



88135302



International Baccalaureate®  
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**HISTORY**  
**ROUTE 1**  
**HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL**  
**PAPER 2**

Friday 8 November 2013 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**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. Analyse the methods by which **either one** medieval European ruler **or one** Muslim ruler attempted to establish his power.
2. Why did medieval rulers replace the nobility with the middle class in the royal administration?
3. In what ways, and with what results, did Charlemagne (768–814) seek to expand his power?
4. Explain the sources of law codes in **either** the Islamic world **or** medieval Europe.
5. Assess the reasons for the success of Henry II of England (1154–89) as a ruler.
6. Analyse the success of the policies of **either** ‘Abd al-Malik (685–705) **or** Harun al-Rashid (786–809).

**Topic 2      Society and economy**

7. Assess the impact of the rise of towns in medieval Europe.
8. Examine the religious **and** non-religious importance of pilgrimages in medieval Europe **or** the Islamic world.
9. Explain the role and importance of cities in the Islamic world.
10. Analyse the reasons for the development of the manorial system.
11. Explain the factors that encouraged long-distance trade in **either** medieval Europe **or** the Islamic world.
12. How did religious communities play an important role in the medieval economy?

**Topic 3 Wars and warfare**

13. Analyse the reasons for, and the results of, the *Ridda* Wars or “Wars of Apostasy” (632–633).
14. Compare and contrast the causes of any **two** wars in medieval Europe.
15. Assess the significance of **two** of the following battles: Manzikert (1071); Hattin (1187); Bouvines (1214); Poitiers (1356).
16. Why was William I able to conquer England between 1066 and 1070?
17. “Salah al-Din’s victories were the result of both political and military skill.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
18. Explain the cultural and economic impact of the Crusades on medieval Europe.

**Topic 4 Intellectual, cultural and artistic developments**

19. Assess the intellectual significance of the work of **two** of the following: Peter Abelard (1079–1142); Roger Bacon (1220–92); Thomas Aquinas (1225–74); Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980–1037); Ibn Rushd (Averroes) (1126–98); Ibn ‘Arabi (1165–1240).
20. Discuss the role and impact of universities and centres of learning in the Islamic world.
21. Analyse the results of the twelfth century renaissance.
22. Explain the influence of religion on the visual arts in **either** the Islamic **or** medieval European world.
23. For what reasons, and with what results, did vernacular books and writings emerge in medieval Europe?
24. By what methods, and with what results, were classical ideas and knowledge transmitted from the Islamic world to medieval Europe?

**Topic 5 Religion and the state**

25. Analyse the reasons for conflict between Church and State in the medieval world.
  26. Assess the significance of **either** Bernard of Clairvaux (1090–1153) **or** Dominic Guzman (1170–1221) for the medieval Church.
  27. Explain the reasons for the rise **and** decline of **either** the Kharijites **or** the Cathars (Albigensians).
  28. For what reasons, and with what results, was Sunni Orthodoxy established?
  29. Assess the origins **and** the significance of Sufi Orders in the Islamic world.
  30. Assess the reasons for, and the success of, the attempts by **either** Gregory VII (1073–85) **or** Innocent III (1198–1216) to expand their religious and temporal authority.
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