



HISTORY
ROUTE 1
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1

Tuesday 11 May 2010 (afternoon)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions from either Section A or Section B.

SECTION A

Prescribed subject 1 The origins and rise of Islam c500–661

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

These sources and questions relate to the Rightly Guided Caliph Uthman Ibn Affan (644–656).

Sources in this booklet have been edited: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

SOURCE A *Extract from **A History of Islamic Societies**, Ira M Lapidus (1989). Ira M Lapidus is Professor of History at the University of California, at Berkley.*

Uthman, who succeeded Umar, was a Meccan aristocrat of the Umayyad clan. He reversed Umar’s policies and favoured Umayyad and other Meccan interests at the expense of the companions of the Prophet and the Medinans. He redistributed revenues in the interests of the newly migrant large clans. To accomplish this redistribution of power, Uthman asserted an increased central control over provincial revenues and required a closer accounting of the Sawafi lands. He also took initiatives in religious matters, including the promulgation of a standard edition of the Qur’an. Uthman thus ... claimed an enlarged authority for the Caliph to effect social, economic and religious changes.

SOURCE B *Extract from **A History of Medieval Islam**, J J Saunders (1996). J J Saunders was Lecturer of History at the at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.*

... Since Umar had spent as he received, disdaining to accumulate a reserve lest so profane a measure should cast doubt on the willingness of God to provide for his people; the State Exchequer under Uthman found difficulty in maintaining the pension payments, and a growing army received diminishing stipends [payments]. The circulation of money from the looted treasuries of the East far outstripped the production of goods and services: prices rose, and popular discontent rose with them. Uthman had already excited criticism by promoting his Umayyad relatives to high office and letting to them lucrative contracts ... Medina complained of the rapacity of the Meccans. The Bedouin tribesmen resented the centralized control exerted over them in the camp-cities of Kufa, Basra and Fustat. Pious believers were scandalized by Uthman’s attempt to provide a definitive text of the Qur’an and to destroy all non-authorized copies, a sensible measure which was twisted into the accusation of tampering with the sacred book.

SOURCE C

Extract from Islamic History: Volume I, AD 600–750 (AH 132): A New Interpretation, M A Shaban (1971). M A Shaban was Head of Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies and Director of the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies, at the University of Exeter.

One can understand why Uthman was accused of nepotism but this is not the point in question. All these men, with the exception of al-Walid who was dismissed, were very competent, and for the most part experienced men. Uthman appointed them because of this and because he could trust them since his position as clan leader now reinforced his relations with his governors. It was a calculated and shrewd policy to strengthen the position of Amir al-Mu'minin ("commander of the faithful") even if it was one open to misinterpretation.

SOURCE D

Extract from Arabs, the Islam and the Arab Caliphate in the Early Middle Ages, E A Belyaev (1969). E A Belyaev was an Islamic scholar and a prominent Soviet Islamist.

Uthman's acquisitiveness and business talents gained full scope when he became Caliph. He built himself a stone house in Medina with doors of precious wood and acquired much real estate in that city, including gardens and water sources. He had a large income from his fruit plantations in Wadi-ul-Qura, Hunain and other places, valued at 100 000 dinars, besides large herds of horses and camels on these estates.

Multiplying his riches at the expense of the Moslem [Muslim] treasury, Uthman also gave free use of the latter to some of the closest companions of Muhammad, attempting to justify his illegal actions by associating these most authoritative veteran Moslems with his own depredations. The "companions" applauded the Caliph Uthman for his generosity and magnanimity, no doubt for solid reasons of self-interest.

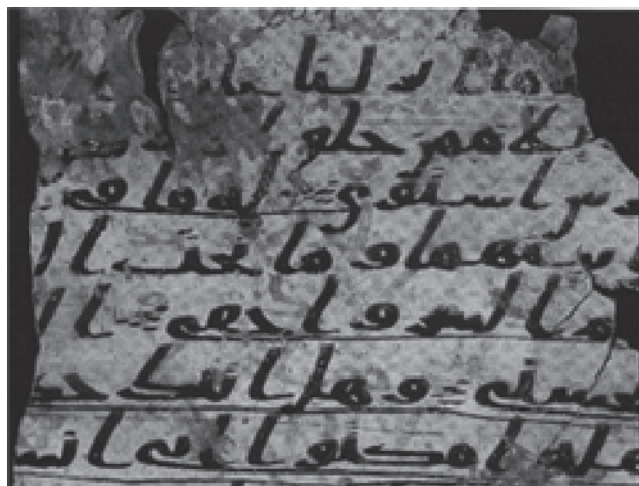
SOURCE E

Image A



Verses from the standard version of the Qur'an which is derived directly from the Qur'an authorized by Uthman who ordered the destruction of all other versions.

Image B



A leaf from the Sana'a manuscript, fragments believed to be the oldest versions of parts of the Qur'an. Leaves from some of these Qur'an fragments show divergences from the standard Qur'an.

