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History

Higher level and standard level

Paper 1 – source booklet

4 May 2026

Zone A afternoon | **Zone B** afternoon | **Zone C** afternoon

1 hour

Instructions to students

- Do not open this source booklet until instructed to do so.
- This source booklet contains the sources required for history higher level and standard level paper 1.
- Read all the sources from one prescribed subject.
- The sources in this paper may have been edited and/or abridged: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

Prescribed subject	Sources
1: Military leaders	A – D
2: Conquest and its impact	E – H
3: The move to global war	I – L
4: Rights and protest	M – P
5: Conflict and intervention	Q – T

Prescribed subject 1: Military leaders

Read sources A to D and answer questions 1 to 4. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: Richard I of England (1173–1199) — Campaigns: The course, outcome and effects of Richard I's campaigns in France, the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Source A Gabriele Esposito, an historian specializing in military history, writing in the book *Armies of Plantagenet England 1135–1337* (2022).

On 9 October 1192, after more than a year spent fighting in the Holy Land, Richard I decided to return to England. He had shown all his courage in the Kingdom of Jerusalem and had defeated the Muslims on several occasions. However, Richard I had not been able to change the political situation of the Middle East as he had hoped.

A fragile peace was concluded between Richard I and Saladin, but the most important questions remained unresolved. In the Holy Land, Richard I had to face the hostility of the other crusader leaders, who saw his participation in the Third Crusade as a threat to their expansionist ambitions in the Middle East. The rivalry between Richard I and the French king, Philip II [Philip Augustus], became even stronger in the Kingdom of Jerusalem and would soon lead to the outbreak of renewed hostilities in Europe.

Source B “Crusaders and Saracens [Muslims] in conference”, an illustration depicting Christians (riding horses) and Muslims (on foot) in *Chronicles of the Crusades*, held in the Newberry Library (1848).



Source C

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Source D

Richard de Templo, a 13th-century member of the Catholic Church and presumed author of the chronicle about Richard I's role in the Third Crusade, the *Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi*.

Saladin granted the Christians free and non-violent possession of Joppa [Jaffa] and its whole neighbourhood, shore and hills. There was to be unbreakable peace between Christians and Muslims. Each side would have free passage everywhere, and right of access to the [Church of the] Holy Sepulchre without any payment and with full liberty to carry on commerce over the whole land.

Richard I now sent word to Saladin and told him that he [Richard I] only asked for a truce for three years with the intention to go back home and collect money and troops with which to rescue Jerusalem from Saladin's power. To Richard I's messengers, Saladin answered that his admiration for Richard I's courage and nobleness of character was so great that he would rather lose the land to such a man than to any other prince he had ever seen.

Then, when the truce had been written and confirmed by oaths, Richard I departed to Caiphas (Haifa) as best he could, in order that he might there be healed of his illness by medicine.

End of prescribed subject 1

Prescribed subject 2: Conquest and its impact

Read sources E to H and answer questions 5 to 8. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: The final stages of Muslim rule in Spain — Context and Motives: Social and economic context in Iberia and Al-Andalus in the late 15th century; coexistence of population; intercultural exchange; economic decline; heavy taxation.

Source E Fernando de Aragón and Isabel de Castilla, Catholic monarchs of Spain, writing in *The Alhambra Decree – Edict of the Expulsion of the Jews* (1492).

... We have been informed by the inquisitors and by others that great injury still remains, as Christians continue to engage with the Jews, Jews who employ all manner of methods to undermine* the holy Catholic faith, in an attempt to stop faithful Christians from practising their beliefs. These Jews have given these Christians instruction on the ceremonies and rituals of Jewish laws, circumcising their children and giving them books from which they may read their prayers, informing them of which days they must fast, gathering with them to teach them the history of their laws, explaining to them when and how to observe the festivals of Passover, giving to them unleavened bread and ritually prepared meats, instructing them on the things from which they must abstain, as much in foods as in other things, in order to observe the laws of Moses, and convincing them that there is no other law or truth except for that one. ...

