconquista* succeed?

Candidates must produce an assessment of the extent to which Muslim weaknesses, as opposed to Christian strengths, were responsible for the collapse of the Islamic kingdoms in Spain. Responses will be a combination of both factors but candidates may decide to emphasize one explanation over the other. All responses must be analytical in nature and contain relevant and accurate content.

The evidence of Muslim weakness may include, but not be limited to: the collapse of the Ummayyad caliphate in 1031 left a power vacuum that was not filled by a single ruler, Muslim Spain was divided into about three dozen smaller states ruled by “party kings” or *Ta’ifas*. They fought amongst each other for influence and territory. Their rivalries allowed Christian kingdoms to increase in strength as they were no longer under attack. Many *Ta’ifas* made alliance with Christians against Muslim rivals which strengthened the Christians and weakened Islam.

Muslim power was increased temporarily by the Almoravid invasion from North Africa but they failed to unify Muslim Spain and created further divisions. They were replaced by the Almohads who were a powerful military force but their conflicts with the Almoravids and their focus on North Africa weakened their rule in Spain and allowed the Christians to recover their strength. Both of these groups alienated many Muslims in Spain due to their intolerance and strict enforcement of Islam.

The evidence of growing Christian strength as a source of the defeat of the Muslims may include, but not be limited to: the conquest of Toledo gave the Christians a boost in morale and was a significant loss to the Muslims, the increasing numbers of Europeans who came to Spain to participate in the Crusade against Islam, the increased support from the Papacy and the military orders in Europe greatly increased Christian strength. This culminated in the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa which permanently weakened Islamic power. The knowledge gained by Christians from contact with Muslims helped them improve their armies and expand their wealth and populations. Their growing confidence in the face of Islamic weakness gave them the determination to continue the fight. The increased unity and cooperation amongst the Christian kingdoms was also a key factor.

Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. Analyse the degree of success achieved by Frederick I (1155–1190) in establishing royal authority and control over his territory.

This question requires candidates to analyse the degree of success that Frederick I achieved in making himself an effective and powerful ruler over the Holy Roman Empire.

Areas to consider may include, but not be limited to: his success in reducing the power of the nobility in Germany, establishing an effective central administration and eliminating civil wars and internal strife. His ability to control the Church in Germany as well as the outcome of his wars in Italy, his ability to control the Italian states and the Papacy should be assessed.

14. In what ways, and with what results, was royal power challenged in England in the thirteenth century?

This question requires that candidates address both the ways in which royal power was challenged and the results of those challenges, in England, in the thirteenth century.

The major ways in which attempts were made to limit the royal power include: Magna Carta (1215), supporting rival claimants to the throne, the creation of a parliament to negotiate limits on the king's authority in taxation. Documents such as the Provisions of Oxford which attempted to extract more concessions from the king and greater authority for Parliament. Armed rebellion against Henry III in support of the Provisions.

The results of these attempts were mixed – Magna Carta was denounced by John but accepted by Henry III – this was clear concession that the king's power might be limited. The principles of Magna Carta were included in the coronation oath and became a method of judging and criticizing the monarchy. Magna Carta became a powerful example of the population asserting their rights and a precedent for other attempts to limit royal power. The creation of Parliament brought on by the king's need for money and the baron's reluctance to provide it without concessions introduced a method of limiting the royal authority to some degree. The concept of absolute monarchy was no longer possible. The creation of a Parliament which included the middle class and the gentry broadened the support for parliament and made it a more powerful body. The resort to civil war to support the concepts of limits to royal power was a powerful threat. Edward I accepted the need to summon parliaments to approve taxation and accepted that he would make concessions in return for their support.

Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Analyse the causes and the results of the overthrow of *either* Edward II (1307–1327) or Richard II (1377–1399).

Candidates must address both causes and results for either Edward II or Richard II.

Edward II

The causes of the overthrow of Edward II may include, but not be limited to: the problems that he inherited from Edward I, *i.e.* war with Scotland, hostility with France. Large debts and a nobility made resentful by autocratic behaviour and excessive taxation. His own lack of experience and the nobility's resentment at the influence of Piers Gaveston led to armed revolt. Reconciliation occurred but Edward was determined to recover and increase his power – this led to civil war between himself and the nobles wishing to limit the authority of the King. The King was unpopular due to ongoing problems with Scotland and losses in territory to France. The decision of the queen to oppose him and place their son on the throne forced Edward to abdicate.

The results of his overthrow include, but are not limited to: his son became king as Edward III, there was renewed emphasis on limiting the powers of the monarch especially taxation, Parliament increased in power and gained greater control over the imposition of taxes, in addition statutes could not be changed by the King alone. The nobility increased its power and the concept that kings could be replaced was established – this would lead to further crisis of succession as rival groups struggled for the throne. The king's council became a more important body in administration. It was dominated by the nobility which gave them the opportunity to exercise greater power and control over the king.