1. (a) Identify the key points made in Source D concerning the actions of Caliph Uthman. *[3 marks]*
(b) What is the message of Source E? *[2 marks]*

2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources A and B concerning the actions of Caliph Uthman. *[6 marks]*

3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source C and Source D for historians studying the policies of Caliph Uthman. *[6 marks]*

4. Using these sources and your own knowledge, assess to what extent the criticisms of Uthman’s caliphate were justified. *[8 marks]*

SECTION B

Prescribed subject 2 The kingdom of Sicily 1130–1302

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

These sources and questions relate to the foundation and early years of the kingdom of Sicily under Roger II (1130–1154).

Sources in this booklet have been edited: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

SOURCE A *Extract from **The History of the Tyrants of Sicily**, Hugo Falcandus. Hugo Falcandus is believed to be an assumed name. This document is believed to have been written in Sicily in the late twelfth century.*

[King Roger II] had a keen intellect, never lacked confidence in himself ... he was not embarrassed to call his court together and the opinion of each person ... he took enormous care both to sort out present problems and to make careful provision for the future. [...] After much effort, he brought peace to his kingdom [...] but within a short time, all this tranquillity slipped away and suddenly disappeared, in such a way that you will easily comprehend that the fortune and condition of kingdoms submits to the character of their rulers. [...] King William I (reigned 1151–1166), the heir to his father's power and not to his character, went wild with such a degree of lunacy that he ignored the decisions of his excellent father, allowed the organization of the court to deteriorate and sent into exile his father's advisors or locked them up in prison.

SOURCE B *Extract from **The Deeds of King Roger (1127–1136)**, Alexander of Telese. Alexander was abbot of Telese, and is believed to have written his account at the request of the King's sister, Matilda, during Roger II's lifetime.*

[Roger] journeyed back to Salerno, and just outside it he met with some learned churchmen, as well as certain princes, counts, barons and others whom he thought trustworthy to examine this secret and unlooked for matter. Examining the issue carefully they unanimously decided and insisted with mighty prayers that Duke Roger ought to be promoted at Palermo, the chief city of Sicily, to the royal dignity since he held not only Sicily, his hereditary patrimony, but also Calabria, Apulia and other lands – not just obtained by military prowess, but which had devolved to him by right of his close relationship to the preceding dukes. For it was certain that kingship had once existed in that city, governing all Sicily; it seemed to have been suspended for a long time, but now it was right and proper that the crown should be placed on Roger's head and that this kingdom should not only be restored but should be spread wide to include those other regions where he was now recognized as ruler.

SOURCE C

*Extract from **The Norman Kingdom of Sicily**, D J A Matthew (1992). D J A Matthew is Professor of History at the University of Reading.*

The Norman kingdom in Italy was apparently first conceived at a meeting between Pope Anacletus II and Duke Roger in September 1130. The idea of creating a monarchy is often assumed to have come from Roger, and he certainly showed consistent determination throughout his life to manoeuvre the Papacy into a formal position of superiority. Anacletus' written grant to Roger of a royal crown can therefore be interpreted as a mere endorsement of Roger's detailed proposals, rather than a spontaneous gesture of his own. However, since Roger would never proceed on his own initiative without papal "authority" to legitimize his actions, it is necessary to understand why papal consent was forthcoming. Elected on the 14th, and consecrated on the 23rd February 1130 in bizarre circumstances, Anacletus had faced from the beginning a rival candidate for the Papacy, assuming the title Innocent II. That Anacletus was more desperate to secure Roger's loyalty than Roger was to call himself King is most surely indicated by the concessions Anacletus made to Roger.

SOURCE D

*Extract from "Norman Sicily in the Twelfth Century", in **The New Cambridge Medieval History**, G A Loud (2004). G A Loud is Professor of Medieval History, University of Leeds.*

Roger was granted a royal crown as King of Sicily in a bull [order] of Anacletus II in 1130 – in return (though this was not expressly stated), for his recognition of Anacletus as the rightful Pope and support for his cause against his rival Innocent II ... At the same time a carefully stage-managed assembly of lords and churchmen at Salerno endorsed this proposal, on the ostensible (and historically erroneous) grounds that Sicily had once been ruled by kings and should be so again. The coronation not only involved Roger in the schism [conflict between the rival Popes] ... but by infringing in the most provocative way the claims of the Western [German] Emperor to rule, or at least to be the overlord, of southern Italy, he incurred the hostility of the German Emperor Lothar III ...

[Some years later] Lothar's army marched down into Apulia as far as Bari, which was captured in May 1137, and then into Lucania. For a time this invasion might have seemed to have doomed King Roger's mainland rule.

SOURCE E

*Image taken from: The Norman Kingdom of Sicily,
D J A Matthew (1992)*



A ceremonial cloak, richly embroidered in silk and made in a royal workshop for Roger II shortly after his coronation. The Arabic inscription around the border honours and endorses his rule, wishing him well for the future. The image on the cloak shows lions attacking camels.

1. (a) According to Source B, why did Roger II become King of Sicily? [3 marks]
(b) What message about Roger II is conveyed by Source E? [2 marks]

2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources C and D about how Roger II became King of Sicily. [6 marks]

3. With reference to their origin and purpose, discuss the value and limitations of Source A and Source B for historians studying the foundation of the kingdom of Sicily. [6 marks]

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, analyse the statement in Source B that Roger II became King of Sicily because his own nobles and churchmen “unanimously decided and insisted” that he do so. [8 marks]