

Markscheme

November 2016

History route 1

Higher level

Paper 3

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Paper 3 markbands: The following bands provide a précis of the full markbands for Paper 3 published in the History guide (2008) on pages 77–81. They are intended to assist marking but must be used in conjunction with the full markbands found in the guide. **For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate’s work please contact your team leader.**

18–20:	Answers are clearly focused with a high degree of the awareness of the question and may challenge it successfully. Knowledge is extensive, accurately applied and there may be a high level of conceptual ability. Evaluation of different approaches may be present as may be understanding of historical processes as well as comparison and contrast where relevant. Evaluation is integrated into the answer. The answer is well-structured and well-focused. Synthesis is highly developed.
15–17:	Answers are clearly structured and focused, have full awareness of the demands of the question, and if appropriate may challenge it. Accurate and detailed historical knowledge is used convincingly to support critical commentary. Historical processes such as comparison and contrast, placing events in context and evaluating different interpretations are used appropriately and effectively. Answers are well-structured and balanced and synthesis is well-developed and supported with knowledge and critical commentary.
12–14:	Answers are clearly focused on the demands of the question. Relevant in-depth knowledge is applied as evidence, and analysis or critical commentary are used to indicate some in-depth understanding but is not consistent throughout. Events are placed in context and there is sound understanding of historical processes and comparison and contrast. Evaluation of different approaches may be used to substantiate arguments presented. Synthesis is present but not always consistently integrated. Focus on AO3 and AO4.
9–11:	Answers indicate that the question is understood but not all implications considered. Knowledge is largely accurate. Critical commentary may be present. Events are generally placed in context, and historical processes, such as comparison and contrast, are understood. There is a clear attempt at a structured approach. Focus on AO1, AO2 and AO4. Responses that simply summarize the views of historians cannot reach the top of this markband.
7–8:	The demands of the question are generally understood. Relevant, historical knowledge is present but is unevenly applied. Knowledge is narrative or descriptive in nature. There may be limited argument that requires further substantiation. Critical commentary may be present. An attempt to place events in historical context and show an understanding of historical processes. An attempt at a structured approach, either chronological or thematic has been made.
5–6:	Answers indicate some understanding of the question, but historical knowledge is limited in quality and quantity. Understanding of historical processes may be present but underdeveloped. The question is only partially addressed.
3–4:	There is little understanding of the question. Historical knowledge is present but the detail is insufficient. Historical context or processes are barely understood and there are little more than poorly substantiated assertions.
1–2:	Answers do not meet the demands of the question and show little or no evidence of appropriate structure. There is little more than unsupported generalization.
0:	Answers not meeting the requirements of descriptors should be awarded no marks.

Examiners are reminded of the need to apply the markbands that provide the “**best fit**” to the responses given by candidates and to **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (eg, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme: *ie*, responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

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.

Candidates are required to select either the Cluniac or Cistercian order and give a considered and balanced review of the impact on the Church and on the secular world of the chosen order. Candidates may choose to offer a comparison of the significance of the chosen religious order on the Church and secular world, or they may discuss the impact thematically. There is no prescribed response.

Indicative content

The Church

- The orders were examples of the desire to reform monastic life, increasing spirituality, morality and discipline.
- They attracted popular support and many men from various social strata became involved in monastic life.
- Financial support for the Church increased.
- They inspired the creation of other new orders for both men and women, for example the Carthusians and the Poor Clares.
- The orders were important for the increasingly centralized organization of the Church as they were a vehicle for the articulation of the Church's authority.

The secular world

- Their economic impact was substantial, as building and expansion of monasteries, convents and churches took off. This increased employment, especially for skilled workers such as artists, masons and builders.
- They built more schools and hospitals and there was an increase in social welfare and education.
- The Cistercians improved agricultural technology and farming.
- They diverted manpower from industry and agriculture to the Church and redirected capital from secular building projects.
- It may be suggested that the orders led to the reorganization of the rural economy.

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2. Discuss the reasons for the increasing influence of the Church over medieval society up to 1300.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons why medieval society was increasingly influenced by the Church up to 1300. While there is no prescribed response candidates may focus in depth on a particular country, perhaps arguing that the country lent itself to encroachment by the Church. Alternatively, a candidate may elect to deal more specifically with Church doctrine and/or policies that had a broader impact on Europe during this period.