Richard II

The causes for the overthrow of Richard II may include, but not be limited to: he became king at the age of ten; administration was now in the hands of the council – great nobles, all of whom were increasing their power through the possession of private armies. Richard's character did not inspire respect or admiration and he alienated many by his assertion of his rights as an absolute monarch – this was not popular in England. He faced opposition from his powerful relatives who sought to control him and direct the government – he worked with them but resented their influence. Richard attempted to reassert absolute authority – he executed a number of those who had exercised control over him and confiscated lands of others in an attempt to assert his power, he further alienated the Church, the merchants and small land-owners. The Lancastrian family under Henry Bolingbroke led a rebellion which captured the King and forced him to abdicate.

The results may include, but not be limited to: the overthrow of the king by the nobles created a sense of power in the nobility who would seek to overthrow a king who displeased them. This was attempted in 1403 but failed. Parliament increased its power to control taxation and supervise the budget. This was part of the gradually increasing power of Parliament. The king's power came to rest on his military success both against internal and external enemies. The king was only secure if he could maintain a successful foreign policy and expand English territory. The concept that the king could be replaced and the nobles were more powerful was a major contribution to the Wars of the Roses.

If only causes or results are addressed, mark out of a maximum of [12 marks].

16. Why was France victorious in the Hundred Years War?

This will be a popular question and will require an analysis of the reasons for the French victory. Candidates must present a well-structured response with relevant and accurate content.

The reasons for the French victory will be found in a combination of increasing French power and errors or weakness on the English side. Candidates may choose to emphasize one view more than the other but some elements of both should be present for a strong response.

Reasons for the increasing power of France may include, but not be limited to: an increase in confidence and morale provided by the example of Joan of Arc at Orleans – a French victory after many defeats. Her martyrdom provided an inspiration for the French. The French monarchy gained new confidence and determination. France developed a large professional standing army of better quality than the feudal array, other military reforms were introduced to increase the power of the king, improve training and weapons. Charles VII was a popular monarch who gained great support from the French population. His administration used the superior wealth and resources of France to build a large army which could successfully confront the English. The internal divisions in France which had allowed the English to win were eliminated.

The English errors and weaknesses that contributed to their defeat may include, but not be limited to: the death of Henry V left a vacuum in political and military leadership; the Duke of Bedford, English commander in France, died in 1435 and no replacement of quality was found. English occupation was increasingly unpopular in France – many revolts against the occupying forces over taxes, *etc.* England lost their alliance with Burgundy which was a key to their power, the war received less support from England where it was unpopular. Henry VI was a weak and unpopular ruler.

Fourteenth century famine, pestilence and social change

17. Examine the impact of the Black Death on both the rural *and* urban economies.

The impact of the Black Death on both rural economy and society was severe and widespread.

The reasons for this may include, but not be limited to: a severe decline in population which led to the abandonment of villages and estates, the reduction in land cultivation, the move from cultivation to stock-raising due to a shortage of labour. Higher wages for labour, inflation in the price of food and food shortages were results.

The economic organization of feudalism, which was in decline, collapsed more quickly as landlords commuted service to rent in order to maintain their labourers. Strife in rural areas resulted from peasants demanding higher wages and lords who were reluctant to submit to these demands. Sharp divisions and hostility in society resulted including local rebellions and revolts. Many rural people moved to towns in search of better opportunity and in response to a demand for labour in urban areas. Society was upset as the economic balance of power and structure began to change. Feudalism as a means of social organization and structure was greatly weakened. Urban areas became more powerful relative to the countryside as a result of shift in population and employment. Institutions such as the Church and government lost the respect of the population who sought changes in religion, laws and social structure.

18. Assess the statement that “The Black Death was not the principal cause of the Peasants’ Revolt of 1381.”

This will be a popular question. Candidates must assess to what extent the Black Death was a major cause of the Peasants’ Revolt of 1381.

A clear understanding of the impact of the Black Death on English society and other contributing causes of the Peasants’ Revolt will be needed to construct an effective response. Responses must state a clear thesis and provide a well-structured argument in response to the quotation.

The impact of the Black Death as a major factor could be seen in the economic, social, feudal and cultural changes in the life of all social classes. The peasant and working class survivors of the plague were wealthier or able to demand higher wages due to labour shortage. The government attempts to limit their incomes created considerable resentment and unrest. The feudal system was collapsing as a result of the competition for labour and those landlords who enforced it were causing resentment. The plague had undermined respect for authority and traditional institutions such as the Church which had failed to explain or stop the calamity. Increased criticism of authority and church doctrines was becoming common. Religious reformers such as John Wycliff and the spread of the Lollard philosophy increased the atmosphere of dissent, undermined the Church and called into question traditional structure and authority.

