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International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

HISTORY

ROUTE 1

HIGHER LEVEL

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

Thursday 15 May 2014 (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 the founding of **either** the Franciscan **or** Dominican order on the medieval church.
2. Discuss the reasons for, and the consequences of, the Investiture crisis.

The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Analyse the contribution of **one** of the following to the Fatimid Empire: al-Mu’izz (953–75) **or** al-Mustansir (1036–94).
4. “The most important impact of the Fatimids on the Islamic world was their development of trade.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223

5. Compare and contrast the success of Henry I (1100–35) and Louis VI (1108–37) in establishing a strong central government.
6. Analyse the reasons for, and the results of, the wars between England and France from 1154 to 1214.

The Crusades 1095–1291

7. Assess the principal weaknesses of the Crusading movement after 1099.
8. Assess the significance of **two** of the following in the Crusading period: Godfrey de Bouillon; Richard I; Nur al-Din; Baybars; the Byzantine Empire; the Templars.

The Mongols 1200–1405

9. Examine the impact on the Islamic world of **either** Hülegü (1256–65) **or** Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane; 1370–1405).
10. “The Crusades significantly weakened the Islamic world prior to the Mongol invasion.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492

11. Assess the reasons for the collapse of Umayyad rule in Spain by 1031.
12. “Spain, prior to 1031, was a ‘fascinating Hispano-Arab society’.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. With reference to **either** Frederick I (1155–90) **or** Frederick II (1220–50), assess the reasons for their difficulty in establishing and maintaining their authority.
14. “Military power was the most important factor in the success of Edward I (1272–1307) in establishing his authority.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Assess the results of the Anglo-French war (1415–53) in **either** England **or** France.
16. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the deposition of Edward II (1307–27) as King of England.

14th century famine, pestilence and social change

17. Examine the political and socio-economic consequences of environmental disaster and demographic collapse in 14th century medieval Europe.
18. Assess the principal reasons for popular insurrections during the 14th century in medieval Europe.

The Ottomans 1281–1566

19. Assess the reasons for the rise of the Ottomans prior to 1453.
20. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the Ottoman victory over the Mamluks.

Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. Assess the significance of **two** of the following in the Renaissance period: Ludovico Sforza; Lorenzo de Medici; Julius II; Cesare Borgia.

22. Assess the reasons for the importance of the Italian city states during the Renaissance.

New horizons: exploration 1400–1550

23. Analyse the impact of Western exploration and expansion on the Islamic world.

 24. Assess the significance of the fall of Constantinople as a major cause of the movement of Western exploration and expansion.
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