Indicative content

- Popes such as Gregory VII and Innocent III were powerful and assertive.
- The Investiture crisis and the Crusades raised the prestige and power of the Church and Papacy.
- The suppression of heresy via new monastic orders eliminated opponents and raised the popularity of the Church.
- The political influence of the Papacy was increased by its victories over secular rulers, for example the English kings Henry II and John I and the Holy Roman Emperor.
- The Church became increasingly international and was becoming more powerful than individual states due to its wealth and intellectual pre-eminence.
- Many rulers sought papal support against rivals, for example William I of England.
- The general rise in spirituality gave the Church more power over society.

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The Fatimids 909–1171

3. Examine the importance of the Maghribi (North African) phase in the rise to power of the Fatimid Empire.

Candidates are required to consider the rise to power of the Fatimid Empire, uncovering the interrelationship between the Maghribi phase and Fatimid success. There is no prescribed response and as such candidates may refer to a range of factors in order to contextualize the importance of the Maghribi phase, or they may provide a more detailed examination of the Maghribi phase itself.

Indicative content

Factors suggesting the importance of North Africa may include

- It was an area that was not directly controlled by the Abbasids, which allowed the Fatimids to gain the support of the local population.
- It was an area of early success for Fatimid missionaries.
- The recruitment of Berber tribes provided the Fatimids with a powerful army.
- North Africa provided them with wealth as it was a base for seaborne trade in the Mediterranean and on to Spain.

Other factors may include

- The general weakness and “overstretched” nature of the Abbasid Empire.
- The work of Fatimid missionaries in other parts of the region, including Yemen and Arabia, increased their strength.
- The Abbasids were weakened by a number of internal revolts and were increasingly unpopular.

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4. “The Fatimid Empire was the most significant influence on the Muslim world during the period from 909 to 1171.” Discuss.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the assertion that the Muslim world was primarily influenced by the Fatimid Empire during the stated period. Candidates may focus on a few specific issues and/or events that influenced the Muslim world at this time; however, it is expected that there would be some indication of continuity and/or change across the period. Factors discussed must include, but do not have to be exclusively limited to, those concerning the Fatimid Empire.

Indicative content

- The Fatimids developed powerful commercial networks and trade throughout the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.
- They promoted intellectual development, founding the mosque and religious centre of Al Azhar.
- They made important cultural contributions in architecture and ceramics.
- They controlled extensive territories and were able to lay claim to the caliphate.
- Their extensive missionary network spread their doctrine to many areas.
- On the other hand the Fatimids were weakened by internal dissent and their empire collapsed.
- They failed to take over the caliphate and thus lost momentum and prestige.
- Their defeat by the West and loss of Jerusalem to the Crusaders reduced their prestige.
- Failure to defeat the Sunnis and their destruction by Salah al-Din (Saladin) meant that they became an isolated minority that was denounced as heretical by the Sunni orthodoxy.
- Their politico-religious model of rulership was neither accepted nor adopted by the Sunni majority.

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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?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Henry I was important to the establishment of English monarchical power. Candidates may focus exclusively on the role and actions of Henry I or they may consider other factors and/or other monarchs, and gauge Henry’s significance in context. Candidates are expected to present a supported opinion or conclusion.

Indicative content

- Henry I’s financial reforms provided increased control and wealth to the Crown through the Pipe Rolls and the Exchequer.
- His extension of legal structures and courts greatly increased his influence and power over his subjects.
- He suppressed the nobility and allied with the bourgeoisie in order to strengthen his bureaucracy and administration.
- He maintained sound relations with the Church that prevented challenges to his power.
- He defeated all attempts by French monarchs to conquer or recover territory.
- His reign was a template for strong central authority that was emulated by future kings.
- On the other hand, he was merely building on the foundations of William I and as such was not creating but consolidating.
- He failed to establish a clear succession and there was civil war on his death.
- Candidates may argue that Henry II was far more successful at extending royal authority through legal and administrative reforms than through conquest.

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6. “Warfare was the principal method used by Philip II (Philip Augustus, 1180–1223) to increase royal authority.” Discuss.

The question demands consideration of the importance of warfare in the accretion of royal authority during the reign of Philip II. A range of factors that increased royal authority should be addressed; however, the focus of the response must be on the significance, or otherwise, of warfare during Philip’s reign.