Other factors that contributed to the revolt may include, but not be limited to: the unpopularity of the war in France which required taxation and manpower to sustain it, the spread of egalitarian philosophies by individuals such as John Ball which questioned the ruling structure and the existence of social classes. The political weakness of government due to the fact that the King was a child, the imposition of a poll tax in 1380 was widely resented and seen as oppressive, especially by the peasants and workers. The declining feudal system raised expectations and demands for changes in society as did the rising urban areas which were dynamic centres for new ideas and institutions.

The Ottomans 1281–1566

19. Why were the Ottomans successful conquerors?

Candidates may discuss any aspect of Ottoman conquests, including the fall of Constantinople and Ottoman expansion into central Europe.

The reasons for their success as conquerors may include, but not be limited to: Ottoman military organization which employed large armies equipped with the latest technology and techniques, the weakness of their opponents such as the Byzantine Empire and other Islamic states which had been weakened by the campaigns of Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane) and the Crusaders. They were not seriously weakened by the invasion of Tamerlane and when he departed they were able to take advantage of the power vacuum which resulted. They acquired enormous wealth through conquests which expanded their military strength. They attracted much support in areas like the Balkans because their rule was less oppressive than previous rulers. This new territory increased their wealth and confidence and brought in many recruits. They had a number of skilled military and political leaders such as Mehmet II. They did not face any united opposition from Europe.

20. Assess the impact of the Ottoman conquests on *either* the Islamic world *or* Europe.

Candidates must assess the impact of the Ottoman conquests. They should not describe the methods of conquest or produce a narrative history of Ottoman conquests. The response must be analytical and be supported by relevant detail.

The impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Islamic world may include, but not be limited to: the Arabic speaking countries all became part of the Ottoman Empire with modest exception in Morocco and Saudi Arabia, it was a bureaucratic Empire but also expressed the universality of Islam, supported religious law and extended the frontiers of the Islamic world. The power and prestige of Islam were expanded as the Ottoman Empire was the most powerful in the world. Turkish was established as the language of the ruling elite. Ottoman rulers were strong supporters of Shari'a and integrated it closely with the state. There was considerable economic growth as a result of rising population but also the orderly society and the rise of trade under the Ottomans. The Ottomans emphasized commerce and banking as part of their plan for prosperity. The Ottoman emphasis on the growth of cities, public works and education also contributed to new levels of prosperity in the Empire. Christians and Jews were encouraged to settle in the Empire particularly for commercial and industrial reasons. The Ottomans had considerable cultural influence in architecture and public buildings but also in encouraging the Arabic language as a language of scholarship, as well as in literature and poetry. The Ottomans supported the Sunni version of Islam and, as a result, Shi'ism was downgraded or persecuted, many left and went to Iran where the Shi'i Safavids were reigning and who opposed the Ottomans.

The impact of the Ottoman Empire on Europe may include, but not be limited to: large amounts of European territory became part of the Ottoman Empire, notably in the Balkans and central Europe. Ottoman armies posed a great threat to central Europe, reaching and besieging Vienna in the sixteenth century, as well as invading Italy. The Ottomans became a force in European diplomacy as their support was sought by the French in their struggles against the Holy Roman Empire. Europe suffered a psychological blow with the fall of Constantinople, the centre of the Orthodox Church there was considerable fear about the advancing power of Islam. The Roman Catholic Church became the centre of Christianity as their rivalry with the Orthodox Church was no longer in existence.

The rule of the Ottoman sultans became a source of study for Renaissance writers such as Machiavelli who used the Ottomans as a model for their studies of politics and how rulers should administer their states. Many books spoke of the merits of the Ottoman state and why it should be imitated by Europeans. Ottoman military and financial power dominated the Mediterranean and major trading states such as Venice were forced to seek alliance with them in order to continue to trade. The Ottoman control of North Africa gave them enormous influence throughout the region. The Ottoman control of trade routes was one of the incentives for the movement of European exploration seeking to find an alternative to dealing with the Ottomans for spices, *etc.* European states were also worried as many Christians migrated to the Ottoman Empire where there was better administration and a more tolerant environment, as well as greater wealth and lower taxes. There was fear in the West that many of the lower classes would prefer the Ottomans to Christian states.

Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. “The Italian city states were crucial to the origins of the Renaissance.” Discuss.

Candidates are asked to analyse the role of the Italian city states in bringing about the Renaissance. This may include, but not be limited to economic, artistic, social, political, academic or historical factors. Responses must be well-structured and contain relevant content.

