

History route 1
Higher level and standard level
Paper 2

Wednesday 9 November 2016 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different topic.
- Each question is worth **[20 marks]**.
- Questions in this paper must be answered with reference to events and developments in medieval Europe and the Islamic world.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

Topic 1 Dynasties and rulers

1. Discuss the reasons why **either** the Umayyads **or** the Carolingians were able to sustain their rule.
2. Evaluate the successes and failures of **one** Muslim ruler.
3. “Female rulers in medieval Europe were largely unsuccessful.” With reference to **two** of the following rulers: Matilda (1102–1167), Eleanor of Aquitaine (1137–1204), Blanche of Castile (Regent of France 1226–1234), to what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Discuss the reasons for the increase in the power of the Capetian dynasty.
5. To what extent do you agree with the argument that Frederick I (Barbarossa) (1155–1190) found the Holy Roman Empire nearly impossible to rule?
6. To what extent could Fatimid rule be called progressive?

Topic 2 Society and economy

7. Examine the economic impact of the changes in farming in medieval Europe.
8. Discuss the reasons for the development and expansion of trade in the Islamic world.
9. Discuss the reasons for the growth of urban areas in the Islamic world.
10. “The economy of medieval Europe relied on religious institutions for its growth and development.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
11. Examine the contribution of **one** organization to the political and social structure of urban areas.
12. Discuss the reasons for change in medieval European serfdom.

Topic 3 Wars and warfare

13. “Political change was the most significant result of medieval battles.” With reference to **two** of the following battles: Hastings (1066), Manzikert (1071), Hattin (1187), Bouvines (1214), Poitiers (1356), to what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. Evaluate the religious and political significance to the Islamic world of the civil wars (*fitan*) of 656–661 and 683–685.
15. Examine the political and economic effects of the outcome of **one** war in **either** medieval Europe **or** the Islamic world.
16. With reference to **either** medieval Europe **or** the Islamic world, to what extent do you agree with the argument that competition for resources was the major cause of war?
17. Examine the impact of weaponry on the outcome of **two** battles.
18. Discuss the reasons why the French were able to defeat the English by 1204.

Topic 4 Intellectual, cultural and artistic developments

19. Evaluate the long- and short-term impact of the University of Paris on intellectual development.
20. Discuss the reasons for wider developments in science and medicine in medieval Europe.
21. Evaluate the impact on medieval European culture of **either** Dante Alighieri (1265–1321) **or** Geoffrey Chaucer (c1340–1400).
22. To what extent was **either** Christian **or** Islamic culture influenced by non-religious factors?
23. “The greatest contribution to the intellectual development of the Islamic world was the translation of classical works from Latin and Greek into Arabic.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
24. Examine the importance of the great mosques to the intellectual and cultural development of the Islamic world.

Turn over

Topic 5 Religion and the state

25. Discuss the reasons for, and the results of, heresy in medieval Europe.
 26. Discuss the reasons for the establishment of Sunni Orthodoxy.
 27. “Religious orders had a positive rather than a negative impact on the medieval European world.”
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 28. Evaluate the results of disputes between rulers and religious leaders in the Islamic world.
 29. Discuss the reasons for support of the Sufi Orders by the caliphate.
 30. To what extent do you agree with the argument that the power and influence of Henry II was substantially reduced as a result of his dispute with Thomas Becket?
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