Therefore, our council of religious men, the knights of our kingdom, and other learned persons of wisdom from across our realm, after much discussion on this matter, resolve to order the banishment of all the Jews and Jewesses from our kingdom, never to be allowed to return.

* undermine: weaken, destabilize

Source F

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(Prescribed subject 2 continues on the following page)

Turn over

(Prescribed subject 2 continued)

Source G Norman Roth, an historian specializing in Jewish Studies, writing in the book *Conversos, Inquisition, and the Expulsion of the Jews from Spain* (2002).

Jews lived generally in quite harmonious relations with their Muslim and Christian neighbours. This cooperation in the cultural sphere can also be seen in the fields of science and medicine, where Jews played a major role.

Precisely because of the general lack of discrimination, it was also possible for Jews to attain positions of power and authority in the government at all levels, from tax officials to the highest level of running the affairs of the kingdom.

All of this remarkable history and culture came to an end in 1492 with the astonishing order to expel the Jews from the Spanish kingdoms. ...

There is still confusion among scholars about the Jewish converts [*conversos*] of medieval Spain. For a long time, it was argued that they [Jews] were forced to convert and could not have believed in the Christian religion. However, the facts present a different picture. Far from being sympathetic, Jewish authorities declared that these *conversos* decided to abandon not just their faith but their people. *Conversos* considered themselves to be true Christians and completely separated from Jewish society. However, the increasing jealousy and the open persecution of the *conversos* by “Old Christians” [Christians by birth] became a major problem. In the mid-fifteenth century this gave rise to open warfare between the “Old” and “New” Christians.

Source H

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End of prescribed subject 2

Turn over

Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war

Read sources I to L and answer questions 9 to 12. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941) — Responses: League of Nations and the Lytton report.

Source I David Wen-wei Chang, a professor of political science, writing in the academic article “The Western Powers and Japan’s Aggression in China: The League of Nations and ‘The Lytton Report’” (2003).

If the major Western powers—Britain, the United States, and France—had united to forcefully contain Japanese expansionist ambitions in China, the government in Tokyo would have been forced to pull back its army in Manchuria. Such a united front could have easily saved the authority of the League of Nations. ...

But, in the case of aggression in Manchuria, the major Western powers failed to uphold the protection offered by the Nine-Power Pact, the Briand–Kellogg Pact, and the League of Nations. Every country eventually paid a heavy price for this appeasement. The actions of the West made the Second World War unavoidable in both Europe and Asia.

By December 1931, the League stopped demanding Japanese military evacuation in Manchuria. It could only hope for the immediate and voluntary end of hostility by both China and Japan. The League’s weak reaction was widely criticized. ...

In early 1932, the Lytton Commission warned Tokyo of its violation of treaty obligations and reminded Japanese officials “not to ignore the machinery of peace.” Such warnings, however, seemed to fall on deaf ears. By September 1932, much to the Commission’s disappointment, Japan formally initiated a treaty relationship with the “puppet” state of Manchukuo.