Areas to consider may include, but not be limited to: the wealth of the Italian cities gave them the ability to support great numbers of artists, architects and academics anxious to develop new ideas, their traditional links to the Roman past gave them ideas in philosophy, *etc.* that were different from those common in Europe, their involvement with the wider world through trade, particularly the Byzantine Empire and the Islamic world had introduced a vast range of new products, knowledge and ideas to them and to Europe. Their universities were centres for the development of new ideas in science, medicine, law and politics which challenged traditional views, their increasingly secular outlooks challenged the ideas of the Church in many areas. Their political structures brought new ideas on the organization of states and the role of citizens and their rights. The competition amongst them created a fertile environment for new ideas and developments. Their commercial interests were ready to support new technology as well as knowledge that would increase their wealth. Many of their citizens had leisure time in which to pursue new interests, question accepted practices and explore new ideas.

22. For what reasons, and with what results, were the arts promoted by powerful individuals in the Renaissance?

This is a two part question and candidates must address both parts. The arts and artists in this response will be understood to include the visual arts, music, architecture, literature, history, and philosophy and their practitioners.

The reasons for the support of the arts by powerful individuals may include, but not be limited to: a desire to demonstrate one’s wealth and power by employing the most successful artists, a desire to add to the reputation of one’s city or to reduce another by luring away their leading artists, a genuine interest in advancing one or more of the arts in keeping with the spirit of the Renaissance, competitions between individuals and cities encouraged support for the arts, the Church and individual popes were anxious to use the new forms to teach their messages and to demonstrate the wealth and power of the Church particularly in the age of the Counter-Reformation.

The results would include, but not be limited to: enormous developments and new ideas in all aspects of the arts, art became a more public spectacle through architecture, increased decoration of palaces and private homes, vast numbers of artists came to Italy to seek patrons, a myriad of new techniques emerged as artists sought favour from patrons, some artists became famous and influential as individuals and cities sought their work. The spirit of the Renaissance was translated into visual forms which could be more widely seen and appreciated. Conflicts broke out over the services of artists which led to wars, intrigues and violence between cities or individuals. Rivalries between artists for the support of wealthy individuals led to hostilities and violence on occasion. The arts were promoted to a new height in Europe as a result of the intense interest, support and wealth of the Italian cities and individuals who supported them.

If only reasons or results are addressed, mark out of a maximum of [12 marks].

New horizons: exploration 1400–1550

- 23. “The movement of Western exploration and expansion owed its success to the work of a few individuals.” Discuss.**

Candidates will have to comment on the degree to which specific individuals played a key role in the exploration movement. They may wish to point out the importance of other factors but must address the issue of the significance of specific individuals.

These may include, but not be limited to: Henry the Navigator, Columbus, Ibn Mahjid, Dias, Magellan and Da Gama. They may also include others with whom they may be familiar such as John Cabot, Ferdinand and Isabella.

The nature of their contributions may include: improvements in navigation and cartography, research and knowledge of other parts of the world, seamanship, experience in long voyages, personal ambition and determination, financial support, as well as being able to rally support from influential persons to support voyages of exploration, the spirit of discovery and adventure, competition to find better trade routes.

Responses must be well-structured and supported by specific relevant content.

- 24. “The movement of Western exploration and expansion did little to weaken the Islamic world up to 1550.” Discuss.**

Candidates must develop a response which shows whether Western exploration and expansion had a significant impact on the Islamic world up to 1550.

There are points that can be made on both sides of the argument and candidates should decide which combination of points they wish to include in order to provide a response. In all cases responses must be well-structured and supported by relevant detail.

The points that support the concept that Islam was weakened would include, but not be limited to: Western merchants could break the monopoly on the spice trade which cut the profits of Islamic merchants. Western ships were attacking Islamic ships in the Indian Ocean and destroying or seizing their cargoes. Western nations were establishing settlements in the East to hinder the commercial strength of Islam and spreading Christianity to limit the spread of the Islamic faith. Islamic states were attacked and under siege from the West. Western states were now more powerful as a result of their increased wealth and confidence and were better able to increase their attacks on Islam both in the East and in the Mediterranean region. The great influx of treasure from America increased the power of Spain which was a state anxious to attack Islam and spread Christianity. Western ships were better armed and were able to destroy Islamic fleets and settlements particularly in the east. Western colonies such as the Philippines gave them strong locations to continue their conquests and take over the spice trade.

The points that suggest that Islam was not affected by the explorations would include, but not be limited to: the Ottoman Empire was still the most powerful state in Europe and was launching attacks in central Europe, for example against Hungary and Austria, and would do so until the seventeenth century. The impact of the West in the spice trade and the east was still limited as their numbers were small. The Westerners did not launch a combined effort but fought amongst themselves thus weakening their assault on Islam. Much of their efforts were in the Americas which did not affect Islam directly. The wealth of the Ottoman Empire and its control of land trade routes from the East were little affected by the West at this time.
