

Markscheme

May 2016

History route 1

Higher level

Paper 3

26 pages

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Paper 3 markbands: 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.**

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
0:	Answers not meeting the requirements of descriptors should be awarded no marks.

Examiners and moderators are reminded of the need to apply the markbands that provide the **“best fit”** to the responses given by candidates and to **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (eg, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme: *ie*, responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

Christianity c500–1300

1. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the founding of **either** the Franciscan **or** Dominican Order.

Candidates must consider both the reasons for and results of the founding of their chosen order. There are some common reasons for the founding of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders, such as the Church being under attack, losing popularity and experiencing the rise of a number of heretical movements such as the Albigensians and the Waldensians. In addition, Church doctrines were under attack due to the influx of classical philosophy and its impact on Church doctrines, teaching and beliefs.

Indicative content

The Franciscans:

- The Franciscans were founded to be an activist order of mendicant preachers.
- They were to have no wealth and try to overcome the criticism of the Church as a wealthy organization out of touch with its teachings. It was hoped that this would put an end to the heretical movements that had their basis in criticism of the Church.
- The results of the founding of the Franciscan order may include helping to put an end to the heretical movements of the 13th century.
- They gradually emerged as leaders in thought and learning. Note, for example, Roger Bacon.
- Their popularity and influence caused them to be given special privileges that caused divisions in the Church and the universities as other groups were jealous of their favoured status.
- They also became very wealthy and were the subject of criticism for becoming worldly and corrupt. This added to the increasing criticism of the Church from the populace.

The Dominicans:

- The Dominicans were founded as an intellectual order of preachers who would address the intellectual challenges to Church doctrine, and attempt to reconcile them with the new intellectual currents particularly in schools and universities.
- The results of the founding of the Dominican order may include their success in reducing the heretical movements in the 13th century through the establishment of the Holy Office of the Inquisition.
- They produced an effective response to the intellectual challenges as demonstrated by the work of Thomas Aquinas.
- As with the Franciscans their popularity and power caused dissension in the Church and their increased wealth served to encourage criticism of the Church in subsequent years.

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2. “The Investiture crisis (1075–1122) was not a matter of religious doctrine.” Discuss.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review the assessment that the Investiture crisis was not primarily caused by issues of religious doctrine. Candidates may discuss a range of other factors in order to gauge the significance of the named factor; however there is no prescribed response.

Indicative content

- An important factor in the Investiture crisis was rivalry over land and taxes. Temporal rulers wished to control the appointment of Church officials in their kingdoms in order to maintain control of their lands and the revenues from them. Rulers needed the revenues to maintain their army and administration and were unwilling to allow the funds to leave the country.
- The Papacy wished to appoint the bishops and other key officials as a sign of its independence from the power of the rulers and to gain access to the revenues from their lands.
- The issue also involved the relative stature of popes and kings and asked if they were they equal or not. The papacy contended that it could supervise the work of temporal rulers and replace them if they failed to act in accordance with Church policy. This was a political issue in the sense that the pope could encourage revolt to replace a ruler that he did not like.
- A further issue involved the desire of the Holy Roman Empire to control the election of the popes. This was a struggle for political power and control of the Church and its organization.
- Candidates may contend that there was a religious element as the Pope was seeking to establish the spiritual power and freedom of the Church from political interference. The use of religious sanctions such as excommunication rather than armies would also be seen as creating a certain religious aspect to the issue.

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The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Evaluate the impact of Fatimid ideology on the Islamic world.

Candidates are expected to appraise the ways in which and how far Fatimid ideology affected the Islamic world.

