

History route 1

Higher level

Paper 3 – aspects of the history of medieval Europe and the Islamic world

Monday 14 November 2016 (afternoon)

2 hours 30 minutes

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. Evaluate the impact on the Church **and** the secular world of the founding of **either** the Cluniac (910) **or** Cistercian (1098) order.
2. Discuss the reasons for the increasing influence of the Church over medieval society up to 1300.

The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Examine the importance of the Maghribi (North African) phase in the rise to power of the Fatimid Empire.
4. “The Fatimid Empire was the most significant influence on the Muslim world during the period from 909 to 1171.” Discuss.

Monarchies in England and France 1066–1223

5. “Henry I (1100–1135) played a significant role in the establishment of monarchical authority in England.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. “Warfare was the principal method used by Philip II (Philip Augustus, 1180–1223) to increase royal authority.” Discuss.

The Crusades 1095–1291

7. Evaluate the reasons why the Crusaders were unable to maintain the success of the First Crusade (1095–1099).
8. The Crusades had a mainly negative impact on medieval Europe.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The Mongols 1200–1405

9. “The Mongol conquests had a mainly positive impact on the Islamic world.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
10. Evaluate the reasons why Genghis Khan (1206–1227) was a successful ruler.

Muslim, Christian and Jewish interactions in Spain 711–1492

11. Discuss the reasons for the rise of the Berber dynasties in Spain.
12. “The *Reconquista* was a triumph for Christianity, but a disaster for Spain.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. Compare and contrast the foreign policy of Louis IX (1226–1270) and Phillip IV (1285–1314).
14. “The poor decision-making of the king was the main reason for the limited growth of royal authority in England.” With reference to the reign of **either** John (1199–1216) **or** Henry III (1216–1272), to what extent do you agree with this statement?

Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Discuss the reasons for the crisis of monarchy in 15th-century England.
16. Evaluate the impact on the French monarchy of the Hundred Years War **and** the War of the Public Weal.

14th century famine, pestilence and social change

17. “By the end of the 14th century, it was evident that the Black Death (1348–1349) had affected the countryside more than it had affected towns and cities.” Discuss.
18. “Insurrection was not caused by famine and plague, but by unpopular government policies.” Discuss with reference to **either** 14th-century Flanders **or** the Peasants’ Revolt in England (1381).

The Ottomans 1281–1566

19. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 was a more significant event for the Islamic world than it was for the medieval European world.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
20. Evaluate the impact on the Islamic world of the rise of the Safavids.

Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. Evaluate the political, intellectual and cultural origins of the Renaissance in Italy.
22. Compare and contrast the reasons for princely and ecclesiastical patronage of art during the Renaissance.

New horizons: exploration 1400–1550

23. Discuss the reasons why traditional trade routes in the Islamic world declined during the period from 1400 to 1550.
 24. Evaluate the reasons for, and the results of, Western voyages to the New World and the Indian subcontinent.
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