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International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

HISTORY

ROUTE 1

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PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE AND THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Wednesday 12 May 2010 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. Compare and contrast the lives and works of monks and friars in medieval England.
2. “Under Innocent III (1198–1216), the papacy attempted to play a larger part in both temporal and spiritual affairs than ever before or since.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
3. Discuss the reasons for, and the results of, the rise of the Fatimids in North Africa between 909 and 969.
4. In what ways, and with what results, did the Fatimids influence economic and commercial development in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas?
5. For what reasons, and with what success, did Henry I (1100–1135) develop royal administration in England?
6. Analyse the reasons why Philip II (1180–1223) was able to establish France as a major power in medieval Europe.
7. Why did **either** Christians take part in the Crusades **or** Muslims take part in jihad between 1095 and 1291?
8. Evaluate the role of **one** of the following in the Crusades: Godfrey de Bouillon; Bohemond I of Antioch; Salah al-Din (Saladin).
9. To what extent was the rise of the Mongols due to Genghis Khan?
10. Analyse the effects of the Mongols’ eventual assimilation into Islam.
11. Compare and contrast the Almoravids (1061–1147) and the Almohads (1147–1269).
12. “Fifteenth century Spain is best described as a Hispano-Arab society.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
13. Analyse the successes and failures of Emperor Frederick II in Imperial Italy and Sicily between 1220 and 1250.
14. Discuss the impact of King John’s reign on England between 1199 and 1216.

15. Why, and with what results, was the English monarchy plagued by succession crises in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
 16. “Although a rebel in his youth, Louis XI (1461–1483) laid the basis for an absolute monarchy in France.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 17. Examine the reasons for, and the effects of, **one** popular insurrection in fourteenth century Europe.
 18. Assess the main features of social and economic changes in the countryside of **one** European country in the fourteenth century.
 19. Analyse the reasons for the success of the Ottomans as conquerors until 1566.
 20. Evaluate Ottoman art and its contribution to **either** European **or** Islamic culture up to 1566.
 21. Analyse the successes and failures of Lorenzo de Medici (1449–1492).
 22. For what reasons, and with what results, were many Italian cities wealthy between 1300 and 1500?
 23. “Exploration between 1400 and 1550 was motivated by both a search for knowledge and greed.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 24. Compare and contrast the contribution to exploration and travel of **either two** European explorers **or two** Muslim travellers.
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