Source J

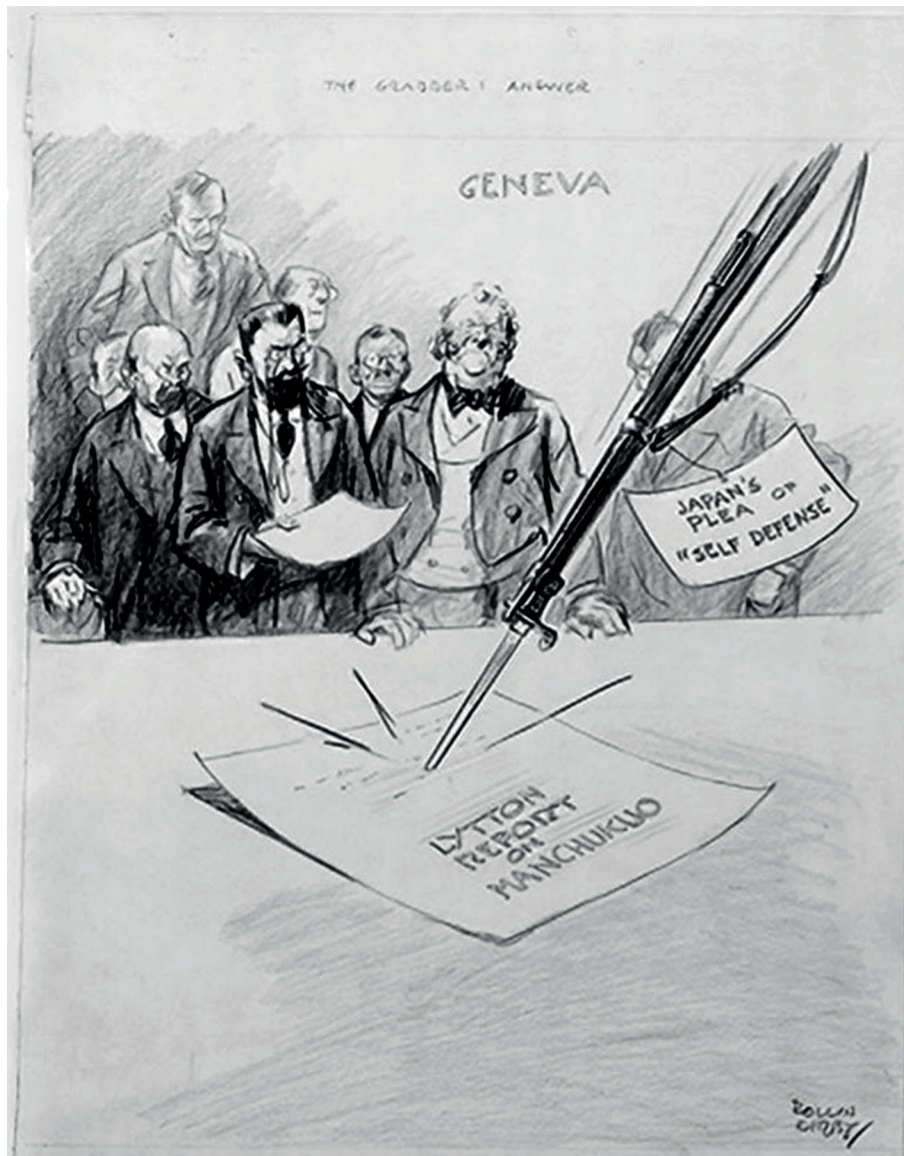
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(Prescribed subject 3 continues on the following page)

(Prescribed subject 3 continued)

Source K

Rollin Kirby, a cartoonist, in a cartoon titled “The Grabber’s answer”*, published in the American newspaper *The New York World-Telegram* (1932). The background says “Geneva”. The document says “Lytton Report on Manchukuo”. The tag on the rifle says “JAPAN’S PLEA OF ‘SELF DEFENSE’”.



* Grabber: someone taking something, often dishonestly

Source L

An extract from *Situation in Manchuria: Report of the Lytton Commission of Inquiry*, commissioned by the League of Nations (1932).

A mere restoration of the previous situation in Manchuria would be no solution. ... Furthermore, the maintenance and recognition of the present regime in Manchuria would be equally unsatisfactory. ... It is opposed to the interests of China. ...

Any satisfactory solution in Manchuria should respect the following principles:

- Compatibility with the interests of both China and Japan. Both countries are members of the League of Nations, and each is entitled to the same consideration from the League. ...
- Recognition of Japan's interests in Manchuria. These rights and interests are facts which cannot be ignored and must be considered in any solution. ...
- The government in Manchuria should be modified in such a way as to secure, consistently with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China, a large measure of autonomy. ...
- Encouragement of an economic agreement between China and Japan. A new commercial treaty between the two countries should be equal. ...

If China and Japan can achieve a solution to their difficulties, it might be the starting point of a new era of close understanding and political co-operation between them.

