



88135303



HISTORY

ROUTE 1

HIGHER LEVEL

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

Monday 11 November 2013 (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. Assess the impact of monastic orders founded after 900.
2. Examine the political, economic and religious causes of the Investiture crisis (1075–1122).

The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Assess the reasons for the rise of the Fatimid Empire.
4. Why were Fatimid claims to the caliphate unsuccessful?

Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223

5. By what means, and with what results, did Louis VII (1137–80) attempt to expand royal power in France?
6. “William I (King of England 1066–87) was an extremely successful ruler.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The Crusades 1095–1291

7. “Religious devotion was the most important reason for the success of the First Crusade (1095–9).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. Analyse the reasons for the decline of the crusading movement by 1291.

The Mongols 1200–1405

9. Assess how the Mongol invasions had both negative and positive effects on the Islamic world.
10. Analyse the reasons for the success of Genghis Khan as a conqueror.

Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492

11. Why were the Berber dynasties, Almoravids (1061–1147) and Almohads (1147–1269), unable to maintain Muslim power in Spain?
12. Explain the significance of **one** of the following in the history of Spain: ‘Abd al-Rahman I (756–788); ‘Abd al-Rahman III (912–961); Ferdinand and Isabella (1452–1516).

Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. Why were Frederick I (1155–90) **and** Frederick II (1220–50) unsuccessful in their attempts to establish their authority over the Holy Roman Empire?
14. For what reasons, and with what results, was royal power challenged during the reign of **either** John (1199–1216) **or** Henry III (1216–72)?

Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Assess the principal results of the Wars of the Roses.
16. “The deposition of Richard II (1377–99) was the result of his own actions.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Fourteenth century famine, pestilence and social change

17. Analyse the changes to society as a result of the Black Death.
18. For what reasons, and with what results, did famines occur in Northern Europe in the early fourteenth century?

The Ottomans 1281–1566

19. Analyse the reasons for, and the results of, the fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans in 1453.
20. Examine the changes the Ottomans brought to the Islamic world.

Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. “The growth of trade and commerce was the most important reason for the Renaissance of the fifteenth century.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
22. Analyse the importance of rivalries between Italian cities for the development of the Renaissance.

New horizons: exploration 1400–1550

23. Assess the significance of **two** of the following in the process of exploration and/or travel: Ibn Battuta (fl1350); Henry the Navigator; Columbus; Ferdinand Magellan (d1521); Piri Reis (d1554).
 24. Discuss the importance of religion for the development of Western exploration and expansion.
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