Indicative content

- The collapse of the Fatimid Empire limited the influence of their Ismaili doctrines in the Islamic world. The revival of the Sunni orthodoxy in the 11th and 12th centuries under the Seljuks and the emergence of leaders such as Salah al-Din (Saladin) also served to limit Ismaili influence. In addition the reunification of Islam under Salah al-Din and opposition to the West made splinter groups less popular. Their conflict with the other branch of the Shia sect also limited their impact.
- The Ismailis themselves further divided over a dispute about the succession in the Fatimid Empire in 1094 and this weakened their importance. The emergence of the Assassins, a breakaway group from the Fatimids, who created terror in Iran and Syria, further alienated many individuals from embracing Ismaili beliefs. The fact that the Fatimids occasionally allied with Christians against Muslims also reduced their popularity with other Muslims.
- The tolerance of the Ismailis for other religions and sects had not forced conversions to their version of Islam. This meant that they did not develop the numbers of adherents that might have increased their influence.

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4. Examine the reasons why the Abbasids failed to prevent the rise of Fatimid power in North Africa.

Candidates are required to consider the weaknesses and/or failures of the Abbasids in the face of the Fatimid challenge. Some candidates may argue that the Abbasids were powerless to stop the conquest while others may argue that they made mistakes that facilitated the conquest.

Indicative content

- The reasons for the failure of the Abbasids to resist the Fatimids include the fact that the Empire was large and this made it difficult to administer and control. Spain had broken away and a number of local rulers had seized power and/or limited the power of the caliph in areas including Iran, Tunisia and Egypt.
- The caliphs had suffered loss of power and influence and lacked the wealth to maintain forces to control the entire empire.
- The Fatimids took advantage of this weakness and the existence of a separate state in Morocco to establish themselves in North Africa.
- The Abbasids were faced with a number of revolts in various parts of the empire that they struggled to put down. Their inability to suppress all of the uprisings opened the door for the Fatimids to expand.
- The empire was also divided by religious and ethnic issues and between urban and rural areas. This produced opposition to the caliphate and encouraged dissidents to seek new ideas and leadership. The spread of the empire had made it more complex and diverse and thus harder to unify. The resulting discontent that emerged was helpful to the Fatimids in their quest for power.

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Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223

5. To what extent did the Norman invasion change the government and administration of England?

Candidates are expected to consider the extent to which the government and administration of England was changed by the Norman invasion. They may suggest that the impact of the invasion was either significant, minimal or somewhere in between and they may, briefly, compare the impact of the Norman invasion to other factors that contributed to change. However, the majority of the response should deal with the impact of the invasion.

Indicative content

- The Norman invasion made extensive changes to government in England; however candidates may comment that a number of Anglo-Saxon institutions were retained by the Normans.
- A new monarch and dynasty replaced the Anglo-Saxon kings. The feudal system was changed to the Norman model where the king had extensive power through his landholdings, limits were placed on the lands of nobles and there was a requirement that all landholders swore allegiance to the king.
- In addition, a system of royal castles and garrisons was created to maintain central authority and prevent local opposition. The Anglo-Saxon nobility was replaced by Norman nobles.
- The Church was reformed, discipline tightened and the leadership replaced by Norman bishops. The Church lost its independence and was closely controlled by the king.
- New laws such as those dealing with the royal forest and hunting were introduced as well as punishments for attacks on Normans. The Anglo-Saxon population was removed from any significant power.
- The Domesday Book provided the king with a record of all landholdings and allowed him to extract more revenue for the support of his government. This level of central power was unprecedented in Europe at the time.
- The sheriffs were retained as agents of the king as well as the local courts, which were placed under greater royal supervision. The traditional powers of the Anglo-Saxon kings to legislate and tax were retained.

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6. Examine the impact that the Duchy of Normandy had on relations between English and French monarchs.

The focus of candidates' responses will be on the impact of the Duchy of Normandy on the relations between English and French kings. While other factors may be considered in order to provide context, the focus of the response must be on the Duchy's role.