Indicative content

- Although Philip failed to increase his power in wars against Richard I, he was successful in achieving territory and wealth against King John.
- His victory at Bouvines over John, the Holy Roman Emperor *et al*, made him the most powerful ruler in Europe.
- His territorial gains, such as those made from the Angevins in northern France, boosted his prestige.
- However, there may be consideration of other factors, for example his legal and administrative reforms increased royal authority and influence/control.
- His financial reforms increased his wealth and, thus, power.
- Through diplomacy and marriage alliances he expanded his territory.
- The weakness of his opponents allowed him to take full advantage of the opportunities presented to him.
- He took advantage of the strong foundations built by his predecessors, such as Louis VI and Louis VII, both of whom had developed strong relations with the Church and who had expanded royal bureaucracy and influence.

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The Crusades 1095–1291

7. Evaluate the reasons why the Crusaders were unable to maintain the success of the First Crusade (1095–1099).

Candidates are required to make an appraisal of the reasons why the crusading movement failed to maintain its initial successes. Candidates may focus on the events that took place within each of the various crusades and/or they may focus on the context (for example, political or religious) in which each crusade occurred. There is no set response; however, candidates are expected to weigh up the strengths and limitations of each factor they select for their evaluation.

Indicative content

- Their opponents were no longer divided and more powerful leaders and groups arose in opposition to the West, such as Salah al-Din (Saladin) and Nur al-Din.
- There was a lack of support from European states: resources were diverted to Spain and Eastern Europe.
- The internal disputes amongst the Crusader States weakened their position and led to their defeat.
- The high cost of crusading discouraged many from taking part.
- Political disunity amongst rulers and nobles contributed to the failure of later crusades.
- Papal support for the movement was weaker as they concentrated on suppressing radical movements in Europe, for example the Albigensians.

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8. “The Crusades had a mainly negative impact on medieval Europe.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates must consider the merits or otherwise of the assertion that the Crusades brought more negatives than positives to medieval Europe. Candidates may agree or disagree with this assertion or, perhaps, offer a viewpoint that is closer to the middle ground; however, in all cases they are expected to offer a balanced argument that is appropriately supported and argued.

Indicative content

- The Crusades failed to expand Christianity and may, in fact, have weakened it—the Muslims grew stronger and the Byzantine Empire was diminished during this time.
- Crusading monarchs may have disadvantaged their own realms as their absence often left a political vacuum at home. This in turn may have led to wars and conflict in Europe, as seen during the absence of Richard I.
- The failure of the Crusades weakened the papacy, which had hoped to use them to strengthen its influence in Europe.
- On the other hand the Crusades expanded the culture of Europe by introducing Europeans to a new range of products such as food, clothes, architecture and art.
- The intellectual life of Europe was enriched through contact with Muslim scholars, universities and schools.
- New trade routes were opened up by Italian cities, which expanded the European economy.

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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?

Candidates must consider the merits or otherwise of the assertion that the Mongol conquests brought more positives than negatives to the Islamic world. Candidates may agree or disagree with this assertion or, perhaps, offer a viewpoint that is closer to the middle ground; however, in all cases they are expected to offer a balanced argument that is appropriately supported and argued.

Indicative content

- The Mongol conquests swept away the old and corrupt leadership of the Islamic world and created an opportunity for new, more dynamic leaders such as the Mamluks.
- They eliminated the Assassins who had been a deadly menace in the Islamic world.
- They did not eliminate intellectual activity, but employed scholars, scientists and other experts to provide the knowledge that they did not have.
- They improved, protected and encouraged trade routes such as the Silk Road, which reached new heights under the Mongols.
- They were eventually converted to Islam, which greatly increased the power, territory and influence of Islam.
- Nevertheless, the Mongols were responsible for enormous human and physical destruction in the Islamic world. This involved deaths in the hundreds of thousands, destruction and pillage of towns, cities and farms over an extensive area. The Mongols destroyed large amounts of artistic, intellectual and cultural resources. The Abbasid dynasty was ended and Islam no longer had a capital city or a caliphate. This ended the importance of Baghdad as the centre of the Islamic world. The Islamic world was dramatically reduced in size and importance as a result of the Mongol conquests.
- The possibility of a resurgence of the Crusading movement in the Middle East was now a possibility, which would have further weakened Islam.
- One of the more lasting effects of the Mongol conquests was their eventual conversion to Islam, which dramatically increased the Islamic world in terms of its geographic and demographic size.

