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International Baccalaureate®  
Baccalauréat International  
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**HISTORY**

**ROUTE 1**

**HIGHER LEVEL**

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

Monday 17 November 2014 (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. Examine the impact of the Benedictine rule on monastic organizations up to 900.
2. “The attempt by the Papacy to expand its temporal power was the most significant cause of the investiture crisis.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

### **The Fatimids 909–1171**

3. Examine the internal and external causes of the fall of the Fatimid Empire.
4. “Fatimid ideology had little impact on the Islamic world.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

5. “English kings were more successful than French kings in establishing their power between 1066 and 1137.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. Evaluate the reasons for the military victory of the kings of France over the kings of England by 1223.

### **The Crusades 1095–1291**

7. “The Muslims’ military tactics played a minor role in their defeat of the crusading movement by 1291.” Discuss.
8. Examine the reasons for the collapse of the Crusader States.

### **The Mongols 1200–1405**

9. Examine the reasons for the rise of Timur-I-Lang (Tamerlane 1370–1405) and evaluate his impact on the Islamic world.
10. “Hülegü (1256–1265) had no long term impact on the Islamic world.” Discuss.

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

11. To what extent was Umayyad rule in Cordoba successful up to 1031?
12. Evaluate the reasons for the collapse of Arab rule on the Iberian Peninsula.

### **Emperors and kings 1150–1300**

13. Compare and contrast the reasons for the growth of royal power under Louis IX (1226–1270) and Philip IV (1285–1314).
14. To what extent were the attempts to limit the power of King John (1199–1216) successful?

### **Late medieval political crises 1300–1485**

15. “The fall of Ducal Burgundy had a significant impact on the monarchies of England and France.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
16. Evaluate the reasons for conflict during the reign of Henry VI (1422–1461).

### **14th century famine, pestilence and social change**

17. Compare and contrast the economic effects of famine in the early 14th century and the Black Death (1348–1349).
18. Examine the reasons for the rapid spread of the Black Death (1348–1349).

### **The Ottomans 1281–1566**

19. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the conflict between the Ottomans and the Safavids.
20. To what extent was **either** Mehmet II (1451–1481) **or** Suleiman the Magnificent (1520–1566) a successful ruler?

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

21. “The cultural vitality of the Italian city states was the most important cause of the Renaissance in Italy.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  
22. To what extent do the writings of Castiglione **and** Machiavelli reflect the values of the Renaissance?

**New horizons: exploration 1400–1550**

23. “Western society’s motives for expansion and exploration were secular rather than religious.” Discuss.
  
  24. “The rise of Western exploration was only made possible by the adoption of technology developed in the Islamic world.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
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