Indicative content

- The Duchy of Normandy was a central cause of conflict between English and French monarchs from 1066 until 1223. The reasons for this include the fact that the duke of Normandy was also the king of England after 1066.
- The duke was more powerful than the king of France at that time and was in a position to intimidate him and limit his ability to increase his power and territory. The desire of the French kings to increase their power was opposed by the dukes of Normandy who felt that their territory was threatened by these actions.
- Constant warfare was the consequence of this friction: Henry I (1100–1135) defeated Louis VI (1108–1137) in his attempts to control Normandy and actually took more French territory. Henry II (1154–1189) expanded from his Norman base and, while he was in theory a vassal of the king of France, he was actually more powerful and in constant conflict with him.
- The entire programme of the French monarchy to increase its power and authority and unify the country was based on the need to evict the English from Normandy and their other possessions. The English regarded Normandy as part of England and were not going to surrender without conflict.
- The wars continued until John (1199–1216) was no longer able to maintain the territory and Phillip II (1180–1223) recovered it and made France a powerful state. The loss of Normandy to France signalled a major change in the power relationships in medieval Europe.

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The Crusades 1095–1291

7. “Crusaders were mainly motivated by their religious beliefs.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

It is likely that many candidates will focus on the First Crusade but material from other Crusades is expected in order to provide a full consideration of the merits or otherwise of the statement. Some candidates may challenge the statement but the issue of religious belief must be addressed even if they feel it to be of little importance.

Indicative content

Material in support of the statement:

- The dominant role of the Church in medieval society made religious issues a large part of everyday life and tended to influence behaviour.
- The tradition of pilgrimage to attain forgiveness of sins was an incentive, as was the promise of salvation from the pope for those who took the Crusaders’ cross. This would be a powerful incentive for those concerned about avoiding damnation after death.
- The influence of powerful religious orators and religious leaders would have been an influence.
- In addition, the vision of Jerusalem and the Holy Land would have been a powerful inspiration for a Christian population. A desire to rescue fellow Christians such as the Byzantines and to maintain the sanctity of the Holy Land would also have been important to a religious population.

Material challenging the statement:

- The desire for wealth, power and fame was a powerful incentive for those seeking to improve their status.
- The reputed wealth of the Middle East was a powerful stimulus to attract individuals.
- For others the chance of adventure and the opportunity to demonstrate their military skills would have been strong inducements.
- Kings who sought to improve their image, gain popular support and build an alliance with the Church might join the movement.
- Some individuals were forced to go as servants of kings or nobles who had decided to go on Crusade.

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8. Examine the impact of the Crusades on the Byzantine Empire.

Candidates are required to consider how, and how far, the various crusades had an impact on the Byzantine Empire between 1095 and 1291.

Indicative content

Examples of a positive impact may include:

- The success of the Byzantine alliance with the First Crusade expanded Byzantine territory.
- The defeat of the Muslims removed an immediate threat to the Byzantine Empire's immediate survival and allowed them to extend their influence.
- The establishment of other Christian states provided the Byzantine Empire with potential allies against a Muslim resurgence.

Examples of a negative impact may include:

- The Byzantine's quarrels over territory ended co-operation with the West.
- The crusades incurred a massive cost and led to significant destruction.
- The crusades reinvigorated Islam and created the spirit of *jihad*, which was directed against the Byzantines as well as the crusading states.
- The Fourth Crusade attacked and conquered Constantinople, which seriously weakened the Byzantine Empire and reduced its chances for long-term survival.
- The collapse of the crusading movement further encouraged Islam to take territory and increase its power at the expense of the Byzantines, for example Anatolia and the Middle East.

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The Mongols 1200–1405

9. Evaluate the impact on the Islamic world of the conquests of Hülegü (1256–1265).

There should be a focus throughout the response on how far, and in what ways, Hülegü's conquests had an impact on the Islamic world. Candidates may elect to use other material to provide context and/or a comparison; however the majority of the material must be focused on the impact of Hülegü's conquests.

Indicative content

- Hülegü destroyed the Assassins' centre at Alamut, which had been a source of fear and violence in the Islamic world for 200 years.
- He killed the last Abbasid caliph of Baghdad ending the city's position as the centre of the Islamic world. As a result of this the centre of the Islamic world shifted to Cairo, which was under the control of the Mamluks.
- Hülegü came close to destroying much of the Islamic world as he was in a position to destroy the Mamluks as the last major Muslim power.
- Hülegü decided to withdraw from the Middle East in 1259 and this decision may have saved Islam and made it possible for the Mamluks to defeat the Mongols at 'Ayn Jalut.
- This preserved Islam in the Middle East, eliminated the hopes of the Crusaders to increase their territory and made the Mamluks the most powerful Islamic dynasty at the time.