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10. Evaluate the reasons why Genghis Khan (1206–1227) was a successful ruler.

Candidates are required to make an appraisal of the reasons that made Genghis Khan a successful ruler, weighing up the strengths and limitations of a range of factors. Candidates may adopt a comparative approach and focus on factors that were under Genghis Khan's control against other, for example, environmental factors. Alternatively, they may elect to provide a ranked summary of the reasons offered with justification for that ranking; however, there is no prescribed response.

Indicative content

- Genghis Khan was an astute military leader who built firm alliances with other tribes and developed effective military and psychological tactics to overcome opponents.
- He used diplomatic agreements and encouraged cooperation as an alternative to combat when possible.
- His policies attracted support from the opposing and conquered populations who were unhappy with their leaders or the administration of their state.
- He practised religious toleration and recruited talented individuals from all cultures if they were useful to his enterprises.
- His goal was to eliminate internal opposition by developing loyalty and rewarding supporters. He was ruthless in eliminating those who were disloyal or broke agreements.

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Muslim, Christian and Jewish interaction in Spain 711–1492

11. Discuss the reasons for the rise of the Berber dynasties in Spain.

This question demands a considered and balanced review of the reasons why the Berber dynasties were able to flourish in Spain. Candidates will cover a range of factors and reasons, which may focus on the actions of the Berber dynasty and/or the wider contextual factors that facilitated its rise.

Indicative content

- The collapse of the Umayyads in 1031 created a power vacuum in Spain that threatened the continuation of Muslim power.
- The Christian kingdoms were becoming stronger and might be able to expel the Muslims from Spain. This encouraged the Muslim leaders to ask for assistance from North Africa.
- Muslim Spain was dissolving into civil war amongst the “party states” (Ta’ifa) and there was an opportunity for the Berbers to expand their territory by moving into Spain.
- Berber dynasties gained power in Spain as a result of an alliance with the Emir of Seville who was being defeated by the Christians.
- They inflicted crushing defeats on the Christians in 1086 and, in 1195, recovered nearly all the territory lost by the Ta’ifa rulers.

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12. “The *Reconquista* was a triumph for Christianity, but a disaster for Spain.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates must consider the merits or otherwise of the assertion that while the *Reconquista* was advantageous to Christianity, it was significantly disadvantageous to Spain. Candidates may agree or disagree with this assertion or, perhaps, offer a viewpoint that is closer to the middle ground; however, in all cases they are expected to offer a balanced argument that is appropriately supported and argued.

Indicative content

- The *Reconquista* expelled all Muslim power from Spain and unified Spain under Christian leadership.
- This was the culmination of a conflict which had been in progress for over 700 years and ended in Christian triumph.
- It was a great morale boost for Christianity and the Crusading spirit especially after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.
- It was evidence of a resurgence in Christian power, which might be the beginning of a counter-offensive against the expansion of Islam.
- However, the Christian conquest resulted in the death and expulsion of thousands of Muslims and Jews who had been productive citizens of Spain for many generations.
- Spain lost the intellectual, commercial and cultural talents of these individuals, which weakened Spain and strengthened the Ottomans who provided a refuge for Muslims and Jews.
- Spain became an oppressive, intolerant society as demonstrated by the rise of the Inquisition.
- Numerous artistic and cultural artifacts of great value were destroyed in the determination to create a Christian society.
- Spain as a model of multi-faith, multi-cultural tolerance and intellectual leadership was destroyed.

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Emperors and kings 1150–1300

13. Compare and contrast the foreign policy of Louis IX (1226–1270) and Phillip IV (1285–1314).

This question requires an account of the similarities and differences in the foreign policies of Louis XI and Philip IV. Candidates need to address a range of foreign policy issues and it is expected that the policies of both kings will be referred to throughout the response.

Indicative content

Compare

- Both rulers engaged in warfare against England to expand their territory and reduce English influence in France.
- Both rulers were successful in adding territory to France through wars with England and neighbouring states.

Contrast

- Louis IX used negotiation as a means to expand French territory—notably the Peace of Paris with Henry III—while Phillip used warfare exclusively as a means to acquire lands.
- Phillip concentrated his military efforts in Europe while Louis went on two Crusades neither of which was successful.
- Louis maintained reasonable relations with the papacy while Phillip was in constant conflict with the pope. He forced the papacy to relocate to France and revoked the papal claim to be able to supervise the actions of rulers.
- Louis also took control of Church funds to support his campaigns, further reducing the status of the Church.

