

History route 1

Higher level

Paper 3 – aspects of the history of medieval Europe and the Islamic world

Monday 18 May 2015 (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. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, monastic reform after 900.
2. Examine the reasons for the increase in the political and social influence of the Church after 1000.

The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Evaluate the reasons why the Fatimids failed to replace the Abbasid Caliphate.
4. “The Fatimid state was very progressive in its political, religious and economic policies.” Discuss.

Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223

5. Evaluate the reasons for the increased power of the French monarchy by 1223.
6. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, William I’s (1066–1087) and Henry I’s (1100–1135) attempts to reduce the power of the nobility.

The Crusades 1095–1291

7. “The Papacy had more non-religious than religious reasons to launch the First Crusade (1095–1099).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. To what extent was the foundation of the Crusader States the most significant result of the First Crusade (1095–1099)?

The Mongols 1200–1405

9. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the Mamluk victory at ‘Ayn Jalut.
10. “The successful invasion of the Muslim world by the Mongols was the consequence of their military skill and tactics.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492

11. Examine the reasons for the success of the *Reconquista*.
12. Evaluate the success of Umayyad rule in Spain up to 1031.

Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. Evaluate the importance of Simon de Montfort in the rise of parliament in England in the 13th century.
14. Examine the reasons why **either** Frederick I (1155–1190) **or** Frederick II (1220–1250) had difficulty in establishing his authority.

Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Examine the political significance of the deposition of **either** Edward II (1307–1327) **or** Richard II (1377–1399).
16. Evaluate the reasons for, and the results of, challenges to the authority of **one** 15th-century monarch.

14th century famine, pestilence and social change

17. To what extent was the Black Death (1348–1349) the principal cause of the Peasants' Revolt?
18. "Famine and plague in the 14th century brought significant economic change to the medieval world." Discuss.

The Ottomans 1281–1566

19. Examine the significance of **either** Mehmet II (1451–1481) **or** Selim I (1512–1520) as a ruler of the Ottoman Empire.
20. "The Ottoman conquest did not bring great change to the Islamic world." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Turn over

Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. With reference to **two** of the following: Julius II; the Medici family; the Sforza family, examine the reasons for their patronage of the arts.

22. To what extent was **either** Venice **or** Florence a model of Renaissance ideals and practices?

New horizons: exploration 1400–1550

23. Examine the motives for long-distance travel within the Islamic world.

 24. “National and dynastic rivalries were the most important motives for Western exploration and expansion.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
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