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10. Examine the results for the Islamic world of the Mongols' conversion to Islam.

Candidates are required to consider the results of the Mongols' assimilation of Islam for the Islamic world. Results should not simply be described, instead they should be, for example, ordered or grouped.

Indicative content

- Islam expanded into Russia and as far as India, as Mongol khanates accepted Islam.
- Muslim Mongol rulers rebuilt cities and mosques destroyed in the wars of conquest and many became patrons of the arts and sciences and oversaw a revival of culture.
- The Mongols brought a slightly different style of government to the Islamic world; they increased the power and prestige of the military and limited the role of the *ulama*. This became a pattern for succeeding Muslim administrations such as the Ottomans.
- The conversion did not bring peace to the Islamic world. Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane 1370–1405) was a Muslim and he engaged in terrible wars of destruction with other Muslim states.

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Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492

11. Evaluate the cultural **and** economic results of the interactions of Muslims, Jews and Christians during the period of Umayyad rule in Cordoba (756–1031).

Candidates must demonstrate a clear understanding of the requirements of the question; they need to focus on the interactions of the three named groups and appraise the various social and economic outcomes of those interactions. Some candidates may choose to compare the relative success of one factor against another; however no set method is prescribed.

Indicative content

- In economic terms Muslim Spain flourished through the interaction of the three groups and their ability to live and work peacefully together. They developed a flourishing agricultural sector with a wide range of products, many unknown prior to the Umayyads; their industry excelled in the production and export of goods ranging from silk to steel; and their financial institutions were developed to a very sophisticated level to support an extensive international trade. The general prosperity of Muslim Spain far exceeded anything in contemporary Europe.
- Urbanization was widespread and the cities were of a very sophisticated nature with buildings and services that far outstripped anything available in Europe. The quality of the art and architecture in Umayyad Spain as a result of the interaction of cultures was innovative and sophisticated. The entire cultural scene in Umayyad Spain was of a very high order and far exceeded anything produced by the Europeans.
- Possibly the greatest result of the interaction of faiths in Umayyad Spain was in the area of intellectual development. Spain was the centre of intellectual progress where classical knowledge was translated into Arabic and Hebrew and then Latin so that the Europeans could access it. It was a place of intellectual ferment where classical knowledge was combined with knowledge from the Islamic Empire as far away as India and the work of contemporary scholars of all faiths to produce a vast array of intellectual material. Theological discussion and publications were of a very high order and benefitted from the exchange of ideas among the different faiths.
- The library at Cordoba with 400,000 volumes, which exceeded the total number of books in all of Europe, was a symbol of this intellectual power and dynamism.
- It was these intellectual developments that were taken to Europe and laid the basis for the Renaissance of the 12th and 15th centuries.
- The general air of peacefulness among the population and the atmosphere of tolerance produced a society that was very different from the more violent and intolerant society of medieval Europe.

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12. “The expansion of Christian power in Spain was largely a consequence of the end of Umayyad rule in 1031.” Discuss.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the expansion of Christian rule in Spain and ascertain the extent to which it was mainly caused by the end of Umayyad rule.

Indicative content

Material in support of the statement:

- Prior to the Umayyad collapse, the Christian kingdoms had made little progress in their struggles against the Umayyads. After the collapse in 1031, Muslim Spain dissolved into a number of petty states (*taifas*), which were often at war with each other.
- The Christian kingdoms were able to take advantage of fragmentation and began to recover territory by conquest or treaty. The fall of Toledo in 1085 is a symbol of this new power.
- A number of the Muslim states cooperated with the Christian kings against other Muslims and this further weakened them and allowed the Christians to expand their territory.
- The Umayyad collapse also led to the invasion of the Almohads and Almoravids from Africa. They tried to re-assert Muslim power but failed and often alienated many Muslims, producing further disunity and weakness that the Christians were able to take advantage of.