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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?

Candidates must select one of the named kings and consider the merits or otherwise of the assertion that it was his decision-making that inhibited increased monarchical authority during his reign. Candidates may agree or disagree with the assertion or, perhaps, offer a viewpoint that is closer to the middle ground; however, in all cases they are expected to offer a balanced argument that is appropriately supported and argued. Given the phrasing in the question, it is expected that candidates will focus on either the period from 1199 to 1216 or from 1216 to 1272; however, some limited reference to the wider period is acceptable.

Indicative content

- They made poor decisions in foreign policy that resulted in defeats in wars, loss of overseas territory and general loss of national influence in Europe.
- They alienated powerful elites and interest groups in society through dictatorial policies and/or the favouritism that was shown to certain individuals or families who were regarded as acting against the interests of the kingdom.
- They were seen to be of an untrustworthy or weak character which undermined faith in them as leaders.
- They were often guilty of poor financial management, imposing excessive taxes and weakening the economy not only in the eyes of the landowners but also the increasingly important commercial classes.
- They failed to appreciate that there was a growing tendency to limit the power of the king as shown in Magna Carta, and their arrogance encouraged further resistance.

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Late medieval political crises 1300–1485

15. Discuss the reasons for the crisis of monarchy in 15th-century England.

Candidates are expected to offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons why there was a crisis of monarchy in England during the 15th century. Candidates will cover a range of factors and reasons—focusing on the failures of the monarchy and/or social, economic and political conditions—that lent themselves to such a crisis.

Indicative content

- Defeats in the Hundred Years War caused an enormous loss of prestige to England, and these were blamed on the monarchy.
- The cost of the war, loss of territory and high taxes caused great discontent amongst the nobility and other powerful groups who were most affected.
- A tradition of the nobility acting to replace unpopular or ineffective monarchs had begun in the 14th century and as a result, royal power and prestige was quite tenuous during periods of discontent.
- Henry VI came to the throne as an infant, meaning that different groups had struggled to control the king, and this may have weakened the crown.
- In any case, Henry VI was a weak monarch who failed to establish his authority.
- Monarchical power was undermined not only by powerful nobles who possessed large armed forces, but also by new middle-class groups who demanded that Parliament should have more authority and that the king's power to tax and legislate should be controlled.
- The outbreak of the Wars of the Roses reduced the throne to a prize to be decided by powerful noble families.

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16. Evaluate the impact on the French monarchy of the Hundred Years War **and** the War of the Public Weal.

This question demands an appraisal of the effects on the French monarchy of both the named wars, weighing up the significance and limitations of each as necessary. Candidates may adopt a comparative approach when dealing with the two wars, or they may identify common issues and deal with these thematically.

Indicative content

- The victory in the Hundred Years War increased the popularity of the monarchy and increased its status amongst the population.
- The monarchy, along with individuals like Joan of Arc, became a symbol of national pride and strength. This weakened the opposition of internal groups who questioned the king's ability to rule.
- The monarchy recovered large amounts of territory from the English, which increased its wealth and influence.
- The defeat of the League of the Public Weal removed all challenges to monarchical power in France and ensured that no one could limit the king's authority.
- The military and governmental reforms undertaken by the monarchy as a result of the need to defeat its enemies resulted in a large increase in royal power in all areas of government.

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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.

Candidates are expected to offer a considered and balanced review of the assertion that the impact of the Black Death was more significant in rural areas than it was in urban areas. There may be an attempt at a comparative response, in which the severity of certain effects are gauged against one another, or there may be a discussion of the impact on each area separately with a summative conclusion. There is no prescribed response; however, a supported conclusion is expected.

Indicative content

- The Black Death destroyed the social and economic structure of the countryside as the feudal system collapsed through a lack of serfs to work on estates. This brought a rapid and unforeseen change to the social structure of rural areas.
- Deaths may have been higher in the country as there were few services available to support the sick.
- Both lords and serfs had their economic status changed quickly and dramatically as serfs gained wages and privileges while lords struggled to maintain their estates and often had to sell them to wealthy middle-class people.
- Towns suffered the effects of the Black Death but their social structures were not affected as much as they had already moved away from traditional structures and there was no pressure to return to them.
- On the other hand, the plague spread faster in the close quarters of towns and thus they may have suffered greater loss of life.
- Shortage of labour affected their industries and trade, which would have reduced their power and influence.

