
HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/21

Paper 2a European History Outlines, c. 300–c. 1500

May/June 2017

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper are worth 30 marks.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Section 1: c. 300–c. 632

- 1 How successfully did Constantine deal with the problems which faced him?
- 2 How great was the significance of demographic change in the late Roman Empire?
- 3 What best explains the fall of the Roman Empire?
- 4 'A series of able leaders.' How valid is this view of the Visigoth rulers of Gaul?
- 5 How far was Justinian motivated by his hopes of military conquest?

Section 2: c. 632–c. 919

- 6 How far was the rise of Islam the result of the weaknesses of its opponents?
- 7 How substantial were the achievements of Charles Martel?
- 8 What best explains cultural developments under Charlemagne?
- 9 'Trade routes are the main reason for patterns of Viking settlement in ninth-century continental Europe.' Discuss.
- 10 How effective were the rulers of Germany in the period 843–919?

Section 3: c. 919–1099

- 11 How far had the Holy Roman Empire been revived by 1039?
- 12 To what extent do favourable circumstances explain the survival of the early Capetian kings?
- 13 What best explains the outbreak of the Investiture Contest?
- 14 How successful was Basil II as ruler of the Byzantine Empire?
- 15 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)***
'It succeeded against all the odds.' Discuss this view of the First Crusade.

Section 4: c. 1050–1250

- 16 How successfully did Frederick Barbarossa achieve his aims in Italy?
- 17 To what extent does the weakness of the Angevins explain the success of Philip Augustus over them?
- 18 What best explains the problems faced by Innocent III in obtaining obedience from the rulers of Western Europe?
- 19 How well governed were Spain and Portugal in the eleventh and twelfth centuries?
- 20 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5b: The Crusades should not answer this question.)***
How stable were the Crusader States in the period 1095–1204?

Section 5: Themes c. 300–c. 1200

- 21 Who won and who lost from the development of feudal society in the early Middle Ages?
- 22 How far was the growth of towns in the early Middle Ages the result of developments in trade?
- 23 How important was the role of individuals in explaining the success of the monastic reform movement of the twelfth century?
- 24 What best explains the intellectual developments of the twelfth century?
- 25 How threatened was the Church by heresy in the late twelfth and the thirteenth centuries?
- 26 Why was there so much new building in the eleventh and twelfth centuries?

Section 6: 1250–c. 1378

- 27 What best explains the impact of the War of the Sicilian Vespers?
- 28 How far did Louis IX succeed in achieving his aims?
- 29 Why was Philip the Fair able to strengthen the Capetian Monarchy so significantly?
- 30 Why did the Papal residence in Avignon last so long?
- 31 To what extent were the Italian city states poorly governed in the fourteenth century?

Section 7: c. 1400–c. 1461

- 32 How substantial were the achievements of the conciliar movement?
- 33 Was Venice the most successful Italian city state in the first half of the fifteenth century?
- 34 'An event of only symbolic importance.' Assess this view of the fall of Constantinople.
- 35 How serious a threat to established authority was the Hussite movement?
- 36 'The greatest success of Charles VII was to gain financial independence for the French monarchy.' Discuss.

Section 8: c. 1461–c. 1516

- 37 Were the early Italian Wars of 1494–1516 anything more than a power struggle between France and Spain?
- 38 'Dominated by purely worldly considerations.' How valid is this judgement on the Papacy in this period?
- 39 'A purely destructive force.' Discuss this view of the Ottoman Empire in this period.
- 40 Was Ivan III anything more than a successful military leader?
- 41 How successfully did Ferdinand and Isabella deal with the internal challenges to their authority in this period?

Section 9: Themes c. 1200–c. 1516

- 42 How far did developments in art and architecture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries depend on the support of wealthy patrons?
- 43 ‘The pre-Reformation Church was characterised by piety and reform.’ Was it?
- 44 How substantial were the social and economic effects of plague in later medieval society?
- 45 ‘Its economic prosperity explains why the Renaissance began in Italy.’ Does it?
- 46 ‘Greed was the principal motive for overseas expansion and exploration in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.’ Discuss.
- 47 What best explains attitudes towards the ‘outcasts’ of society in this period?

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