Material challenging the statement:

- Prior to 1031 the Christian kingdoms had gradually been improving their power; they had assimilated knowledge from the Muslims and were beginning to work together more effectively.
- The Christian kingdoms were highly motivated to attack and seize Muslim lands as they were attracted by their great wealth. In addition the Christian kingdoms received a large influx of support from Europe as a result of the Crusading spirit. This led to the capture of Lisbon in 1147 and the enormous influx of troops that led to the victory at las Navas de Tolosa in 1212.
- While these events were after 1031, they demonstrate that the Christians were growing in power and might have challenged the Umayyads successfully even if the caliphate had not collapsed.

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Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. Examine the ways in which **two** medieval European monarchs increased their power and authority during the period from 1150 to 1300.

Candidates are required to consider the how their two chosen monarchs increased their power and authority. They may choose to adopt a comparative approach to this question; however there is no prescribed method. Candidates need not cover the full period as suggested in the question and may focus on any two European monarchs from within the suggested timeframe.

Indicative content

- The expansion of bureaucracies to enforce laws, supervise local officials and nobles and maintain records.
- The establishment of royal courts to oversee the administration of justice according to the ruler's wishes and remove the power of local courts.
- The expansion of census and tax policies to raise more funds to support the bureaucracy and a standing army to increase the ruler's authority.
- The reduction of aristocratic privileges, estates, castles and private armies to prevent challenges to the ruler.
- Alliances with towns, the commercial classes and the Church to provide funds, support and personnel to serve the ruler.
- Strategic foreign alliances and marriages as well as wars could also increase a ruler's authority.

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14. Examine the consequences of the military campaigns of Edward I (1272–1307).

Candidates are expected to consider the impact that the military campaigns of Edward I had. They should not simply catalogue his campaigns, but examine their individual and combined impact. Some candidates could compare various campaigns, but such an approach is not prescribed and all suitable methods are accepted.

Indicative content

- Edward conquered Wales and annexed much of it to his English lands. He also defended English territory in Gascony.
- His campaigns to take Scotland were unsuccessful and contributed to the rise of Scottish nationalism and centuries of Anglo-Scottish hostility.
- His wars led to a reform of the military whereby professional soldiers replaced feudal levies.
- The adoption of the longbow led to successful new battle tactics allowing more lands to be conquered and ruled in the future.
- The political impact of his wars was substantial as a result of their high costs.
- His taxes and levies led to confrontations with the nobility and the Church. The nobles rebelled in 1297 and forced the king to make concessions on taxes. These concessions raised the power of parliament and installed the principle that the king could not impose taxes without consent from parliament.
- The resentment caused by his taxes and poor relations with the nobility and clergy led to serious unrest during the reign of his successor Edward II.

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Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Examine the reasons for England's loss in the war with France (1415–1453) **and** its results for England.

Candidates must consider the period from 1415 to 1453 and address the reasons why England's success in 1415 had become a defeat by 1453. They are also expected to offer a consideration of the immediate and short to mid-term impact upon England of that change in its fortunes.

Indicative content

Reasons:

- The loss of key leaders such as Henry V and the Duke of Bedford who had been responsible for English victory up to 1435.
- The minority of Henry VI led to a weakened and divided leadership in England as factions struggled to control the child-king.
- The desertion of Burgundy to France in 1435 removed England's strongest ally and significantly strengthened the French.
- French morale revived under Charles VII and Joan of Arc and the French were more united, confident and better able to use their strength.
- The English economy was having trouble paying for the war. French victories and unpopular English policies in France led to widespread popular revolts that the English forces could not contain; this spirit of national revival in France greatly helped the French military.
- The French also made significant reforms in their military and mobilized their superior resources more effectively.

Results:

- England lost all her territory in France except Calais.
- France became a much more powerful country compared to England.
- Many English families lost large amounts of land as a result and there was general discontent with the government over the losses.
- The higher taxes caused by the war weakened the English economy and led to considerable unrest.
- The loss of the war had a significant role in fomenting the Wars of the Roses.

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16. Examine the impact on royal authority of **either** the Wars of the Roses **or** the War of the Public Weal.

