



88125303



International Baccalaureate®  
Baccalauréat International  
Bachillerato Internacional

**HISTORY**

**ROUTE 1**

**HIGHER LEVEL**

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

Thursday 15 November 2012 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[60 marks]*.

### **Christianity c500–1300**

1. Analyse the causes and the results of the investiture crisis (1075–1122).
2. For what reasons, and with what results, did new monastic orders appear after 900?

### **The Fatimids 909–1171**

3. Why were the Fatimids successful in their military campaigns in North Africa and Egypt?
4. “Internal conflict rather than external enemies caused the collapse of the Fatimid Empire.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

### **Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223**

5. By what methods, and with what results, did Philip II (1180–1223) seek to increase royal power in France?
6. “Military power was not the most important way in which William I (1066–1087) consolidated his authority in England.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

### **The Crusades 1095–1291**

7. Explain the contribution and importance of **two** of the following during the Crusades: Nur al-Din; Richard I of England; Templars; Godfrey de Bouillon; Assassins; Baybars.
8. “The crusading movement failed because Europe gave it little support after 1100.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

### **The Mongols 1200–1405**

9. Analyse the impact of **either** Hülegü (1256–1265) **or** Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane) (1370–1405) on the Islamic world.
10. Why was the Islamic world not able to resist the Mongol invasion under Genghis Khan?

**Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492**

11. Why was al-Andalus under the Umayyad dynasty (756–1031) regarded as a unique society both culturally and economically?
12. Why did the *Reconquista* succeed?

**Emperors and kings 1150–1300**

13. Analyse the degree of success achieved by Frederick I (1155–1190) in establishing royal authority and control over his territory.
14. In what ways, and with what results, was royal power challenged in England in the thirteenth century?

**Late medieval political crises 1300–1485**

15. Analyse the causes and the results of the overthrow of **either** Edward II (1307–1327) **or** Richard II (1377–1399).
16. Why was France victorious in the Hundred Years War?

**Fourteenth century famine, pestilence and social change**

17. Examine the impact of the Black Death on both the rural **and** urban economies.
18. Assess the statement that “The Black Death was not the principal cause of the Peasants’ Revolt of 1381.”

**The Ottomans 1281–1566**

19. Why were the Ottomans successful conquerors?
20. Assess the impact of the Ottoman conquests on **either** the Islamic world **or** Europe.

**Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500**

21. “The Italian city states were crucial to the origins of the Renaissance.” Discuss.
22. For what reasons, and with what results, were the arts promoted by powerful individuals in the Renaissance?

**New horizons: exploration 1400–1550**

23. “The movement of Western exploration and expansion owed its success to the work of a few individuals.” Discuss.
  24. “The movement of Western exploration and expansion did little to weaken the Islamic world up to 1550.” Discuss.
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