End of prescribed subject 3

Prescribed subject 4: Rights and protest

Read sources M to P and answer questions 13 to 16. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Civil rights movement in the United States (1954–1965) — Protests and action: Non-violent protests; Montgomery bus boycott (1955–1956); Freedom Rides (1961); Freedom Summer (1964).

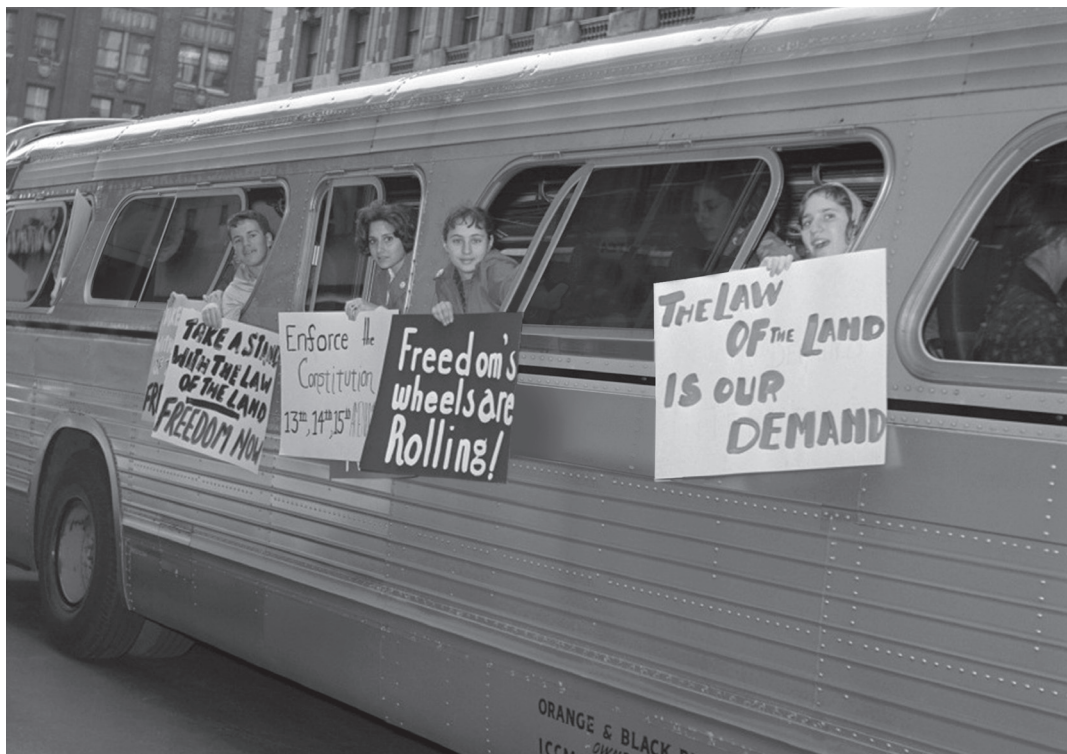
Source M Peter Sterling, a participant in the Freedom Rides, writing in the magazine article “Why I joined the Freedom Rides” (2021).

The Freedom Rides were a political movement based on non-violent resistance. They appeared as if from nowhere and, within a few months, forced the Federal Government to end racial segregation in interstate travel. On 4 May 1961, thirteen riders, Black and White, headed south on two buses. The riders intended to test whether the Supreme Court rulings that outlawed segregation in interstate travel were in effect. This challenge was planned by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The travellers faced some violence, but nothing major until they reached Alabama. There, a Ku Klux Klan-led mob set one bus on fire and brutally beat the escaping passengers. Later, 1000 White people surrounded and threatened to burn down Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.’s church in Montgomery, where the riders had taken shelter. When King called the White House for help, Robert Kennedy sent 2000 federal marshals. King and others advised ending the journey, but CORE and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were determined to continue.

The SNCC sent a bus from Nashville to Montgomery. They called for many integrated buses to travel and expanded the strategy. In Mississippi, the participants, now called ‘Freedom Riders’, were arrested and filled the jails. The Freedom Rides quickly grew into a nationwide movement.