Candidates must select one of the named exemplars and provide a consideration of how far-reaching its impact was on royal authority. Candidates may choose to look at other factors to provide context, but the majority of the response should focus on the chosen named factor.

Indicative content

The War of the Public Weal:

- This was an attempt to limit the power of the French monarchy.
- The short-term impact was to force concessions from King Louis IX and to create a struggle for power among various factions over the next decade. This struggle resulted in civil war and divided authority in France.
- The long-term impact was to increase royal authority as the League was unable to maintain its unity and the king was able to restore his authority through war, diplomacy, alliances and luck.
- The result was greatly expanded royal authority as all rivals were eliminated or forced to submit to the king. The collapse of the House of Burgundy as a rival to the king of France was also a consequence.

The Wars of the Roses:

- The short-term impact was a severe decline in royal authority as powerful groups challenged and replaced the king.
- Contenders for the throne engaged in warfare and there was a constant threat to the king and his authority.
- The nobility became more powerful as they raised private armies to support contenders to the throne and kings had to solicit their support.
- The status and prestige of the monarchy was seriously reduced during this period.
- In the longer term the power of the monarchy was increased as the population grew to desire a strong ruler who would end internal strife.
- The constant warfare and the expense of it weakened aristocratic power.
- New influential classes emerged in the urban and commercial areas who wished to see a return of order and their support eventually produced a powerful central monarchy under Henry VII.
- The Wars of the Roses ended all feudal power and placed government in the hands of a powerful, central monarchy.

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14th-century famine, pestilence and social change

17. Examine the reasons for, and the impact of, the beginning of enclosures.

Candidates must consider both the reasons for and results of the enclosure movement, although their treatment of the two factors need not be balanced. Candidates should not simply describe a range of factors, but should seek to order and/or group them before arriving at a substantiated judgment.

Indicative content

Reasons:

- A shortage of labour resulting from famines and plague forced landlords to move to stock-raising, which required less labour than traditional agriculture.
- The rise of the textile industry created a demand for wool, which encouraged landlords to replace serfs with sheep as they were more profitable.
- The rise in the wages of peasants and their demand for rights encouraged landlords to move to renting land to commercial farmers rather than collect feudal dues. Often, these commercial farmers found more profit in large-scale stock-raising and in many cases they evicted serfs and enclosed arable land for pasture.

Results:

- There was widespread eviction of peasants, which led to migration to towns and increased rural poverty and hardship.
- Discontent increased and may have encouraged protest movements.
- Feudalism diminished as agriculture became commercialized and peasants were forced to seek new occupations.
- Towns and the middle classes were strengthened as the increased supply of wool aided the textile industry.

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18. “The Black Death (1348–1349) accelerated social and economic changes in the 14th century, but it did not cause them.” Discuss.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the assertion that the Black Death did not cause the socio-economic changes of the 14th century, but that it did play a role in speeding up those changes.

Indicative content

Material in support of the statement:

- Change occurred prior to the Black Death as a result of the labour shortages after the Great Famine early in the century. Feudal lords were increasing wages for labourers and reducing their feudal obligations in order to retain labour.
- The rise of towns was undermining feudalism as serfs went to urban areas to seek employment and landlords moved into stock-raising (the enclosure movement) in order to take advantage of the new textile trade.
- Political and social upheaval had begun after the famines in 1414–1415, resulting in uprisings and demands for change in social and economic conditions.
- A new urban middle class had arisen and was challenging the feudal aristocracy. The new class had gained wealth and influence and its members were buying land. They had no interest in feudalism but were seeking to make agriculture more efficient and commercial. Rural populations were reduced as new owner sought efficiencies.
- A new urban labouring class also emerged. Their future was based on the change created by urbanization and industrialization and they supported more modern social and economic conditions.
- Thus, while changes were occurring prior to the Black Death, the plague served to accelerate these changes dramatically.

