



88145301



HISTORY
ROUTE 1
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1

Friday 14 November 2014 (afternoon)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[25 marks]*.

Prescribed subject 2 The kingdom of Sicily 1130–1302

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Sources in this paper have been edited: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

These sources and questions relate to the reign of Roger II of Sicily, 1130–1154.

SOURCE A *Romuald Guarna, Archbishop of Salerno and physician to King William I (the son and only successor of Roger II), in **The Chronicle of Romuald of Salerno** written in the Kingdom of Sicily in the late 12th century.*

Note: Duke Rainulf of Alife had rebelled against Roger II's rule.

Duke Rainulf's enemies ordered one of the knights, a man called Gallicanus, who had been one of his most faithful followers, to break open Rainulf's tomb and remove with his own hands the putrifying body. They did this both to injure the dead duke and to cause Gallicanus pain. Gallicanus was forced by the fear of incurring the king's wrath to carry the duke's poor bones. Oh horror! The duke's enemies immediately fastened a rope around the corpse's neck and dragged it through the streets up to the town's citadel. They then turned around and went to the charcoal workings outside the town where there was a filthy stagnant ditch, into which they sank the duke's body. What an evil action! Fear and horror straightaway invaded the whole town and affected everyone, both friends and enemies of the duke. ... How could such cruelty as this profit the king's authority? What victory or royal authority did it lead to? But wishing to satisfy his rage against one on whom he could not exercise it while he was alive, he did it when he was dead.

SOURCE B *Hugo Falcandus (probably the pseudonym [false name] of a royal official in Sicily) in the eyewitness account **The History of the Tyrants of Sicily** (late 12th century).*

In short, he [Roger] made efforts to administer justice in its full rigour on the grounds that it was particularly necessary for a newly established realm, and to exercise the options of peace and war by turns, with the result that he omitted nothing that virtue requires, and had no king or prince as his equal during his lifetime. Some writers categorize many of his actions as tyrannical and call him inhuman because he imposed on many men penalties that were severe and not prescribed by the laws, but it is my opinion that as a prudent [wise] man who was circumspect [careful] in all things, he intentionally behaved in this way when his monarchy was only recently established so that wicked men should not go unpunished for their crimes; and that while those men who were loyal should not be turned against him by too much harshness, there should nevertheless be no place for contempt as a result of excessive mildness. And if, perhaps, he seems to have acted somewhat harshly against some, I suppose that he was forced to do it by some necessity. For there was no other way in which the savagery of a rebellious people could have been suppressed, or the daring of traitors restrained.

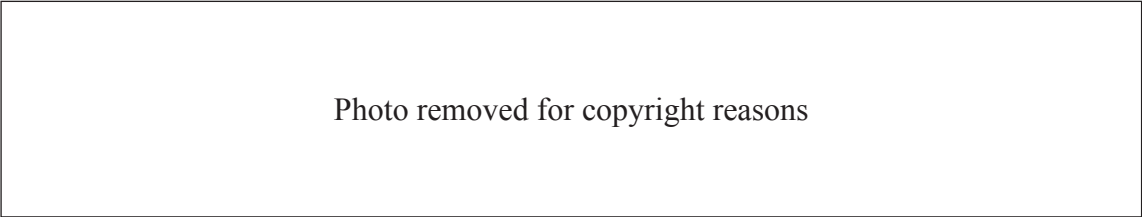
SOURCE C *Helene Wieruszowski, a professor of History writing in the article “Roger II of Sicily, Rex-Tyrannus [Tyrant-King], in Twelfth Century Political Thought” for the academic journal **Speculum** (1963).*

Political anarchy ... forced upon Roger means of repression that were as inevitable from the political as they were inexcusable from the moral point of view. After 1138 Roger began in Apulia a reign of terror calculated to uproot rebellion and treason by sheer fear of the consequences. Brutality and cruelty paired with a ruthless financial exploitation characterized this regime, which was made all the more intolerable because it was frequently enforced by Roger’s Muslim mercenaries, who were not to be expected to show mercy to Christians.

To be sure, this was still an age of barbarism and Roger’s contemporaries were used to cruel acts of revenge. But the points that really horrified observers and singled out the Sicilian king from other tyrants, great and petty, was the cold-blooded, systematic and efficient way these deeds were inflicted on the victims and the fact that their author never showed any sign of repentance or readiness to atone for his deeds.

SOURCE D *Edmund Curtis, a professor of History writing in the academic book **Roger of Sicily and the Normans in Lower Italy, 1016–1154** (1912).*

The cruelty displayed by Roger in his campaigns was, if we take the evidence of his contemporaries, far beyond the practices of his age. Yet, there was method and finality to Roger’s severities ... He was hard-pressed by frequent coalitions [against him]; the rebellious attitude of the Apulian and Campanian towns and baronage was unstoppable; more than once his kingdom was at stake. Besides, he had the mind of a legislator and an organizer ... he felt that his time was all too brief, and justified any measure that cleared the way to the serious work of his reign. Here and there the chroniclers and the records give us some insights upon Roger’s more intimate character. We can see how deeply and for how long he was affected by the death of his wife, Elvira; in the same way he was saddened by the loss of his three sons in succession, who had been loyal lieutenants to him.



1. (a) What, according to Source B, were the virtues of Roger II as king of Sicily? [3 marks]
(b) **Question removed**

2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources C and D about Roger II's rule as king of Sicily. [6 marks]

3. With reference to their origin and purpose, discuss the value and limitations of Source A and Source B for historians studying the reign of Roger II. [6 marks]

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the claim that Roger II ruled through violence and brutality. [8 marks]

Acknowledgments: Curtis, E. 1912. *Roger of Sicily and the Normans in Lower Italy, 1016–1154*. New York. G P Putnam's sons; Loud, G and Weidemann, T (eds), 1998. *The History of the Tyrants of Sicily, 1154–1169 by "Hugo Falcandus"*. Manchester University Press; Houben, H. 1997. *Roger II of Sicily, A Ruler Between East and West*. Cambridge University Press; Wieruszoski, H. 1963. "Roger II of Sicily, Rex-Tyrannus in Twelfth Century Political Thought". *Speculum*. 38 (1); Mosaic of Roger II of Sicily. 7 May 2014. <http://faculty.cua.edu>