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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).

Candidates are required to select either Flanders or the Peasants’ Revolt and they are expected to offer a considered and balanced review of the given statement. There may be an attempt at a comparative response, in which the effects of famine and plague are gauged against the impact of government policies, or there may be a discussion of the impact on each area separately with a summative conclusion. There is no prescribed response; however, a supported conclusion is expected.

Indicative content

- Unpopular government policies may include decisions that led to war; not just in terms of their human and physical cost, but in terms of their wider financial implications.
- These policies may also include the government’s attempts to suppress demands for economic and social change. These attempts could include the 1351 Statute of Labourers in England.
- Government failure to reduce taxes or manorial obligations during times of famine led to widespread outbreaks of violence across Western Europe, not least in England and Flanders. In fact, in England the introduction of the Poll Tax inflamed tensions and contributed to the outbreak of the Peasants’ Revolt in 1381.
- However, governmental failures could also be linked to famine. The failure to relieve famine led to much distress in the early 13th century.
- The plague, on the other hand, was much more difficult for a medieval government to deal with. Plagues were cataclysmic events that could not be overcome by institutions (as was true, in many cases, for famines). They led to social collapse and a despair that often manifested itself in a desperate uprising.
- The plague destroyed the social and economic structure of Western Europe and created a vacuum that encouraged demands for change.
- The loss of leaders and institutions such as the Church, which had been unable to provide answers, encouraged new ideas that sought to eliminate the previous structures of authority.

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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?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the fall of Constantinople was of less significance in Europe than it was in the Islamic world. Candidates may agree or disagree with the assertion or, perhaps, offer a viewpoint that is closer to the middle ground; however, in all cases they are expected to offer a balanced argument that is appropriately supported and argued. Given the phrasing in the question, it is expected that candidates will focus on the period close to 1453, but broader studies that take account of the long-term impact (up to 1566) are also acceptable.

Indicative content

- The loss of Constantinople was an important psychological blow to Europe as it seemed that Islam was everywhere triumphant and Europe in retreat.
- Europe suffered an important economic loss as the Ottomans now controlled trade across the eastern Mediterranean.
- Europe was now more open to invasion from the Ottomans via both land and sea.
- The loss of a Christian Empire was a devastating blow to Western Europe’s religious power.
- The superior military technology of the Ottomans caused Europe to fear further invasion and defeat.
- On the other hand, Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire were already weak and of little consequence before 1453.
- Europe did not see the loss as catastrophic as they sent no aid to help in the defence of the city during the Ottoman siege.
- The traditional trade routes with cities like Venice and Genoa were quickly re-established.
- The Ottomans already possessed the Balkans so Europe had adjusted to the territorial loss much earlier.
- Some European states sought to enter into diplomatic arrangements with the Ottomans against other Europeans, perhaps indicating that they were neither afraid of nor repulsed by them.
- Europe’s interests were turning away from the east to the west with the onset of the Age of Exploration.

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20. Evaluate the impact on the Islamic world of the rise of the Safavids.

Candidates are required to make an appraisal of the impact that the Safavids had on the region. Candidates may adopt a viewpoint and suggest that the impact was significant or limited, supporting that viewpoint by weighing up the strengths and limitations of their argument. Alternatively, they may elect to provide a ranked summary of the various effects on the Islamic world of the rise of the Safavids; however, there is no prescribed response.

Indicative content

- The rise of the Safavids created a Shi'ite state in Iran.
- This resulted in a military and religious war against the Ottomans who supported the Sunni version of Islam.
- The war lasted for about a century until the collapse of the Safavids and the victory of the Ottomans.
- The war led to an increase in sectarian violence between Sunnis and Shi'ites, which further divided Islam.
- The wars were particularly violent in that they had religious and territorial causes.
- The Safavids were also opposed by other powers in the region such as the Uzbeks and the Russians and this too hastened their decline.
- Ottoman-Safavid rivalry blocked the traditional overland trade route from the east towards the Mediterranean.