Material challenging the statement:

- The Black Death brought cataclysmic change of an unprecedented magnitude.
- Massive depopulation occurred in country and towns. There was a massive realignment of wealth, which took place very quickly as the survivors inherited their forebears' wealth. This promoted the rapid emergence of new classes, wealthy peasants and commercial classes. This change occurred at a previously unseen rate.
- The plague caused social collapse as people lost all faith in traditional institutions, behaviour and attitudes became cynical and fatalistic. Hedonism was much increased as traditional moral values lost credibility in the face of disaster.
- The Church was gravely weakened by the death of members of the clergy, their poor replacements and the institutional inability to halt or explain the plague. There were also opposition movements: Satanism and other heresies arose to challenge the position of the Church.
- A dramatic loss of faith in all previous institutions—the Crown, nobility, government—occurred as did uprisings, protests and rebellions and much more frequently. This may be attributable to the stunning impact of the plague.

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The Ottomans 1281–1566

19. Examine the reasons for the rise of the Ottomans before 1453.

Candidates must offer a consideration of the various reasons for the rise of the Ottomans prior to 1453. They may rank or group these reasons according to their own criteria; however they should not simply list them.

Indicative content

- The rise of the Ottomans was due to a combination of their own strengths, good leadership, the weakness and disunity of their opponents and some good fortune.
- The collapse of the Seljuks ended centralized government in Anatolia and allowed several small states to emerge. The leader of one of these states, Osman, proved to be an effective political and military leader who controlled a territory with good agricultural land, as well as prosperous towns and trade routes.
- In addition Osman had a reputation for leading successful raids on neighbouring states. This attracted more settlers, commerce and warriors. He was able to expand his army as a result of the increased wealth and population.
- The weakness of the Balkan rulers made the area a target for expansion and Osman and his successors successfully conquered the region in the 14th century. They expanded the army further and developed the janissary corps as a military elite that was superior to their adversaries. The increased population and revenue of the Ottomans also increased their strength dramatically.
- The skill of Ottoman leaders in the 14th and 15th centuries was another key element in their success.
- The Ottomans also gained valuable support from the Genoese who wished to expand their trade in the area.
- The Ottomans were fortunate that their defeat by Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane) did not cripple them as he died shortly after taking much of their territory and they were able to recover it in a short time.
- Ottoman military skill and their willingness to innovate and adopt new technology such as artillery and firearms gave them an advantage over their opponents who were not as quick to adjust to new ideas.

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20. Evaluate the cultural contributions made to the Islamic world by the Ottoman Empire.

Candidates must make an appraisal of the cultural impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Islamic world. Description of the contributions should be avoided and there should be a clear judgment on their individual and collective impact.

Indicative content

- In terms of architecture, the Ottomans introduced a distinctive style for mosques and built many examples.
- The Arabic language was promoted as the language of government and scholarship.
- The rebuilding of Constantinople after 1453 was a major contribution in the form of new palaces and mosques that incorporated a variety of styles.
- Other cultural contributions included the encouragement of Persian language poetry and considerable support for Sufism as well as many aspects of Jewish culture after 1492.
- It is likely, although not inevitable, that many candidates will conclude that the Ottomans did not bring about a revolution in culture in the Islamic world and that the changes were relatively minor in most areas.

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Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. Evaluate the contribution that Italian city states made to the development of the Renaissance.

Candidates must provide an appraisal of the significance of Italian city states to the development of the Renaissance; however they do not necessarily need to discuss all of the city states, nor do they have to offer an equal treatment of those that they do select. They may even choose to assess the importance of the city states in the context of wider issues related to the development of the Renaissance. Nevertheless, the importance of the city states must be the focus of the discussion and a substantiated judgment is expected.

Indicative content

- Their commercial wealth provided patronage for new intellectual and artistic developments.
- Their overseas trade introduced many new ideas, products and knowledge to Europe.
- Their rivalries were an important incentive for their rulers to attract and support leading scholars, intellectuals and artists.
- Their political independence freed them from medieval restraints and allowed the development of new ideas in government and social organization.
- As cities they were dynamic institutions supporting change, movement and innovation for profit and prestige.
- Other factors that candidates may consider in judging importance include: the influence of the classical traditions of Italy and the 12th-century Renaissance, an influx of knowledge from the Islamic world as a result of the crusades and trade, the influence of exceptional individuals who created new trends in art, philosophy and the rise of secular ideas as Church influence declined.