Source N A photograph of Freedom Riders travelling to Washington DC, 30 May 1961. The posters say, “The law of the land is our demand”, “Freedom’s wheels are rolling!”, “Enforce the constitution 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments”, “Take a stand with the law of the land. Freedom now”.



Source O Robert Cook, an historian, writing in the academic book *Sweet Land of Liberty?* (1998).

In early 1961, President Kennedy showed concern for racial equality. However, some felt that Kennedy's civil rights policy had more to do with style than substance. ... African Americans would no longer accept gradual change as a satisfactory response to their demands for greater federal intervention. They wanted freedom and, increasingly, they wanted it without delay.

CORE was the first civil rights organization to force the government to defend constitutional rights in the South. Thirteen volunteers (both White and Black) planned a 'Freedom Ride' through the southern states. The aim of the journey was to test the US Supreme Court decision that segregated interstate bus facilities were unlawful under the Constitution. When they reached Alabama, the Freedom Riders were savagely beaten by angry White people. President Kennedy eventually ordered federal marshals to remove a violent crowd outside the church where freedom riders sheltered.

In June 1961, Freedom Riders began to pour into Mississippi. By the end of the summer, 328 Freedom Riders had been arrested: two-thirds of them students, and nearly half of them White. On 22 September 1961, Robert Kennedy ordered an end to segregation on all interstate buses and banned segregated facilities.

[Source: Reproduced from *Sweet Land of Liberty?*, 1st Edition by Robert Cook, published by Routledge. © Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1998, reproduced by arrangement with Taylor & Francis Group.]

Source P James Farmer, leader of CORE, in a recorded interview given in April 1979.

Based on our experience, the federal government would act only if they were forced to. We felt that, for political reasons, the government was not enforcing federal law over several Southern states. It did not want to lose Southern White voters. If we allowed them to get away with not enforcing federal law, they wouldn't enforce it. We planned to create a crisis to force the government to act. ...

After Alabama, the first group of Freedom Riders could not go on. One Rider had his head beaten; one was attacked so badly he had a stroke. The others suffered severe smoke inhalation when the bus was burned. So, they couldn't continue, and it looked as though there would be no more Freedom Rides. But the SNCC kids from Nashville called me and asked if I would allow them to carry on the Freedom Ride to Mississippi. ... I agreed and joined them there.

We heard from Robert Kennedy in Montgomery. He sent a message asking us to cancel the rides. He asked for a cooling-off period, for negotiations to begin. My reply was, "We've been cooling off for 300 years. If we cool off any more we're going to deep-freeze. The rides must continue." ... We were headline news all over the world.

End of prescribed subject 4

Prescribed subject 5: Conflict and intervention

Read sources Q to T and answer questions 17 to 20. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: Kosovo (1989–2002) — Impact: Social and economic consequences; refugee crisis; damage to infrastructure.

Source Q The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), writing in the article “Kosovo Emergency” (2000).

The conflict in Kosovo exploded into an international crisis on 24 March 1999. More than 850 000 Kosovar Albanians either fled or were deported by Serbian security forces or paramilitary groups from Kosovo after the start of the NATO air campaign. Most fled to Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia) and Montenegro.

In Albania, UNHCR, NATO and some 180 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worked together to provide food, water, shelter, and sanitation to refugees. ...

In FYR Macedonia, the government was concerned about the potentially destabilizing effects of a large entry of Kosovar Albanians on national security. To reduce the number of refugees on its territory, the government requested that a system of international burden-sharing be implemented, involving the evacuation or transfer of some of the refugees to third countries. In response, UNHCR launched the “Humanitarian Evacuation Programme” (HEP) in April 1999. By the end of the emergency, almost 96 000 refugees had benefited from the programme. An independent evaluation of UNHCR’s response to the Kosovo refugee crisis concluded in February 2000 that the HEP was a highly effective programme.

Source R Astri Suhrke, Michael Barutciski, Peta Sandison and Rick Garlock, an independent team of experts commissioned by UNHCR, writing in the report “The Kosovo refugee crisis: An independent evaluation of UNHCR’s emergency preparedness and response” (2000).