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Renaissance government and society in Italy 1300–1500

21. Evaluate the political, intellectual and cultural origins of the Renaissance in Italy.

Candidates are required to make an appraisal of the various factors that contributed to the initial rise of the Italian Renaissance. Candidates may adopt a comparative approach and focus on which of the three named origins was most significant; or they may offer a more thematic approach that deals with one or more of the named factors in a ranked summary. There is no prescribed response.

Indicative content

- Italy was an area where traditional feudal forms were not very strong and this allowed for change.
- There was no powerful state structure to control Italy and establish an orthodox set of ideas.
- Italy was a territory dominated by urban centres that, by their nature were more dynamic, cosmopolitan and progressive.
- The geographic location of Italy and its history of trade and commerce with Asia allowed the importation of classical and other influences in many areas.
- The links to past classical societies and the development of universities and other centres of scholarship made new ideas and inquiry an important part of the culture.
- The emergence of new artistic forms was supported by the wealth of the cities and the artists were patronized by cities anxious to outdo each other.
- The influence of the Church was weakening, allowing the spread of a wide-range of new ideas.
- The increasing wealth of the cities celebrated life on earth, humanism and ideas of worldly indulgence.

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22. Compare and contrast the reasons for princely and ecclesiastical patronage of art during the Renaissance.

Candidates are expected to offer an account of the similarities and differences in the rationales of princes and ecclesiastics in their support of the arts during the Renaissance. Candidates need to identify a range of reasons and refer to both princely and ecclesiastical patronage throughout the response.

Indicative content

Compare

- Both types of ruler were patrons of the arts because they supported the new intellectual direction of the Renaissance.
- Both types of ruler sought to increase their personal prestige and reputation by associating with and sponsoring the work of famous artists.
- Both types of rulers wished to outdo others in the creation of significant works of art to demonstrate their wealth and influence.
- Both types of rulers may have wished to create permanent examples of their influence and leadership for future generations.

Contrast

- Ecclesiastical rulers sought to increase the image and power of the Church at a time when it was being challenged by secular and religious opponents.
- Princely rulers used art to show power and dominance over their opponents and to attract allies in wars.
- Princely rulers used art to emphasize the power of man and other secular themes to increase their own prestige, power and independence while ecclesiastical rulers supported religious themes in art to show the power of the Church over secular rulers-this was particularly true of the papacy.
- Secular rulers may have used art and architecture to support and impress political supporters within their states who wished to celebrate the wealth and civic pride of their state/city in comparison to others.

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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.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the given statement. There may be a chronological approach to the question or issues may be dealt with thematically. While there is no prescribed response, a supported conclusion is expected.

Indicative content

- Traditional trade routes through Central Asia such as the Silk Road were in decline due to increased conflict amongst the states along the route.
- The Chinese decision to turn inward and cut foreign contact eliminated a source of supply and a long-term trade route.
- The growth of seaborne commerce in the Indian Ocean by both Muslim and Western merchants created new, cheaper routes to ship goods.
- The rise of new trading powers such as Spain and the decline of states such as Venice ended Muslim trade in spices and other goods.
- Muslim merchants and ships in Asia were attacked and overthrown by Western powers who took over their trade.
- The traditional trade routes associated with pilgrimage were also somewhat reduced by the use of ships instead of caravans.

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24. Evaluate the reasons for, and the results of, Western voyages to the New World and the Indian subcontinent.

Candidates are required to address both reasons and results as they appraise the various issues linked to Western voyages to the New World and the Indian subcontinent. Candidates may elect to deal with reasons and results separately, or they may tackle the question more thematically, identifying related reasons and results and ranking them according to their significance. Nevertheless, there is no prescribed response.

Indicative content

Reasons

- Trade and the search for rare and valuable materials were major incentives for travel to India and the new World.
- The desire of the Church to find new converts and stop the spread of Islam was another factor.
- National prestige and personal ambitions were both very powerful incentives.
- The possibility of reaching India as a result of advances in cartography, navigation and the design of ships made the voyages attractive.

Results

- European empires were established in the region leading to the subjugation, both physical and economic, of the indigenous population.
- Conflict with Muslims occurred and this led to a limiting of Muslim power in Asia.
- Spain and Portugal became very wealthy states through the discovery of valuable materials and increased trade.
- Other European nations also sought to benefit, which led to increased conflict amongst them in all parts of the world.
- The Ottoman Empire and the merchants of Central Asia suffered some financial losses as the Silk Road was closed and the spice trade increasingly became a seaborne trade.

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