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22. Examine the impact of Renaissance art on political and public life.

Candidates are expected to gauge the importance of Renaissance in terms of its political and public impact. Candidates should avoid providing descriptions of art and/or artists and should directly address the ways in which the art and their creators affected public and political life. A reasoned conclusion is expected.

Indicative content

- Creators of works of art were innovators and leaders in new styles, techniques and themes of art. They were leaders of schools and teachers who trained others in the craft.
- They produced and sold works of art that demonstrated the humanistic ideals and concepts developed by the Renaissance. Their works extended into all areas of creativity – for example, architecture, sculpture and frescoes.
- Their work was a visible and dynamic statement on the new intellectual concepts developed in the Renaissance.
- Furthermore, artists were valuable commodities and “ownership” of them increased the power and prestige of their patrons, be they individuals, families, public bodies or cities.
- Artists were also employed in non-cultural fields such as military engineering and urban design.

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New horizons: exploration 1400–1550

23. Evaluate the ways in which increased wealth and secularization led to the growth of Western expansion and exploration.

Candidates are required to appraise the ways by which wealth and secularization contributed to Western expansion and exploration. These methods should not simply be accounted for, but ordered with the aim of reaching a substantiated judgment as to their individual and/or collective importance.

Indicative content

- The new secular spirit, as seen in the Renaissance, focused on inquiry, science, technology and the ability of man to explore and understand the physical world. The focus on experimentation, the recovery of ancient knowledge and ideas aided the process of expanding the boundaries of the known world.
- Individuals, such as Henry the Navigator, as well as others were anxious to use new knowledge and technical advances to explore unknown regions.
- Man at this time was more inquisitive about, and confident of his ability to, master the physical world.
- There was less focus on the spiritual and resources previously devoted to the support of the Church were moving to more secular pursuits such as personal profit or greater state power.
- Increased wealth was also critical as the movement required extensive financial support. This support was possible due to the rising wealth of the European commercial classes who could fund these voyages in order to further their profits.
- In addition, new states such as Spain and Portugal could fund voyages. A number of explorers such as Cabot were funded by merchant guilds anxious to find new products and profits.

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24. Examine the contribution to exploration of Ibn Majid (dc1500) **and** Piri Reis (d1554).

Candidates are required to consider the contribution of both Ibn Majid and Piri Reis to exploration during the period from 1400 until 1550. Candidates may adopt a comparative approach or they may identify themes and address the significance of both men in this context; however, there is no prescribed approach to this question.

Indicative content

Piri Reis

- Piri Reis was an important contributor to exploration as a cartographer, geographer and expert on navigation and nautical science.
- His *Book of Navigation* was an in-depth manual on the techniques and principles of navigation as well as a detailed set of maps and charts of the Mediterranean Sea.
- He produced a number of world maps, the earliest in 1513, which introduced the New World to the Ottoman Empire
- His research techniques, which incorporated a wide range of sources both old and new, were in the tradition of Muslim scholarship and he provided important knowledge for the use of seamen, explorers and merchants.
- He was also a geographer who wrote extensive material on the countries, cities, regions and cultures of all the territories surrounding the Mediterranean. This was invaluable to many individuals engaged in trade, exploration and settlement.

Ibn Majid

- Ibn Majid was the leading marine scientist and oceanographer of the 15th century Islamic world. He wrote the authoritative *Book of Useful Information on Principles and Rules of Navigation*. This book became the key resource for Islamic sailors and allowed them to master navigation on the Persian Gulf, African coast and the Indian Ocean.
- Islamic sailors were able to travel greater distances to the east, expand their knowledge of Asia, develop trade routes and improve all their maritime skills.
- He was respected so much as a navigator and oceanographer that he was recruited by Vasco da Gama to navigate for his voyage to India.
- His work was the foundation for marine science for centuries and aided generations of explorers, traders and travellers especially in the east.

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