The refugee movement was unusually large and swift—850 000 arrived in neighbouring areas in a few weeks. ... The refugees from Kosovo generally received adequate assistance. Death rates were low, and there were no serious epidemics. ... UNHCR’s contribution to this outcome must be judged against its limited role in the overall relief response. For example, the agency’s shelter programme only funded 12 % of the refugee population housed in camps in Albania ...

On the protection side, there was a near disaster at the outset of the emergency, when thousands of refugees were trapped at the crossing point on the border between Kosovo and FYR Macedonia. The immediate cause was the refusal of FYR Macedonia to admit a massive refugee flow unless it had reasonable assurances that other states would help. The result was a “burden-sharing programme” based on the expectation that the protection of refugees is a common responsibility of states. UNHCR worked with states to develop and coordinate the evacuation and transfer programmes and made efforts to raise protection issues. Within these parameters, the efforts of the agency had mixed results.

Source S

A photograph published in a 2023 newspaper to commemorate the exodus of Albanians from Kosovo into FYR Macedonia. The figure on the right is a FYR Macedonian police officer.



Source T

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End of prescribed subject 5

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References:

- Source A** Esposito, G., 2022. *Armies of Plantagenet England, 1135–1337: The Scottish and Welsh wars and continental campaigns*. South Yorkshire: Pen & Sword Military. Source adapted.
- Source B** [Crusaders & Saracens in Conference] n.d. Reproduced in of Devizes, R., de Vinsauf, G. and de Joinville, J., 1848. *Chronicles of the Crusades*. Translated by J.A. Giles and T. Johnes. London: Henry G. Bohn. Source adapted.
- Source D** de Templo, R., n.d. Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. In: Archer, T.A. ed., 1912. *The Crusade of Richard I*, 1189–1192. London: David Nutt. Pp. 313–316. Source adapted.
- Source E** de Aragón, F., and de Castilla, I., 1492. *El Decreto de la Alhambra 1492 – Edicto de la Expulsión de los Judíos de España*. Available at: <https://www.fau.edu/artsandletters/pjhr/chhre/pdf/hh-alhambra-1492-spanish.pdf> [Accessed 13 February 2025]. Source adapted. Translated into English by anon.
- Source G** From *Conversos, Inquisition, and the Expulsion of the Jews from Spain* by Norman Roth © 2002 by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System. Reprinted by permission of the University of Wisconsin Press.
- Source I** Chang, D.W., 2003. The Western powers and Japan's aggression in China: The League of Nations and 'The Lytton Report'. *American Journal of Chinese Studies*, 10(1), pp. 43–63. Source adapted.
- Source K** Kirby, R., 1932. The Grabber's answer. *The New York World-Telegram*. 22 November. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2016682676/>. Source adapted.
- Source L** League Of Nations. Commission Of Enquiry Into The Sino-Japanese Dispute Contributor & Lytton, E. R. B. (1932) *Situation in Manchuria: Report of the Lytton Commission of Inquiry*. Geneva: League of Nations, -10-01. [PDF] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2021666890/>. Source adapted.
- Source M** Reprinted from *Current biology*, Vol. 31, Peter Sterling, Why I joined the Freedom Rides, Copyright (1991), with permission from Elsevier. Source adapted.
- Source N** Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, NYWT&S Collection, LC-DIG-ppmsca-08129.
- Source O** Reproduced from *Sweet Land of Liberty?*, 1st Edition by Robert Cook, published by Routledge. © Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1998, reproduced by arrangement with Taylor & Francis Group.
- Source P** James L. Farmer, recorded interview by Sheldon M. Stern, April 25, 1979, John F. Kennedy Library Oral History Program. Source adapted.
- Source Q** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2000. *Kosovo Emergency. UNHCR Global Report 1999*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/sites/uk/files/legacy-pdf/3e2d4d5f7.pdf> [Accessed 13 February 2025]. Source adapted.
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- Source S** LOUISA GOULIAMAKI/AFP via Getty Images.